THE CITY RECORD.

VOL. XLII. NUMBER 12415. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914. PRICE, 3 CENTS.

THE CITY RECORD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Published Under Authority of Section 1526, Greater New York Charter, by the

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, MAYOR.

FRANK L. POLK, CORPORATION COUNSEL. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, COMPTROLLER.

DAVID FERGUSON, SUPERVISOR.

Supervisor's Office, Park Row Building, 18-21 Park Row.

Published daily, at 9 a. m., except legal holidays, at Nos. 96 and 98 Reade street (north side), between West Broadway and Church street, New York City.

Subscription, $9.30 per year, exclusive of supplements. Daily issue, 3 cents a copy.

SUPPLEMENTS: Civil List (containing names, salaries, etc., of the City employees), Two Dollars; Official Canvass of Votes, 10 cents; Registry List, 5 cents each assembly district; Law Department Supplement, 10 cents; Annual Assessed Valuation of Real Estate, 25 cents each section; postage prepaid.

ADVERTISING: Copy for publication in the CITY RECORD must be received at least TWO (2) days before the date fixed for the first insertion; when proof is required for correction before publication, copy must be received THREE (3) days before the date fixed for the first insertion.

COPY for publication in the corporation newspapers of Brooklyn must be received at least THREE (3) days before the date fixed for the first insertion.

Entered as Second-class Matter, Post Office at New York City.

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BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

PUBLIC HEARING.

In Relation to Heights of Buildings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board on February 27, 1914, will hold a *public hearing* in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan on *Friday, March 13, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon*, in relation to the report and recommendations of the Advisory Commission on the *Heights of Buildings.*

Dated March 3, 1914.

m3,13 JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary, 277 Broadway, Telephone 2280 Worth.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—FIRST DISTRICT.

No. 154 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Calendar for the Week Commencing March 12, 1914.

Friday, March 13, 1914—11 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1781—New York Consolidated Railroad Company—"Rehearing as to construction of new station at Cumberland street on Myrtle avenue 'L' line"—Commissioner Cram. 11 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1756—Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company—"Alteration of grade crossing at Pennsylvania avenue, Rosebank"—Commissioner Cram. 11 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1797—Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company—"Alterations of grade crossings at Clifton avenue and Maryland avenue, Rosebank"—Commissioner Cram. 11 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1772—Staten Island Midland Railway Company and Richmond Light and Railroad Company—"Additional cars and service"—Commissioner Cram. 12.15 p. m.—Room 310—7th avenue-Lexington avenue rapid transit railroad—"Form of contract for the construction of Sections Nos. 1 and 2 of Route No. 48"—Whole Commission.

Meeting of the Committee of the Whole held Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 10.30 a. m. in the Committee Room.

Regular meeting of the Commission held every Tuesday and Friday at 12.15 p. m. in Room 310.

Board of Health.

Abstract of the minutes of March 3, 1914:

The Board met pursuant to notice. Present, Commissioner of Health, Health Officer of the Port and Police Commissioner.

The Finance Committee presented various bills which had been audited by the Chief Clerk, which were approved and ordered forwarded to the Comptroller for payment.

The following premises were declared public nuisances: 402 and 404 Blake ave., Brooklyn (stable); 241 and 243 Bristol st., Brooklyn (stable), ground floor; 25 Cook st., Brooklyn (barber shop); 1327 60th st., Brooklyn (barber shop).

The following premises were ordered vacated: 84 Carmine st., Manhattan; 137 4th ave. and 101 E. 13th st., Manhattan; 1083 Lexington ave., Manhattan; 47 to 51 Pike st., Manhattan; 118 Wall st., Manhattan; 901 Bedford ave., Brooklyn; 554 Court st., Brooklyn; 1070 Rogers ave., Brooklyn; 663 E. 39th st., Brooklyn.

Orders for vacation against certain premises were rescinded, the cause for same having been removed.

Miscellaneous applications for permits were granted.

Miscellaneous applications for permits were denied.

Various permits granted by the Board were revoked.

Extensions of time in which to comply with provisions of orders issued against certain premises were granted, and certain applications for relief from and extensions of orders were denied.

The weekly report of the Bureau of Records was received.

The Registrar of Records was directed to record corrected certificates of vital statistics relating to various persons.

Leaves of absence on account of sickness and for various reasons were granted to several employees in each Borough.

The contract for furnishing and delivering three gasolene automobile ambulances to the Department of Health of The City of New York was awarded to Buick Motor Company, of 1733 Broadway, Manhattan, for the sum of $6,600, they being the lowest bidder.

The contract for furnishing all the labor and materials necessary or required to install and complete a roof canopy on the measles pavilion; also an additional elevator machine in the measles pavilion, on the grounds of the Willard Parker Hospital, Manhattan, was awarded to Rudolf Gersmann, Inc., of No. 20 E. 138th st., Manhattan, for the sum of $6,180, they being the lowest bidder.

Promotions—Edward W. Hall, M.D., 63 W. 126th st., Manhattan, Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Manhattan, salary $600 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Augustus P. Dellett, M.D., 239 W. 141st st., Manhattan, Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Manhattan, salary $600 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Caesar J. Millis, M.D., 182 2d ave., Manhattan, Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Manhattan, salary $600 per annum, from March 1, 1914; William G. Wulfahrt, M.D., 53 E. 115th st., Manhattan, Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Manhattan, salary $600 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Alexander Koch, M.D., 1135 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Brooklyn, salary $600 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Rollin Hills, M.D., 216 77th st., Brooklyn, Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Brooklyn, salary $600 per annum, from March 5, 1914; Martin J. Sgier, M.D., Herald ave., corner Emerson place, Richmond Hill, Queens, Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Queens, salary $600 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Luvia M. Willard, M.D., 11 Ray st., Jamaica, Queens, Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Queens, salary $600 per annum, from March 1, 1914.

Appointments (Paragraph 4, Rule 12)—William G. Crockett, 113 W. 64th st., Manhattan, Chemist, salary $1,200 per annum, from February 24, 1914; G. Milton Friese, 239 Greene ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Chemist, salary $1,200 per annum, from February 24, 1914; Frieda Silverman, 622 E. 182d st., The Bronx, Stenographer and Typewriter, salary $600 per annum, from February 20, 1914.

Appointments—Henry Rubinstein, 292 Brook ave., The Bronx, Pharmacist, salary $1,200 per annum, from March 2, 1914; Arthur V. Turner, 975 Tinton ave., The Bronx, Inspector of Foods (milk), salary $1,200 per annum, from March 2, 1914; William H. Boese, M.D., 527 W. 143d st., Manhattan, Hospital Physician, salary $1,200 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Frank A. E. Stoney, M.D., 229 82d st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Hospital Physician, salary $1,200 per annum, from January 1, 1914; Louis T. Fricke, M.D., 701 Bergen st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Hospital Physician, salary $1,200 per annum, from January 1, 1914; Joseph Leo, M.D., 60 E. 121st st., Manhattan, Attending Physician, salary $600 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Leopold M. Rohr, M.D., 93 Union Hall st., Jamaica, Queens, Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Tobias B. Weinberg, M.D., 35 E. 7th st., Manhattan, Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914; John M. Hall, M.D., 14 Central Park West, Manhattan, Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Herman Korn, M.D., 67 E. 7th st., Manhattan, Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Edward I. Hay, M.D., 420 Shepard ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914; S. Lloyd Fisher, M.D., 2911 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Irving C. Allen, M.D., 717 Macon st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914. Henry L. Kreis, M.D., 218 Arlington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Harry M. Greenwald, M.D., 303 Ditmas ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from February 1, 1914; Jacob Wisansky, M.D., 848 Tinton ave., The Bronx, Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 5, 1914; Samuel L. Burton, M.D., 443 Church st., Richmond Hill, Queens, Assistant Attending Physician, salary $300 per annum, from March 1, 1914; Samuel Resnick, 264 Chester st., Brooklyn, N. Y., First Grade Clerk, salary $300 per annum, from March 5, 1914; Frank Kozelonzek, 513 E. 75th st., Manhattan, First Grade Clerk, salary $300 per annum, from March 5, 1914; Charles M. Schwalbe, 23 Cottage place, Richmond, First Grade Clerk, salary $300 per annum, from February 6, 1914.

Transfer—Sadie M. Mandel, Stenographer and Typewriter, transferred to the Department of Education, salary $600 per annum, from February 25, 1914.

Dismissal—Nonie M. Mangin, a Typewriting Copyist, assigned to duty in the Bureau of Records, Brooklyn, to take effect February 4, 1914.

Resignations—Samuel Koplik, D.D.S., Dentist, from February 14, 1914, from Bureau of Child Hygiene, Manhattan; Elizabeth Schwartz, Nurses' Assistant, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Manhattan, from February 14, 1914; Margaret A. McGroarty, Nurse, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Manhattan, from February 20, 1914; Alfred Trenchard Wood, M.D., Medical Inspector, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Richmond, from February 28, 1914; Edwin M. Beery, M.D., Medical Inspector, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Brooklyn, from February 28, 1914; Louis H. Schwartz, M.D., Medical Inspector, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Brooklyn, from February 28, 1914; Robert L. Moorehead, M.D., Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Brooklyn, from March 1, 1914; William Klein, M.D., Assistant Attending Physician, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, The Bronx, from March 1, 1914; Mary E. McCann, Nurse, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Manhattan, from February 16, 1914; Helen A. Loring, Helper, Bureau of Laboratories (Research), Manhattan, from February 14, 1914; Kathleen O'Connor, Helper, Bureau of Laboratories (Research), Manhattan, from February 28, 1914.

Deaths—Hugh Brady, Laborer, Bureau of Hospitals, Manhattan, died February 16, 1914; Walter Miller, Sanitary Inspector, office of the Chief Clerk, Manhattan, died February 17, 1914.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

Borough of Richmond.

Bureau of Buildings.

Report for the week ending February 21st, 1914:

Plans filed for new buildings (estimated cost, $20,525), 13; plans filed for alterations (estimated cost, $1,925), 7; plans filed for plumbing (estimated cost, $1,705), 8; new buildings estimated, 10; alterations estimated, 3; construction inspections made, 350; plumbing and drainage inspections made, 93; elevator inspections made, 4; violations of law reported, 3; violation notices issued, 3; modifications of the law allowed as regards concrete footings under foundations, 6.

JOHN SEATON, Superintendent of Buildings.

Report for the week ending February 28th, 1914:

Plans filed for new buildings (estimated cost, $14,700), 2; plans filed for alterations (estimated cost, $20,005), 2; plans filed for plumbing (estimated cost, $3,525), 3; new buildings estimated, 3; alterations estimated, 6; construction inspections made, 369; plumbing and drainage inspections made, 93; dance hall license inspections made, 2; demolition permits granted, 1.

JOHN SEATON, Superintendent of Buildings.

Borough of Manhattan.

Bureau of Buildings.

Report for the week ended February 21, 1914.

Plans filed for new buildings, 10; estimated cost of new buildings, $311,275; plans filed for alterations, 95; estimated cost of alterations, $618,124; buildings reported as unsafe, 59; other violations of law reported, 105; unsafe building notices issued, 119; violation notices issued, 369; unsafe building cases forwarded for prosecution, 2; violation cases forwarded for prosecution, 1; iron and steel inspections made, 774.

RUDOLPH P. MILLER, Superintendent.

Report for the week ended March 7th, 1914.

Plans filed for new buildings, 12; estimated cost of new buildings, $2,128,575; plans filed for alterations, 78; estimated cost of alterations, $232,850; buildings reported as unsafe, 140; other violations of law reported, 167; unsafe building notices issued, 258; violation notices issued, 538; violation cases forwarded for prosecution, 2; iron and steel inspections made, 965.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT

Minutes of Meeting of Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Held in Room 16, City Hall, Friday, February 20, 1914.

The Board met in pursuance of an adjournment.

Present—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor; William A. Prendergast, Comptroller; George McAneny, President, Board of Aldermen; Marcus M. Marks, President, Borough of Manhattan; Lewis H. Pounds, President, Borough of Brooklyn; Douglas Mathewson, President, Borough of The Bronx; Maurice E. Connolly, President, Borough of Queens, and Charles J. McCormack, President, Borough of Richmond.

The Mayor, Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, presided.

The Minutes of the meeting held January 30, 1914, were approved as printed in the CITY RECORD February 17, 1914.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

Engineer's Financial Statement (Cal. No. 1).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16, 23 and 30th and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller the statement was ordered filed.

Engineer's Financial Statement No. D-2, Containing Report for Quarter Ending December 31, 1913 (Cal. No. 2).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller the statement was ordered filed.

Present Condition of the Street Improvement Fund (No. 2A).

The Secretary presented the following report of the Comptroller:

February 19, 1914.

To the Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York:

Gentlemen—Having in mind the desirability of conserving as much as possible the present slight constitutional borrowing margin of the City, your Board has at my request postponed any action thus far in 1914 upon authorizations for street improvement funds pending the presentation by me of a report showing the status of (1) the amounts authorized for street improvements in previous years, (2) the assessments confirmed, (3) the assessments collected, (4) the assessments uncollected, (5) the status of the assessments unconfirmed at December 31, 1913, (6) the progress of the assessments unconfirmed at December 31, 1913, including the amounts to be assessed under the Gerhardt Law, (7) amounts authorized but not contracted for to December 31, 1913, (8) means of providing for new improvements, (9) and effect of any new improvements on the City constitutional borrowing margin.

Statement No. 1, appended hereto, shows the estimated amount of street improvements authorized from 1906 to 1913 inclusive, to be $58,234,170; statement No. 2 shows the assessments confirmed 1906-1913, inclusive, to aggregate $52,749,788; and Statement No. 3 gives the total assessments collected during the same period, viz.: $42,220,964.

Statement No. 4 shows the street improvement fund assessments uncollected at the end of the years 1907-1913, the amount outstanding at the end of the latter year being $16,067,522.

Statement No. 5 shows by boroughs the amount of assessments lists unconfirmed at December 31, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, the amount on the latter date being $14,112,265.32.

Statement No. 6 shows by boroughs the progress of the assessments unconfirmed at December 31, 1913, $6,538,716.10 being in the Borough offices; $3,257,283.04 in the office of the Comptroller; and $4,316,266.18 in the office of the Board of Assessors.

7. Amounts authorized but not contracted for to December 31, 1913.

The amounts authorized, but not contracted for to December 31, 1913, amount to $3,296,400. This amount will in due time be added to the $14,112,265.32 shown in statements No. 5 and No. 6, making a total of $17,408,665.32, the collection of which cannot be enforced at the present time, due to the fact that all the assessments represented by it fall within the three-year period allowed by law to the persons assessed in which to make payment. Moreover, owing to the new law providing that certain assessments may be paid in instalments, it is probable that the percentage of collections to assessments levied will be somewhat less in the approaching years than in the past.

8. Means of providing for new improvements: Calculations made as of December 31, 1913, show street improvements fund assessments collectible of approximately $16,000,000, of which $4,200,000 represents charges against City-owned properties. The only other means of meeting such expenses is by the issuance of assessment bonds. There were bonds of this nature outstanding on December 31, 1913, of $23,639,229.49.

9. Effect of any new improvements upon the City's constitutional borrowing margin:

Considering the large amount of assessments uncollected, and the fact that there are improvements authorized and yet to be contracted for on December 31, 1913, of $3,296,400, which must soon be charged against the City's constitutional borrowing margin, it is a very serious question whether any further expenditures should be authorized at the present time for street improvements other than those absolutely necessary, as these authorizations also would almost immediately further decrease the margin of the City's borrowing power urgently needed for purposes to which the City is already committed.

These facts are submitted for the consideration of your Board, but in view of the conditions herein stated, it is my judgment that, for the time being, it is advisable that all authorizations for street improvements should be limited to the amount of assessments collected, so that there will be no immediate necessity for the issuance of assessment bonds. If the Board so desires, statements of these collections can be submitted to the Board periodically for its guidance in the consideration of future commitments. Respectfully submitted, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Showing Authorizations for Street Improvements, 1906-1913, *Inclusive, Excluding Authorizations Which Have Since Been Rescinded.*

1906	$9,742,400 00
1907	6,388,150 00
1908	2,934,600 00
1909	4,627,400 00
1910	6,244,500 00
1911	6,822,000 00
1912	9,400,520 00
1913	12,074,600 00
Total	$58,234,170 00

STATEMENT No. 2.

Showing the Assessments Confirmed 1906-1913.

1906	$3,399,007 00
1907	4,817,219 00
1908	10,983,072 00
1909	5,581,972 00
1910	8,525,706 00
1911	7,937,288 00
1912	5,213,300 00
1913	6,292,224 00
Total	$52,749,788 00

STATEMENT No. 3.

Showing the Assessments for Street Improvements Collected from 1906 *to* 1913, *Inclusive.*

1906	$2,974,207 00
1907	3,412,067 00
1908	5,503,051 00
1909	5,887,037 00
1910	6,573,988 00
1911	7,105,577 00
1912	5,872,705 00
1913	4,892,332 00
Total	$42,220,964 00

STATEMENT No. 4.

Shows the Street Improvement Fund Assessments Uncollected at the End of the Years Following.

1907	$7,928,802 00
1908	13,387,505 00
1909	13,068,089 00
1910	14,998,479 00
1911	15,680,878 00
1912	14,904,643 00
1913	16,067,522 00

STATEMENT No. 5.

Showing the Amounts Outstanding for Which No Assessment Lists Had Been Confirmed at the Following Dates.

Borough.	Dec. 31, 1909.	Dec. 31, 1910.	Dec. 31, 1911.	Dec. 31, 1912.	Dec. 31, 1913.
Manhattan...	$889,051 61	$622,980 84	$431,716 75	$558,514 50	$629,769 56
The Bronx..	5,960,973 92	5,224,977 39	3,253,248 81	3,256,549 36	4,720,005 47
Brooklyn....	3,157,276 93	2,212,477 88	2,597,552 44	3,151,337 90	3,469,192 94
Queens.....	2,450,979 08	1,411,115 09	1,739,973 51	3,039,421 18	4,050,276 26
Richmond....	936,281 09	953,877 51	823,945 67	1,096,401 18	1,243,021 09
Totals.	$13,394,562 63	$10,425,428 71	$8,846,437 18	$11,102,224 12	$14,112,265 32

STATEMENT No. 6.

Showing the Progress of the Unconfirmed Assessments on December 31, 1913.

Borough.	In Borough Office.	In the Office of the Comptroller for Interest Certificates.	In the Office of the Board of Assessors.
Manhattan	$537,880 63	$51,461 63	$40,427 30
The Bronx	2,165,053 84	518,013 38	2,036,938 25
Brooklyn	1,881,369 03	517,994 87	1,069,829 04
Queens	1,785,928 75	28,872 90	103,313 15
Queens	.....	(a)749,609 30	.....
Queens	.....	(b)1,382,552 16	.....
Richmond	168,483 85	8,778 80	(c) 1,065,758 44
	$6,538,716 10	$3,257,283 04	$4,316,266 18

(a) Represents total amounts of certificates in lists for sewers in Borough of Queens, of which $131,809.48 is the amount of the bills of S. H. McLaughlin, for making maps, not allowed by this office. In an action to recover on one of these bills, judgment was rendered in favor of the City, and on appeal was affirmed by the Appellate Division—Was informed by the Corporation Counsel's Office that the plaintiff intended to appeal. The sum of $617,799.82 represents the amount advanced by the City on account of these improvements.

(b) Represents amounts advanced for repaving streets, under provision of *chapter* 679 of the *Laws of* 1911, 85 per cent. thereof is to be borne by the City, the balance, 15 per cent., is to be included in the taxes for Borough of Queens.

(c) Includes list for St. George Ferry Approach, under provisions of *chapter* 679 of the *Laws of* 1911, 70 per cent. thereof is to be borne by the City and the balance, 30 per cent., is to be included in the taxes for the Borough of Richmond. The City advanced on account of this work $902,797.79, of which $34,799.17 is the railroad companies' share of the cost. (This amount is not included in the above figures. The amount included in the certificate for interest on advances is $164,601.23.

Notes "b" and "c" refer to the Gerhardt Law.

On motion action was deferred for one week (February 27, 1914).

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York by Closing and Discontinuing East 15*th Street, Between Locust Avenue and Chestnut Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn* (Cal. No. 3).

The Secretary presented affidavits of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 23, 1914.

The Secretary presented the following report of the Chief Engineer; and release from damage claims.

Report No. 13584. February 13, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on January 23, 1914, a resolution was adopted at the request of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn fixing February 13 as the date for a public hearing in the matter of changing the City Plan by closing and discontinuing East 15th street, between Locust avenue and Chestnut avenue. The resolution was amended at the meeting of February 6 in such a way as to change the date of the public hearing to February 20.

This change is intended as an alternate to one which was made the subject of a hearing on January 23, 1914, which provided for closing East 15th street, between Locust avenue and Elm avenue, together with the legalization of the lines of Locust avenue, Chestnut avenue, Elm avenue and Liberty street as heretofore recognized by the property owners in the vicinity. These streets are located in the Greenfield section of the Borough, where the old street system, which has been in use for a great many years, occupies a position entirely inconsistent with that provided on the City Plan.

In carrying out proceedings for acquiring title to Avenue M, East 12th street, East 13th street and East 15th street it has been found that property in this vicinity will be subjected to such serious damage that there is considerable question as to the propriety of adhering to the plan. To permit of the required investigation, the Corporation Counsel was requested by the Board on October 24, 1912, to suspend further action in the matter of these proceedings until the final adjustment of the street lines had been determined upon. In anticipation of the approval of the map which was made the subject of a hearing on January 23, 1914, the Board at its meeting of December 11, 1913, rescinded its resolution relative to advancing the proceedings for East 12th street, East 13th street and East 15th street excepting as to that portion of East 15th street, between Locust avenue and Elm avenue, it having apparently been determined to retain the lines of these streets through the remaining length as previously legalized.

In reporting upon previous plans it has been recommended, in each instance, that in order to properly protect the City's interests, the property owners should be required to file a bond releasing any claim for payment on the part of the City under the provisions of section 1000 of the Charter in case any portion of the proceeding was discontinued. It is understood that aside from the block of East 15th street, between Locust avenue and Chestnut avenue, the remaining area has been subdivided into small holdings, and that it has been found impracticable for the property owners to unite in carrying out the terms fixed by the City relative to the discontinuance of the proceeding.

I am informed by the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings that all of the land on East 15th street, between Locust avenue and Chestnut avenue is owned by the Vitagraph Company, and that up to the present time they have filed no appearance in the opening proceeding. The adoption of the map now presented would have the effect of creating a cul-de-sac in East 15th street at Locust avenue and Chestnut avenue unless these streets are incorporated upon the City Plan.

In case the owners of the property within the lines of that portion of East 15th street, which it is proposed to close are prepared to file a bond of the character heretofore described releasing the City from all claims for damage, and with the understanding that steps will be taken by the Borough President to incorporate Chestnut avenue and Locust avenue upon the City Map at least to such extent as may be required to break what would otherwise be culs-de-sacs in East 15th street, I believe that, in view of the conditions existing in this locality and to which the attention of

the Board has been repeatedly called, the map may properly be approved and would recommend such action.

Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York by proper resolutions has heretofore provided for the opening of East 12th street, from Avenue H to Avenue T, excluding the land occupied by the tracks of the Long Island Railroad; East 13th street, from Avenue H to Avenue T, and from Gravesend Neck road to Neptune avenue, excluding the land occupied by the tracks of the Long Island Railroad; East 14th street, from Avenue D to Foster avenue, from Avenue H to Kings highway, from Avenue V to Gravesend Neck road, excepting the land occupied by the tracks of the Long Island Railroad; East 15th street, from Avenue H to Kings highway, and from Avenue V to Emmons avenue, excluding the land occupied by the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York; and

Whereas, Said Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York by proper resolutions has heretofore provided for the opening of Avenue M, from Ocean avenue to Ocean parkway, except the land occupied by the tracks of the Long Island Railroad and the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York; and

Whereas, Proceedings for the opening of said streets are now pending; and

Whereas, We, the undersigned, parties interested in said proceedings, deem it for the best interest of all concerned that the opening of certain portions of said proceedings embraced within the lines of Avenue M, between East 16th street and Coney Island avenue, and within the lines of East 12th street, East 13th street, East 14th street and East 15th street, between Locust street and Elm avenue, be discontinued.

In consideration of the discontinuance by The City of New York of such part or parts of the said proceedings last described as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may deem necessary, we, the undersigned (each for himself) do hereby release and forever discharge The City of New York, its successors or assigns of and from all manner of actions, causes of action, debts, sums of money, damages, claims and demands whatsoever in law or equity which may or can arise against the said City of New York by reason of the partial discontinuance of said proceedings as above set forth and for any reasonable cash disbursements, necessarily incurred and made in good faith by us or either or any of us, in said proceedings, prior to such discontinuance from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of these presents.

This instrument shall be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of the respective parties hereto.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have signed and sealed this instrument the day and year first above written.

THE VITAGRAPH COMPANY OF AMERICA, WM. T. ROCK, President.
(Seal.) In the presence of: ARTHUR COZINE.
State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

On this 21st day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, before me personally came William T. Rock, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say, that he resides in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, that he is the President of the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knows the corporate seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

W. J. WATKINS, Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate filed in New York County No. 72, Kings County Register's No. 4033, New York County Register's No. 4148. Commission expires March 30, 1914.

(Seal)

No one appearing in favor of or in opposition to the proposed change, the hearing was closed.

The following was offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of the Board, held on the 23d day of January, 1914, a resolution was adopted proposing to change the map or plan of The City of New York, so as to discontinue East 15th street between a point about 425 feet south of Avenue L and a point about 168 feet north of Avenue M, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and appointing a hearing at a meeting of this Board to be held on the 13th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting such proposed action would be considered by this Board, and requesting a notice to all persons affected thereby, of the aforesaid time and place at which such proposed action would be considered, to be published in the CITY RECORD and in the Corporation Newspapers for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, It appears from the affidavits of the Supervisor of the City Record and the publishers of the Corporation Newspapers, that the aforesaid resolution and notice have been published in the CITY RECORD and in the Corporation Newspapers for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, All persons interested in such proposed change were afforded an opportunity to be heard thereon, and such proposed change was duly considered by this Board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest to change the map or plan of The City of New York, by discontinuing East 15th street between a point about 425 feet south of Avenue L and a point about 168 feet north of Avenue M, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, does hereby favor the same so as to make the aforesaid change in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough, and dated January 22, 1914; the limits of the section so closed being designed to coincide with the southerly line of Locust avenue and the northerly line of Chestnut avenue as these streets are in use and commonly recognized between East 14th street and East 16th street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York by Changing the Grade of the Street System Within the Territory Bounded by 14th Avenue, 39th Street, 16th Avenue and 42d Street; Changing the Lines and Grades of the Street System Within the Territory Bounded by 16th Avenue, 45th Street, 17th Avenue, 47th Street, Lawrence Avenue, Gravesend Avenue, Avenue J, West Street and 53d Street; and Changing the Grade of 15th Avenue from 36th Street to 37th Street, Borough of Brooklyn.

Establishing Roadway Widths for New Utrecht Road, Between 14th Avenue and 18th Avenue; for Washington Avenue, Between 47th Street and Gravesend Avenue, and for 47th Street, Between West Street and Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 4).

The Secretary presented affidavits of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed change, the hearing was closed.

The following were offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board held on the 16th day of January, 1914, a resolution was adopted proposing to change the map or plan of The City of New York, so as to change the lines and grades of the street system within the territory bounded by 16th avenue, 45th street, 17th avenue, 47th street, Lawrence avenue, Gravesend avenue, Avenue J, West street and 53d street; change the grades of the street system within the territory bounded by 14th avenue, 39th street, 16th avenue and 42d street; change the grade of 15th avenue between 36th street and 37th street; and lay out the grades of old New Utrecht road between 39th street and 42d street, and between 45th street and 53d street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and appointing a hearing at a meeting of this Board to be held on the 13th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting such proposed action would be considered by this Board, and requesting a notice to all persons affected thereby, of the aforesaid time and place at which such proposed action would be considered, to be published in the CITY RECORD and in the Corporation Newspapers for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, It appears from the affidavits of the Supervisor of the City Record and the publishers of the Corporation Newspapers, that the aforesaid resolution and notice have been published in the CITY RECORD and in the Corporation Newspapers for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, All persons interested in such proposed change were afforded an opportunity to be heard thereon, and such proposed change was duly considered by this Board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest to change the map or plan of The City of New York by changing the lines and grades of the street system within the territory bounded by 16th avenue, 45th street, 17th avenue, 47th street, Lawrence avenue, Gravesend avenue, Avenue J, West street and 53d street; changing the grades of the street system within the territory bounded by 14th avenue, 39th street, 16th avenue and 42d street; changing the grade of 15th avenue between 36th street and 37th street; and laying out the grades of old New Utrecht road between 39th street and 42d street and between 45th street and 53d street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, does hereby favor the same so as to make the aforesaid change in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and dated November 1, 1913.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, That the width of the roadway of New Utrecht road between 14th avenue and 18th avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, is hereby established at 33 feet; said roadway to be centrally located.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, That the width of the roadway of Washington avenue between 47th street and Gravesend avenue, Borough of Brooklyn is hereby established at 40 feet; said roadway to be centrally located.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York, that the width of the roadway of 47th street between West street and Gravesend avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, is hereby established at 40 feet, with a sidewalk width of 10 feet on its southerly side and of 15 feet on its northerly side.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York by Laying Out Lines and Grades of the Street System Within the Area Designated as Section 60 of the Final Maps, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 5).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed change, the hearing was closed.

The following was offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board, held on the 16th day of January, 1914, a resolution was adopted proposing to change the map or plan of The City of New York so as to lay out the lines and grades of the street system within the area designated as section 60 of the Final Maps, bounded approximately by Huntington avenue, Randall avenue, Logan avenue, Dewey avenue, Throgs Neck boulevard and the East River, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, and appointing a hearing at a meeting of this Board to be held on the 13th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting such proposed action would be considered by this Board, and requesting a notice to all persons affected thereby, of the aforesaid time and place at which such proposed action would be considered, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and,

Whereas, It appears from the affidavit of the Supervisor of the City Record that the aforesaid resolution and notice have been published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and,

Whereas, All persons interested in such proposed change were afforded an opportunity to be heard thereon, and such proposed change was duly considered by this Board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest to change the map or plan of The City of New York by laying out the lines and grades of the street system within the area designated as section 60 of the Final Maps, bounded approximately by Huntington avenue, Randall avenue, Logan avenue, Dewey avenue, Throgs Neck boulevard and the East River, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, does hereby favor the same so as to make the aforesaid change in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Board of Estimtae and Apportionment, and dated October 29, 1913.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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The Secretary was then directed to call the attention of the President of the Borough of The Bronx to the desirability of decreasing the width of Swinton avenue and of Revere avenue in the section between Shore Drive and the bulkhead line, to not more than 80 feet as a maximum.

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York by Changing the Grade of Burnside Avenue, Between Sedgwick Avenue and Andrews Avenue; of Sedgwick Avenue, Between a Point About 200 Feet North of Burnside Avenue and a Point About 400 Feet South of Burnside Avenue; of Osborne Place, Between Burnside Avenue and West 179th Street; of Loring Place, Between Burnside Avenue and West 179th Street; and of West 179th Street at Its Intersection with Sedgwick Avenue, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 6).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Morris Heights Property Owners' Association protesting against the proposed change of grade; stating that several of the adjoining streets, and Burnside avenue have recently been paved and resurfaced, and that the proposed improvement would put a double tax on the property owners; and suggesting that the improvement be deferred until such time as Sedgwick avenue is widened as contemplated.

Which was placed on file.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed change, the hearing was closed.

The following was offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board, held on the 16th day of January, 1914, a resolution was adopted proposing to change the map or plan of The City of New York so as to change the grades of Burnside avenue between Sedgwick avenue and Andrews avenue; of Sedgwick avenue between a point about 200 feet north of Burnside avenue and a point about 400 feet south of Burnside avenue; of Osborne place

between Burnside avenue and West 179th street; of Loring place between Burnside avenue and West 179th street; and of West 179th street at its intersection with Sedgwick avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, and appointing a hearing at a meeting of this Board to be held on the 13th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting such proposed action would be considered by this Board, and requesting a notice to all persons affected thereby, of the aforesaid time and place at which such proposed action would be considered, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and,

Whereas, It appears from the affidavit of the Supervisor of the City Record that the aforesaid resolution and notice have been published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and,

Whereas, All persons interested in such proposed change were afforded an opportunity to be heard thereon, and such proposed change was duly considered by this Board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest to change the map or plan of The City of New York by changing the grades of Burnside avenue between Sedgwick avenue and Andrews avenue; of Sedgwick avenue between a point about 200 feet north of Burnside avenue and a point about 400 feet south of Burnside avenue; of Osborne place between Burnside avenue and West 179th street; of Loring place between Burnside avenue and West 179th street; and of West 179th street at its intersection with Sedgwick avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, does hereby favor the same so as to make the aforesaid change in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated January 20, 1913.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York by Changing the Lines of Fulton Avenue, Between Mills Street and the Boulevard; Widening Grand Avenue, Between Main Street and Stevens Street; Widening Stevens Street, Between Fulton Avenue and Grand Avenue, and Laying Out a Public Park to Include the Block Bounded by Fulton Avenue, Main Street, Grand Avenue and Stevens Street, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 7).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 16, 1914, the hearing in this matter was continued to February 20, 1914.)

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed change, the hearing was closed.

On motion of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the matter was referred to the Committee on the City Plan.

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York by Changing the Street System Within the Territory Bounded by North Villa Street, Ridgewood Avenue, Maure Avenue, Sycamore Place, Atfield Place, Wisner Place and Its Prolongation, Van Wyck Avenue, Garden Street, South Morris Avenue and Its Prolongation, Wisner Place, North Wickes Street and Fulton Place, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 8).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

After hearing Mr. H. B. Salisbury, who appeared in opposition to increasing the width of Maure avenue, and no one else appearing, the hearing was closed.

The following was offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board, held on the 16th day of January, 1914, a resolution was adopted proposing to change the map or plan of The City of New York so as to change the lines and grades of the street system within the territory bounded by North Villa street, Ridgewood avenue, Maure avenue, Sycamore place, Atfield place, Wisner place and its prolongation, Van Wyck avenue, Garden street, South Morris avenue and its prolongation, Wisner place, North Wickes street and Fulton place, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, and appointing a hearing at a meeting of this Board to be held on the 13th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting such proposed action would be considered by this Board, and requesting a notice to all persons affected thereby, of the aforesaid time and place at which such proposed action would be considered, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, It appears from the affidavit of the Supervisor of the City Record that the aforesaid resolution and notice have been published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, All persons interested in such proposed change were afforded an opportunity to be heard thereon, and such proposed change was duly considered by this Board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest to change the map or plan of The City of New York by changing the lines and grades of the street system within the territory bounded by North Villa street, Ridgewood avenue, Maure avenue, Sycamore place, Atfield place, Wisner place and its prolongation, Van Wyck avenue, Garden street, South Morris avenue and its prolongation, Wisner place, North Wickes street and Fulton place, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, does hereby favor the same so as to make the aforesaid change in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated December 8, 1913.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York by Changing the Lines of 8th Street, Between Hayes Avenue and Broadway, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 9).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

No one appearing in favor of or in opposition to the proposed change, the hearing was closed.

The following was offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board, held on the 16th day of January, 1914, a resolution was adopted proposing to change the map or plan of The City of New York so as to change the lines of the street system within the territory bounded by 7th street, Hayes avenue, 9th street, Poe place and Broadway, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, and appointing a hearing at a meeting of this Board to be held on the 13th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting such proposed action would be considered by this Board, and requesting a notice to all persons affected thereby, of the aforesaid time and place at which such proposed action would be considered, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, It appears from the affidavit of the Supervisor of the City Record that the aforesaid resolution and notice have been published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, All persons interested in such proposed change were afforded an opportunity to be heard thereon, and such proposed change was duly considered by this Board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest to change the map or plan of The City of New York by changing the lines of the street system within the territory bounded by 7th street, Hayes avenue, 9th street, Poe place and Broadway, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, does hereby favor the same so as to make the aforesaid change in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated May 12, 1913.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York By Laying Out a Street Plan for the Territory Bounded by Van Wyck Avenue, Jamaica Avenue, Ezra Street and Its Prolongation, Rocton Street, Roseville Avenue and Archer Street; and Changing Lines and Grades Heretofore Established in This Territory, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 10).

The Secretary presented affiadvit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed change, the hearing was closed.

The following was offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board, held on the 16th day of January, 1914, a resolution was adopted proposing to change the map or plan of The City of New York so as to lay out the lines and grades of the street system bounded by Van Wyck avenue, Jamaica avenue, Ezra street and its prolongation, Rocton street, Roseville avenue and Archer street; and change the lines and grades where these have been heretofore established in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, and appointing a hearing at a meeting of this Board to be held on the 13th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting such proposed action would be considered by this Board, and requesting a notice to all persons affected thereby, of the aforesaid time and place at which such proposed action would be considered, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, It appears from the affidavit of the Supervisor of the City Record that the aforesaid resolution and notice have been published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of February, 1914; and

Whereas, All persons interested in such proposed change were afforded an opportunity to be heard thereon, and such proposed change was duly considered by this Board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest to change the map or plan of The City of New York by laying out the lines and grades of the street system bounded by Van Wyck avenue, Jamaica avenue, Ezra street and its prolongation, Rocton street, Roseville avenue and Archer street; and changing the lines and grades where these have been heretofore established in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, does hereby favor the same so as to make the aforesaid change in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated November 28, 1913.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing in the Matter of Changing the Map or Plan of The City of New York By Establishing Lines and Grades for Rhine Avenue, Between Richmond Road and Hansa Street, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 11).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed change, the hearing was closed.

On motion of the Comptroller the matter was referred to the Committee on the City Plan.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Reapportionment of the Cost and Expense of the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to the Lands Required for the Widening of Canal Street at Its Easterly Junction with the Bowery, Borough of Manhattan (Cal No. 12).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

A representative of Messrs. Butts & Vining appeared and withdrew the petition presented by them at the meeting of the Board on January 16, 1914. Mr. M. J. Mulqueen appeared in favor of the reapportionment of cost as proposed. No one else appearing the hearing was closed.

The following was offered:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, on July 6, 1911, authorized the acquisition of title to the lands nad premises required for the widening of Canal street, between the Bowery and Chrystie street, Borough of Manhattan, and directed that 66 2-3 per cent. of the cost and expense of the proceeding be borne and paid by The City of New York, and that the remaining 33 1-3 per cent. of such cost and expense be assessed upon an area of assessment for benefit as fixed and determined by the resolution authorizing the acquisition of title to the lands and premises required for the widening of said Canal street; and

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on the 16th day of January, 1914, declared that it was considering the advisability of reconsidering its action with respect to the distribution of the cost and expense of the proceeding and of making a new determination concerning the same, in conformity with the provisions of section 247 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, by placing 55 per cent. of the entire cost and expense of the proceeding upon The City of New York; 30 per cent. of such cost and expense upon the Borough of Manhattan; 7 1-2 per cent. of such cost and expense upon the Borough of Brooklyn; and the remaining 7 1-2 per cent. of such cost and expense upon the local area of assessment fixed by the Board on July 6, 1911; and

Whereas, The resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914, fixed the 20th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., as the day and time for a public hearing upon the proposed action; and

Whereas, It apepars from the affidavit of the Supervisor of the City Record that due notice was given therein that the Board would hold a public hearing on the 20th day of February, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at which all persons interested would be given an opportunity to be heard upon the proposed reconsideration and redetermination respecting the distribution of the cost and expense of the proceeding herein; and

Whereas, At the aforesaid time and place this Board afforded all persons interested an opportunity to be heard on the proposed action; be it

Resolved, In pursuance of the provisions of section 247 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment reconsiders its action of July 6, 1911, placing 66 2-3 per cent. of the entire cost and expense of the proceeding upon The City of New York and the remaining 33 1-3 per cent. of such cost and expense upon a local area, and hereby reapportions the cost and expense of the proceeding as follows:

55 per cent. of the entire cost and expense of the proceeding herein shall be borne and paid by The City of New York;

30 per cent. of such cost and expense shall be borne and paid by the Borough of Manhattan;

7 1-2 per cent. of such cost and expense shall be borne and paid by the Borough of Brooklyn; and the remaining

7 1-2 per cent. of such cost and expense shall be assessed upon the area fixed by the Board on July 6, 1911, viz.:

Beginning at the intersection of a line distant 200 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Canal street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Canal street, with a line distant 94 feet northwestwardly from and parallel with the northwesterly line of Elizabeth street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Elizabeth street, and running thence northeastwardly and always parallel with and distant 94 feet from Elizabeth street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Elizabeth street, to the intersection with a line distant 202 feet northeastwardly from and parallel with the northeasterly line of Hester street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Hester street; thence southeastwardly parallel with Hester street and always distant 202 feet therefrom, the said distance being measured at right angles to Hester street, to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet northwestwardly from and parallel with the northwesterly line of the Bowery, the said distance being measured at right angles to the Bowery; thence northeastwardly and parallel with the Bowery and always distant 100 feet northwestwardly therefrom, the said distance being measured at right angles to the Bowery, to the intersection with a line distant 150 feet northeastwardly from and parallel with the northeasterly line of Grand street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Grand street; thence southeastwardly parallel with Grand street and always distant 150 feet therefrom, the

said distance being measured at right angles to Grand street, to the intersection with a line distant 101 feet southeastwardly from and parallel with the southeasterly line of the Bowery, the said distance being measured at right angles to the Bowery; thence southwestwardly, parallel with the Bowery and always distant 101 feet therefrom, the said distance being measured at right angles to the Bowery, to the intersection with a line distant 201 feet southwestwardly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Grand street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Grand street; thence southeastwardly parallel with Grand street and always distant 201 feet therefrom, the said distance being measured at right angles to Grand street, to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet southeastwardly from and parallel with the southeasterly line of Chrystie street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Chrystie street; thence southwestwardly along a line parallel with Chrystie street and always distant 100 feet southeastwardly therefrom and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line distant 200 feet southwestwardly from the southwesterly line of Canal street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Canal street; thence northwestwardly and parallel with Canal street and always distant 200 feet therefrom, the said distance being measured at right angles to Canal street, to the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the portions of the cost and expense of the proceeding herein placed upon the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn be levied and collected with the taxes upon the real property in said Boroughs becoming due and payable in the year in which such cost and expense shall have been fixed and determined, provided that such cost and expense be ascertained in time to be included with the taxes on the real property of said boroughs in the same year; and, if not determined in time the same shall be levied and collected with the taxes of the succeeding year.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Acquiring Title to East 16th Street, from Beverly Road to the Brighton Beach Railroad, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 13).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 30, 1914, the hearing in this matter was continued to February 20, 1914.)

The Secretary presented affidavits of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

No one appearing in favor of or in opposition to the proposed area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

On motion of the Comptroller the matter was referred back to the Chief Engineer of the Board.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Acquiring Title to 50th Street, from 17th Avenue to West Street, Excluding the Right of Way of the Long Island Railroad, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 14).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 30, 1914, the hearing in this matter was continued to February 20, 1914.)

The Secretary presented affidavits of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

No one appearing in favor of or in opposition to the proposed area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

On motion of the Comptroller the matter was referred back to the Chief Engineer of the Board.

Public Hearing on a Proposed Reapportionment of the Cost of Acquiring Title to Church Avenue, Between 36th Street and Ocean Parkway, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 15).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 30, 1914, the hearing in this matter was continued to February 20, 1914.)

The Secretary presented affidavits of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

No one appearing in favor of or in opposition to the proposed reapportionment of cost, the hearing was closed.

The following was offered:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on February 11, 1910, authorized the acquisition of title to Church avenue from 36th street to Ocean parkway, Borough of Brooklyn, and directed that the entire cost and expense of the proceeding be assessed upon the property deemed to be benefited thereby, and located within an area of assessment laid out in the resolution authorizing the proceeding for acquiring title to said Church avenue; and

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 31st day of December, 1913, declared that it was considering the advisability of reconsidering its action with respect to the distribution of the cost and expense of the proceeding and of making a new determination concerning the same, in conformity with the provisions of section 247 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, by placing 25 per cent. of the entire cost and expense of the proceeding upon the Borough of Brooklyn, and the remainder of such cost and expense upon the property within the local area of assessment fixed by the Board on February 11, 1910, excluding from the assessment on the local area such proportion of the cost of buildings as may be placed upon the City at large under the provisions of the Charter, as amended; and

Whereas, The resolution adopted by the Board on December 31, 1913, fixed the 30th day of January, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. as the day and time for a public hearing upon the proposed action; and

Whereas, It appears from the affidavits of the Supervisor of the City Record and of the publishers of the corporation newspapers that due notice was given therein that the Board would hold a public hearing on the 30th day of January, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at which all persons interested would be given an opportunity to be heard upon the proposed reconsideration and redetermination respecting the distribution of the cost and expense of the proceeding herein; and

Whereas, This Board afforded all persons interested an opportunity to be heard on the proposed action; be it

Resolved, In pursuance of the provisions of section 247 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment reconsiders its action of February 11, 1910, placing the entire cost and expense of the proceeding upon a local area, and hereby reapportions the cost and expense of the proceeding as follows: 25 per cent. of the entire cost and expense of the proceeding herein shall be borne and paid by the Borough of Brooklyn, and the remainder of such cost and expense, excluding such proportion of the cost of buildings as may be placed upon the City at large, under the provisions of the Charter, as amended, shall be assessed upon the property within the following area:

Beginning at the intersection of a line midway between East 7th street and Ocean parkway with a line distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Beverly road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Beverly road, and running thence westwardly along the said line parallel with Beverly road to the intersection with a line distant 500 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Church avenue as this street is laid out west of East 5th street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Church avenue; thence westwardly along the said line parallel with Church avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 36th street and 37th street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 36th street and 37th street to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Clara street and Louisa street; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Clara street and Louisa street and along the prolongations of the said line, to the intersection with a line midway between East 3d street and East 4th street; thence northwardly along the said line midway between East 3d street and East 4th street to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Albemarle road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Albemarle road; thence eastwardly along the said line parallel with Albemarle road to the intersection with the prolongation of the aforesaid line midway between Clara street and Louisa street; thence eastwardly along the prolongation of the aforesaid line midway between Clara street and Louisa street to the intersection with a line parallel with Ocean parkway, and passing through the point of beginning; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with Ocean parkway to the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the portion of the cost and expense of the proceeding herein placed upon the Borough of Brooklyn be levied and collected with the taxes upon the real property in said Borough becoming due and payable in the year in which such cost and expense shall have been fixed and determined, provided that such cost and expense be ascertained in time to be included with the taxes on the real property of said Borough in the same year; and, if not determined in time, the same shall be levied and collected with the taxes of the succeeding year.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Acquiring Title to Kenmore Place, from Church Avenue to Albemarle Road, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 16).

The Secretary presented affidavits of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

No one appearing in favor of or in opposition to the proposed area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was referred back to the Chief Engineer of the Board.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Modified Area of Assessment in the Matter of Amending the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to East 236th Street and to East 237th Street, from Bullard Avenue to Barnes Avenue, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 17).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

The Secretary presented a communication from the President of the Borough of The Bronx, advising the Board of a contemplated widening of East 237th street at its intersection with Barnes avenue, which change, when made, will make necessary a further amendment of the opening proceeding.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to, the proposed modified area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

The entire matter of amendment was then withdrawn by the President of the Borough of The Bronx.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Acquiring Title to the Unnamed Street Extending from Sedgwick Avenue to the Intersection of Fordham Road with Hampden Place, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 18).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 30, 1914, the hearing in this matter was continued to February 20, 1914.)

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to, the proposed area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

On motion of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, the matter was laid over until March 20, 1914.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Amending the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to East 156th Street, from Southern Boulevard to Truxton Street, and to Truxton Street, from Leggett Avenue to Longwood Avenue, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 19).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to, the proposed area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, By the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York that the proceeding instituted by said Board on May 6, 1910, for acquiring title to East 156th street, from Southern boulevard to Truxton street, and Truxton street, from Leggett avenue to Longwood avenue, Borough of The Bronx, which proceeding was amended January 9, 1913, so as to relate to East 156th street, from Southern boulevard to Worthen street, excluding the right of way of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Truxton street from Leggett avenue to Longwood avenue, as said Truxton street and East 156th street are shown upon a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment October 17, 1912, and approved by the Mayor October 24, 1912; be and the same is hereby further amended so as to relate to Truxton street, from Leggett avenue to Longwood avenue, and East 156th street, from Southern boulevard to the westerly property line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and from Garrison avenue to Worthen street.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he hereby is requested to take the necessary steps to have this amendment carried into effect; and

Whereas, Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914, due notice has been given in the CITY RECORD that the Board would consider a proposed area of assessment for the aforesaid proceeding as amended; and

Whereas, On the 20th day of February, 1914, a public hearing was given to all persons interested in such proposed area of assessment who appeared, and such proposed area of assessment was duly considered by this Board;

Resolved, That the area of assessment for benefit in this amended proceeding be and is hereby fixed and determined to be as follows:

Beginning at a point on the centre line of Garrison avenue where it is intersected by a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the northeasterly line of Leggett avenue and the southwesterly line of East 156th street as these streets are laid out between Garrison avenue and Whitlock avenue, and running thence northwestwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Southern boulevard and Fox street; thence northeastwardly along the said line midway between Southern boulevard and Fox street to the intersection with a line midway between East 156th street and Longwood avenue as these streets are laid out between Southern boulevard and Fox street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between East 156th street and Longwood avenue, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the centre line of Garrison avenue; thence southwestwardly along the centre line of Garrison avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of East 156th street and Worthen street as these streets are laid out between Garrison avenue and Barry street; thence southeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of Truxton street and Garrison avenue as these streets are laid out northerly from and adjoining Leggett avenue; thence northeastwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Longwood avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Longwood avenue; thence southeastwardly and always distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly lines of Longwood avenue and Spofford avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Tiffany street and Casanova street; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Tiffany street and Casanova street and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line distant 360 feet southeasterly from and parallel with the southeasterly line of Truxton street, as this street is laid out between Leggett avenue and Longwood avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Truxton street; thence southwestwardly along the said line parallel with Truxton street to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Randall avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Randall avenue; thence westwardly and always distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly lines of Randall avenue and Leggett avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of Garrison avenue and Truxton street, as these streets are laid out northeasterly from and adjoining Leggett avenue; thence northeastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between East 156th street and Grinnell place; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between East 156th street and Grinnell place to the intersection with the centre line of Garrison avenue; thence southwestwardly along the centre line of Garrison avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Amending the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to Bullard Avenue, from East 234th Street to East 242d Street, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 20.)

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

Mrs. G. Schuman, representing the Taxpayers' Alliance, and Mr. George Witt appeared in opposition to the proposed improvement. Mr. William H. Keating appeared in favor of the amendment as proposed. No one else appearing, the hearing was closed.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, That the proceeding instituted by said Board on November 2, 1911, for acquiring title to Bullard avenue, from East 234th street to East 242d street, Borough of The Bronx, be and the same hereby is amended so as to conform to a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 4, 1913, and approved by the Mayor December 15, 1913, in which the lines of Bullard avenue in the section between East 236th street and East 239th street were shifted slightly so as to make the westerly side coincide with the easterly boundary of the property of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; the proceeding as amended providing for the acquisition of title to Bullard avenue, from East 234th street to East 242d street, as said Bullard avenue is now laid out upon the map or plan of The City of New York.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he hereby is requested to take the necessary steps to have this amendment carried into effect; and

Whereas, Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914, due notice has been given in the CITY RECORD that the Board would consider a proposed area of assessment for the aforesaid proceeding as amended; and

Whereas, On the 20th day of February, 1914, a public hearing was given to all persons interested in such proposed area of assessment who appeared, and such proposed area of assessment was duly considered by this Board;

Resolved, That the area of assessment for benefit in this amended proceeding be and is hereby fixed and determined to be as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly boundary line of The City of New York where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Bullard avenue as this street is laid out between East 240th street and East 241st street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Bullard avenue, and running thence eastwardly along the said boundary line to the intersection with the prolongation of the westerly line of Bronx boulevard; thence southwardly along the said westerly line of Bronx boulevard and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the centre line of East 240th street; thence westwardly along the centre line of East 240th street to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Bullard avenue as this street is laid out between East 239th street and East 240th street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Bullard avenue; thence southwardly and always distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Bullard avenue and the prolongations thereof, to the intersection with the centre line of East 236th street; thence eastwardly along the centre line of East 236th street to the intersection with the westerly line of Bronx boulevard; thence southwardly along the said westerly line of Bronx boulevard and along the prolongation of the said line as laid out where it adjoins East 234th street on the north, to the intersection with a line distant 150 feet southerly from and parallel with the northerly line of East 234th street, the said distance being measured at right angles to East 234th street; thence westwardly along the said line parallel with East 234th street and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Bullard avenue as this street is laid out southerly from and adjoining East 236th street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Bullard avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Bullard avenue, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 175 feet southerly from and parallel with the northerly line of East 236th street, the said distance being measured at right angles to East 236th street; thence westwardly along the said line parallel with East 236th street and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Bullard avenue as this street is laid out between East 236th street and East 237th street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Bullard avenue; thence northwardly and always distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Bullard avenue and the prolongations thereof, to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of East 240th street, the said distance being measured at right angles to East 240th street; thence eastwardly along the prolongation of the said line parallel with East 240th street to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Bullard avenue, as this street is laid out between East 240th street and East 241st street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Bullard avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Bullard avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the point or place of beginning.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Acquiring Title to the Lands Required for the Widening of Fulton Avenue, from Mills Street to Welling Street, and of Main Street, from Grand Avenue to Van Alst Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 21).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 16, 1914, the hearing in this matter was continued to February 20, 1914.)

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

On motion of the Comptroller the matter was referred to the Committee on the City Plan.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Acquiring Title to 43d Street, from Astoria Avenue to Jackson Avenue, and to 44th Street, from Astoria Avenue to Roosevelt Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 22).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 30, 1914, the hearing in this matter was continued to February 20, 1914.)

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

On motion of the Comptroller the matter was referred back to the Chief Engineer of the Board.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Amending the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to Caspian Street, from Andrews Street to Metropolitan Avenue; to Zeidler Street, from Andrews Street to Metropolitan Avenue, and to King Place, from Caspian Street to Metropolitan Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 23).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 30, 1914, the hearing in this matter was continued to February 20, 1914.)

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised.

No one appearing in favor of, or in opposition to the proposed area of assessment, the hearing was closed.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, By the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York that the proceeding instituted by said Board on July 11, 1912, for acquiring title to Caspian street from Andrews street to Metropolitan avenue; Zeidler street from Andrews street to Metropolitan avenue; and King place from Caspian street to Metropolitan avenue, Borough of Queens, be and the same is hereby amended so as to conform to a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 4, 1913, and approved by the Mayor December 15, 1913, under which the lines of Caspian street were shifted slightly through a portion of the block between Collins avenue and Eliot avenue; the amended proceeding to relate to the streets being acquired thereunder as the said streets are now laid out upon the map or plan of The City of New York.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he hereby is requested to take the necessary steps to have this amendment carried into effect; and

Whereas, Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board on December 18, 1913, due notice has been given in the CITY RECORD that the Board would consider a proposed area of assessment for the aforesaid proceeding as amended; and

Whereas, On the 20th day of February, 1914, a public hearing was given to all persons interested in such proposed area of assessment who appeared, and such proposed area of assessment was duly considered by this board;

Resolved, That the area of assessment for benefit in this amended proceeding be and is hereby fixed and determined to be as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly right of way line of the Bushwick Branch of the Long Island Railroad where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Caspian street as this street is laid out where it adjoins Metropolitan avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Caspian street, and running thence southwardly along the said line parallel with Caspian street and along the prolongations of the said line to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Metropolitan avenue; thence westwardly and parallel with Metropolitan avenue a distance of 250 feet; thence northwardly at right angles to Metropolitan avenue to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Caspian street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Caspian street; thence westwardly along a line always distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Caspian street to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the easterly line of King place and the westerly line of Collins avenue; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the centre line of Metropolitan avenue; thence westwardly along the centre line of Metropolitan avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Himrod street and Harmon street; thence southwestwardly along the said line midway between Himrod street and Harmon street and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Metropolitan avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Metropolitan avenue; thence westwardly along the said line parallel with Metropolitan avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the easterly line of Andrews street and the westerly line of Zeidler street as these streets are laid out where they adjoin Metropolitan avenue; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Zeidler street and Martin street; thence northwestwardly along the said prolongation of a line midway between Zeidler street and Martin street to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Andrews street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Andrews street; thence generally northwardly and always distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Andrews street and the prolongations thereof to the intersection with a line midway between Arctic street and Caspian street as these streets are laid out between Arnold street and Andrews street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between Caspian street and Arctic street and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Caspian street and Arctic street as these streets adjoin Collins avenue; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Caspian street and Arctic street and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with the southerly right of way line of the Bushwick Branch of the Long Island Railroad; thence eastwardly along the said right of way line to the point or place of beginning.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Public Hearing on the Proposed Area of Assessment in the Matter of Amending the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to Weirfield Street, from the Borough Line to Wyckoff avenue; to Hancock Street, from the Borough Line to Myrtle Avenue; to Jefferson Avenue, from the Borough Line to Cypress Avenue, and to Cornelia Street, from the Borough Line to Fresh Pond Road, Excepting in Each Case the Right of Way of the Evergreen Branch of the Long Island Railroad, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 24).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

No one appearing in favor of or in opposition to the proposed area of assessment the hearing was closed.

On motion of the President of the Borough of Queens, the matter was laid over for one week (February 27, 1914).

Public Hearing on the Proposed Enlargement of the District of Assessment Heretofor Fixed in the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to Central Avenue, Between Myrtle Avenue and Edsall Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 25).

The Secretary presented affidavit of publication showing that the matter had been duly advertised, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board on January 16, 1914.

Mr. Edward T. Horwill and Mr. Ferdinand Pecora appeared and urged a new area of assessment. Mr. Wm. A. Moller appeared and requested that the City bear a portion of the cost of the proceeding. No one else appearing the hearing was closed.

On motion of the Comptroller the matter was referred back to the Chief Engineer of the Board to report a new area of assessment.

Extension of 6th Avenue Southerly to Varick Street, Borough of Manhattan (Cal. No. 26).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary to the Mayor, transmitting a letter from Mr. C. C. Hickok, urging the extension of 6th avenue southerly to Varick street, and a memorandum thereon from Mr. Paul G. Wilson, requesting that Mr. Hickok's communication be placed on the Calendar for a meeting of the Board at an early date, and referred to the appropriate committee.

On motion of the Comptroller the matter was referred to the Committee on the City Plan.

Changing the Grade of East 94th Street, from Clarkson Avenue to Linden Avenue, and from Ditmas Avenue to Avenue N, with a Corresponding Modification in the Grade of the Intersected Streets, and Changing the Grade of East 95th Street, between Glenwood Road and Flatlands Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal No. 27).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Brooklyn, transmitting a map showing the proposed change; and the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13571. February 9, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Herewith is transmitted a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Brooklyn, bearing date of December 15, 1913, requesting the approval of a map showing a change proposed in the grade of East 94th street, from Clarkson avenue to Linden avenue and from Ditmas avenue to Avenue N, together with a corresponding change in the grade of the intersecting streets; and a change in the grade of East 95th street, between Glenwood road and Flatlands avenue.

In preparing plans for regulating and grading East 95th street, for which authorization was given by the Board at its meeting of April 17, 1913, it has been found that the grades heretofore fixed for this street are inadequate to provide for the removal of surface drainage. To meet this objection it is proposed to change the grade as shown upon a plan now presented, this affecting a total length of twelve blocks and providing for the insertion of a number of summits with a maximum change at intersections of about three feet. The street has been graded, curbed and flagged in the section between Lenox road and the Long Island Railroad, while through other disconnected sections an approximately graded roadway is in use.

Advantage appears to have been taken of the opportunity to adjust the grade of East 95th street in the block between Glenwood road and Flatlands avenue in such a way as to remove a similar objection and at the same time fix the grade at the Conklin avenue intersection with the evident understanding that this old street will later be incorporated upon the City plan.

From an inspection of the ground it would appear that the proposed changes can be effected without damage to buildings.

I see no reason why the map should not be approved, and would recommend such action after a public hearing.

I would also suggest that the attention of the Borough President be called to the desirability of making provision for a further modification in the grades of other sections of East 95th street in order to secure suitable grades to provide for the removal of surface water. Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to change the map or plan of The City of New York by changing the grades of East 94th street, between Clarkson avenue and Linden avenue and between Ditmas avenue and Avenue N, and changing the grades of the intersecting streets affected thereby; and changing the grade of East 95th street, between Glenwood road and Flatlands avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, which proposed change is more particularly shown upon a map or plan bearing the signature of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough, and dated December 13, 1913.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change at a meeting of the Board, to be held in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed change will be considered at a meeting of the Board, to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the CITY RECORD and the corporation newspapers for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 13th day of March, 1914.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Changing the Grade of East 149th Street, between the Harlem River and 3d Avenue, and of East 150th Street, from Park Avenue to Melrose Avenue, with a Corresponding Change in the Grade of the Intersected Streets, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 28).

The Secretary presented the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13586. February 14, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on December 18, 1913, a map was submitted by the President of the Borough of The Bronx showing a change proposed in the grade of East 149th street, from the Harlem River to 3d avenue, and in the grade of East 150th street, from Park avenue to Melrose avenue, with provision for making a corresponding change in the grade of the intersected streets, at which time consideration of this matter was deferred to December 31, and again to January 30, on which latter date the matter was referred to your Engineer for investigation and report. In his communication the Borough President advised that the question of changing the grade of East 149th street had been raised by a number of property owners in the vicinity, and that the matter was brought to the attention of the Board in order that the views of the various interests affected might be ascertained.

The plan submitted by the Borough President shows that the grades heretofore fixed for East 149th street, between the limits affected by the change, range from a rate of about 1.1 per cent. to about 5.8 per cent., and that it is proposed to modify the plan in such a way as to make the maximum rate about 3.7 per cent., with a minimum at the rate of 0.45 per cent., this being accomplished by raising the street elevation at all of the intersections excepting at Courtlandt avenue, Mott avenue and the New York and Harlem Railroad, the grade of the former street being lowered, while at the two remaining intersections it is to remain unchanged. The maximum change is about 13 feet and is located in the section west of Gerard avenue, where it is proposed to give the street an elevation sufficiently high to permit of carrying it over the proposed industrial railway which is indicated on the plan as intended to traverse the water-front.

The changes proposed in East 150th street relate to the sections immediately adjoining Morris avenue and Courtlandt avenue, and are planned in order to conform with the corresponding changes made in the grade of the two latter streets at their intersections with East 149th street.

No detailed information has been submitted by the borough authorities relative to the effect which these changes would have upon improvements on the abutting property, but an examination of the books of the Tax Department shows that the aggregate assessed valuation of the buildings now having frontage upon that portion of the streets affected by the plan where the grade changes amount to more than one foot is approximately $1,070,000. An approximate estimate of the physical work involved within the street lines to make them correspond with the proposed new elevations indicates that the adoption of the plan would obligate the City to expend about $90,000 for repaving and for reconstructing the approach to the East 149th street bridge, while the property owners would, in addition to the change of grade damage, be liable for an expense of about $110,000 for regrading, recurbing and reflagging.

From an inspection of the ground it appears that the section west of the New York and Harlem Railroad is but slightly improved, while the remaining property has been almost fully developed. In the latter section it is now proposed to retain a grade at the rate of 3.76 per cent. at the extreme easterly end of East 149th street, and to change the elevation at the Morris avenue and Courtlandt avenue intersections from 5 to 6 feet, notwithstanding that the existing elevations at these intersections could be held and a uniform grade established for the block at the rate of about 3 per cent., this, however, requiring the removal of an existing depression. A modification of this character would limit the grade changes east of the New York and Harlem Railroad to the single block between Morris avenue and Courtlandt avenue. West of the railroad it would seem practicable to modify the plan in such a way as to fix 3.4 per cent. as the maximum grade rate, instead of 3.7, and at the same time to make the elevations conform more closely at Spencer place with the present improvements than is provided for in the plan The adoption of this grade rate would also make it practicable to decrease the damage to property on Walton avenue.

In case the plan is modified in such a way as to limit the changes to the section west of the railroad and to the block of East 149th street, between Morris avenue and Courtlandt avenue, it would appear that the total assessed valuation of buildings abutting upon the streets where the change in grade amounts to more than one foot would be about $458,000, while the physical work involved in readjusting the streets to the new elevations would be decreased to $155,000, of which latter amount the City would be under obligation to pay for repaving and for reconstructing the bridge approach, the estimated cost of which would probably aggregate about $62,000; all of the remaining expense could properly be made the subject of an assessment.

In my judgment the plan as submitted could advantageously be modified in such a way as to substantially decrease the damage and at the same time retain all of the desirable features which it is aimed to secure. I would, therefore, recommend that the map be referred back to the Borough President without approval, but with the suggestion that in case the property owners are prepared to meet their share of the expense which would be involved in making the necessary readjustments, it be modified along the lines herein suggested and again submitted for consideration.

Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

On motion the matter was referred back to the President of the Borough of The Bronx.

Changing the Grade of West 231st Street, Between Broadway and Albany Crescent, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 29).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of The Bronx, transmitting a map showing the proposed change; and the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13569. February 3, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Herewith is transmitted a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of The Bronx, bearing date of December 24, 1913, submitting for consideration a plan showing a change in the grade of West 231st street, between Broadway and Albany Crescent.

The change indicated upon this plan consists of the discontinuance of the grade heretofore fixed for the street within the limits of the right-of-way of the New York and Putnam Railroad and provides for establishing a grade on each side of the crossing to conform with the original intent. The effect of this change will be to legalize the elevation to which the street has been regulated and graded.

I see no reason why the map should not be approved, and would recommend such action after a public hearing. Respectfully,

NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter as amended, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to change the map or plan of The City of New York by changing the grades of West 231st street, from Broadway to Albany Crescent in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, which proposed change is more particularly shown upon a map or plan bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and dated December 22, 1913.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change at a meeting of the Board, to be held in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed change will be considered at a meeting of the Board to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 13th day of March, 1914.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Closing and Discontinuing Turnbull Avenue, Hermany Avenue and Story Avenue, Between Zerega Avenue and Westchester Creek, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 30).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of The Bronx, transmitting a map showing the proposed change; and the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13587. February 17, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Herewith is transmitted a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of The Bronx, bearing date of January 16, 1914, requesting approval of a map showing the closing and discontinuing of Story avenue, Hermany avenue and Turnbull avenue, between Zerega avenue and Westchester Creek.

In reporting upon a plan making provision for definitely locating the pier and bulkhead lines for Westchester Creek, which was approved by the Board on February 20, 1913, attention was called to the fact that a large number of streets occupying a position approximately at right angles to that of the creek had been laid out at intervals of about 200 feet, with the effect of needlessly subdividing the water-front and thereby depriving it of the natural advantages which its position with respect to the waterway should naturally entitle it. In order to permit of an investigation as to the practicability of adjusting the street plan in this particular, the Corporation Counsel was then requested to suspend action in the matter of advancing the proceedings then in progress for acquiring title to a large number of the streets affected, in so far as these proceedings related to the section between Zerega avenue and Westchester Creek.

Provision was made on November 6, 1913, for a further slight modification in the position of the harbor lines of the creek, and an amended plan was at that time submitted to the Secretary of War for approval. In the report then submitted attention was again drawn to the desirability of modifying the street plan and it was at that time understood that as soon as such changes of this character as were found practicable had been effected steps would be taken to amend the opening proceedings in such a way as to make them harmonize with the slight changes due to the pier and bulkhead line adjustment.

The Commissioner now advises that the proposition to amend the plan has been concurred in by his Department, and that after giving a hearing to the interested property owners the changes shown upon the plan now presented are proposed. It is informally understood that the subdivision of the areas abutting upon the remaining streets to which the criticism was originally directed is such as to require the retention of the streets as originally laid out.

At the office of the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings I am informed that the property between Story avenue and Hermany avenue is owned by A. H. Crane, and that he is the only owner who has made an appearance in connection with the proceedings now in progress for acquiring title to the streets which it is proposed to close; he would therefore be the only owner entitled to present a claim against the City under the provisions of section 1000 of the Charter for expense incurred in advancing the proceeding in case it is discontinued.

I would recommend that a public hearing be given in the matter of the proposed map change, and that it be approved providing that a formal release from damage claims is filed by Mr. Crane.

Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter as amended, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to change the map or plan of The City of New York by discontinuing Story avenue, Hermany avenue and Turnbull avenue, in each instance, between Zerega avenue and Westchester Creek, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, which proposed change is more particularly shown upon a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated January 14, 1914.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change at a meeting of the Board, to be held in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions, and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed change will be considered at a meeting of the Board to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holiday excepted, prior to the 13th day of March, 1914.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Modifying the Plan for the Street System Within the Territory Bounded by the Flushing River, Roosevelt Avenue, Hewitt Avenue, Polk Avenue, Holland Avenue and Allen Street, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 31).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary to the President of the Borough of Queens, transmitting a map showing the proposed change; and the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13585. February 13, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Herewith is transmitted a communication from the Secretary to the President of the Borough of Queens, bearing date of December 15, 1913, requesting the approval of a map showing a change proposed in the street system within the territory bounded by the Flushing River, Roosevelt avenue, Hewitt avenue, Polk avenue, Holland avenue and Allen street.

This change provides for giving Prime street through that portion of its length between Roosevelt avenue and Allen street a position distant about 440 feet west of that previously fixed for it, together with the discontinuing of the streets heretofore shown within the area intervening between Prime street in its new position and the railroad from Roosevelt avenue to Bayard street. The Board is informed that the object sought is to clear the way for an industrial development, and that the change

proposed in the grade of Roosevelt avenue is intended to afford adequate clearance over the railroad.

The plan indicates that it is intended to extend the high level portion of the bridge required to carry Roosevelt avenue over the railroad westwardly about 300 feet, a change which would permit of extending the railroad facilities at this point and which at the same time would substantially increase the cost of the bridge, in meeting the expense of which the City will be obliged to participate. In the plans which have heretofore been adopted for this locality Prime street was indicated as extending from Hewitt avenue to Bayard street and as forming a part of an Exterior street parallel with the bulkhead line of the Flushing River.

The street grades of the adjoining area have also been based upon a proposed elevation of the Northside Division of the Long Island Railroad. The approval of the plan now presented would result in an inconsistency in the treatment of street lines and grades for the adjoining sections which, in my judgment, would be undesirable.

I would, therefore, recommend that action in the matter be deferred until such time as definite provision has been made for the remaining changes required to harmonize the street plan of the territory with the probable needs of the waterfront property and with the new position which will have to be given the Long Island Railroad, and would suggest that the Borough President be requested to submit a tentative plan showing the proposed amendments in the territory adjoining the railroad east of Alburtis avenue, this map to indicate the proposed adjustment of street and railroad grades at each intersection, as well as the additional changes in street lines for the area bordering on Flushing Creek and adjoining the one affected by the plan now under consideration.

It would also seem desirable, prior to the approval of the map change, to secure a stipulation from the Long Island Railroad Company relative to the assumption of the additional expense which would be involved for the proposed highway bridge in Roosevelt avenue in case the grades now proposed are adopted.

Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

On motion, the matter was referred back to the President of the Borough of Queens for further consideration.

Changing the Lines of Queens Boulevard, Between Caldwell Avenue and Brower Place, Between Woodhaven Avenue and Marion Avenue, Between Occident Street and Booth Street, Between Agate Place and Union Turnpike, and Between Quentin Street and Hillside Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 32).

Amending Membership Corporations Law so as to Permit of Acquiring Cemetery Property.

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary to the President of the Borough of Queens, transmitting a map showing the proposed change; and the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13583. February 11, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Herewith is transmitted a communication from the Secretary to the President of the Borough of Queens, bearing date of January 29, 1914, requesting the approval of a map showing changes proposed in the lines of Queens boulevard between Caldwell avenue and Brower place, between Woodhaven avenue and Marion avenue, between Occident street and Booth street, between Agate place and Union turnpike, and between Quentin street and Hillside avenue.

The change proposed in the section between Quentin street and Hillside avenue consists of an adjustment of block dimensions and angles to conform with recent surveys, no modification being here proposed in the position of the street lines. In the section immediately east of Tredwell street the modifications include provision for making the northerly line of Queens boulevard coincide with the northerly line of the old Hoffman boulevard, thereby avoiding damage to the sewage disposal plant which has here been erected. The remaining changes are designed for the purpose of wholly including the old Hoffman boulevard within the lines of the new street. This treatment has resulted in the introduction of re-entrant angles on the southerly side of the boulevard east of Woodhaven avenue and at another point west of the Union turnpike, the effect of which will be to somewhat mar the appearance of the street in case buildings are erected close to its lines. This treatment, however, appears to be the most advantageous one that can be adopted, inasmuch as it assures frontage upon the street to the adjoining owners, while at the same time the adjustment which would inevitably be required in case the old lines were to be adhered to can be effected more advantageously if all question is removed concerning the title to these areas which might more properly be left in private use.

Between Quentin street and Hillside avenue most of the abutting land forms a part of the Maple Grove Cemetery, from which it is proposed to take a strip which appears to have a width of about 70 feet. Under the provisions of section 84 of article 4 of the Membership Corporations Law the City is prohibited from laying out or acquiring such lands without the consent of the trustees of the cemetery association as well as of two-thirds of the lot owners thereof, and without special permission of the State Legislature. In a report submitted by your Engineer to the Board on January 23, 1913 (page 588 of the Minutes), attention was called to the necessity of removing this prohibition in order that the proceedings now in progress for acquiring title to Queens boulevard might be advanced, and the matter was at that time referred to the Corporation Counsel. The suggested legislation has not yet been obtained, and it is recommended that the Corporation Counsel be asked to draft a bill and to secure its passage at the present session of the Legislature, which would clear the way for acquiring the cemetery lands.

With the understanding that this course will be followed, I see no reason why the map should not be adopted, and would recommend such action after a public hearing. Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter as amended, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to change the map or plan of The City of New York, by changing the lines of Queens boulevard between Caldwell avenue and Brower place; between Woodhaven avenue and Marion avenue; between Occident street and Booth street; between Agate place and Union turnpike; and between Quentin street and Hillside avenue, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, which proposed change is more particularly shown upon a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated January 7, 1914.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change at a meeting of the Board, to be held in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions, and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed change will be considered at a meeting of the Board to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 13th day of March, 1914.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following was offered:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York has fixed the 13th day of March, 1914, as the date for a public hearing on a proposed change in the City map providing for changing the lines of Queens boulevard between Caldwell avenue and Brower place; between Woodhaven avenue and Marion avenue; between Occident street and Booth street; between Agate place and Union turnpike; and between Quentin street and Hillside avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated January 7, 1914; and,

Whereas, In the section between Quentin street and Hillside avenue most of the abutting land forms a part of the Maple Grove Cemetery, from which it is proposed to take a strip approximately 70 feet wide; and,

Whereas, Under the provisions of the Membership Corporations Law, the City is prohibited from laying out or acquiring such lands without the consent of the trustees of the cemetery association, as well as of two-thirds of the lot owners thereof, and without special permission of the State Legislature: be it

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he hereby is requested to draft a bill, and to urge its passage at the present session of the Legislature, which will clear the way for acquiring the cemetery lands required for the widening of Queens boulevard as contemplated.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Changing the Plan for the Street System Within the Territory Bounded by Queens Boulevard, Broadway, Justice Street, Chicago Street, Martense Street, Caldwell Avenue, Seabury Street, Grand Street and Van Loon Place, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 33).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary of the Borough of Queens, transmitting a map showing the proposed change; and the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13582. February 11, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Herewith is transmitted a communication from the Secretary of the Borough of Queens, bearing date of March 18, 1913, requesting, on behalf of the Borough President, the approval of a map showing a change in the lines and grades of the street system within the territory bounded by Queens boulevard, Broadway, Justice street, Chicago street, Martense street, Caldwell avenue, Seabury street, Grand street and Van Loon place.

The changes more particularly relate to Queens boulevard between a point near Broadway and Caldwell avenue, where it is proposed to locate the widening required for the old Hoffman boulevard almost wholly on the southerly side, the maximum departure from the old lines being about 80 feet. The Board is informed that the change is desired in order to avoid taking the land from the old cemetery located on the northerly side of the street, and that while the widening on the southerly side will include the New Stone Presbyterian Church and parsonage, both of which would have been subjected to serious damage under the previous plan, the trustees have agreed to accept an award based on the cost of moving these buildings further to the south.

The grade changes include the adjustment in the elevation of Queens boulevard to conform with the new position given this street and also provide for the insertion of a summit in the block of Lewis avenue between Queens boulevard and Justice street.

I see no reason why the plan should not be approved and would recommend such action after a public hearing.

I would also suggest that the attention of the Assistant Corporation Counsel in Charge of the Bureau of Street Openings be called to what is understood to be the attitude of the church trustees, with the request that he advise the Board in case an award is claimed greater than that required to meet the expense of moving the church buildings back from the street lines.

Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to change the map or plan of The City of New York by changing the lines and grades of the street system within the territory bounded by Queens boulevard, Broadway, Justice street, Chicago street, Martense street, Caldwell avenue, Seabury street, Grand street and Van Loon place, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, which proposed change is more particularly shown upon a map or plan bearing the signature of the President of the Borough, and dated February 7, 1913.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change at a meeting of the Board, to be held in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions, and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed change will be considered at a meeting of the Board to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 13th day of March, 1914.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Changing the Lines and Grades of Castleton Avenue, Between Portland Place and Glen Avenue; and Changing the Grade of Haven Esplanade from Castleton Avenue to Barrett Boulevard, and of Freylinghuysen Road, from Haven Esplanade to Duer Lane, Changing the Grades of Intersecting Streets, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 34).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President of the Borough of Richmond, transmitting a map showing the proposed change; and the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13560. January 26, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Herewith is transmitted a communication from the President of the Borough of Richmond, bearing date of December 11, 1913, requesting the approval of a map showing a change proposed in the lines and grades of Castleton avenue, between Portland place and Glen avenue; together with a change in the grade of Haven esplanade, from Castleton avenue to Barrett boulevard, and in the grade of Frelinghuysen road, between Haven esplanade and Duer lane.

Castleton avenue, between the limits named, has been shown upon tentative maps and in part upon final maps heretofore adopted by the Board as intended to have a width of 60 feet. Information is now presented to show that the lines as fixed for this street fail to coincide with those of a street which has been in use for many years and which serves as the route for a single track trolley railroad. In order to fully include the old street within the street plan it is now proposed to give it a width of 66 feet from Glen avenue to Haven esplanade and of 60 feet from Haven esplanade to Portland place, and an irregular width ranging upwards to over 100 feet at the Haven esplanade intersection. The Board is informed that the lines now proposed will permit of giving property owners a clear title to land fronting upon the street and that they have been determined upon after due consultation with the property owners' representatives.

The grade changes are generally insignificant and are intended to legalize existing conditions in so far as practicable.

In order to clear the way for carrying out surface improvements along lines consistent with those indicated upon the plan now submitted, a resolution will have to be adopted governing the treatment of the roadway and sidewalks, as well as of the mall which it is proposed to construct in the central portion of Haven esplanade between Castleton avenue and Frelinghuysen road. Owing to the irregularity of the street plan it becomes difficult to draft such a resolution other than as basing the treatment upon the map change now under consideration.

I would recommend that the map be approved after a public hearing, and that a resolution be adopted fixing the roadway and sidewalk treatment for Haven esplanade between Barrett boulevard and Castleton avenue, and for Castleton avenue between Portland place and Glen avenue, to correspond with that indicated upon this plan.

Respectfully. NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest so to do, proposes to change the map or plan of The City of New York, by changing the lines and grades of Castleton avenue, between Portland place and Glen avenue; changing the grades of Haven esplanade, between Barrett Boulevard and Castleton avenue; changing the grades of Frelinghuysen road, between Haven esplanade and Duer lane; and changing the grades of the intersecting streets affected thereby in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, which proposed change is more particularly shown upon a map or plan bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and dated December 3, 1913.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed change at a meeting of the Board, to be held in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions, and a notice to all persons affected thereby that the proposed change will be considered at a meeting of the Board to be held at the aforesaid time and place, to be published in the CITY

RECORD for ten days continuously, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, prior to the 13th day of March, 1914.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Tentative Map Showing a Proposed Change in the Street System Heretofore Laid Out Within the Territory Bounded by Warren Street, Clifton Avenue, Reynolds Street, Its Extension to the Staten Island Railway, and the Staten Island Railway, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 35).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 30, 1914, the matter of a sewer plan in Fletcher street was laid over until this meeting, pending the receipt of a map for a tentative street system. See Cal. No. 43.)

On motion, the tentative map was referred to the Chief Engineer of the Board for report.

Closing and Discontinuing a Portion of the Street Area at the Junction of Central Avenue with Stuyvesant Place, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 36).

The Secretary presented the following report of the Comptroller:

The City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 4, 1914.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—At a meeting of your Board held January 30, 1914, a public hearing was held in the matter of changing the map or plan of The City of New York, by closing and discontinuing a portion of the street area at the junction of Central avenue with Stuyvesant place, Borough of Richmond; and at the closing thereof, the matter was referred to the Comptroller for an appraisal of the property sought to be removed from the City Map.

I find upon examination that the parcel which it is proposed to exclude from the street area contains about 664 square feet, for which the owners of the land were allowed by the Commissioners in the opening proceeding, about $1,062. The award, however, was made on the basis of the land being contained in an interior lot. Since the completion of the improvements it now has a frontage on three sides and in my opinion is fairly worth the sum of $2,200, which is on the basis of about $8,250 per lot of the size 25 by 100.

I therefore beg to advise you that the following described premises in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, are worth, in my opinion, the sum of $2,200.

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of the unnamed street distant 325.14 feet southerly from its intersection with the southerly line of Wiener place; and running thence southerly along the prolongation of the said westerly line of the unnamed street a distance of 15.10 feet; deflecting thence to the right through an angle of 67 degrees 59 minutes and 12 seconds for a distance of 44.6 feet to the intersection with the prolongation of the easterly line of Central avenue a distance of 14 feet; thence deflecting to the right through an angle of 89 degrees 57 minutes and 29 seconds a distance of 50.25 feet to the point or place of beginning; as shown upon a map bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and dated December 20, 1913. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

On motion, the report of the Comptroller was approved.

The following was then offered:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board held on the 31st day of December, 1913, a resolution was adopted proposing to change the map or plan of The City of New York so as to close and discontinue the portion of the street system at the intersection of Central avenue with the unnamed street (extension of Stuyvesant place), more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of the unnamed street distant 325.14 feet southerly from its intersection with the southerly line of Wiener place, and running thence southwardly along the prolongation of the said westerly line of the unnamed street a distance of 15.10 feet; deflecting thence to the right through an angle of 67 degrees, 59 minutes and 12 seconds for a distance of 44.6 feet to the intersection with the prolongation of the easterly line of Central avenue; thence northwardly along the said prolongation of the easterly line of Central avenue a distance of 14 feet; thence deflecting to the right through an angle of 89 degrees, 57 minutes and 29 seconds a distance of 50.25 feet to the point or place of beginning, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, and appointing a hearing at a meeting of this Board to be held on the 30th day of January, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at which meeting such proposed action would be considered by this Board, and requesting a notice to all persons affected thereby, of the aforesaid time and place at which such proposed action would be considered, to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 30th day of January, 1914; and

Whereas, It appears from the affidavit of the Supervisor of the City Record that the aforesaid resolution and notice have been published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 30th day of January, 1914; and

Whereas, All persons interested in such proposed change were afforded an opportunity to be heard thereon, and such proposed change was duly considered by this Board; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 442 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, deeming it for the public interest to change the map or plan of The City of New York by closing and discontinuing the portion of the street system at the intersection of Central avenue with the unnamed street (extension of Stuyvesant place), more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of the unnamed street distant 325.14 feet southerly from its intersection with the southerly line of Wiener place and running thence southwardly along the prolongation of the said westerly line of the unnamed street a distance of 15.10 feet; deflecting thence to the right through an angle of 67 degrees, 59 minutes and 12 seconds for a distance of 44.6 feet to the intersection with the prolongation of the easterly line of Central avenue; thence northwardly along the said prolongation of the easterly line of Central avenue a distance of 14 feet; thence deflecting to the right through an angle of 89 degrees, 57 minutes and 29 seconds, a distance of 50.25 feet to the point or place of beginning, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, does hereby favor the same so as to make the aforesaid change in accordance with a map or plan bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and dated December 20, 1913.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Amending the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to Isham Street, West 218th Street, West 214th Street, Park Terrace East, Unacquired Triangular Parcel Located on the Westerly Side, Unacquired Portions of Indian Road, Cold Spring Road, West 215th Street, Park Terrace West, West 214th Street, and Isham Park, at the Intersection of Indian Road and West 214th Street, Borough of Manhattan (Cal. No. 37).

(At the meeting of the Board on February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over tor two weeks.)

The proposed amendment was withdrawn by the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Petition Requesting Enlargement of the Area of Benefit in the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to Church Avenue, Between 36th Street and Ocean Parkway, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 38). (See Cal. 15.)

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York hereby denies the petition, submitted by Philip Hulst and a number of others, requesting an enlargement of the area of assessment fixed in the proceeding instituted by said Board on February 11, 1910, for acquiring title to Church avenue from 36th street to Ocean parkway, Borough of Brooklyn.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Amending the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to Haviland Avenue, from Virginia Avenue to Zerega Avenue; to Watson Avenue, from Clasons Point Road to Havemeyer Avenue, and from the Unnamed Street West of Zerega Avenue to the Bulkhead Line of Westchester Creek; to Blackrock Avenue, from Virginia Avenue to the Bulkhead Line of Westchester Creek; and to Chatterton Avenue, from Virginia Avenue to the Bulkhead Line of Westchester Creek, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 39).

The Secretary presented the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13579. February 9, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held on March 12, 1909, a proceeding was instituted for acquiring title to the following streets in the Borough of The Bronx; Haviland avenue from Virginia avenue to Zerega avenue; Watson avenue from Clasons Point road to Havemeyer avenue, and from the unnamed street west of Zerega avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek; Blackrock avenue from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek; Chatterton avenue from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek.

The oaths of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were filed on April 25, 1911, and the proceeding has been well advanced toward completion.

On November 6, 1913, the Board approved a map under which a change is proposed in the harbor lines heretofore fixed for Westchester Creek, this involving a slight change in the lengths of Watson avenue, Blackrock avenue and Chatterton avenue, in the easterly block. The new plan for the harbor lines of Westchester Creek has not as yet been favored by the Secretary of War, but there is little question that the plan will ultimately be approved, and it would seem advisable to bring the opening proceeding into such form as to permit of its early confirmation.

I would accordingly recommend that after a new public hearing has been given upon a district of assessment modified as required by the changed conditions, the opening proceeding be amended in such a way as to relate to the streets between the following limits: Haviland avenue from Virginia avenue to Zerega avenue; Watson avenue from Clasons Point road to Havemeyer avenue and from the unnamed street west of Zerega avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek, as shown upon a map adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on November 6, 1913; Blackrock avenue from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek, as shown upon a map adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on November 6, 1913; Chatterton avenue from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek, as shown upon a map adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on November 6, 1913.

The amended district of assessment is to comprise an area the description for which is herewith presented.

Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

The following was offered:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York is considering the advisability of amending the proceeding instituted by said Board on March 12, 1909, for acquiring title to Haviland avenue, from Virginia avenue to Zerega avenue; Blackrock avenue, from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek; Chatterton avenue, from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek; and Watson avenue, from Clasons Point road to Havemeyer avenue, and from the unnamed street west of Zerega avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek, Borough of The Bronx, so as to conform to a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment November 6, 1913, and approved by the Mayor November 13, 1913, in which a change was made in the harbor lines heretofore fixed for Westchester Creek, involving a slight change in the lengths of Watson avenue, Blackrock avenue and Chatterton avenue in the easterly block; the amendment now proposed providing for the acquisition of title to Haviland avenue, from Virginia avenue to Zerega avenue; Watson avenue, from Clasons Point road to Havemeyer avenue, and from the unnamed street west of Zerega avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek; Blackrock avenue, from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek; and Chatterton avenue, from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek, as the foregoing streets are now laid out upon the map or plan of The City of New York.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in pursuance of the provisions of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, hereby gives notice that the following is the proposed amended district of assessment for benefit in this proposed amended proceeding:

Beginning at a point on the westerly bulkhead line of Westchester Creek, as shown upon a map adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on November 6, 1913, where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Watson avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Watson avenue, and running thence southwardly along the said bulkhead line of Westchester Creek to the intersection with a line midway between Ludlow avenue and Chatterton avenue; thence westwardly along a line always midway between Ludlow avenue and Chatterton avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Virginia avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Virginia avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Virginia avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Ludlow avenue and Watson avenue, as these streets are laid out between White Plains road and Noble avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Ludlow avenue and Watson avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line, to the intersection with a line midway between Morrison avenue and Harrod avenue; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Morrison avenue and Harrod avenue to the intersection with a line at right angles to Clasons Point road and passing through a point on its northeasterly side where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Powell avenue and Haviland avenue; thence northeastwardly along the said line at right angles to Clasons Point road to the intersection with its northeasterly side; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Powell avenue and Haviland avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line, to a point distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Zerega avenue; thence southwardly and parallel with Zerega avenue to the intersection with a line parallel with Watson avenue, and passing through the point of beginning; thence eastwardly along the said line parallel with Watson avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That this Board consider the proposed amended district of assessment at a meeting of the Board to be held in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City Hall, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 a. m., and that at the same time and place a public hearing thereon will then and there be had.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board cause these resolutions and a notice to all persons affected thereby to be published in the CITY RECORD for ten days prior to the 13th day of March, 1914.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Vesting Title to Fort Schuyler Road from the Easterly Boundary Line of the Land Acquired for West Farms Road at Westchester Creek to Morris Lane, Borough of the Bronx (Cal. No. 40).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Acting Corporation Counsel, dated February 11, 1914, referring to the resolution adopted by the Board on January 30, 1914, vesting title in the City to the whole of Fort Schuyler road from the easterly boundary of the land acquired for West Farms road at Westchester Creek to Morris lane, on March 2, 1914; and recommending that the said resolution be amended in so far as it affects Damage Parcels 103 and 104.

The Secretary also presented a communication from the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated February 19, 1914, stating that instructions had been given to have the street lines so changed as to avoid taking any of the cemetery property; that a map showing the changed street lines would soon be submitted to the Board for approval; and requesting that the resolution adopted by the Board on January 30, 1914, vesting title to Fort Schuyler road, from the easterly boundary line of the land acquired for West Farms road at Westchester Creek to Morris lane, Borough of The Bronx, be rescinded.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York hereby rescinds the resolution adopted by said Board on January 30, 1914, directing that on March 2, 1914, title to Fort Schuyler road from the easterly bound-

ary line of the land acquired for West Farms road at Westchester Creek to Morris lane, Borough of The Bronx, shall be vested in The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The Secretary was then directed to notify the Corporation Counsel of the contemplated map change.

Vesting Title to Liberty Avenue, from the Brooklyn Borough Line to the Westerly Right-of-way Line of the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad, and from the Easterly Right-of-way Line of the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad to Atfield Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 41).

The Secretary presented the following report of the Chief Engineer:

Report No. 13576. February 6th, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on July 10th, 1913, a proceeding was instituted for acquiring title to Liberty avenue from the Brooklyn Borough Line to Van Wyck avenue, in the Borough of Queens. The rule map was approved on September 25th following, at which time the Corporation Counsel was authorized to apply for the appointment of Commissioners prior to the completion of the damage map, and provision was made for vesting title to the greater portion of the street upon the date of the filing of their oaths. The Commissioners have now been appointed but up to the present time they have not filed their oaths of office.

In a communication bearing date of February 2d, 1914, the Borough President advises that a slight discrepancy in one of the dimensions shown on the rule map makes this inconsistent with the City plan, and apparently results in including in the proceeding a small triangular portion of the Long Island Railroad right-of-way at Ocean avenue. It is accordingly requested that a suitable change be made in the resolution of September 25th, 1913, so as to clearly limit the area to which title is to be vested to the land not in railroad occupancy.

To avoid any possible question as to the area in which title is to be taken, I would recommend that the resolution of September 25th referred to, under which provision was made for vesting title to Liberty avenue from the Brooklyn Borough Line to Atfield avenue, be rescinded; and that a new resolution be adopted providing for vesting title in the City upon the date of the filing of the oaths of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, to Liberty avenue from the Brooklyn Borough Line to the westerly right of way line of the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad, and from the easterly right of way line of the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad to Atfield avenue.

Any modification made necessary in the scope of the proceeding by reason of the discrepancy noted will be later considered in connection with an amendment which will be required to conform with changes now contemplated in the street alignment east of Atfield avenue.

Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York hereby rescinds the resolution adopted by said Board on September 25, 1913, directing that title to Liberty avenue, from the Brooklyn Borough line to Atfield avenue, Borough of Queens, shall become vested in The City of New York upon the date of the filing of the oaths of the Commissioners to be appointed in the proceeding authorized by the Board on July 10, 1913, for acquiring title to Liberty avenue, from the Brooklyn Borough line to Van Wyck avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following was offered:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 10th day of July, 1913, adopted a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to institute proceedings to acquire title in fee wherever the same has not heretofore been acquired, for the use of the public to the lands, tenements and hereditaments that shall or may be required for the purpose of opening and extending Liberty avenue, from the Brooklyn Borough line to Van Wyck avenue, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York;

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 990 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, directs that upon the date of the filing of the oaths of the Commissioners appointed in the aforesaid proceeding the title in fee to each and every piece or parcel of land lying within the lines of said Liberty avenue, from the Brooklyn Borough line to the westerly right-of-way line of the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad, and from the easterly right-of-way line of the Rockaway Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad to Atfield avenue, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, so required shall be vested in The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Petition Requesting the Discontinuance of the Proceeding for Acquiring Title to a Sewer Easement in Kissel Avenue, and in Brighton Boulevard and in its prolongation, Between Castleton Avenue and Kill von Kull, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 42).

The Secretary presented a petition of St. Vincent's Hospital and other property owners requesting the discontinuance of the proceeding for acquiring title to an easement in Kissel avenue and in Brighton boulevard and in its prolongation; and the following report of the Chief Engineer of the Board:

Report No. 13581. February 11, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Herewith is transmitted the petition of St. Vincent's Hospital and eight other property owners requesting the discontinuance of the proceeding authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on January 9, 1913, for acquiring title to an easement in Kissel avenue and in Brighton boulevard and in its prolongation, from Castleton avenue to the bulkhead line. This proceeding relates to a parcel of property having a length of about 4,100 feet and a width ranging from 20 feet to 50 feet, averaging about 35 feet. The oaths of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were filed on January 7, 1914, and I am informed at the Bureau of Street Openings that charges have already been incurred under the proceeding to the amount of approximately $1,000, of which $427.51 represents the expense of preparing maps.

The records of the Board show that in 1911 request was made by the Local Board for the authorization of a sewer in Kissel avenue, from Forest avenue to Castleton avenue, a distance of about 1,400 feet, and in Castleton avenue, from Kissel avenue to Bard avenue, with the understanding that an existing sewer in Bard avenue would be used as the outlet. At this time it was pointed out by your Engineer that the Bard avenue sewer had a diameter of only six inches and was quite inadequate to the service already imposed upon it, and on his recommendation the Local Board resolution, as well as the drainage plan submitted with it, were referred back to the Borough President without approval.

The property owners at a subsequent date advised that the Local Board had refused to authorize the improvement along lines other than those described in their original resolution and that the carrying out of a suitable improvement was required in order to permit of the erection of buildings on Kissel avenue. The Board was therefore asked to initiate the improvement on its own responsibility, with provision for an independent outlet at the foot of Kissel avenue. The matter was at this time referred to a Select Committee of the Board and at the same time the Corporation Counsel was requested to advise as to the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to act in the matter. The desired opinion was rendered at the meeting of March 7, 1912, and the Board was then informed that while it was deemed preferable and safer to secure preliminary action by the Local Board, it was believed that the improvement could be authorized without being so initiated. In support of this view the Corporation Counsel called attention to the fact that a petition had been presented signed by a large number of property owners who would be assessed, and that the only opposition appeared to have been presented by the representatives of the Sailors Snug Harbor. At the same time he pointed out that the general rules outlined in the opinion submitted at the Board meeting of February 29 (page 477 of the minutes) should apply to this and other cases. In the latter opinion it was held that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was justified in acting without a Local Board resolution in cases where "the public health or safety is in danger, or where, as in the subway case, great public interests may be injured and expensive delay be caused."

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on October 3, 1912, the President of the Borough submitted a map showing the property to be traversed by this sewer in the section between Castleton avenue and Kill von Kull and in which it was proposed to acquire an easement to permit of carrying out the sewer plan adopted on that date, which indicated that the sewer desired by the property owners was to be given an outlet through a prolongation of Kissel avenue and Brighton boulevard to the Kill von Kull. The drainage plan was approved by the Board at this time, but the matter of acquiring the easement was referred back to the Borough President on the recommendation of your Engineer, who advised that, in the interests of economy, the proceeding should provide for acquiring the fee title to the entire width of the streets traversed, thereby avoiding a double assessment, as would otherwise be the case.

The matter was again submitted by the Borough President at the meeting of December 12, 1912, at which time he stated that the property owners in the section were opposed to the opening of Kissel avenue, and the institution of the easement proceeding was again urged. In accordance with this request, the Board thereupon approved the map showing the land to which the easement was intended to relate, and made provision for giving the public hearing required prior to fixing the boundary of the district of assessment.

Under date of June 28, 1912, the Borough President sent a communication advising that the cost of the sewer was estimated at $25,000, and that the assessed valuation of the property benefited was $760,000. In this communication he stated that the responsibility for building this sewer had been "assumed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in default of the Local Board taking favorable action," but submitted no argument in favor of carrying out the improvement.

The petitioners state that an appeal has been taken from the order of the Court under which the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were appointed, on the ground that the easement proceeding should have been initiated by the Local Board, and they also allege that the desired sewer improvement could be carried out along the lines originally planned by the Local Board, provided that the Bard avenue sewer was enlarged, which enlargement they state is under consideration.

In view of the objections which have now been raised to the proceeding, as well as of the opinion presented by the Corporation Counsel on February 29, 1912, it would seem desirable to secure an expression from the Borough President relative to the necessity for this sewer prior to its authorization. It is also evident that unless the sewer is to be constructed, the easement proceeding now in progress will be of no benefit to the property owners in the locality.

I would suggest that a public hearing be given in this matter and that unless the Borough President can present a Local Board resolution or satisfactory evidence to establish the propriety of undertaking this improvement at the present time, the opening proceeding be discontinued, provided that the property owners first reimburse the City for the expense which may have been incurred up to the date of discontinuance and which has been charged against the Street Opening Fund.

Respectfully, NELSON P. LEWIS. Chief Engineer.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York will hold a public hearing in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, March 13, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., on a petition from St. Vincent's Hospital and eight other property owners requesting the discontinuance of the proceeding authorized by the Board on January 9, 1913, for acquiring title to a sewer easement in Kissel avenue and in Brighton boulevard and in its prolongation, between Castleton avenue and Kill von Kull, Borough of Richmond.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

On motion of the President of the Borough of Richmond, the Secretary was directed to notify the petitioners of the date of the hearing.

Temporary Drainage Plan for a Combined Sewer in Fletcher Street, Between a Point About 270 Feet East of St. Marys Avenue and a Point About 95 Feet West of Clifton Avenue, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 43).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was referred back to the Chief Engineer of the Board to be withheld until the Board has acted upon a map of a tentative street system for this locality. (See Cal. No. 35.)

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(Preliminary Authorization.)

Sewer in West 30th Street, from Surf Avenue to a Point About 360 Feet Southerly Therefrom, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 44).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sanitary Sewer in West 37th Street, from Surf Avenue Southwardly, a Distance of About 245 Feet, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 45).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewer in East 36th Street, from Avenue K to Avenue L, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 46).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewers in Avenue L, from East 7th Street to East 8th Street, and in East 7th Street, from Avenue L to Avenue M, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 47).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Regulating and Grading 78th Street, from 17th Avenue to 18th Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 48).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Regulating and Grading Bay 31st Street, from Cropsey Avenue to 86th Street, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 49).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Curbing and Flagging Ovington Avenue, from 11th Avenue to 12th Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 50).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Recurbing and Paving 62d Street, 64th Street, 65th Street and 66th Street, from 20th Avenue to Bay Parkway, and 67th Street, from 21st Avenue to Bay Parkway, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 51).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Curbing and Paving 63d Street, from 20th Avenue to 21st Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 52).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving Bay 14th Street, from Bath Avenue to Cropsey Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 53).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving Lewis Place, from Coney Island Avenue to Stratford Road, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 54)).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving Matthews Place, from Coney Island Avenue to Stratford Road, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 55).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving Carroll Street, from Bedford Avenue to Rogers Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 56).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving West 30th Street, from Mermaid Avenue to Surf Avenue, Excluding the Right of Way of the New York and Coney Island Railroad Company, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 57).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

(Preliminary Authorization.)

Regulating and Grading Davidson Avenue, from Evelyn Place to a Point About 435 Feet North of West 180th Street, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 58).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving Kelly Street, from Intervale Avenue Northwardly to East 163d Street, Borough of The Bronx (Cal. No. 59).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

(Preliminary Authorization.)

Amending the Resolution Granting Preliminary Authorization for House Connecting Drains in Payntar Avenue, from Sherman Street to Crescent Street, and for Constructing Receiving Basins on Payntar Avenue, at All Four Corners of Van Alst Avenue and at the Northerly and Westerly Corners of Marion Street, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 60).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

House Connecting Drains in Lefferts Avenue, from the Rockaway Road to Liberty Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 61).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewers in Hancock Street, from Vernon Avenue to the Crown North of Pierce Avenue; in Graham Avenue, from Hancock Street to the Boulevard; and in Sanford Street, from Hancock Street to the Boulevard, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 62).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Regulating and Grading 7th Avenue, from Washington Avenue to Graham Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 63).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Regulating and Grading Ditmars Avenue, from Astoria Avenue to Frigate Street, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 64).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Grading, Curbing, Flagging and Paving Woodbine Street, from Seneca Avenue to Woodward Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 65).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Regulating, Grading and Paving Hopkins Avenue, from Grand Avenue to Main Street, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 66).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(Final Authorization.)

Regrading, Curbing and Flagging Lott Avenue, from Bristol Street to Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 67).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Regulating and Grading Logan Street, from New Lots Avenue to Vienna Avenue, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 68).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Regulating, Grading and Paving Newton Street, from Manhattan Avenue to a Point About 80 Feet West of Graham Avenue, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 69).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewer in 15th Avenue, from 38th Street Northwardly to the Right of Way of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 70).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewers in 61st Street, from 16th Avenue to 17th Avenue; 62d Street, from 15th Avenue to 16th Avenue; 63d Street, from 15th Avenue to 17th Avenue; 66th Street, from 15th Avenue to 16th Avenue; 67th Street, from New Utrecht Avenue to 16th Avenue, and 16th Avenue, from 60th Street to 66th Street, Brooklyn.

Vesting Title to 62d Street, from 15th Avenue to 16th Avenue, Brooklyn.

Vesting Title to 66th Street, from 15th Avenue to 16th Avenue, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 71).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, these matters were laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matters were again laid over.

Paving Union Street, from Utica Avenue to Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 72).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving East 14th Street, from Avenue O to Kings Highway, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 73).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving 6th Avenue, from 75th Street to 79th Street, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 74).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewer in Crown Street, from Bedford Avenue to Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 75).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewers in Surf Avenue, from West 19th Street to West 27th Street; West 20th Street, from Surf Avenue to Mermaid Avenue; West 21st Street, from Surf Avenue to Mermaid Avenue, and West 23d Street, from Surf Avenue to a Point in the Atlantic Ocean About 1,000 Feet South of Surf Avenue, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 76).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewers in 65th Street, South Side, from 18th Avenue to 19th Avenue, and 19th Avenue, from 65th Street to 67th Street, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 77).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

(Final Authorization.)

Paving and Curbing Concord Avenue, from East 142d Street to East 149th Street, The Bronx (Cal. No. 78).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewers in Storrow Street, from Benedict Avenue to McGraw Avenue; and McGraw Avenue, from Storrow Street to Pugsley Avenue, The Bronx (Cal. No. 79).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Sewers in Storrow Street, from the Plaza at Westchester Avenue to Benedict Avenue; and Benedict Avenue, from Storrow Street to Pugsley Avenue, The Bronx (Cal. No. 80).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

(Final Authorization.)

Regulating and Grading Hughes Street, from Fresh Pond Road to Fremont Street, Queens (Cal. No. 81).

Vesting Title to Hughes Street, from Fresh Pond Road to the Easterly Line of Fremont Street, Queens.

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, these matters were laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matters were again laid over.

Regulating and Grading Anable Avenue, from Van Dam Street to New Calvary Cemetery, Queens (Cal. No. 82).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Grading and Curbing 11th Avenue, from Grand Avenue to Newtown Road, Queens (Cal. No. 83).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving Washington Avenue, from 5th Avenue to 9th Avenue, Queens (Cal. No. 84).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving 2d Avenue, from Potter Avenue to Ditmars Avenue, Queens (Cal. No. 85).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Paving East Avenue, from 9th Street to Nott Avenue, Queens (Cal. No. 86).

(At the meetings of the Board on January 16 and 30 and February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over.)

On motion of the Comptroller, the matter was again laid over.

Petition for Change of Grade Damage in Shaw Avenue, Between Jamaica Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 87).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 30, 1914, this matter was referred to the Committee on Assessments for report.)

The Secretary presented the following Committee report:

Office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Your Standing Committee on Assessments, to which at a meeting of your Board held on January 30, 1914, the petition of Louis Jaeger and others requesting that the Board of Assessors be authorized to estimate the change of grade damage to certain buildings on Shaw avenue, in the Borough of Queens, and that provision be made for an issue of corporate stock to such extent as may be required to reimburse the owners of the properties on which the damage is claimed to have been inflicted, begs to report as follows:

Your Committee has given careful consideration to the questions involved and on February 10th, 1914, your Committee afforded the representatives of the property owners interested a hearing.

Those applying for relief are the owners of buildings fronting upon the avenue in question. In the course of the regulating and grading of that avenue, between Jamaica avenue and Atlantic avenue, there was a physical change of grade to meet the officially established grades, which in places resulted in raising the grade about one foot. In other places the fill was less. The applicants knew of the physical

change of grade and had an opportunity to present their claims in due course for action, but failed to do so. Their excuse for this inaction is that some one, undisclosed to the Committee, had told them that it was unnecessary to take any steps or employ any attorneys, and that in due course they would be compensated for any damage suffered. They have been disappointed in this and now ask relief as above briefly stated, basing their claim of power in the Board of Estimate to afford such relief upon the provisions of the so-called "Home Rule Bill."

At common law there is no right of recovery because of damages suffered by reason of a change of grade in a public highway. The only relief now afforded is statutory. In this City it is afforded by section 951 of the Greater New York Charter. This section provides that where the owner of abutting property has built upon or otherwise improved the property in conformity with an established grade, and such grade is changed after such improvements have been made, the damages occasioned to such buildings thereby shall be ascertained and assessed in connection with and as a part of the expense of grading or otherwise improving the street or avenue in conformity with the grade as changed. The same section provides that in the event of such a grade change and the subsequent regulating and grading of the street, in the course of the preparation of the assessment for the regulating and grading improvement, it shall be the duty of the Board of Assessors to publish notice as therein provided, requesting all persons claiming to have been injured by the said change of grade to present a claim in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors at a place where and a time when the said Board will receive evidence of the nature and extent of the injury, and that after hearing and considering the testimony such Board shall make such awards as may be proper, which awards shall be included in the assessment for the regulating and grading of the street in question, as a part of the expense thereof.

It is not questioned but that all the statutory notice thus provided for was given. Furthermore, it is admitted that the applicants had actual notice of the necessity of presenting notices of claims if they desired relief. It was unnecessary to employ an attorney to do this and any one of the claimants might personally have presented his claim to the Board of Assessors and might have had action thereon. That they did not is chargeable solely to their own laches. The confirmation of the regulating and grading assessment has closed the period during which claims might be presented. To all intents and purposes, a statute of limitations ran against the claims when the assessment was confirmed.

Grade change damages with but few exceptions under special acts covering special circumstances are paid by the City, but reimbursed from the property benefited. Even if the power existed in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to now reopen the matter, provide for awards for damages and for the payment of such awards from the proceeds of the sale of corporate stock, the exercise of such a power would be contrary to good public policy. The damages, such as they are, were sustained in carrying out a local improvement and were properly charges for local benefit and for that alone. Moreover, the claims now under consideration are comparatively inconsequential in amount and are but a few of hundreds, if not thousands, similarly situated in this City, and among these very numerous other claims there are many far more substantial and serious than those in question. Stress is laid by the petitioners upon the authority of your Board to relieve the claimants by virtue of the provisions of the "Home Rule Bill," and particularly section 20, subdivision 5 thereof, which provides that the City shall have power "to pay or compromise claims equitably payable by the City, though not constituting obligations legally binding on it, but it shall have no power to waive the defense of the statute of limitations or to grant extra compensation to any public officer, servant or contractor." Your Committee does not agree with the view that relief may be afforded under this provision. To all intents and purposes, and it would probably be held as a matter of law, a statute of limitations has run against these claims.

But even conceding that such is not the case, these claims are not "equitably payable by the City." Even had the petitioners not slept upon their rights, these claims would only have been paid by the City as an agent of the property owners, including the petitioners themselves, who would have repaid the claims through the medium of assessments imposed upon their property. The claims, then, if payable at all in equity, are equitably payable by the property owners along this particular avenue.

If the petitioners are to be afforded any relief, your Committee believes that it should be by a statute which would cover all cases similarly situated, and would provide, in accordance with the principle of section 951 of the Greater New York Charter, for the assessment of the damages paid upon the property benefited. Your Committee therefore concurs in the recommendation contained in the report of the Chief Engineer of the Board under date of January 8, 1914, and in the recommendation of the Chief Engineer that the petition be denied, and accordingly recommends that the said petition of Louis Jaeger and others similarly situated be denied by this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President of the Borough of The Bronx; WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; ....., Mayor; Committee on Assessments.

New York City, February 19, 1914.

Mr. Louis Jaeger appeared in support of his petition.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York hereby denies the petition dated July 30, 1913, signed by Louis Jaeger and a number of others, requesting that under the provisions of chapter 247 of the Laws of 1913 the Board of Assessors be authorized to estimate the damage resulting to buildings by reason of a change made in the grade of Shaw avenue, Borough of Queens, and that corporate stock be issued to the amount of such damage and the proceeds paid to the owners of the property affected.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Proposed Agreement Between The City of New York, the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. and the City of Yonkers, Providing for a Highway Bridge Connecting East 241st Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, with Wakefield Avenue in the City of Yonkers (Cal. No. 88).

The following communication from the Acting Corporation Counsel, to whom, with the Comptroller, the matter was referred on March 6, 1913, was presented:

City of New York, Law Department, Office of the Corporation Counsel, New York, February 11, 1914.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York:

Sirs—I am in receipt of a communication dated March 7, 1913, from Joseph Haag, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, reading as follows:

"I transmit herewith copy of a proposed contract between The City of New York, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and the City of Yonkers, providing for a highway bridge connecting East 241st street, in the Borough of The Bronx, with Wakefield avenue, in the City of Yonkers; submitted by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, under date of March 3, 1913.

"At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on March 6, 1913, this proposed contract was referred to the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel."

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company was incorporated by chapter 263 of the Laws of 1831, which authorized the Company to construct a single or double track railroad from 23d street to the Harlem River.

By chapter 242 of the Laws of 1840, the Company was further authorized to construct a railroad

—"with single or double track through the County of Westchester, commencing at the Harlem River and extending with one line of road from thence northwardly to an intersection of the New York and Albany Railroad Company's line of road * * * and the right of extending a branch eastwardly to the line of the State of Connecticut * * *."

From this it would appear that the Company is entitled to operate at most two tracks north of the Harlem River in the City of New York. The Company has apparently no authority to maintain and operate more than two tracks in the Borough of The Bronx, whereas, according to the plans attached to the agreement, it proposes to operate nine tracks across East 241st street, at least four of which appear to be main line tracks.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company was leased to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on April 1, 1873.

The New York and New Haven Railroad Company was granted a charter by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut in 1844.

By chapter 195 of the Laws of 1846, the latter Company was granted permission to enter into New York State and connect with the New York and Harlem Railroad at or near Williamsbridge in the County of Westchester.

Section 4 of this Act authorizes the Company

"to construct a railroad with one or more tracks of suitable width or dimensions to be determined by the said Company on the course designated by the directors, as aforesaid * * *."

Section 3 of this Act provides that if the road be not commenced in Westchester County and $25,000 expended thereon within two years, and if the road be not finished within three years and put in operation, then the Act shall be null and void.

I have been unable to find any authorization other than the above for the construction and operation of this railroad. At present the Company has three tracks in operation across East 241st street. If any of these tracks were not constructed within the three years provided in section 3, such tracks are apparently now being maintained and operated without proper authorization. The plan submitted does not show that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company contemplates installing any additional tracks across East 241st street, but there will be ample room after the construction of the proposed viaduct for the installation of such tracks.

In August, 1872, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was incorporated in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island as the consolidation of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company and the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company.

By order of the Supreme Court, County of Westchester, June 29, 1891, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was authorized to construct and operate its railroad across certain streets in the Village of South Mount Vernon, later known as Wakefield, at the location shown on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County.

In December, 1891, an agreement was entered into by the Village of South Mount Vernon with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The agreement is on file in the Bureau of Franchises. It provides that the Company shall carry its tracks over and above East 241st street and construct a station on the southerly side of said street. This agreement indicates that it was the solution of some difficulty between the Village and the Railroad Company, which difficulty had been before the courts for settlement, and was then before a higher court on appeal by the Village and it was made a condition of the agreement that the Village withdraw its appeal. It appears that the agreement was carried out, as all of the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company now cross above East 241st street, with a clearance of ten to twelve feet.

The minutes of the Trustees of the Village of Wakefield show in Volume 24, page 47, that an agreement providing for carrying the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company across East 241st street, then known as Becker avenue, was received and ordered filed on March 10, 1893. The minutes do not give the nature of this agreement. It would appear as if such agreement had been carried out as the existing two tracks of the Railroad Company now pass overhead across and above East 241st street with a clearance of about eight feet.

All of the existing tracks of both the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and its lessor, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, are carried over East 241st street and East 242d street by means of single span bridges, and therefore the grade crossing provision of the Railroad Law does not apply.

East 241st street is physically open, paved, curbed and flagged to the westerly side of the existing bridge carrying the New York Central tracks across said street. From that point pedestrians only can pass to the westward by a footpath across an embankment about twelve feet in height carrying construction tracks of the Company and across the Bronx River by means of a foot-bridge. The construction tracks mentioned are in existence under the authority of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment November 4, 1910, and approved by the Mayor November 23, 1910, granting permission to the New York Central to construct and maintain a temporay track across and on the surface of 241st street, 475 feet west of 1st street or Bullard avenue; the consent to extend only to November 23, 1911. On January 4, 1912, a resolution was adopted by the Board and approved by the Mayor January 5, 1912, granting permission to the New York Central to maintain the spur for another year to November 23, 1912, and to place it on an embankment not over 12 feet in height and 54 feet in width on top with suitable earthen approaches for pedestrians. The Company prior to the expiration of that consent presented a petition to the Board for an extension of time of another year to maintain the tracks and by a resolution adopted by the Board September 25, 1913, and approved by the Mayor September 30, 1913, the time was extended to November 23, 1914. I am informed that the embankment is now 87 feet in width on top and supports two tracks.

East 242d street is paved and physically open to vehicular traffic across the Bronx River by means of a small bridge. It is the most northerly street within the limits of The City of New York. From this street south to 233d street at the Woodlawn station of the New York Central no street crosses the Bronx River.

Title to the land within the lines of East 241st street 50 feet in width and extending from the Bronx River easterly to the New York and Harlem right of way, vested in the City on June 1, 1905, by resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment April 28, 1905; the said land being taken for the purpose of constructing an approach to a bridge over the Bronx River.

On March 16, 1905, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of $20,000 corporate stock for the purpose of constructing such a bridge, to be built in conjunction with the City of Yonkers, and in December, 1909, the President of the Borough of The Bronx and the Mayor of Yonkers entered into an agreement for that purpose and a contract was let by the Borough President based upon a bid of $28,280.

The portions of East 241st street and East 242d street affected by the agreement now proposed are legally open by dedication and acceptance by the authorities through the installation of sewers, water, light and paving.

It would appear that the necessity for the viaduct arises entirely from the desire of the railroad companies to relocate their tracks and enlarge their facilities. Under this agreement New York City would be obligated.

(a) To pay all cost of the viaduct above the amount to be contributed by the Railroad Companies and the City of Yonkers;

(b) To provide for the widening of East 241st street to 122 feet between Bronx boulevard and Carpenter avenue, and to 100 feet from Bronx boulevard westerly;

(c) To provide for the payment of all damage to adjoining property on account of the construction, maintenance and operation of the viaduct and change of grade of East 241st street, and,

(d) To pay prospective profits to the holder of the existing contract for the construction of a bridge carrying East 241st street across the Bronx River.

It is claimed that this agreement is in the nature of a compromise and the result of long negotiations with the Railroad Companies, and that the Companies now refuse to make any further concessions.

From the facts above stated, based on reports made to me by the Engineers of the Bureau of Franchises and the Department of Finance, I am of the opinion that the proposed agreement appears to be disadvantageous to the City on the following grounds:

(1) It grants to the railroad companies additional trackage rights to which they apparently have no legal right.

(2) All damage to property costs become solely a City charge. On 241st and 242d street, the assessed valuations to be affected on land and buildings aggregate $45,000 and $17,000, respectively.

In additoin, the Contractor's prospective claim for profits on annulled contract for the bridge on Bronx River, at 241st street, awarded in 1909, must be borne by the City.

(3) The apportionment of costs for this viaduct sets specific amounts to be payable on account of the four participants, but the City having to do the work under such conditions, must supply any excess beyond estimated costs.

(4) The agreement fails to provide easement rights for existing drain in one of the streets to be ceded.

(5) The viaduct design proposed compels an unnecessary lift of from 5½ to 6 feet, on a 5 per cent. grade on all vehicular traffic from the north, due to the excessive depth of floor system over the New Haven tracks, which fixes the crest of the viaduct. This distance is 8 feet from the clearance line of the bottom of the girder over the

tracks to the top of roadway pavement of the viaduct. On this one panel of the viaduct a special floor system can be devised that will reduce this depth to 2 feet, saving a 6-foot lift for traffic and reducing the rate of grade by 1 foot per 100 feet. Such methods of attaining grade economy are used to fit special conditions on all railroads, and the City is sharing in the cost of those on the Brooklyn Grade Crossing work on the Long Island and Brooklyn Heights Railroads.

(6) The City is to give up to the railroads two streets, of 54,450 square feet area, one in actual physical connection with Yonkers and the other capable of such connection at relatively small cost. The railroads would secure this area for track extension purposes and save maintenance and care on some 14-track bridges.

I am of the opinion that the work is so particularly and exclusively one of railroad betterment that the entire cost might well be imposed on the railroads benefited.

If it be determined that the City is to share such costs the work should be done by the railroads, and the City's share limited to the amount it would have paid had the contract been fulfilled for the bridge across Bronx River, at 241st street, plus the cost of paving the viaduct; and minus the prospective damages because of the annulment of the bridge contract, and minus the value of the street bed of 242d street.

All the other costs of construction and damages, which would not have obtained had the original plan been followed, should be borne by the railroads.

Having arrived at the foregoing conclusions on the 23d day of April, 1913, I wrote the President of the Borough of The Bronx, by whose Engineers the proposed contract had been originally submitted, advising him of the objections to the contract and stating that before writing to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment I would be glad if he would arrange a conference between his Engineers, the attorneys for the respective railroads and the Corporation Counsel.

I heard nothing definite from the Borough President until the 10th day of December, 1913, when Mr. Schaeffer, Consulting Engineer in the office of the Borough President, submitted a proposed new agreement in which it was claimed the objections made by me as hereinbefore stated were avoided or overcome.

Immediately thereafter I had a conference with Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis, Mr. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises; Mr. Frazee, the Engineer representing the Comptroller, and Mr. Schaeffer, the Engineer representing the President of the Borough of The Bronx.

This conference was followed by others, and, as a result of such conferences, I am now in receipt of a report dated January 30, 1914, from the City's Chief Engineer and also a report from the Comptroller's Engineer, approving substantially all the recommendations of Mr. Lewis.

The objections to the proposed new agreement are stated by Mr. Lewis in his report, as follows:

"January 30, 1914.

"In the matter of the proposed contract between The City of New York, The City of Yonkers, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, concerning which you desired an expression of opinion from me in a general way and more particularly with reference to its effect upon the City Plan if carried out, I beg to submit the following:

"The contract provides that the 241st street bridge is to have a width of 80 feet and is to be built by the City at an estimated cost of $265,000. It is proposed to obligate The City of Yonkers and each of the railroad companies to pay a specific amount toward the cost of the improvement and to obligate The City of New York to assume the remaining expense, which expense is estimated at $49,844.97. No information is given relative to the basis on which this apportionment is arrived at, and it would appear that The City of New York would have to assume any additional expense which might be due to construction, while the City or the property owners in the vicinity would be obliged to bear the entire expense resulting from the changes in the grades of the street system, as well as any damages which may result from the closing of streets. In my judgment an agreement of this character is undesirable, and it would seem manifestly fair to all the interests concerned if each was placed under obligation to assume a definite proportion of the total expense involved, not only for construction work, but also for other charges which unquestionably would be entailed by the agreement.

"The agreement explicitly provides for the release of surface rights in 241st street and 242nd street, west of Bullard avenue, and it indirectly provides for the closing of portions of Bullard avenue on each side of 241st street. The City now owns a fee title to a small area within the lines of 241st street, while the remaining streets have evidently been dedicated to public use. It is understood that the fee in the dedicated area is now owned by the Railroad Companies and that the closing of these streets would result in perfecting their title. Under the assumption that the closing of Bullard avenue would be limited to the section between 240th street and 242nd street, it would appear that the area of streets to be closed and turned over to the Railroad Companies would be about 115,500 square feet. The closing of 241st street and 242nd street, as proposed, would be highly advantageous to both of the Railroad Companies, inasmuch as they are now obliged to maintain bridges which have here been constructed and to seek franchises from the City for any additional track privileges which may be required.

"The proposed change in the City Plan which will be needed to permit of the improvement, and as indicated upon a plan submitted by the Consulting Engineer for The Bronx, not only includes the closing of the streets referred to in the contract, but it also contemplates radical grade changes in the territory between East 240th street and East 242nd street, west of White Plains road. The maximum change is at the intersection of 241st street with Bronx boulevard, where it is proposed to raise the grade 24 feet, with the effect of destroying a large number of buildings and necessitating an amount of fill which would be destructive of property interests. The proposed closing of East 242nd street would absolutely preclude the provision of access to the property of the Hodgman Rubber Company and the Lorillard Refrigerating Company, located on the westerly side of Baldwin street at the City line, other than through streets within the limits of The City of Mount Vernon. It is understood that all or nearly all of the remaining properties served by East 242nd street, west of Bullard avenue, are now in railroad ownership. It would seem manifestly undesirable to permanently deprive the private properties referred to of any direct connection with the City of which they form a part, thereby removing from them the privilege of enjoying the facilities which the City might reasonably be expected to furnish.

"It seems to have been heretofore assumed that a bridge over the railroad property would at some time be provided along the line of Nereid avenue, although no definite provision has yet been made for its construction nor does the feasibility of the bridge appear to have been established.

"In order to adequately meet the requirements of this locality, I have prepared a new plan, covering the entire territory north of East 233rd street in the vicinity of the railroads, this being based on the provision of viaducts over the railroad property on the lines of Nereid avenue and of East 241st street, each to have a width of 70 feet, which width, I believe, should be ample for all reasonable needs. On the plan and the accompanying profiles I have indicated the grade changes required in both Nereid avenue and in East 241st street, in order to secure reasonable grades for the approaches to the viaduct, and have also indicated the retention of East 242nd street and of Baldwin street for the purpose of providing access to the properties now in private ownership at the northerly end of the latter street. The grades now indicated for 241st street differ materially from those shown on the plan heretofore under discussion, in that they contemplate carrying the Bronx boulevard under the viaduct at an elevation fairly consistent with the existing conditions. The map also shows the retention of Bullard avenue through its entire length, with provision for carrying it under the 241st street viaduct in a manner similar to that used for Bronx boulevard.

"Before further action is taken in the matter of the agreement, I would recommend that the plan now submitted, with such modification as may be found desirable by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, be adopted by the Board, to be used as the basis for negotiations with the Railroad Companies, it being understood, however, that the closing of the streets, as contemplated by the Railroad Companies, would not be objected to, providing that adequate compensation is made for the value of the rights which they would thereby acquire, and provided that easements could be granted by them of such a character as to permit of extending to the Hodgman Rubber Company and the Lorillard Refrigerating Company means of access wholly within the City limits and the right to secure the same facilities as are extended by the City to other territory within its limits, it being further understood that the Railroad Companies would wholly assume all damage claims which might result through the closing and discontinuing of these streets or of any private streets which might thus be deprived of means of access.

"I would also call your attention particularly to the fact that the profile, as originally prepared for the East 241st street bridge and viaduct, made no provision for the crossing required for the Bronx River parkway, a suggested treatment for which is indicated upon the profile now submitted.

"Yours very truly, NELSON P. LEWIS, Chief Engineer.

"P. S.—It also occurs to me to suggest that the agreement should be so drawn as to retain in the City such easements as are necessary to permit of properly maintaining any existing sewers crossing the area occupied or to be occupied by the railroads."

For all the reasons hereinbefore stated, I am of the opinion the approval of the City to either of the proposed contracts should be refused and that the recommendations incorporated in the report of the Chief Engineer of the City should be adopted.

I transmit herewith:

1. The agreement originally submitted.
2. The proposed new agreement.
3. Plans and drawings submitted by Chief Engineer Lewis, accompanying his report.

Respectfully yours, LOUIS H. HAHLO, Acting Corporation Counsel.

On motion the matter was referred to the Committee on the City Plan.

Elimination of Grade Crossings of the Long Island Railroad Company at Hempstead and Jamaica Turnpike and at Bennett or Baylis, Wertland, Creed and Madison Avenues, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 89).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary of the Public Service Commission transmitting certified copy of an order adopted by said Commission on February 6, 1914, denying the application of the Commercial Board of Bellaire and Queens for the amendment of the final order and determination made by the Commission on December 8, 1911, in the matter of elimination of grade crossings of the Long Island Railroad Company at Hempstead and Jamaica turnpike, and at Bennett or Baylis, Wertland, Creed and Madison avenues, Queens, by the elevation of the company's tracks.

On motion the communication and order were placed on file.

Alterations and Changes in the Grade Crossings of the Long Island Railroad Company at Farmers Avenue, Hollis, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 90).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary of the Public Service Commission transmitting certified copy of an order adopted by the Commission February 6, 1914, determining the alterations and changes in the grade crossings of the Long Island Railroad Company at Farmers avenue, Hollis, Borough of Queens.

(The estimated cost of the work to be done pursuant to the order is $194,000, and the Commission appropriates $48,500 as the State's share of such cost; the City's share of the cost will be $48,500, the railroad company being responsible for the remainder.)

On motion the matter was referred to the Committee on Franchises.

Eliminating the Grade Crossings of the Staten Island Railway Company at Amboy Road, Huguenot, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 91).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary of the Public Service Commission transmitting a certified copy of a resolution adopted by said Commission on February 6, 1914, authorizing a certificate of performance of work in the matter of eliminating grade crossings of the Staten Island Railway Company at Amboy road, Huguenot, Borough of Richmond.

On motion the matter was referred to the Chief Engineer of the Board.

Revised Harbor Lines for the West Shore of the Hudson River (Cal. No. 92).

The Secretary presented a communication from the New York Harbor Line Board transmitting three corrected prints showing the revised harbor lines for the west shore of the Hudson River, from Castle Point to Fort Lee, N. J., approved by the Secretary of War January 15, 1914.

These plans were presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on January 23, 1914, and were subsequently returned to the Harbor Line Board for correction.

On motion the communication and prints were placed on file.

Alterations in the Matter of Existing Grade Crossings With the Tracks of the Staten Island Railroad Company at Clifton Avenue and Maryland Avenue, Rosebank, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 93).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary of the Public Service Commission transmitting and serving upon The City of New York certified copy of an order adopted by said Commission February 17, 1914, directing a hearing before the Commission on March 3, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of determining what, if any, alterations should be made in the existing grade crossings with the tracks of the Staten Island Railroad Company at Clifton avenue and Maryland avenue, Rosebank, Borough of Richmond.

On motion the Chief Engineer of the Board was directed to attend the hearing before the Commission.

Changing the Grade of 4th Avenue, from East 32d Street to East 34th Street; of Park Avenue, from East 34th Street to East 35th Street; of East 33d Street, from 4th Avenue to a Point 256 Feet East Therefrom, and of East 34th Street, from Madison Avenue to a Point 238 Feet East of Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan (Cal. No. 94).

(At the meeting of the Board on May 22, 1912, a resolution was adopted changing the map or plan of The City of New York by changing the grade of 4th avenue, from East 32d street to East 34th street; of Park avenue, from East 34th street to East 35th street; of East 33d street, from 4th avenue to a point 256 feet east therefrom, and of East 34th street, from Madison avenue to a point 238 feet east of Park avenue, which resolution was subsequently returned to the Board by the Mayor without his approval.)

The Secretary presented a communication from the Fourth Avenue Improvement Association requesting that the matter of the change of grade at 34th street and 4th avenue, etc., be brought before the Board, and that a date be set for a public hearing thereon.

Mr. Edmund L. Baylis appeared in opposition to the improvement as proposed.

On motion of President of the Borough of Manhattan the matter was referred to the Committee on the City Plan.

Petition of Property Owners Requesting Permission to Pay Assessments in Ten Yearly Installments for Paving Douglass Street, Between Sutter Avenue and Blake Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 95).

(At the meeting of the Board on January 16, 1914, this matter was referred to the Comptroller.)

The Secretary presented the report of the Comptroller recommending that the application signed by Max Olarsch and others, presented at the meeting of January 16, 1914, be returned to them with a statement that applications for such relief should be filed with the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 684 of the Laws of 1913.

On motion the report was ordered filed and the Secretary was directed to return the original petition with a copy of the Comptroller's report to Max Olarsch.

Approved Papers.

The following communication from the Secretary was ordered printed in the Minutes and placed on file:

City of New York, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Office of the Secretary, 277 Broadway, February 20, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—I beg to inform you that his Honor the Mayor has approved the

following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, changing the map or plan of The City of New York as follows:

3. By changing the grade of Union street between Donnelly avenue and the Northside Division of the Long Island Railroad, Borough of Queens.

Adopted by the Board on January 23, 1914; approved by the Mayor on February 6, 1914.

4. By changing the grades of the street system within the territory bounded by Avenue I, Albany avenue, East 41st street, Overbaugh place, Avenue L, East 38th street and Flatbush avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

Adopted by the Board on January 30, 1914; approved by the Mayor on February 6, 1914.

5. By changing the grades of the street system within the territory bounded by Crescent street, Liberty avenue, Lincoln avenue and Pitkin avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

Adopted by the Board on January 30, 1914; approved by the Mayor on February 6, 1914.

6. By changing the lines and grades of the street system within the territory bounded by Logan street, Belmont avenue, Pine street, Pitkin avenue, Lincoln avenue, Glenmore avenue, Grant avenue, Cozine avenue, Milford street and Stanley avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

Adopted by the Board on January 30, 1914; approved by the Mayor on February 6, 1914.

7. By laying out the lines and grades of Wainscott avenue (Warburton avenue) from Beechhurst avenue (Whitestone road) to Bell avenue, Borough of Queens.

Adopted by the Board on January 30, 1914; approved by the Mayor on February 6, 1914. Respectfully, JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

FRANCHISE MATTERS.

Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line (Cal. No. 1).

The public hearing was opened on the form of contract modifying contract dated July 10, 1912, granting the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line a franchise by substituting a new route on Fulton Street, Ashland Place and Lafayette Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, for a portion of the existing route on Rockwell Place, Flatbush, Fourth and Atlantic Avenues.

By resolution adopted November 20, 1913, the hearing was fixed for December 24, 1913, and was continued from time to time until February 6, 1914, when it was continued until this day.

An affidavit of publication of the notice of continued hearing was received from the CITY RECORD.

His Honor the Mayor reported on behalf of the Franchise Committee that the representatives of this Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were to confer with the Bureau of Franchises.

The hearing was then continued to March 6, 1914.

Communications from the Mayor's Office (Cal. No. 2).

Communications were received from the Mayor's office as follows:

(a) Designating the New York American and the Evening Mail as the two daily newspapers in which the form of contract and notice of hearing thereon for the grant of a franchise to the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company, shall be published prior to the hearing on March 20, 1914.

(b) Designating the New York Tribune and The Sun as the two daily newspapers in which the petition and notice of hearing thereon of the Third Avenue Railway Company for the right to continue to maintain and operate a loop in the vicinity of Fort George, Borough of Manhattan, shall be published prior to the hearing on March 6, 1914.

(c) Returning duly approved by his Honor the Mayor on February 6, 1914, resolution adopted by this Board January 23, 1914, granting the Long Island Railroad Company permission to construct, maintain and operate a side track across and on the surface of Meserole Street, east of Waterbury Street, Borough of Brooklyn, connecting the railroad with the premises of Charles Schaefer and Sons.

(d) Returning duly approved by his Honor the Mayor, on February 11, 1914, resolution adopted by this Board February 6, 1914, granting the Matheson Lead Company permission to continue to maintain and use an existing water pipe under and across Vernon Avenue, at the foot of Noble Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens.

Which were ordered filed.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company (Cal. No. 3).

A communication was received from the Public Service Commission for the First District transmitting certified copy of resolution adopted by the Commission granting the Interborough Rapid Transit Company an extension of time until May 19, 1914, to obtain the consents of abutting property owners to the extension of its elevated lines, as authorized in certificate granted by the Commission on March 19, 1913.

Which was ordered filed.

Manhattan Railway Company (Cal. No. 4).

A communication was received from the Public Service Commission for the First District transmitting certified copy of resolution adopted by the Commission granting the Manhattan Railway Company an extension of time until May 19, 1914, to obtain the consents of abutting property owners to the third tracking of its elevated lines, as authorized in the certificate granted by the Commission on March 19, 1913.

Which was ordered filed.

Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation (Cal. No. 5).

In the matter of the certificate of the President of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation that its railway was constructed and placed in operation on January 31, 1914, from the intersection of Thomson Avenue and Broadway to the Long Island Railroad Station, in the former Village of Jamaica, Borough of Queens.

This certificate was presented to the Board at the meeting of February 6, 1914, and was referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

The Secretary presented the following:

Bureau of Franchises, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Gentlemen—I, Robert S. Sloan, President of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, do hereby certify, as required by Section 5, Subdivision Seventeenth, of the franchise contract dated October 29th, 1912, duly assigned to this Corporation, that that portion of its street surface electric railway from the intersection of Thomson Avenue and Broadway to the Long Island Railroad Station, in the former Village of Jamaica, Borough of Queens, County of Queens, City of New York, was constructed—the rails being laid to the property of the Long Island Railroad Company, on which the said station stands, and to within approximately three hundred (300) feet of the station building—and placed in operation on the 31st day of January, 1914, prior to twelve o'clock noon on that day, in accordance with Approved Resolution No. 136 of your Board, dated December 24th, 1913.

This Corporation cannot lay its tracks upon the property of the Long Island Railroad Company until it procures the formal consent of that Company so to do, which consent is at present withheld by reason of certain litigation now pending in the Supreme Court, Queens County, against the Long Island Railroad Company.

MANHATTAN AND QUEENS TRACTION CORPORATION,
(Seal) By ROBERT S. SLOAN, President.
Attest: S. B. SEVERSON, Secretary.

Bureau of Franchises, February 14, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—On January 31, 1914, Mr. Robert S. Sloan, President of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, certified, under seal, that the portion of the Company's street surface railway in the Borough of Queens, from the intersection of Thomson Avenue to the Long Island Railroad station in the former Village of Jamaica, had been constructed and placed in operation on said date prior to twelve o'clock noon. The certificate further states that track has been laid along Archer Place or street to the property of the Long Island Railroad Company and to within approximately three hundred feet of the station building, and that it cannot be constructed upon the property of the Long Island Railroad and to the station building until there has been procured the formal consent of said Company, which is, at present, withheld by reason of certain litigation now pending in the Supreme Court against the Long Island Railroad Company.

Subsequently, on February 7, 1914, there was filed with the Board affidavits of the Secretary of the Company and the Superintendent of Transportation, that the above-mentioned portion of the route was placed in operation on the date named in the certificate of the President. The affidavit of the Superintendent of Transportation states that operation was begun on or before five o'clock a. m. on January 31. Accompanying these affidavits are copies of "Day Cards" for the first two cars leaving the carbarn on January 31, from which it appears that the first trip over the line from the carbarn to Jamaica was made at 4:50 a. m. on that date. Regular service to Jamaica has since been maintained.

The Company for the past year has been engaged in the construction and operation of a street surface railway from the Manhattan terminal of the Queensboro Bridge to the Long Island Railroad station at Jamaica, under a franchise granted to the South Shore Traction Company by contract dated October 29, 1912, and subsequently with the consent of the Board assigned to the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation.

Section 3, Subdivision Seventh of this contract, as amended by resolutions approved October 31, 1912, March 28, June 23, September 30 and December 26, 1913, provides that portions of the Company's railway shall be completed and placed in operation as follows:

(a) From Manhattan Terminal of the Queensboro Bridge to the intersection of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad with Thomson Avenue, at or near Greenpoint Avenue, on or before January 29, 1913, and operation over this portion was commenced on that date.

(b) From the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at Greenpoint Avenue to the intersection of Thomson Avenue and Broadway on or before April 30, 1913. This section was placed in operation April 26, 1913.

(c) From Thomson Avenue and Broadway to the Long Island Railroad Depot in the former Village of Jamaica on or before January 31, 1914.

Section 5, Subdivision Seventeenth of the contract provides for a security deposit of $30,000, $15,000 of which is to be returned to the Company upon condition that the several portions of the route between the Manhattan Terminal of the Queensboro Bridge and the Long Island Railroad station shall be completed and placed in operation on the dates specified in the contract, as amended. The return of this sum is conditioned upon the delivery to and acceptance by the Board of three certificates prepared by the President of the Company stating that the respective portions of the railway had been placed in operation within the fixed periods. The first and second of these certificates were accepted by the Board February 27 and May 22, 1913, respectively. The one now before the Board is the third and last of the certificates required under the contract.

Upon invitation of the Company I made a trip over the entire line between the Queensboro Bridge and the Long Island Railroad station in a special car on January 29, 1913, prior to the opening of the third section of the road for commercial operation.

An examination of the route made by a representative of this Bureau on February 9 shows that the line between the bridge and the Long Island Railroad station is in operation, as stated in the certificate. From information obtained from the starter at the Manhattan Plaza of the bridge, the headway of the through cars to Jamaica is about twelve minutes and the running time fifty-four minutes, and that, in addition to these through cars; there are also run during the rush hours, to wit, six to seven-thirty a. m. and four-thirty to seven p. m., short route cars to Elmhurst and Forest Hills.

The Traction Corporation has also filed with this Bureau a certified copy of an agreement dated December 19, 1913, with the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, for the joint use, during the life of said agreement, of the latter's tracks on Jamaica Avenue between Hoffman Boulevard and Campion Avenue. Under this agreement the Traction Corporation is required, at its own expense, to construct all necessary track and overhead special work for the connections between its tracks and those of the Suburban Company, and to maintain and keep in good repair said track and overhead work. As compensation for the use of the track, the Traction Corporation is required to pay a fixed rental of thirty-five cents per foot of single track per annum, and, in addition, the sum of one cent for each car operated on Jamaica Avenue, in either direction, between Hoffman Boulevard and Campion Avenue, such last-named sum being understood to include the use of the electric power required and the maintenance of track, with the exception of the special work installed for the sole benefit of the Traction Corporation. The agreement may be terminated by either party thereto on written notice of ninety days to the other party.

It is recommended that the Board accept the statement of the Company as correct, and as the third of the three certificates which this Company must submit to and have accepted by the Board before the return of any money deposited under the contract, as therein provided. A resolution accepting the certificate is herewith transmitted.

Respectfully, HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

This Agreement, made and entered into this 19th day of December, 1913, between the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company (hereinafter called the "Suburban Company"), party of the first part, and the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation (hereinafter called the "Traction Corporation"), party of the second part,

Witnesseth:

First: The "Suburban Company" grants to the "Traction Corporation" the right during the life of this agreement to use the tracks of the "Suburban Company" on that portion of Jamaica Avenue, in the County of Queens, between Hoffman Boulevard and Campion Avenue, and for such purpose to connect its tracks on Hoffman Boulevard and on Campion Avenue with the tracks of the "Suburban Company" on Jamaica Avenue, substantially in accordance with the plan attached hereto and forming a part of this agreement. The "Suburban Company" further grants to the "Traction Corporation" the right to make the necessary connection of its overhead wires with the overhead wires of the "Suburban Company" on said portion of Jamaica Avenue for the purpose of such operation.

Second: The "Traction Corporation" shall, at its own expense, construct all necessary track and overhead special work and appurtenances and shall bond the tracks and restore the pavement to the satisfaction of the "Suburban Company," in accordance with the plans and specifications to be submitted to the "Suburban Company" in advance and approved by it. The "Traction Corporation" shall thereafter, during the time said special work is in position, at its own expense, maintain and keep said track and overhead special work and appurtenances, the pavement between the tracks and rails and for two feet in width outside the outer rails and said bonding of the tracks in a first-class condition of repair; the judgment of the "Suburban Company" in such respect to be final and conclusive. The "Suburban Company" shall have the right, in the event of the failure or refusal of the "Traction Company" to cure any defect of construction or to make any repairs to the satisfaction of the "Suburban Company" in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this article, either to terminate this agreement or to cause such defects of construction to be cured or repairs to be made for the account of the "Traction Corporation," the entire cost and expense thereof, including 15 per cent. for supervision and use of tools to be repaid by the "Traction Corporation" to the "Suburban Company" upon demand.

Third: The "Traction Corporation" shall not be entitled to the use of any side track, stand or terminal on the tracks of the "Suburban Company" herein described, or to establish any stand or terminal upon any such portion of the tracks herein described, or to make any other connections or construct any other curves or switches on the tracks of the "Suburban Company" except as herein specified.

Fourth: The number of cars to be run by the "Traction Corporation" over the tracks and connections herein described shall be limited to such number as shall not unreasonably interfere with the operation over such tracks in Jamaica Avenue by the "Suburban Company" or by any other corporation now or hereafter affiliated with the "Suburban Company" in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System; the "Suburban Company" to be the sole judge as to the number of cars which may be operated, and the cars operated by the "Traction Corporation" shall be so operated as not to interfere with or delay the cars of the "Suburban Company" or of any corporation so affiliated with the "Suburban Company." The "Suburban Company" may so regulate the time of running the cars of the "Traction Corporation" upon said tracks by such reasonable rules and regulations as shall prevent such interference or delay; the "Traction Corporation" in each case to submit its proposed time tables to the "Sub-

urban Company" in advance for approval or correction. The "Traction Corporation" shall observe such rules and regulations, and, upon written notice from the "Suburban Company" of any violation thereof, or of any such interference or delay, shall correct the same forthwith in such manner as shall be approved by the "Suburban Company."

Fifth—The "Traction Corporation" agrees that the cars of the "Suburban Company" and of any corporation affiliated with the "Suburban Company," as above provided, shall at all times during the life of this agreement have the right of way over the cars operated by the "Traction Corporation," and the "Traction Corporation" agrees to indemnify and save harmless the "Suburban Company" and any corporation so affiliated with the "Suburban Company" from all injury or damage to persons or property due to any violation or failure of performance of any covenant of this agreement on its part.

Sixth: The "Traction Corporation" for the purpose of operating its cars on said portion of Jamaica Avenue as herein provided may use the tracks and wires of the "Suburban Company" thereon, and may place and maintain its feed wires upon the poles of the "Suburban Company" along Jamaica Avenue within the limits herein described. The "Suburban Company," however, shall not be under obligation to furnish special poles or attachments for this purpose.

Seventh: The "Traction Corporation" shall pay to the "Suburban Company" as a fixed rental for the use of said tracks the sum of thirty-five cents ($.35) per foot of single track per annum, in quarterly payments, to be made the first day of January, April, July and October of each year during the continuance of this agreement, and in addition thereto shall pay to the "Suburban Company" the sum of one cent ($.01) for each car operated on Jamaica Avenue in each direction between Hoffman Boulevard and Campion Avenue, which last mentioned compensation shall be understood to include the use of the electric power required to operate the cars of the "Traction Corporation" upon the tracks of the "Suburban Company" as provided in this agreement, maintenance of track (excepting special track and overhead work mentioned in Paragraph Two installed for the sole benefit of the "Traction Corporation"). If the "Traction Corporation" shall operate trailer cars over said tracks, each trailer car shall be treated the same as motor cars, and the same rate of compensation therefor shall be paid by the "Traction Corporation" to the "Suburban Company," with the further provision that no car, whether motor or trailer car, shall exceed forty-six feet in length. The "Traction Corporation" shall not be entitled to any reduction or rebate of said compensation because of any failure or refusal of the "Traction Corporation" to avail itself of electric power supplied by the "Suburban Company."

Eighth: On or before the fifth day of each month during the continuance of this agreement, the "Traction Corporation" shall make written report to the "Suburban Company" of the number of trips operated on tracks herein described during the preceding month, and on receipt of bill from the "Suburban Company" for power and maintenance at the rate of one cent ($.01) per trip (as provided in Paragraph Seven) shall within ten days thereafter make payment of above mentioned compensation.

Ninth: If such compensation or any part thereof shall not be paid by the "Traction Corporation" on any day when it becomes due, the "Suburban Company" may immediately enforce payment thereof, and may at its option give written notice to the "Traction Corporation" of its election to terminate this agreement at the expiration of ninety days from the service of such notice unless the whole of such past due compensation be paid within said ninety days. If the whole of such past due compensation be not paid within ninety days, all rights and privileges of the "Traction Corporation" under and by virtue of this agreement shall terminate and be forfeited without further action or proceeding by the "Suburban Company," and the "Traction Corporation" shall thereupon cease to operate its cars upon said tracks of the "Suburban Company."

Tenth: The "Traction Corporation" shall at all times save the "Surburban Company" and any corporation affiliated as aforesaid with the "Surburban Company" harmless from all damages and claims, demands, suits and actions for damage, due to any act or default of the "Traction Corporation" or of its officers, agents or employees in the operation of cars on said portion of Jamaica Avenue, or in the performance of or operations under this agreement or which may be due to defective track or overhead work which the "Traction Corporation" is obligated to keep and maintain in good condition, and the "Traction Corporation" shall defend or compromise any such claims, demand, suit or action, through its own counsel and at its own expense, and shall satisfy and discharge any judgment or order which may be obtained therein.

Eleventh: This agreement may be terminated by either party hereto on ninety days' written notice to the other party.

Twelfth: The "Traction Corporation" agrees that it will not assign or sublet this contract without written consent or approval of the "Suburban Company," and any such assignment or subletting without such consent or approval shall be void, and if the "Suburban Company" so elect shall operate to terminate this contract and forfeit all rights of the "Traction Corporation" or its assigns hereunder.

Thirteenth: Written notice served either personally or by mail upon either the President or Secretary of either Company shall be deemed notice to the Company within the meaning of this contract.

Fourteenth: Nothing herein is intended or shall be construed so as to cause either of the parties hereto to violate their respective franchise obligations.

In Witness Whereof, The respective parties to this agreement have caused its corporate name to be signed and its corporate seal to be affixed by its President and Secretary the day and year first above written.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
By C. D. MENEELY, Vice-President.

Attest: J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.
(Seal.)

MANHATTAN AND QUEENS TRACTION CORPORATION.
By ROBERT S. SLOAN, President.

Attest: S. B. SEVERSON, Secretary.
(Seal.)

I, George J. Johnstone, the Assistant Secretary of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the contract, dated December 19th, 1913, between the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company and the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1913.

(Seal) GEORGE J. JOHNSTONE, Assistant Secretary.

The following was offered:

Resolved, That the certificate filed with this Board January 31, 1914, by Robert S. Sloan, President of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, stating that the construction of that portion of the street surface railway, authorized by franchise granted by contract dated October 29, 1912, to the South Shore Traction Company, and subsequently assigned, with the consent of this Board, to the said Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, between the intersection of Thomson Avenue and Broadway to the Long Island Railroad Station, in the former Village of Jamaica, Borough of Queens, was completed and placed in operation on January 31, 1914, be and the same is hereby accepted as correct, and in accordance with Section 5, Subdivision Seventeenth of said contract.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Union Railway Company of New York City (Cal. No. 6).

In the matter of the petition of the Union Railway Company of New York City for permission to construct, maintain and operate three extensions to its existing street surface railway as follows:

(a) Upon and along East 136th Street, from 3rd Avenue to Lincoln Avenue, Borough of The Bronx,

(b) Upon and along Willis Avenue and 134th Street, Borough of The Bronx, over the Willis Avenue Bridge to 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, and over existing tracks on 125th and other streets to Fort Lee Ferry.

(c) Upon and along Southern Boulevard Approach to the Willis Avenue Bridge, Borough of The Bronx.

At the meeting of January 23, 1914, the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the report and form of contract from the Bureau of Franchises to the Public Service Commission for the First District, with the request that it confer with the Company with a view to issuing an order should the franchise be granted exempting the Company from the obligation of issuing transfers between its lines and the lines of the Third Avenue system in Manhattan and advise this Board of the result of such conference.

At the meetng of February 6, 1914, the proposed form of contract to govern the grant was referred to the Franchise Committee.

The Secretary presented the following:

Public Service Commission, February 7, 1914.

JOSEPH HAAG, Esq., *Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment*, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Dear Sir—By direction of this Commission I transmit herewith a copy of an opinion in Case No. 1792 approved by the Commission at its meeting of February 6, 1914, to the effect that if the Union Railway Company present a formal application after it accepted the franchise the consideration of which is now pending before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to enable the Company to connect its Bronx lines with the Willis Avenue Bridge and to extend its service over the Willis Avenue Bridge to 125th street and on 125th street to the North River, favorable action will be taken as to exempting the Company from the exchange of transfers with the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company. Yours very truly,

TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Case No. 1792.

In the matter of the hearing upon the question of relieving the Union Railway Company of New York City, the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company from the obligation imposed by subdivision 7 of section 49 of the Public Service Commission's Law to exchange transfers at certain intersecting points on 125th street and other streets, Borough of Manhattan.

Commissioner Eustis:

Opinion.

This proceeding was the result of a communication received from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment enclosing a report from their Franchise Department showing that the Union Railway Company had made application for a franchise to enable it to connect its Bronx lines with the Willis Avenue Bridge, and then to extend its service over the Willis Avenue Bridge to 125th street and through 125th street to the North River. It appears from the report that the terms of the franchise had been finally agreed upon between the City and the railroad company, provided the railroad company could be assured of relief by the Public Service Commission for the First District of its obligation to give transfers to its lines in Manhattan in case it operated its Bronx service through 125th Street. The communication from the Board of Estimate stated that the matter was submitted to us by the Board with the request that we confer with a representative of the company with a view to issuing an order should the franchise be granted exempting the company from the obligation of issuing transfers between its lines and other lines of the Third Avenue system in Manhattan and advise the Board of any agreement reached.

As this matter was given some publicity in the papers at about the time we received the communication from the Board of Estimate, we received also a request from various property owners in the lower part of the Bronx for a hearing on this question. A hearing was then fixed for February 3d and the matter was referred to me for attention. I sent for Mr. Whitridge, who represents the company, and had a conference which resulted in a statement from him that he would not accept the franchise unless this Commission would assure him that they would relieve him from the obligation of giving transfers in Manhattan for the term of the franchise. The hearing was held and a large number of people were present representing the business interests in Manhattan along 125th Street as were also property owners and residents of the Bronx. The only opposition that developed in the hearing was from certain property owners (a small number) who stated that if this franchise were granted it would have a tendency to take business away from the Bronx and carry it to Harlem, but that even they would take the chances of the loss of business provided the company would accept the franchise without any relief from transfers and if the company were compelled to give transfers to the Third Avenue line in Manhattan. All the others at the meeting, while they would be glad to get the service and have transfers, realized, they said, that it was a long ride for five cents from Woodlawn to the post office and that it was more than could reasonably be expected from one company or two companies. They therefore urged that the Commission grant the relief asked for. There was a large number of ladies from the Bronx present and they were unanimous in their desire to have this additional traffic advantage or chance to get from the Bronx to Harlem and return for a single fare. It was stated, and is probably a fact, that a large number of the old residents of upper Manhattan are interwed, in a large way, with the residents of the southern part of the Bronx. While there are still many of the old residents in Harlem, the young people have married and moved a little farther north during the last twenty years, and there is a large interchange of visiting between the homes of these people. There is no doubt that if this franchise were granted it would be a boon to a large percentage of the people living in the Bronx and upper Manhattan. For interchange of family visits the surface cars are far more convenient than climbing the stairs of the elevated roads. It also appeared that the franchise has twenty-two years to run.

I would therefore recommend that a resolution be passed in the Committee of the Whole that if the Union Railway Company present a formal application after it accepts this franchise, the relief from transfers suggested be then favorably acted upon. Respectfully submitted, JOHN E. EUSTIS, Commissioner.

Dated February 4, 1914.

Which was referred to the Franchise Committee.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company (Cal. No. 7).

In the matter of the application of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for a rescission of consent to construct, maintain and operate a temporary railroad track crossing Exterior Street at grade north and south of 225th Street, and crossing Broadway under the bridge carrying said street across Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Borough of The Bronx, and a refund of the security deposited for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of said consent.

This application was presented to the Board at the meeting of February 6, 1914, and was referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

The Secretary presented the following:

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., Law Department, Grand Central Terminal, New York, January 30, 1914.

Hon. JOSEPH HAAG, *Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment*, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Dear Sir—Referring to resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 15, 1912, approved by the Mayor July 22, 1912, granting this Company permission to construct, maintain and operate a temporary track across Exterior Street north and south of 225th St. at grade, for the purpose of conveying material for the filling in of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, I beg to advise that the work at this point was completed and the temporary tracks removed December 15, 1913.

I beg further to advise that I am in receipt of a bill from the City of New York, in amount $217.00 for compensation for the privilege granted by the above resolution from Nov. 1, 1913, to the expiration of the same, July 21, 1914. In view of the fact that the work was completed and the tracks removed in December last, it seems to me that we should be called upon to pay only such proportion of the annual charge as the time between Nov. 1st and Dec. 15, 1913, bears to a whole year. If I am correct in my interpretation of the matter, will you kindly compute the pro-rata amount for which we are liable and send me a bill for the same. Will you also please take such action as may be necessary to release the $500 deposited with the Comptroller Dec. 9, 1913, as security for the performance of the terms and conditions of the above mentioned consent. Very truly yours,

ALEX. S. LYMAN, General Attorney.

Bureau of Franchises, February 14, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—By resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 15, 1912, and approved by the Mayor July 22, 1912, consent was granted to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to construct, maintain and operate a temporary railroad track crossing Exterior Street at grade immediately south of 225th Street and immediately north of the same street and crossing Broadway under the bridge carrying that street across Spuyten Duyvil Creek, for the purpose of conveying

material for filling in Spuyten Duyvil Creek; the consent to be for a term of two years from the date of approval by the Mayor.

Under date of January 30, 1914, The Company's Attorney addressed a communication to the Board advising that the work for which the tracks were desired was completed and the tracks removed December 15, 1913. The communication requested that the annual charge for the privilege be cancelled as of the date of removal of the tracks, and that the security of $500 deposited with the Comptroller, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the consent be returned.

At the meeting of the Board held February 6, 1914, the matter was referred to this Bureau for investigation and report.

Communications were addressed to the President of the Borough of The Bronx, and to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity requesting that examinations be made, and the Board advised if the tracks had been removed and the said streets restored to their original condition. Replies to said communications have been received, dated, respectively, February 13 and February 9, 1914, stating that the tracks have been removed and the streets properly restored, and there seems to be no reason why the security deposit should not be returned.

I have been informed by the Finance Department that the charge for the privilege for the period from November 1, 1913, to July 22, 1914, the date of expiration of the consent, has not been paid.

As the tracks have been removed and the streets properly restored, I can see no reason why the consent should not be revoked and the security deposit returned to the Company upon the payment of the sum due from November 1, 1913, to December 15, 1913, the date of removal of the tracks; to wit: $37.50.

A resolution to that effect is herewith submitted for adoption.

Respectfully, HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

The following was offered:

Whereas, By resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 15, 1912, which was approved by the Mayor July 22, 1912, consent was granted to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to construct, maintain and operate a temporary railroad track at grade across Exterior Street immediately south of 225th Street and immediately north of 225th Street and across Broadway passing under the bridge carrying Broadway across Spuyten Duyvil Creek, all in the Borough of The Bronx, for the purpose of conveying material for filling in Spuyten Duyvil Creek; the consent to continue for a period of two years from the date of approval by the Mayor, and the grantee to pay into the City Treasury the sum of three hundred dollars ($300) per annum for the privilege and deposit the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) with the Comptroller as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the consent; and

Whereas, The grantee duly accepted the said consent and installed, maintained and operated the track and paid the required compensation to November 1, 1913, and deposited the required security deposit; and

Whereas, The grantee has addressed a communication dated January 30, 1914, to this Board, advising that the work for which the tracks were desired has been completed and the tracks were removed on December 15, 1913, and the President of the Borough of The Bronx, and the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity have certified that the tracks have been removed and the streets restored to their original condition, and there is no objection to the return of the security deposit; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board July 15, 1912, and approved by the Mayor July 22, 1912, granting consent to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to construct, maintain and operate a temporary railroad track at grade across Exterior Street immediately south of 225th Street and immediately north of said street and across Broadway under the bridge carrying said street across Spuyten Duyvil Creek be and it hereby is rescinded; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and requested to refund to the said New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company the security fund of five hundred dollars ($500) heretofore deposited in his office for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the said consent, upon the receipt of the sum of thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars ($37.50) as payment for the said privilege for the period from November 1, 1913, to December 15, 1913, the date of removal of the said tracks from the streets; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution shall not become effective unless and until the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company shall execute an instrument in writing releasing The City of New York from any and all claims of any kind, character or description whatever held or claimed to be held under the terms and conditions of the aforesaid consent and agreeing to quit-claim, waive and surrender to The City of New York any and all rights and privileges in and upon said Exterior Street and Broadway, in the Borough of The Bronx, held or claimed to be held under and by virtue of said consent, and file the same with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Flatbush Gas Company (Cal. No. 8).

A report and financial statement was received from the Flatbush Gas Company for the year ending December 31, 1913, under and pursuant to Section 2, twenty-second of contract, dated December 28, 1909, authorizing said Company to maintain and operate an existing electrical conductor on the Ocean Parkway between Foster Avenue and the Ocean and to construct, maintain and operate extensions therefrom to supply electricity to adjacent territory, Borough of Brooklyn.

The Secretary presented the following:

Bureau of Franchises, February 9, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—The Flatbush Gas Company, pursuant to the provisions of its franchise contract with The City of New York, entered into under date of December 28, 1909, and under which it is authorized to operate in the Ocean Parkway and the territory adjacent thereto, from Foster Avenue, in the 30th Ward, to the terminus of the said Parkway, in the 31st Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, has filed the report and maps required under subdivisions Seventh, Tenth and Twenty-second of Section 2 thereof.

Under Subdivision Seventh the Company has furnished detail sheets showing the additional conduits and service pipes that were laid by it during the year 1913 in the territory covered by the contract, and under Subdivision Tenth has furnished the other map required, which shows the new construction during the year, amounting to 2 miles 1,979 feet. This consists mainly of service pipes to new subscribers and of an extension on Neptune Avenue, from Ocean Parkway to East Third Street, and on East Third Street, from Neptune Avenue to Canal Avenue.

The report, which was received from the Company on February 2nd, shows the capital stock to have remained at $200,000, and the funded debt at $135,000. The floating debt, however, has been increased from $2,464,002.82 in 1912, to $2,721,517.47 in 1913. On this funded debt 6 per cent. interest per annum is paid. The Company, however, has paid no dividends on its capital stock.

During the year 1913, new construction in the territory covered by the contract cost $11,604.19, making the total cost of construction to December 31, 1913, $59,532.18. The Company, however, claims that these conduits have a present value of $70,101.30, which is $10,569.12 in excess of their cost.

The miles of conductors in existence at the end of the year 1913 were 32.42, compared with 30.05 at the end of the year 1912.

The receipts from lighting have increased during the year 1913, both in the entire territory in which the Company operates and in the territory covered by the contract under which this report has been made. It may be noted that the receipts in the contract territory were $18,446.29, upon which the Company paid $368.93, as 2 per cent. of the said gross receipts, in accordance with the contract. The minimum fixed for this period is but $250, so that the Company has paid to the City $118.93 in excess of the same. This is the first time since the contract has been entered into that the actual percentages have exceeded the minimums therein provided.

The cost of furnishing electricity per kilowatt has decreased somewhat during the year 1913, the following being a comparison with the two previous years:

1911	$0.0767
1912	.0795
1913	.0728

The maps and report above referred to appear to comply with the provisions of the contract requiring the same, and it is therefore recommended that they be placed on file.

Respectfully, HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

Which was ordered filed.

People's Five Cent Bus Corporation (Cal. No. 9).

A communication was received from the Secretary, Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity, in favor of the application of the People's Five Cent Bus Corporation for a franchise to operate stage coaches or omnibuses in the Borough of Manhattan.

Which was referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

Annual Report, Bureau of Franchises for the Year 1913 (Cal. No. 10).

The Secretary presented the following:

Bureau of Franchises, February 16, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—I beg leave to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Bureau of Franchises for the year 1913, showing the work performed during this period.

Accompanying the report are schedules which show in detail all applications relating to franchises, revocable privileges, rapid transit railways and miscellaneous matters disposed of during the year, as well as the status of those still undisposed of.

A resume of the franchises and privileges granted by the Board since 1905 is also appended.

In accordance with a custom followed in previous years, I would recommend that the Bureau be authorized to have 300 copies of the report and accompanying schedules and tables, with the necessary index and title page thereto, printed and bound for the use of the Board and for distribution among the City departments and others interested in franchise matters.

I would also recommend that the Bureau be authorized to secure mailing boxes for the proper distribution of the reports for the year and also of the reports for the years 1911 and 1912, for which there has been some demand of late.

I am submitting a form of resolution authorizing the printing and binding of the report and the obtaining of the necessary mailing boxes.

Respectfully, HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

The following was offered:

Resolved, That the Chief of the Bureau of Franchises be and he hereby is authorized to have printed, through the City Record, three hundred (300) copies of the Annual Report of the Bureau for the year 1913, together with the schedules and tables accompanying the same and the necessary index and title page, and to have such copies bound in boards; and also to secure two hundred (200) mailing boxes of sufficient capacity to include the reports for 1911, 1912 and 1913, and one hundred (100) mailing boxes of sufficient capacity to include the report for 1913 only.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

J. B. Malatesta (Cal. No. 11).

A communication was received from J. B. Malatesta withdrawing application for permission to construct, maintain and use a temporary narrow gauge railroad track from the junction of White Plains road and Bear Swamp road, along Bear Swamp road to Barnes avenue, Borough of The Bronx, as consent has been obtained to construct such track on private property.

This application was presented to the Board at the meeting of February 6, 1914, and was referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

The papers were ordered filed.

J. B. Malatesta (Cal. No. 12).

An application was received from J. B. Malatesta for permission to construct, maintain and operate a narrow gauge railroad track diagonally across the intersection of Bear Swamp road and Barnes avenue to facilitate the regulating and grading of said avenue, Borough of The Bronx.

Which was referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

Leonard C. Smith (Cal. No. 13).

In the matter of the consent granted Leonard C. Smith to install, maintain and use a 10-inch salt water pipe under West 155th street from the ice plant of the grantee between 8th avenue and the Harlem River to the Harlem River, Borough of Manhattan.

This consent was granted by resolution adopted by this Board July 10, 1913, approved by the Mayor July 11, 1913.

The Secretary presented the following:

Bureau of Franchises, February 11, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—By resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 10, 1913, and approved by the Mayor July 11, 1913, consent was granted to Leonard C. Smith to install, maintain and use a ten-inch salt water pipe in West 155th Street, Borough of Manhattan, from his ice plant between Eighth Avenue and the Harlem River to the Harlem River, for the purpose of obtaining salt water for condensing purposes.

Sections 2 and 12 of the said resolution provide that the grantee shall pay to the City the sum of $726.20 per annum for the privilege, and deposit with the Comptroller security in the sum of One thousand dollars, the first payment and the security to be turned over to the Comptroller within sixty days of the date of the approval of the resolution by the Mayor.

In spite of the fact that Section 12 of the resolution provides that the grantee shall deposit the security before exercising any rights under the consent, Mr. Smith immediately obtained administrative permits and installed and made use of the pipe.

The sixty days allowed for making the payment and depositing the security expired on September 10, 1913, and under date of November 6, 1913, the Department of Finance informed me that the payment had not been made nor the security deposited. The matter was immediately taken up and several conferences have since been had with the grantee and with the Department of Finance. During this time Mr. Smith made several promises to make payment and deposit the security on definite dates, but he has failed to do so.

As Mr. Smith is enjoying the benefits of the privilege without complying with the terms and conditions of the consent in this most important particular, I would suggest that the consent be revoked and the President of the Borough of Manhattan be directed to immediately remove the pipe, restore the street surface to its original condition at the expense of the grantee, advise the Board when such work has been performed, and as to whether or not the costs have been paid.

While it is probable that the Board has the right to take action forthwith in view of the default, nevertheless, I would recommend, so as to remove all doubt, that the notice provided in the consent, wherein the Board reserves the right to revoke the consent upon sixty (60) days' notice be given before action is taken.

A resolution to this effect is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully, HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

The following was offered:

Resolved, That Leonard C. Smith be and he hereby is notified under and pursuant to Paragraph 1 of consent granted by this Board, by resolution adopted July 10, 1913, approved by the Mayor July 11, 1913, to install, maintain and use a 10-inch pipe under and along West 155th Street from his premises on the northerly side of said street 322 feet east of Eighth Avenue to the Harlem River, Borough of Manhattan, that unless the provisions of paragraphs two and twelve of said consent are fully complied with on or before April 22, 1914, this Board will on Friday, May 1, 1914, adopt a resolution rescinding and revoking said consent and directing the President of the Borough of Manhattan to remove said pipe and restore the street surface to its original condition at the sole cost and expense of said Leonard C. Smith, as follows, to wit:

Whereas, By resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 10, 1913, and approved by the Mayor July 11, 1913, consent was granted to Leonard C. Smith to install, maintain and use a ten-inch iron pipe under and along West 155th Street, Borough of Manhattan, from his ice plant on the northerly side of West 155th

Street between Eighth Avenue and the Harlem River to the Harlem River, for the purpose of obtaining salt water; and

Whereas, Section 2 of the said resolution provides that the grantee shall pay into the City Treasury within sixty (60) days of the date of the approval of the resolution by the Mayor, compensation at the rate of $726.20 per annum for the privilege, and Section 12 of the said resolution provides that the grantee shall deposit with the Comptroller security in the sum of $1,000 within the same period; and

Whereas, The said Leonard C. Smith has installed and has since maintained and used the said pipe and has failed to make the payment as required or deposit the security; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 10, 1913, and approved by the Mayor July 11, 1913, granting consent to Leonard C. Smith to install, maintain and use a ten-inch pipe under and along West 155th Street, betwen Eighth Avenue and the Harlem River, in the Borough of Manhattan, be and it hereby is rescinded, and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Manhattan be and he is hereby requested and directed to immediately remove the said pipe, restore the street surface to its original condition, at the expense of said Leonard C. Smith, advise the Board when such work has been performed and as to whether or not the costs have been paid.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Joseph Haberman, Figge and Hutwelker Company (Cal. No. 14).

In the matter of the application of Figge and Hutwelker Company for permission to continue to maintain and use a salt water pipe from premises 631-635 West 40th street under and along West 40th street to the bulkhead line, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of conveying salt water to the premises of the applicant.

This application was presented to the Board at the meeting of October 14, 1910, and was referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

The Secretary presented the following:

Figge & Hutwelker Co., Foot West 40th Street, New York, October 5, 1910.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York:

Gentlemen—We hereby wish to make an application for the privilege of using one 4-inch salt water pipe running from the building No. 631-633-635 West 40th street, City of New York, to the bulkhead of said 40th street, as per the accompanying plan.

Trusting this application will meet with your approval in our favor.

We remain truly yours, FIGGE & HUTWELKER CO.

Bureau of Franchises, February 13, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity heretofore called the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the existence of a certain four-inch salt water pipe from Nos. 623-627 West 40th Street to the North River, installed by Joseph Haberman, and at the meeting of the Board held July 1, 1910, the matter was referred to the Chief Engineer for investigation and report.

I caused an examination to be made, and it was found that the said pipe was installed by Joseph Haberman without proper authorization, and that the Figge and Hutwelker Company was about to add the said premsies Nos. 623-627 West 40th Street to its already established business at Nos. 631-635 West 40th Street. The pipe in question was found to be entirely disconnected from Nos. 623-627, and in response to an inquiry, the Figge and Hutwelker Company informed me that the said pipe was not to be used, as the necessary salt water was being obtained by means of another pipe entering its premises Nos. 631-635 West 40th Street.

An examination of the records showed that the latter pipe was installed under authorization granted to Figge Bros., predecessors of Figge and Hutwelker Company, by a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on July 15, 1890, and approved by the Mayor July 23, 1890. This resolution provided in part that payment should be made to the City as compensation for the privilege, in such amount as might be determined an equivalent therefor by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, but it was found that no moneys had been paid into the City Treasury, in accordance with said resolution, and an examination of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund failed to reveal any action fixing such compensation or any application on the part of the grantee for a determination of the amount to be paid.

The attention of the Company was called to this non-compliance with the provisions of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, and it was deemed best to obtain a new consent from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and therefore the Company presented a petition dated October 5, 1910, for permission to continue to maintain and use said pipe. The necessary plans to accompany the petition were finally filed on February 16, 1911.

A copy of the petition, with accompanying plan, was forwarded to the President of the Borough of Manhattan and to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, with a request that examinations be made by the various Bureaux of their Departments having jurisdiction, with a view to ascertaining if there are any objections to the continued maintenance and use of the pipe or any particular conditions which should be incorporated in the form of consent heretofore used by the Board for similar privileges.

Replies were received from the said Departments dated respectively March 1 and February 23, 1911, stating that there are no objections to the continued maintenance and use of the pipe in its present location under the sidewalk nor any special conditions necessary to be incorporated in the form of consent.

At the rate of charge established by the Board on July 29, 1903, the compensation for the two hundred and seventy-four feet of length of this pipe within the lines of West 40th Street should be Five hundred and eight and 40/100 dollars per annum.

Before a report could be presented to the Board by this Bureau, Messrs. Figge and Hutwelker, with their attorney, called at this office and stated that since presenting the petition they had become convinced it would be more advisable for the Company to obtain the necessary water by means of a well to be driven on the Company's premises, and at their request the matter was held in abeyance pending the driving of such a well, they promising, on behalf of the Company, to pay to the City compensation at the above rate of $508.40 per annum for the period that the pipe should be in use during the boring of the well. Many difficulties were encountered during the progress of the work of drilling the well. Work was begun in the Spring of 1911 and actually prosecuted to the present time. The well is now down about 1,500 feet, and in January the Company ceased drilling and made a test, but it was found that the entire matter was a failure, as the Company was able to obtain only twenty-five or thirty gallons per minute,—not sufficient to compensate for the pumping. The Company has stated that the costs of this well experiment are in the neighborhood of $15,000.

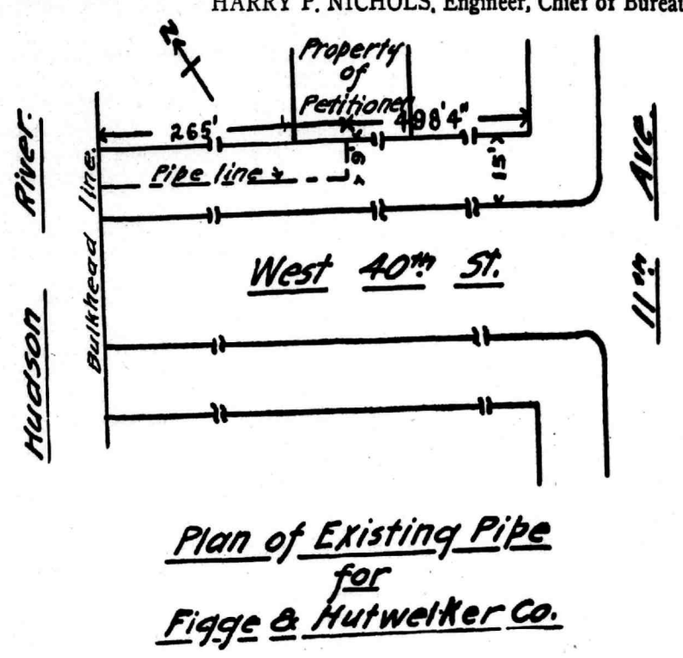
In view of the failure of the well, the Company has declared its willingness to proceed with the petition before the Board for permission to continue to maintain and use the pipe. As there are no objections to the pipe, I can see no good reason why the requested permission should not be given should the Board see fit to do so, and I would suggest that consent be granted during the pleasure of the Board, but in no case to extend beyond a term of ten (10) years from August 1, 1910, the date upon which the matter was first called to the attention of the Company, and revocable upon sixty (60) days' notice, and that it be made a condition of the consent that a security deposit in the sum of One thousand dollars ($1,000) be required, said deposit to be in the form of either cash or securities to be approved by and deposited with the Comptroller for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the consent.

The amount due for the privilege, at the hereinabove mentioned rate of $508.40 per annum, for the period from August 1, 1910, the approximate date when the matter was first called to the attention of the Company, to November 1, 1914, is $2,160.70. As to the question of payment to the City for the use and occupation of the street prior to August, 1910, the Figge and Hutwelker Company called attention to the fact that it was incorporated in March, 1910, and prior to that date the benefit from the pipe was enjoyed by Messrs. Figge and Hutwelker, as members of the firm or partnership of that name. It was also claimed, on behalf of the Company, that due to the failure of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to fix compensation for the privilege, as provided by the Board of Aldermen, there was no obligation on the part of Messrs. Figge and Hutwelker to compensate the City for the use of the pipe in the past. Finally, the Company offered the sum of $735 as payment for past use and interest on the sums due each year, from August 1, 1910, making the total to be paid at once into the City Treasury, the sum of $2,895.70. Under the circumstances of this case, such sum is, to my mind, fair and reasonable and the customary form of resolution granting consent and providing for the payment of the said sum within sixty days of the date of approval by the Mayor is herewith submitted for adoption.

The hereinabove mentioned resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 15, 1890, and approved by the Mayor July 23, 1890, granting consent to Figge Bros. to install the said pipe should be revoked, and a resolution to that effect is herewith submitted.

With regard to the pipe installed without authorization by Joseph Haberman from Nos. 623-627 West 40th Street to the Hudson River, reported to the Board by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, as hereinbefore stated, it is disconnected from the said premises and cannot be used. Mr. Haberman has long since left this neighborhood, and in accordance with an opinion in a similar case received from the Corporation Counsel, it would appear that he could not be required to remove the pipe. I would therefore suggest that the papers on this matter be ordered filed, and a copy of this report forwarded to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Respectfully,

HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.



Plan of Existing Pipe for Figge & Hutwelker Co.

Bureau of Franchises

The following was offered:

Whereas, Figge and Hutwelker Company presented a petition, dated October 5, 1910, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for permission to continue to maintain and use a certain existing four-inch pipe under and along the northerly sidewalk of West 40th street, in the Borough of Manhatan, from the petitioner's premises, known as Nos. 631-635 West 40th street, at a point 498 feet 4 inches west of the westerly line of 11th avenue to the Hudson River, for the purpose of obtaining salt water; the said pipe having been installed under the authorization of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 15, 1890, and approved by the Mayor July 23, 1890, all as more fully recited in a report from the Engineer, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises, presented to this Board at the meeting held this day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the consent of the corporation of The City of New York be and the same is hereby given to Figge and Hutwelker Company, a domestic corporation, to continue to maintain and use an existing four-inch iron pipe under and along the northerly sidewalk of West 40th street, in the Borough of Manhattan, from the petitioner's premises known as Nos. 631-635 West 40th street, at a point 498 feet 4 inches west of the westerly line of 11th avenue, to the Hudson River, for the purpose of obtaining salt water for cleansing and condensing purposes, and use in case of fire, all as shown on a plan accompanying the petition and entitled:

"Plan Showing Location of Proposed Salt Water Pipe to be Constructed in West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, to Accompany Application Dated December, , 1910, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York."

—a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, upon the following terms and conditions:

1. This consent shall continue only during the pleasure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and shall be revocable upon sixty (60) days' notice in writing to the grantee, but in no case shall it extend beyond a term of ten (10) years from August 1, 1910, and thereupon all rights of the grantee in said street by virtue of this consent shall cease and determine.

2. The grantee shall pay into the Treasury of The City of New York, as compensation for the privilege hereby granted the sum of $508.40 per annum. Such payment shall be made in advance on November 1 of each year, provided, however, that the first payment shall be made within sixty (60) days of the approval of this consent by the Mayor, and shall be the sum of $2,895.70, such sum being payment in full to the City for the past use and occupation of the street by the said pipe, to October 31, 1914. Such rate of compensation shall continue up to the date of restoration of the street pavement after the removal of the structure from the street.

Such payments shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but shall be in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description now or hereafter required to be paid under any ordinance of The City of New York, or by any law of the State of New York.

3. Upon the removal of the grantee from either of the premises to be connected by the structure, or upon the revocation or termination by limitation of this consent, the grantee shall cause the structure hereby authorized to be removed and all of said street affected by this permission to be restored to its proper and original condition, if required so to do by The City of New York or its duly authorized representatives, and the entire cost of such work shall be borne by the said grantee. If the structure hereby authorized shall not be required to be removed, it is agreed that it shall become the property of The City of New York.

4. This consent is for the exclusive use of the grantee and shall not be assigned either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall title thereto, or right, interest or property therein pass to or vest in any other person, firm or corporation whatsoever, either by the acts of the grantee or by operation of law, without the consent in writing of The City of New York, acting by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

5. The grantee shall pay the entire cost of all work, labor and material in connection with the structure hereby authorized, and particularly—

(*a*) Its construction, maintenance and removal.

(*b*) The protection of all structures which shall in any way be disturbed by its construction or removal.

(*c*) All changes in sewers or other subsurface structures necessitated by its construction or removal, including the laying or relaying of pipes, conduits sewers or other structures.

(*d*) The replacing or restoring of the pavement in said street which may be disturbed during its construction or removal.

(*e*) Each and every item of the increased cost of the installation of any future structures or repairs or alterations to any existing or future structures caused by its presence in the street.

(*f*) The inspection of all work during its construction or removal as herein provided, which may be required by the President of the Borough and the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

6. Before the construction or removal shall be begun, the grantee shall obtain permits to do the work from the President of the Borough and from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The grantee shall perform all the duties which may be imposed by those officials as conditions of such permits, provided such conditions are not inconsistent with the provisions of this consent. The grantee shall submit to those officials working plans which shall include and show in detail the method of construction of the structure hereby authorized and the mode of protection or changes in all structures required by the construction or removal of the same.

Upon the completion of the work, the grantee shall furnish to the President of the Borough a plan of such character as he may direct, showing accurately and distinctly the location, size and type of construction and complete dimensions of the structure erected or installed under this consent; also the location and dimensions of all substructures encountered during the progress of the work. The depth below the street surface of the new structure and of the substructures encountered must be shown; also their location with reference to the nearest curb line and the nearest curb-line intersection.

7. The grantee shall allow to The City of New York a right of way through, under or above any part of the structure hereby authorized for any and all structures which are now or may be hereafter placed by The City of New York in said street.

If at any time it shall become necessary to replace or alter any structure in said street, the City shall have the right to break through or remove all or any portion of the structure hereby authorized and the grantee shall pay to the City the expense incurred by such removal.

8. The structure hereby authorized and any fixtures laid therein shall be constructed, maintained and operated subject to the supervision and control of the proper authorities of The City of New York. It shall be open at all times to the inspection of all the authorities who have jurisdiction in such matters under the Charter of The City of New York.

9. This consent is subject to whatever right, title or interest the owners of abutting property or others may have in and to said street.

10. Said grantee shall be liable for all damages to persons or property, including the street and structure therein and thereunder, by reason of the construction and operation or maintenance of the structure hereby authorized, and it is a condition of this consent that The City of New York assumes no liability to either person or property on account of this consent.

11. This consent 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.

12. This consent is upon the express condition that within sixty (60) days after its approval by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred hereby, the grantee shall deposit with the Comptroller of The City of New York the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), either in money or in securities to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance of the terms and conditions of this consent, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charge, the repairs of the street pavement and the removal of the structure hereby authorized. In case of default in the performance by said grantee of any of such terms and conditions, The City of New York shall have the right to cause the work to be done and the materials to be furnished for making the necessary changes or repairs, after ten (10) days' notice, and shall collect the reasonable cost thereof from the said fund without legal proceedings, or in case of default in the payment of the annual charge, shall collect the same, with interest, from such fund after ten (10) days' notice in writing to the said grantee.

In case of any drafts so made upon the security fund the said grantee shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice in writing, pay to the Comptroller of The City of New York a sum of money sufficient to restore the said fund to the original amount of one thousand dollars ($1,000), and in default of the payment thereof, the consent hereby given may be cancelled and annulled, at the option of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, acting on behalf of said City. No action or proceeding or rights under the provisions of this section shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to The City of New York.

13. Said grantee shall give notice, in writing, to the President of the Borough and to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of its intention to begin the work hereby authorized at least forty-eight hours before such work commences. The grantee shall also give to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment notice, in writing, of the date on which the work is commenced and also the date on which the same is completed, not later than ten (10) days after such dates.

14. This consent shall be null and void unless said grantee shall duly execute an instrument in writing, wherein said grantee shall accept this consent and shall promise, covenant and agree to conform to, abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in this consent fixed and contained and file said instrument with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York within thirty (30) days after the approval of this consent by the Mayor; provided, however, that such time may be extended by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

And said grantee shall promise, covenant and agree in said instrument to hold The City of New York harmless from all damages to persons or property which may result from the construction, use, maintenance or operation of the structure hereby authorized.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following was offered:

Whereas, A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 15, 1890, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Figge Brothers to lay a six-inch iron pipe to connect their premises on the north side of Fortieth street with the water of the North river, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five feet, as shown on the accompanying diagram, for conducting salt water for use in case of fire and for cleansing purposes, upon payment to the city, as compensation for the privilege, such amount as may be determined an equivalent by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, provided the said Figge Brothers shall stipulate with the Commissioner of Public Works to save the city harmless from any loss or damage that may be occasioned by the exercise of the privilege hereby granted, during the progress of the work or subsequent to the laying of said pipe, the work to be done at their own expense, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council."

—which was approved by the Mayor July 23, 1890; and

Whereas, Figge and Hutweiker Company, the successor to Figge Brothers, presented a petition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for permission to continue to maintain and use the hereinabove mentioned pipe, all as more fully recited in a report from the Engineer in Charge of the Bureau of Franchises, presented to this Board at the meeting held this day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 15, 1890, approved by the Mayor July 23, 1890, granting consent to Figge Brothers to install a pipe in West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, from their premises to the Hudson River, be and it hereby is rescinded.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The communication from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity relative to the pipe maintained by Joseph Haberman was ordered filed and the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the report to said Department.

International Cork Company (Cal. No. 15).

An application was received from the International Cork Company for permission to install, maintain and use steam and electrical conductors and a water pipe under and across Sutton street, connecting premises 99-121 Sutton street, Borough of Brooklyn, owned by the applicant with its building in course of construction directly opposite.

Which was referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

David Shannon Company (Cal. No. 16).

The Secretary presented the following:

David Shannon Co., Wholesale Butchers, New York, February 4, 1914.

Mr. HARRY NICHOLS, *Board of Estimate, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—On March 30, 1911, the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution, granting us pipe franchise, which was approved by the Mayor April 6, 1911. We were to pay $407.10 per annum. On April 4, 1912, our building burned down, and on April 10, 1913, we asked for a reduction on our bill, because the pipe could not be used until the fall of 1913, and a resolution was adopted on April 14, allowing the Comptroller to accept $100 for the year ending November 1, 1913.

It was impossible to complete this building as soon as was expected, and it was not completed until January 1, 1914. The pipe will be of no use to us until the 1st of April, 1914, and we ask you for a further adjustment of our bill. We think an allowance of $200 on same would be a fair proposition. Trusting this will meet with your approval, we beg to remain. Respectfully yours,

DAVID SHANNON CO., Per JAMES A. SHANNON, Vice President.

Bureau of Franchises, February 13, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—By resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment March 30, 1911, and approved by the Mayor April 6, 1911, consent was granted to the David Shannon Company to continue to maintain and use an existing salt water pipe under and along West 40th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, from its premises Nos. 639-641 West 40th Street to the Hudson River. The salt water obtained from the river is used in connection with the Company's wholesale ice business and slaughterhouse.

The consent provides for payment for past unauthorized use of the pipe and for annual compensation in the sum of $407.10. The payment for past use was duly made and the grantee regularly paid the compensation in advance up to November 1, 1912.

In April, 1912, the Company's buildings at Nos. 639-641 West 40th Street were burned to the ground, and in April 1913, after the receipt of several demands from the Comptroller, the David Shannon Company addressed a communication to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment reciting the fact of the destruction of its buildings by fire, and requesting that inasmuch as the pipe was of no service to the Company, since the fire, a reduction be made in the charge for the year 1913.

An examination was made by this Bureau, and a report presented to the Board at the meeting held April 24, 1913, suggesting that as the pipe would be of no service to the grantee until the completion of its new buildings in the Fall, the Comptroller be authorized to accept the sum of One hundred dollars in lien of Four hundred and seven and 10/100 dollars, as compensation for the privilege for the year ending October 31, 1913, and a resolution so ordering was adopted at the said meeting.

I am now in receipt of a communication from the David Shannon Company stating that the new buildings were not completed until January 1, 1914, instead of, as anticipated, in the early Fall, and that the pipe would not be made use of until about April 1. The communication requests, in view of this further period during which the pipe would be of no use to the Company, that an allowance be made by the Board in the charge for the current year.

I caused an examination to be made, and it was found that the buildings have been but lately finished, and the pipe is not in use. A considerable portion of the Company's machinery is not yet ready for operation, and it would appear that the salt water pipe will be of no use until about April 1, as stated.

In view of the fact that the grantee has been unable to enjoy any benefit from the pipe for about half a year longer than anticipated, when the first allowance was made, I would suggest that the Comptroller be authorized to accept the sum of Two hundred dollars, in lieu of Four hundred and seven and 10/100 dollars, as payment in full for the privilege for the year ending October 31, 1914.

A resolution to that effect is herewith submitted for adoption.

Respectfully, HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

The following was offered:

Whereas, By resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment March 30, 1911, and approved by the Mayor April 6, 1911, consent was granted to the David Shannon Company to continue to maintain and use a five-inch pipe under and along the northerly sidewalk of West 40th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, connecting its premises at a point about 200 feet east of the easterly line of 12th Avenue, with the Hudson River, for the purpose of obtaining salt water; and

Whereas, Section 2 of the said consent provides that the grantee shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of $407.10 per annum, as compensation for the privilege; and

Whereas, The building of the said grantee was destroyed by fire on April 4, 1912, and in response to a petition from the said grantee advising the Board of the destruction by fire of the said building, and requesting that an allowance be made in the compensation for the privilege, a resolution was adopted by this Board on April 24, 1913, authorizing the Comptroller to accept the sum of $100, as compensation in full to the city for the privilege for the year ending October 31, 1913; and

Whereas, In a communication dated February 4, 1914, the David Shannon Company has called attention to the fact that its new building was not completed as soon as anticipated, and that the pipe will be of no use until about April 1, 1914, and has requested that an allowance be made in the compensation for the privilege for the current year, all as more fully recited in a report from the Engineer, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises, presented to the Board at a meeting held this day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to accept from the David Shannon Company the sum of $200 as compensation in full to the city for the privilege of maintaining a certain five-inch salt water pipe under and along the northerly sidewalk of West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, during the year ending October 31, 1914, said amount being in lieu of the sum of $407.10 reserved to the city as annual compensation for the said privilege, by the resolution granting consent for the said pipe, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment March 30, 1911, and approved by the Mayor April 6, 1911.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Manhattan Refrigerating Company (Cal. No. 17).

In the matter of the application of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company for a modification of consent to maintain and operate a pipe line in West and Horatio streets, Borough of Manhattan, so as to authorize the Comptroller to refund to the Company the sum of $2,500 withheld under consent granted by resolution adopted by the Board December 24, 1913, approved by the Mayor December 26, 1913, as security for the removal of an unused pipe in West and Gansevoort streets and 13th avenue installed under consent granted in 1907 and for the restoration of the street pavement.

This application was presented to the Board at the meeting of February 6, 1914, and was referred to the Bureau of Franchises.

The Secretary presented the following:

Bureau of Franchises, February 17, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—The Manhattan Refrigerating Company has petitioned the Board, under date of January 29, to amend the resolution adopted December 24, 1913, granting it the privilege of installing a salt water intake pipe, by omitting therefrom a condition requiring the continuance of a security fund of $2,500 now on deposit with the Comptroller, for the removal of a pipe, the installation of which was authorized by resolution approved by the Mayor June 11, 1907. The Company requests the return of the said fund of $2,500. The petition further states as follows:

"After conferring with the office of the Borough President, and on their recommendation we have deposited $1,000, double the amount that the engineers of the Borough President specified that it would cost to take care of the removal of the pipe as per the resolution above quoted."

In regard thereto, I would report as follows:

I have caused an estimate to be made of the cost of the removal of the pipe and the repavement of the street and find that the same would amount to about $1,500. In consequence, I am willing to recommend that the resolution as adopted on December 24, 1913, be amended to provide that $1,500 shall remain on deposit with the Comptroller until the pipe shall be removed, and that $1,000 of the said $2,500 be returned to the Company.

As regards the deposit of $1,000 with the Borough President, this is something with which the Board has nothing to do. The Board has heretofore invariably required that a security deposit be made with the Comptroller, the financial officer of the City, where all such securities and bonds are kept, and such security fund is not alone for the restoration of the pavement, but also to indemnify the City for any damages which may accrue by reason of the installation, maintenance or subsequent removal of the pipe. In consequence, it seems necessary that until the pipe is removed the Comptroller should retain an amount sufficient for such purpose.

I have conferred with the Comptroller and he is of the opinion that the deposit should remain with the Department of Finance, as in the case of all other securities, despite the fact of any deposit made in the Borough President's office.

Regarding the resolution as adopted on December 24, and approved by the Mayor December 26, 1913, I would state that the Manhattan Refrigerating Company has filed its acceptance of the grant under date of January 26, 1914, which acceptance has been approved as to form by the Corporation Counsel. The Departments interested, as well as the grantee, have been furnished with a certified copy of such approved resolution.

I would therefore recommend that the resolution of December 24, 1913, be amended by providing that the security deposit made pursuant to the privilege granted on June 11, 1907, be reduced from Twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) to Fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500), and that the Comptroller be authorized to return to the Company the balance—to wit, One thousand dollars ($1,000)—it being, of course, understood that pursuant to the grant of December 24, 1913, the Company will deposit One thousand dollars ($1,000) as a security fund for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of that grant.

Respectfully, HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

The following was offered:

Whereas, By resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment June 7, 1907, approved by the Mayor June 11, 1907, the Manhattan Refrigerating Company was granted permission to install, maintain and use a pipe line in West and Gansevoort Streets and 13th Avenue, for the purpose of conveying salt water from the Hudson River to its premises at the northeast corner of Horatio and West Streets, Borough of Manhattan; and

Whereas, Under and pursuant to Section 13 of said consent, the Manhattan Refrigerating Company deposited with the Comptroller of The City of New York the sum of $2,500, for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of said consent; and

Whereas, Said consent expired by limitation on November 10, 1913; and

Whereas, By resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 24, 1913, approved by the Mayor December 26, 1913, the Manhattan Refrigerating Company was granted permission to maintain a pipe line from its said premises directly across West Street and the marginal street to the Hudson River, using therefor a portion of the pipe line hereinabove mentioned; and the grantee was required to remove the unused portion of the pine line extending northerly along West Street from the new pipe line at Horatio Street to Gansevoort Street, thence westerly in Gansevoort Street and 13th Avenue to the Hudson River; and

Whereas, In and by the resolution approved December 26, 1913, it was provided:

"It is made a particular condition of this consent that the grantee shall entirely remove from within the lines of West street, Gansevoort street and 13th avenue the portion of the pipe line authorized by resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment June 7, 1907, and approved by the Mayor June 11, 1907, which is to be abandoned, and such work of removal shall be done whenever any of the above-mentioned streets are to be repaved or prior to such repaving if so directed by the President of the Borough of Manhattan. The security fund of $2,500 now on deposit with the Comptroller under the terms and conditions of said consent shall remain on deposit with said official until the pipe line has been completely removed and the street restored to its original condition."

—and

Whereas, The Manhattan Refrigerating Company in a petition dated January 29, 1914, presented to this Board at the meeting of February 6, 1914, requested that said consent of December 26, 1913, be so amended as to authorize the Comptroller to refund to said Company the security fund of $2,500; and

Whereas, A report has this day been received from the Bureau of Franchises reciting that as the result of an investigation, it would appear that the approximate cost of removing the abandoned portion of the pipe and restoring the street pavement will be $1,500, and that the customary deposit of such security with the Comptroller is not alone to insure the removal of the structure and the restoration of the pavement, but also to indemnify the City for any damages which might accrue by the installation, maintenance or removal of the structure; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said resolution adopted by this Board December 24, 1913, approved by the Mayor December 26, 1913, be and it is hereby amended, by striking therefrom the last paragraph of Section 6 of said consent, hereinabove quoted, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

It is made a particular condition of this consent that the grantee shall entirely remove from within the lines of West Street, Gansevoort Street and 13th Avenue the portion of the pipe line authorized by resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment June 7, 1907, and approved by the Mayor June 11, 1907, which is to be abandoned, and such work of removal shall be done whenever any of the above-mentioned streets are to be repaved or prior to such repaving if so directed by the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Of the security fund of $2,500 now on deposit with the Comptroller under the terms and conditions of the consent granted by resolution adopted by this Board June 7, 1907, approved by the Mayor June 11, 1907, $1,500 shall remain on deposit with said official until the pipe line has been completely removed and the street restored to its original condition, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to refund to the Company the remaining $1,000 of said $2,500.

The $1,500 retained by the Comptroller shall be in addition to the security fund of $1,000 required by Section 12 of this consent.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company (Cal. No. 18).

In the matter of the application of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company for a refund of securities to the amount of $125,000 deposited with the Comptroller by the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the contract granting said Company a franchise, which contract was surrendered and the securities assigned and transferred to the credit of the Westchester Company for the faithful performance of certain terms and conditions of the ordinance as amended granting said Company a franchise.

At the meeting of January 23, 1914, the Corporation Counsel was requested to advise the Board on certain points set forth in full in the minutes of that date.

The Secretary presented the following:

Bureau of Franchises, February 16, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Referring to the application of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company for the return of certain securities originally deposited by the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company and subsequently assigned and transferred to the credit of the Westchester Company, for the faithful performance of certain terms and conditions of its franchise, I would state as follows:

At the meeting of January 23rd, I reported to the Board that the railroad of the Westchester Company had been completed from the City Line to the Harlem River, pursuant to the ordinance of August 2, 1904, as amended; that the branch line to Throgg's Neck had not been constructed, but had been formally abandoned, with the consent of the Public Service Commission for the Second District, and that the two permissive connections to be made with the rapid transit railways at West Farms and at Westchester Avenue were claimed by the Company not to be necessary, on account of changes in the proposed routes of the rapid transit railway. Before, however, recommending the return of the securities, I suggested that the Corporation Counsel be requested to pass upon two points, and, at the same meeting, the President of the Borough of The Bronx raised a third point, all of which have now been answered in a communication from the Law Department dated February 4, 1914. In consequence, it would appear that the Company has complied with the terms of the ordinance as amended in regard to the construction and operation of the railroad, and within the time allowed.

The questions submitted to the Corporation Counsel, and the replies thereto, are as follows:

"(1) Has the Board the right to refuse to return the security on account of the failure of the Company to remove certain columns in Boston Post Road, which it is claimed are a nuisance and against the continuance of which the President of the Borough of The Bronx protested?"

Answer—"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has no legal right to refuse to return the security deposit on account of failure of the company to remove certain columns supporting the bridge constructed by the company over the Boston Post Road, which it is now claimed constitute a nuisance."

"(2) Was the Board within its power and was its action legal in adopting the resolution of December 17, 1909, transferring this money to the credit of the Westchester Company at the time of the surrender of the franchise of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company to the City?"

Answer—"The Board was within its power and its action was legal in adopting the resolution of December 17, 1909, transferring the security deposit to the credit of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company at the time of the surrender of the franchise of the New York and Portchester Railroad Company."

"(3) Has the Company under the ordinance of August 2, 1904, as amended, the right to abandon any portion of its lines as granted with the consent of the Public Service Commission, but without the consent of the City authorities by a modification of said ordinance?"

Answer—"While the third question asked is of a general character, I assume that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment wishes to be advised whether or not the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company had the right, with the consent of the Public Service Commission, without the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to abandon the Throgg's Neck branch of its line. If my assumption is correct I answer, yes. Legislative authority for such procedure is contained in Section 2 of Chapter 579 of the Laws of 1909."

A copy of this opinion was forwarded to the President of the Borough of The Bronx immediately upon its receipt. and it may be that he will see fit to make a report to the Board upon the same.

Following out, however, the conclusions reached by the Corporation Counsel, I am recommending to the Board that the security, amounting to the sum of One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000), be returned to the Company, and I attached hereto a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to make such return.

The Corporation Counsel should be advised of any action taken by the Board, in order that he may secure the discontinuance of the action commenced by the Company, as recited in my report presented to the Board on January 23. Respectfully,

HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

At the request of the President of the Borough of The Bronx action was deferred until the meeting of March 6, 1914, to which the Attorney for the Company, Mr. Ralph P. Buell, had previously verbally consented.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Mayor's Office—Establishment of Grades of Positions (Cal. No. 1).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary to the Mayor requesting the establishment in the Office of the Mayor of the following grades of positions:

1. Stenographer and Typewriter at $1,350, $1,200, $1,050, $900 and $750 per annum, for two incumbents respectively.
2. Clerk at $1,650 and $1,200 per annum, for one incumbent respectively, and at $900, $750, $600 and $480 per annum for two incumbents respectively.
3. Telephone Operator at $1,200 per annum for one incumbent.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Department of Education—Salaries of Janitors in Various Public School Buildings (Cal. No. 2).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education transmitting certified copies of two resolutions, adopted by said Board on February 11, 1914, requesting:

First—That all Janitors of school buildings in which social centres are conducted and in which concerts are given under the auspices of the Peoples Institute, be compensated at the rate of $3 per session.

Second—Requesting the fixing temporarily of the compensation of the Janitor of Public School 153, Brooklyn, for the care of Public School 98, Brooklyn.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Department of Education—Rules Governing the Use of Schools for Outside Organizations and Rates and Charges to Be Made Therefor (2A).

The President of the Board of Aldermen presented the following:

Whereas, The members of this Board have repeatedly and consistently committed themselves to the advocacy of the increased use of school premises; and

Whereas, There were appropriated in the Budget for the year 1914 several items looking toward the further development of the social centre idea; and

Whereas, The Board of Education has, on February 11, 1914, adopted certain resolutions which vitally affect the logical progress of such development; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Education be requested to withhold definite action on the rules tentatively adopted February 11, 1914, governing the use of schools for outside organizations, and the rates and charges to be made therefor, until opportunity has been given for a conference with the Committee on Social Welfare of this Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Establishment of Grades of Positions (Cal. No. 3).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education, transmitting certified copy of resolution, adopted by said Board on February 11, 1914, requesting that the following grades of positions established for the Department of Education, viz.: Architectural Draftsman, at $2,355, $1,831.67 and $1,570 per annum; Mechanical Draftsman, at $1,570 per annum; Structural Steel Draftsman, at $1,831.67 per annum; Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry, at $1,884 per annum; Inspector of New Buildings, at $1,884 per annum, and Assistant Chief of the Sanitary Division, at $2,800 per annum, *be abolished,* and that the positions of Assistant Chief of the Sanitary Division, at $2,400 per annum, and of Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry, at $1,500 per annum, for four incumbents, *be established* for said Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Police Department—Establishment of Position of Secretary to Fourth Deputy Commissioner and Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 4).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Police Commissioner requesting the establishment in his Department of the position of Secretary to the Fourth Deputy Commissioner, at $2,100 per annum, also requesting in the event of the establishment of said position the modification of Schedule No. 1600 for the year 1914, to permit of the payment of the salary.

The above communication was withdrawn by the Police Commissioner and a new communication submitted without reference to the modification.

Which substitute communication was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Department of Correction—Establishment of Grades of Positions (Cal. No. 5).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Commissioner of Correction requesting the establishment in said Department of the following grades of positions:

Farm Superintendent for the Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants, at $1,800 per nnum, with maintenance, and Farm Instructor, at $600 per annum, with maintenance, for an unlimited number of incumbents.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Department of Public Charities—Establishment of the Grade of Position of Private Secretary (Cal. No. 6).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Public Charities requesting the establishment of the grade of position of Private Secretary for one incumbent.

The matter was adopted as Cal. No. 85.

City Magistrates' Court, Second Division—Retirement of Charles J. O'Neil, Clerk's Assistant (Cal. No. 7).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Mayor transmitting for consideration application for retirement, filed by Charles J. O'Neil, Clerk's Assistant in the City Magistrates' Court, Second Division, recommended by the Chief City Magistrate, Second Division.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Department of Correction–Retirement of William H. Walker, Keeper; Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Retirement of James Hennessey, Laborer (Cal. No. 8).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Mayor transmitting for consideration applications for retirement filed by William H. Walker, a Keeper in the Department of Correction, and James Hennessey, a Laborer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, as recommended by the former Commissioners of Corrections and Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Retirement of Charle E. Laing, Laborer (Cal. No. 9).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Mayor transmitting for consideration application for retirement, filed by Charles E. Laing, a Laborer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, recommended by the former Commissioner of said Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

Department of Correction—Designation of "New Hampton Farms" as a Part of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants (Cal. No. 10).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Commissioner of Correction requesting the Board, in pursuance of section 698 of the Charter, to designate the property purchased in Goshen, New York, and known as the "New Hampton Farms," as a part of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Department of Public Charities—Donation to the Needy and Worthy Blind of the City of New York (Cal. No. 11).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the New York Association for the Blind, urging the Board to authorize the necessary appropriation to enable the Department of Public Charities to double the annual donation to the needy and worthy blind of the City of New York.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Bronx Parkway Commission—Offers of Property Owners to Sell Land (Cal. No. 12).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary of the Bronx Parkway Commission, submitting list of offers of property owners to sell land required for the Bronx River Parkway.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

District Attorney, Richmond County—Issue of Special Revenue Bonds (Cal. No. 13).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the District Attorney of Richmond County, requesting the issue of $2,500 special revenue bonds, pursuant to section 1542 of the Charter, to provide for the investigation and prosecution of criminal actions arising from the "smoke nuisance" originating in factories situated in the State of New Jersey along the Kill von Kull.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Supreme Court, Kings County—Notification of Increases in Salaries and Request for Funds Therefor (Cal. No. 14).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, Kings County, notifying the Board of increases in the salaries of Attendants in said Court and requesting that sufficient funds be provided for said purpose.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Mayor's Office, Bureau of Licenses—Transfer of Appropriations (Cal. No. 15).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, Mayor's office, requesting that unencumbered balances amounting to $204.56 within the appropriation for his office for the year 1912, transferred to the general fund for the reduction of taxation, be retransferred to his accounts, in order to liquidate an outstanding claim of the Bridge Department for $204.56 for maintenance of an automobile for the year 1912.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

President, Borough of Queens—Approval of Expenditure of Funds for Removal of Snow and Ice and Issue of Special Revenue Bonds (Cal. No. 16).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the President of the Borough of Queens, requesting the Board to approve of the expenditure of the necessary funds to defray the expenses of removing snow and ice in the Borough of Queens, from the appropriation made for the year 1914, entitled "No. 718, Transportation, Hire of Horses and Drivers, Bureau of Street Cleaning," and further requesting that the Comptroller be authorized to issue special revenue bonds to the extent of the amount expended, to be credited to the above account.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Department of Education—Transfer of Proceeds of Sale of Products of Manhattan Trade School for Girls to Special Trade School Fund (Cal. No. 17).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education, transmitting certified copy of resolution adopted by said Board on February 11, 1914, requesting that the sum of $1,052.26, representing proceeds realized from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, be appropriated to the Special Trade School Fund.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Appropriation from Brooklyn Water Revenues (Cal. No. 18).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, requesting an additional appropriation from the Brooklyn water revenues for the year 1913 of $12,000 for the purpose of paying the taxes for the year 1913 on the Brooklyn watershed property.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Department of Education—Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 19).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education, transmitting copy of resolution adopted by said Board on February 11, 1914, requesting the issue of $12,395 corporate stock for the improvement of property adjoining Public Schools Nos. 71, 73 and 77, Borough of Brooklyn; said amount to be made available from balances which have been relinquished.

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

Department of Education—Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 20)

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education, transmitting copy of resolution adopted by said Board on February 11, 1914, relative to relinquishing unencumbered balances in various corporate stock authorizations amounting to $690,926.76, and requesting the Board to authorize the issue of corporate stock in said amount and on account of the request submitted to the Board on January 23, 1914 (referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget) for an issue of $1,279,329 corporate stock for the construction and equipment of various school buildings.

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

Fire Department—Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 21).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Fire Commissioner requesting an additional issue of $290.30 corporate stock for the erection of a fire house at Unionport, The Bronx, by releasing an unencumbered balance in said amount in the corporate stock account for the acquisition of site and the erection of a building on Dyckman street and Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

President, Borough of Brooklyn—Appropriation for Sewers Along the Line of Construction Work of New York Municipal Railway Corporation (Cal. No. 22).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn referring to the destruction of existing sewers along the line of construction work by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation of what is known as the Seabeach line of the dual subway system, and requesting that funds be appropriated for the purpose of making changes in the sewers, as the work of construction is going on rapidly. This work was originally paid for by assessment, but as the property owners are receiving no additional benefit by the change, the President states it does not seem proper that it should be paid for by assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Inadequate Supply of Water in the Vicinity of New Brighton, Staten Island (Cal. No. 23).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from Mrs. W. L. Allum, of Clinton avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, complaining of the inadequate water supply in said section caused by the lack of pumping facilities and urging the Board to appropriate sufficient funds to complete the Silver Lake service.

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

President, Borough of Brooklyn—Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 24).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, requesting an authorization of $1,000,000 corporate stock for repaving streets in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 25).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the City Clerk, transmitting copy of the report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen in the matter of the rejection of the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on October 2, 1913, rescinding its action of June 26, 1913, authorizing the issue of $18,000 corporate stock to provide means for furnishing, delivering and laying a 12-inch water main and appurtenances under the East River to North Brother Island, Borough of The Bronx, in connection with improving the water supply system in said Borough.

(On December 18, 1913, the above report was referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee and the Chief Engineer of the Board, and on January 30, 1914, was reassigned to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

Departments of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, and Borough of Brooklyn—Protest Against the Acquisition and Condemnation of Property for Playground Purposes (Cal. No. 26).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers, protesting against the expenditure of public funds for the acquisition and condemnation of property in various sections of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn for playground purposes, in view of the number of small parks scattered throughout the City, and recommending that the policy established by the Board whereby the cost of the acquisition of the Brownsville playground is to be assessed upon a certain local area, be strictly adhered to in all applications for local playground sites.

Which was referred to the Committee on Social Welfare.

Public Service Commission, First District—Consent to Proposed Contract for the Construction of Section No. 1, Route No. 18, White Plains Road Rapid Transit Railroad, and the Issue of Corporate Stock Therefor (Cal. No. 27).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Public Service Commission transmitting for the consent of the Board proposed contract between The City of New York, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and Oscar Daniels Company for the construction of Section No. 1 of Route No. 18 of the White Plains Road Rapid Transit Railroad, in the Borough of The Bronx, from Bronx street to Burke street, and requesting the Board to authorize the issue of $45,720.01 to provide means to meet the City's share of executing said contract.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Department of Docks and Ferries—Appointment of a Commission to Study and Prepare Plans for a New System of Freight Terminals (Cal. No. 28).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, enclosing for the consideration of the Board, report of the Committee of said association on Harbor and Shipping, and resolution adopted relative to the appointment by the Board of a commission, to be composed, in part, of Engineers and Experts, to make a study and prepare plans, under the jurisdiction of the Board's Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, for a modern and more efficient system of freight terminals, especially along the North River front.

Which was referred to the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities.

Department of Docks and Ferries—Improvement and Development of Jamaica Bay (Cal. No. 29).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Secretary, Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn, enclosing copy of resolution adopted by said association urging the Board to expedite the improvement and development of Jamaica Bay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities.

Board of Inebriety; Department of Public Charities—Recommendations for Collection, Storage and Distribution of Ice for City Departments and for the Transfer of Funds in Connection Therewith (Cal. No. 30).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the President of the Board of Inebriety, submitting communication from the Executive Secretary and Consulting Engineer of said Board, containing recommendations with regard to the collection, storage and distribution of ice for City Departments and for the transfer of funds from the Department of Public Charities to provide for the transportation and housing of men at the Inebriety Farm for cutting ice.

Which was referred to the Committee on Standardization of Supplies.

Board of Aldermen—Appointment of Members of Said Board to Act on Committee on Revision of City Charter (Cal. No. 31).

The Secretary presented the following, which was ordered printed in the minutes and filed:

The City of New York, Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, New York, February 9, 1914.

Mr. JOSEPH HAAG, *Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, 277* Broadway, New York City:

Dear Sir—In accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, creating a Committee for the Revision of the City Charter, to consist of three members of that body, three members of the Board of Aldermen and others, I beg to inform you that President McAneny, pursuant to a motion unanimously adopted on January 27, 1914, delegating the power of appointment of such members of the Board of Aldermen to him, did, at the stated meeting held February 3, 1914, appoint Vice-Chairman O. Grant Esterbrook and Aldermen Henry H. Curran and Frank L. Dowling to act on said Committee for the revision of the City Charter, representing the Board of Aldermen. Very truly yours,

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

Department of Docks and Ferries—Issues of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 32).

The Secretary presented the following, which was ordered printed in the minutes and filed:

The Secretary was directed to return the communications to the Commissioner of Docks.

City of New York, Department of Finance, February 11, 1914.

Mr. JOSEPH HAAG, *Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

Sir—Pursuant to the request of the Commissioner of Docks, dated January 14, 1914, for the return of all requests for corporate stock prior to May 1, 1913, I transmit herewith the following:

August 30, 1911—For acquisition of wharf property between West 34th and West 42d streets, and between West 44th and West 49th streets.

February 27, 1912—For acquisition of property between Reid street and the United States sea wall, from Conover street to the property of Devine Burtis.

July 5, 1912—Budget request for the year, July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913.

February 14, 1913—For acquisition of piers old Nos. 8-9-10-11, North River, and construction of new piers.

All the foregoing matters were referred to the Comptroller by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Yours truly,

ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

Investigation into Inactive Accounts in Existence on the Books of The City of New York as Constituted Prior to January 1, 1898, for Periods from 25 to 50 Years (Cal. No. 33).

The Secretary presented the following, which was ordered printed in the minutes and filed:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 9, 1914.

To the Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York:

Gentlemen—About a year and a half ago I caused an investigation to be commenced respecting numerous old inactive accounts which had been in existence on the books of The City of New York as constituted prior to January 1, 1898, for periods ranging from 25 to 50 years. The establishment of the new general ledger of the City necessitated the determination as to what the balances in these accounts represented, not only for the purpose of classification, but also as a basis for clearing the books of all accounts which had fulfilled the purposes for which they were provided.

This investigation has now been completed with the result that there was shown to exist net cash surpluses, free and unencumbered, of $2,535,270.83. That is, fourteen (14) accounts were found to represent cash surpluses aggregating $3,806,596.98 and eight (8) accounts represented cash overdrafts or deficits totaling $1,271,326.15.

Subjoined is a schedule of the accounts investigated, and accompanying this report are copies of reports prepared by the Division of Expert Accounting setting forth facts and recommendations in respect to the balances of these accounts.

Schedule of Old Accounts of The City of New York as Constituted Prior to January 1, 1898.

No.	Title of Account.	Debit.	Credit.	Cause of Deficit or Surplus.
1.	Old Books	.....	$3,172,281 18	Cash receipts from revenue accrued prior to January 1, 1859, not heretofore appropriated.
2.	Croton Water Works	.....	273,424 78	Proceeds of Croton water stock issued in 1851 to reimburse the treasury for advances from appropriation accounts to extend water mains, not so applied.
3.	City Improvement Fund	.....	2,157 20	Premium received on sale of bonds not expended.
4.	City Parks Improvement Fund	.....	974 03	Premium received on sale of bonds not expended.
5.	Consolidated Debt Fund	.....	186,827 97	Premium received on sale of bonds not expended.
6.	Market Fund—18th Ward Market	.....	301 70	Premium received on sale of bonds not expended.
7.	Additional Alterations to Aqueduct, 93rd to 113th Streets	.....	1,291 64	Premium received on sale of bonds not expended.
8.	Croton Water Main Fund	.....	5,828 28	Premium received on sale of bonds not expended.
9.	Water Stock of 1870 (Improvement of Lower Reservoir)	.....	9,473 40	Premium received on sale of bonds not expended.
10.	Museum of Art and Natural History	.....	401 56	Proceeds of bonds in excess of requirements.
11.	Ninth District Court House Fund	.....	152,422 80	Proceeds of bonds in excess of requirements. Work discontinued.
12.	Third District Court House Fund	.....	85 62	Proceeds of bonds in excess of requirements.
13.	Croton Water Works Extension and Storage Reservoir	.....	419 60	Proceeds of bonds in excess of requirements.
14.	Croton Water Works Extension and High Service—Carmansville	.....	707 22	Proceeds of bonds in excess of requirements.
15.	Central Park Improvement Fund	$50,621 99	.....	Failure to issue sufficient Central Park improvements bonds to meet expenditures.
16.	New County Court House Fund	700,087 29	.....	Disbursements of moneys without authorization, theft, etc.
17.	Tax Relief Fund	43,416 60	.....	Expenses of selling tax relief bonds, not provided for.
18.	Road or Public Drive, 59th to 155th Streets	250,650 94	.....	Failure to issue sufficient Assessment Fund stock to meet expenditures.
19.	Road or Public Drive, North of 155th Street	25,598 08	.....	Failure to issue sufficient Assessment Fund stock to meet expenditures.
20.	Marine National Bank	165,350 00	.....	Bank failure—Unrecovered deposits.
21.	North River Bank	7,498 61	.....	Bank failure—Unrecovered deposits.
22.	Interest on Lands Purchased	28,102 64	.....	Refunds of interest originally credited to the General Fund.
		$1,271,326 15	$3,806,596 98	

The accounts of the former City of Brooklyn at the time of consolidation with The City of New York, December 31, 1897, were in a chaotic condition, and while an attempt was made to put them in order during the period immediately following consolidation, nothing of consequence was accomplished. I have had Accountants attached to the Division of Expert Accounting at work on these accounts for several months and it is expected that a final conclusion respecting the financial conditions of the former City of Brooklyn will be reached within another month or two. A preliminary report has been rendered to me, from which it appears that a deficit existed in the general fund of the former City of Brooklyn, which, under the terms of the Consolidation Act, The City of New York is bound to assume. This deficit may be between four and five millions of dollars and it will have to be provided for in some manner.

I therefore am of opinion that action by this Board respecting the net surplus of $2,535,270.83 found to exist in the accounts of The City of New York prior to January 1, 1898, had best be deferred until definite conclusions are reached respecting the Brooklyn situation, as it may be found expedient to utilize the surplus in the New York accounts towards extinguishing the deficit in the Brooklyn accounts.

In the meantime I have had the balances of the accounts which are primarily the subject of this report transferred to an appropriate suspense account entitled "Suspense Account—Excess of cash surpluses over overdrafts and deficits in old accounts of The City of New York as constituted prior to January 1, 1898."

The work of investigating these accounts has been one of considerable magnitude and I think it would be wise to preserve the facts in permanent form. I therefore recommend that this communication, together with the accompanying reports, be printed in the minutes of this Board. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

No. 1—Old Books Account.

October 30, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—The examination and analysis of the account known as "Old Books" has now been completed. The purpose of this work was to uncover the nature of the balance standing to the credit of the said account and to determine what disposition or utilization thereof might properly be made.

The findings and recommendations are set forth in the following report and accompanying schedules.

The annual report of the Comptroller to the Common Council for the year 1858, dated July 18, 1859, contains the following statements:

Page 10—"The amount of appropriations made prior to the year 1858, for the support of the City government, which remained unexpended at the close of 1857, cannot now be stated. It is found that, in accordance with a custom which appears to have originated some forty years since, it has been the practice to transfer at the close of each year to the debit of a 'Profit and Loss Account,' all expenditures on city account, and to credit the same account with all revenues from taxes, etc., received. The balance then remaining to the debit or credit of this 'Profit and Loss Account,' has been carried to an account entitled 'City and County of New York.' * * *

"The appropriations for support of the city and county governments, including also the state taxes for the year 1858, amounted to $8,621,091.31, as stated in detail on page 40. The balances remaining unexpended December 31, 1858, including the appropriations for previous years, after divers revisions and alterations of the accounts, was finally assumed to amount * * * to the sum of $988,805.66, as stated on page 40; but it is quite probable the same may not be entirely correct."

Page 28—"The existing laws and ordinances require that all the trust and special accounts shall be kept, by both the Comptroller and the Chamberlain, entirely separate and distinct from all other accounts in their books. The Tax Law passed each year contains this clause: 'No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore named shall be expended or applied to any purpose or object, other than the objects and purposes respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors of said city and county of New York, are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same, as aforesaid.'

"It will thus be seen that the moneys raised by tax cannot lawfully be applied or used for the purpose of making payments on the Trust and Special Accounts; neither can the moneys received upon assessments for works, the cost of which is to be defrayed thereby, properly be applied to any other purpose. In like manner the proceeds of the various issues of stocks are required, by express provisions of the laws and ordinances under which they are issued, to be used only for the purposes and objects for which they were authorized to be created.

"In practice, these wholesome and wise provisions appear to have been entirely disregarded; and to this cause, principally, is to be attributed the confusion and disorder found to exist in the financial accounts of the Corporation."

Page 34—"The condition of the books and accounts on the 1st of January, 1859, was very unsatisfactory. After considerable delay, a 'Balance Sheet' of the General Ledger was prepared, (see p. 38), which purported to exhibit the general financial condition of the Corporation at that time. In consequence of the large accumulation of claims requiring attention, and the confusion occasioned by the removal and separation of the several bureaus of the Department while the alterations are being made in the building to be occupied, and various other causes, a very thorough examination of the old books has thus far been prevented.

"A new set of books was procured and opened on the 1st of January last (1859), and such balances on the old books as have been investigated and found to be correct have been duly transferred. The plan adopted is, to enter in the Journal to the new General Ledger, to the credit of an account entitled 'Old Books,' all items of assets of the Corporation; and to debit the same account with all liabilities ascertained and brought forward. In this way, whatever deficiency may exist, will ultimately appear by the balance to the debit of 'Old Books' account. No reliable estimate can be made at this time of the extent of the deficiency, supposed to exist, in the amount of assets to meet the liabilities of the Corporation."

The method of keeping accounts prevailing prior to the opening of the new General Ledger as at January 1, 1859, some features of which are indicated in the foregoing quotations, may be more fully stated as follows:

(A) Procedure in respect to the circle of related accounts growing out of appropriations made to cover the administration, operation and maintenance expenses of the City, the levy and collection of taxes, the borrowing of money on revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and the collection of miscellaneous revenues. This group of accounts is referred to herein as "General Accounts":

1. Accounts were not kept showing the unexpended balances of appropriations, either individually or collectively. The procedure was to charge accounts bearing the titles of the budget lines with disbursements made on account of each, and at the end of the fiscal period the yearly totals thereof were transferred to an account entitled "Profit and Loss."

2. Taxes were levied for the exact amount of the budget. No provision, however, was made for deficiencies in the product of taxes, due to remissions, cancellations, etc. The amount of the levy when charged to the Receiver for collection was not credited to "Profit and Loss," but to the account entitled, e. g., "Taxes of 1859," which was in the nature of a reserve account. Upon collection of taxes "Cash" was debited and the collecting officer's account was credited and a further complementary entry was made debiting the reserve account and crediting "Profit and Loss."

3. Miscellaneous revenues, other than those pledged to the sinking funds, such as interest on taxes, State school money, license fees, sewer permits, refunds, etc., were not credited to a "General Fund" and used to reduce taxation or otherwise appropriated, but were credited to "Profit and Loss."

4. The balance of "Profit and Loss" account was annually transferred to an account entitled "The City and County of New York." This account represented the difference between the book assets and liabilities and reserves.

It will be seen from the above outline of procedure that the true status of the "General Account" was obscured. In opening the new ledger as of January 1, 1859, the Reserve Accounts carried in the old ledger for the whole amount of and as an offset to uncollected taxes, together with the "Profit and Loss" and "City and County of New York" accounts were dropped, while accounts representing the unexpended balances of appropriations were set up, thus bringing forward all the elements essential to show the true status of affairs respecting the "General Account," assuming that the uncollected taxes were all good and collectible.

(B) Procedure in respect to the circle of related accounts, growing out of the borrowing of money on long term bonds to finance the building of permanent structures, water works, opening and improving streets, etc., the levy and collection of assessments for local improvements. and the redemption of bonds. This group of accounts is referred to herein as "Bond and Special and Trust Accounts":

1. The proceeds of bonds issued were credited to liability accounts bearing titles indicative of the purpose for which the money thus raised could be used. Long term bonds were usually issued for permanent improvements, although occasionally in cases of emergency they were issued for other purposes such as, e. g., to indemnify owners of buildings which were blown up in 1835, and for the payment of the debt of the Public School Society.

2. Disbursements out of proceeds of bonds, except Assessment Bonds, issued

for permanent improvements were debited to asset accounts, such as "Real Estate," "Croton Water Works," etc.; disbursements out of proceeds of Assessment Bonds were debited to "Assessment Fund," "Street Improvement Fund," or "Central Park Fund;" disbursements made out of the proceeds of long term bonds issued for emergency purposes were finally debited to "City and County of New York Account."

3. Assessments confirmed for local improvements were credited to either the "Assessment Fund," "Street Improvement Fund," or "Central Park Fund" at the time the lists were transmitted to the collecting officer and not at the time of collection.

4. Long term bonds, except assessment bonds, no matter for what purpose the proceeds were expended, were invariably redeemable not out of City Treasury assets, but out of Sinking Funds, and when so redeemed the practice on the Comptroller's books was to make a journal entry debiting the liability account representing the bonds outstanding and crediting "Accumulated Revenues." The latter account was subsequently cleared by crediting "Central Park," "Croton Water Works," or "City and County of New York" account, according to where the disbursements made out of the bonds redeemed were originally debited.

5. Assessment bonds were redeemable out of City Treasury assets, and when so redeemed the warrants drawn for that purpose were debited to the liability account representing assessment bonds outstanding.

By the above described method of bookkeeping respecting Bond Funds the condition or cash status of any one fund was not shown by one account until the bonds had been redeemed. And in those cases where disbursements were charged against "Real Estate Account" or "City and County of New York" the books never did show whether the funds had been over or under expended. In bringing the accounts forward to the new ledger both the "Real Estate" and "City and County of New York" accounts were dropped, thus, in effect, merging into "Old Books" account whatever overdrafts and unexpended balances might have existed in those funds provided by proceeds of bonds which had been redeemed prior to January 1, 1859, and out of which disbursements had been charged to either "Real Estate" account or "City and County of New York" account. Further, there were certain bonds outstanding at January 1, 1859, brought forward as liabilitties, the proceeds of which, when expended, had been charged to either "Real Estate" or "City and County of New York." In Exhibit "A," attached, these accounts are numbered 48 to 53, inclusive, and amount to $1,646,768. These bonds were not redeemable out of the then existing City Treasury assets, but out of Sinking Funds and *future* tax levies. They should not, therefore, be included in a "Balance Sheet" purporting to set forth a current deficit or surplus in assets available for meeting liabilities and commitments.

In order, therefore, to more clearly set forth the actual condition at January 1, 1859, the attached statement marked Exhibit "A" was prepared. It shows: (1) the balances of accounts carried into the new books as of January 1, 1859, and (2) a division of those accounts between "General Accounts" and "Bond and Special and Trust Accounts" and "Sinking Funds," after making certain adjustments, noted thereon, which were made on the new ledger subsequent to January 1, 1859, but which should have been made on the old ledger before transferring the balances to the new ledger.

The adjustments referred to consisted of closing out the account entitled "Accumulated Revenues" by debiting it with $5,777,091 and crediting "Old Books" account with $945,421 and "Croton Water Works" account with $4,831,670. As previously stated, the amount to the credit of "Accumulated Revenues" represented redemptions of bonds by the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds. Consequently, if the amount which was credited to "Old Books Account" subsequent to January 1, 1859, viz., $945,421, had been properly distributed on the old ledger at the time of redemption, that is, prior to December 31, 1858, a portion of it would have been credited to "City and County of New York" account, and the balance to "Real Estate Account," both of which were dropped in opening up the new ledger.

A reference to Exhibit "A" will show that although the accounts carried into the new ledger as of January 1, 1859, produced a debit balance in "Old Books Account" of $349,756.76, indicating a deficiency, there actually existed at that time a surplus available for commitment of $2,242,432.24 belonging to the "General Accounts," assuming that the taxes and assessments carried on the books were all good and collectible; and all of these were subsequently made good by an issue of Floating Debt Fund Stock referred to later in this report. The debit balance in Old Books Account under the Bond Account section, viz., $1,646,768, was not a deficit, as it represented expenditures of proceeds of bonds then outstanding and carried as a liability, but which were redeemable, not out of existing City Treasury assets, but out of Sinking Funds or *future* tax levies. When these bonds were thus redeemed the procedure was to debit the liability accounts representing bonds outstanding and credit "Old Books" account, thus wiping out, in later years, what appeared to be a deficit in 1859.

Not only did it appear that the liabilities and commitments exceeded the assets, thus indicating a deficit, but it was known that a large percentage of taxes and assessments carried as assets were uncollectible, and that the City's proportion of the cost of local improvements had not been specifically funded. In spite of appearances, however, and after allowing for all defalcations, uncollectible taxes and assessments, and the City's proportion of the cost of local improvements, there still remained an uncommitted surplus in the City Treasury at January 1, 1859, of $424,281.18, although at that time this surplus was not wholly represented by cash. This fact is set forth in the following summary:

Surplus of City Treasury assets over City Treasury liabilities and commitments, at January 1, 1859, per Exhibit "A"		$2,242,432 24
Deduct:		
Items written off to "Old Books" Accounts from January 1, 1859, to December 31, 1909:		
1. Taxes and Assessments remitted and cancelled...	$447,148 83	
2. Assessment Fund, Cancellations and Deficiencies.	414,491 62	
3. Street Improvement Fund, Cancellations and Deficiencies	759,188 53	
4. Central Park Fund, Deficiencies	165,904 34	
5. Taylor-Sherwood defalcations in excess of Surety Bonds	34,836 95	
6. Warrants drawn prior to January 1, 1859, not carried as a liability at this date	2,364 81	
7. Reserve for Taxes levied prior to January 1, 1859, still uncollected at December 31, 1909	5,763 35	
	$1,829,698 43	
Less: Unclaimed Warrants Cancelled	11,547 37	$1,818,151 06
Balance, being a free and unencumbered surplus of collectible assets over liabilities and commitments at January 1, 1859		$424,281 18

Although the foregoing statement establishes the contention that there existed a net surplus of realizable City Treasury assets over City Treasury liabilities and commitments, the total amount shown to have been subsequently written off, viz.: $1,818,151.06, is not chargeable against the gross surplus as at January 1, 1859, viz.: $2,242,432.24, for the reason that items of this nature were specially funded through the issue of Floating Debt Fund Stock authorized by Chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, a copy of which is hereto attached. In view of the status of affairs as set forth in the above statement, it is not known why it was thought necessary to obtain funds in this way. However, Floating Debt Fund Stock was issued to the extent of $2,748,000. The redemption thereof was provided for in the annual budgets from 1865 to 1878, in accordance with Section 4 of the act authorizing their issue, and amounts so raised were paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund who redeemed the Floating Debt Fund Stock at maturity. The effect of this method of financing has been not only to provide an unused balance of proceeds of Floating Debt Fund Stock amounting to $929,848.94 (being the excess of the amount of stock issued, viz: $2,748,000 over the amounts written off, viz.: $1,818,151.06) but it has also left intact the gross surplus at January 1, 1859, as shown by Exhibit "A," viz.: $2,242,432.24; and further, this surplus is now cash, because all the assets entering into the calculation of the gross surplus at that date which subsequently proved uncollectible are included in the $1,818,151.06 applied against the proceeds of Floating Debt Fund Stock. These two elements, viz.: the unused proceeds of Floating Debt Fund Stock amounting to $929,848.94 and the surplus at January 1, 1859, amounting to $2,242,432.24, which has since been realized in cash either through subsequent collections or funded as hereinbefore explained, now constitute the balance standing to the credit of Old Books account amounting to $3,172,281.18, and is uncommitted and unencumbered cash. (See Exhibit "B" attached.)

Section 6 of Chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, hereinbefore referred to, provides that "any moneys which may be collected or realized from the uncollected taxes and assessments or from other arrears and sources which are *the cause of the deficiency hereby provided to be paid, shall, as soon as so realized be paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the purposes specified in the fourth section of this act.*" As it has been shown that there was no deficiency in assets available for meeting liabilities and commitments which required to be provided for, and as the purposes specified in the fourth section of the act had been fulfilled through budgetary appropriations, the subsequent collections of taxes and assessments levied prior to January 1, 1859, were paid into, and properly retained in the City Treasury.

The uncommitted and unencumbered cash surplus in the Old Books account is therefore City Treasury money and may be transferred to the general fund for the reduction of taxation or utilized towards the extinguishment of deficits in accounts arising prior to December 31, 1898. It is therefore suggested that this balance be transferred to an appropriate suspense account together with the several other old accounts originating prior to May 1, 1874 (some of which contain credit balances and some debit balances or overdrafts), and that the net credit then remaining be held subject to disposal by action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Respectfully, R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

Chapter 408, Laws of 1860.

Sec. 1. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, are hereby authorized to borrow and raise, by loan, from time to time, by creating and issuing a public fund or stock, to be called "The Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New York," which shall bear interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable on or before the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, as the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty may determine, such sum, not exceeding three millions of dollars, as may be necessary to pay off and liquidate the floating debt of the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city, arising from remissions or deficiencies of taxes and assessments, or the failure to collect any taxes or assessments levied or assessed prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, or from any mistakes, defalcations, or frauds of any public officers of said city, or other persons, made or committed prior to said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, not otherwise specially provided for.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to determine what shall be the nominal amount of value of each share of the said stock, and of what number of shares the same shall consist; and they are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such shares at public auction, or at private sale, on such terms, not less than the par value thereof, as they shall think proper.

Sec. 3. For the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, shall order and cause to be raised by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within said city and county, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly and every year, until the whole of said loan shall be redeemed and paid, such sum as may be necessary therefor.

Sec. 4. For the payment and redemption of said fund or stock so issued, the faith of said "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York," shall be irrevocably pledged; and the said Board of Supervisors shall order and cause to be raised by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, of and within the said city and county, and to be collected in addition to ordinary taxes, yearly and every year, commencing with the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, a sum sufficient, with the accumulation of interest thereon, to retire and discharge the whole amount of said stock by the time the same shall be payable, and which sum shall be paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city, on or before the first day of July in each year, commencing on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and the money so raised and paid shall be under the management and control of said Commissioners, and be invested by them in the same manner as now provided by law in respect to the revenues pledged to the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Debt of said City.

Sec. 5. The moneys raised by virtue of this act shall be *applied to the purposes herein* particularly specified and to *no other* purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 6. This act shall in no wise be construed so as to release or discharge from any liability to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city, any person or persons who, by mistake, defalcation or fraud, by themselves, or others committed, are indebted or liable to the said Corporation for any moneys, or who may be in any otherwise indebted to said Corporation; and any moneys which may be collected or realized from the uncollected taxes and assessments, or from other arrears or sources *which are the cause of the deficiency* hereby provided to be paid, shall, as soon as so realized, be paid to the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the purposes specified in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

SCHEDULE I.

Cash—Bond and Special and Trust Funds.

Overexpended Balance—Local Improvement Funds, Per Schedule II...			$1,513,471 65
Less:			
Unexpended Balances, per Schedule II.:			
Croton Water Works Fund		$313,448 34	
Tompkins Market Rebuilding Fund		113,103 99	
Central Park Improvement Fund		49,966 25	
26 Warrants Drawn Prior to January 1, 1859, and Unpaid		*70,000 00	
27 Unclaimed Warrants		*60,214 17	
28 Intestate Estates		73,011 12	
			679,743 87
			$833,727 78
Add:			
Advances from City Treasury to be refunded out of Sinking Funds:			
13 Remission of Arrears—Croton Water Rents.....		$215 20	
14 Interest on Arrears—Croton Water Rents		5 69	
			220 89
Net Overexpended Balance			$833,948 67

Note—The numbers preceding the titles of accounts in the above schedule refer to those appearing on Exhibit "A."

SCHEDULE II.

Cash Balances of Bond and Special and Trust Funds—Local Improvement Funds.

			Debits.	Credits.
36	Assessment Fund		.....	$559,465 55
17	Street Improvement Fund		$722,286 79	.....
	Central Park Fund		.....	683,309 46
	43 Stock Account	$3,058,571 00		
	41 Assessment Stock Account	1,600,900 00		
		$4,659,471 00		
	16 Less: Disbursement Account...	3,976,161 54		
40	Assessment Bonds		.....	1,095,700 00
	Balance carried down		1,616,188 22	.....
			$2,338,475 01	$2,338,475 01
	Balance brought down		.....	$1,616,188 22

*While some of these warrants were charged against appropriations as well as against Bond and Special and Trust Funds when originally set up on the books as a liability, it was impracticable to get a division of them as of January 1, 1859, and as they were at once, in the nature of an unexpended fund and a liability that was due and payable, a division thereof into "General" and "Bond and Special and Trust Fund," is not important, so long as an amount of city treasury cash, sufficient to cover them, is allotted to the Bond and Special and Trust Account section.

For the reason that when an assessment list was confirmed the amount thereof was debited to the collecting officer and credited to one of the above mentioned funds, it is necessary to take the following elements into consideration in order to determine the "cash" status of local improvement funds:

3b	J. C. Pinckney, Clerk of Arrears—Assessments Receivable	$1,499,666 93	
5	D. E. Delevan, Collector of Assessments Receivable.	1,327,468 36	
7	Lands Purchased for Assessments	69,121 60	
8	Remission of Assessments	27,047 13	
9	Assessments Vacated	9,655 71	
10	Deficiencies, Street Improvement Fund	125,490 14	
11	Deficiencies, Assessment Fund	71,210 00	
	Overexpended Balance (Carried to Schedule I)		1,513,471 65
		$3,129,659 87	$3,129,659 87

Croton Water Works Fund and Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir Fund.

Credit.

46	Water Stock of The City of New York		$9,100,030 00
45	Croton Water Stock of The City of New York		1,000,000 00
			$10,100,030 00

Debit.

19	Croton Water Extension and New Reservoir—Disbursements	$1,144,340 90	
20	Croton Water Works—Disbursements	$13,473,910 76	
47a	*Less:* Water Stock Redeemed and Credited to Accumulated Revenues	4,831,670 00	
		8,642,240 76	
			9,786,581 66
	Unexpended Balance, carried to Schedule I		$313,448 34

Tompkins Market Rebuilding Fund.

Credit.

44	Public Stock of The City of New York for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	$170,000 00

Debit.

18	Tompkins Market Rebuilding Account—Disbursements	56,896 01
	Unexpended Balance, carried to Schedule I	$113,103 99

Central Park Improvement Fund.

Credit.

42	Central Park Improvement Fund Stock Account	$650,000 00

Debit.

15	Central Park Improvement Fund—Disbursement Account	600,033 75
	Unexpended Balance, carried to Schedule I	$49,966 25

Note: The numbers preceding the titles of accounts in the above schedule refer to those appearing on Exhibit "A."

EXHIBIT "A."

Balances of Accounts Carried Into the New Books, as of January 1, 1959, with a Distribution Thereof Into (a) *General Accounts,* (b) *Bond and Special and Trust Accounts,* (c) *Sinking Funds.*

			Debit Balances.	Distribution. City Treasury. General Accounts.	Distribution. City Treasury. Bond and Special and Trust Accounts.	Distribution. Sinking Funds.
1.	A. V. Stout, Chamberlain (Cash)		$3,020,843 43	.....	.....	.....
	(a) General Account	$3,854,792 10	.....	$3,854,792 10	.....	.....
	(b) Bond and Special and Trust Funds (overexpended) per Schedule I	833,948 67	.....	.....	*833,948 67*	.....
2.	Board of Supervisors (Taxes Receivable)		2,071,124 87	2,071,124 87	.....	.....
3.	J. C. Pinckney, Clerk of Arrears		3,569,004 72	.....	.....	.....
	(a) Taxes Receivable	1,989,575 87	.....	1,989,575 87	.....	.....
	(b) Assessments Receivable	1,499,666 93	.....	.....	1,499,666 93	.....
	(c) Croton Water Rents Receivable	79,761 92	.....	.....	.....	79,761 92
4.	James Kelly, Receiver Taxes (Croton Water Rents Receivable)		8,031 98	.....	.....	8,031 98
5	D. E. Delevan, Collector of Assessments (Assessments Receivable)		1,327,468 36	.....	1,327,468 36	.....
6.	J. Rose, Collector of City Revenue		99,265 44	.....	.....	99,265 44
7.	Lands Purchased for Assessments		69,121 60	.....	69,121 60	.....
8.	Remission of Assessments		27,047 13	.....	27,047 13	.....
9.	Assessments Vacated		9,655 71	.....	9,655 71	.....
10.	Deficiencies—Street Improvement Fund		125,490 14	.....	125,490 14	.....
11.	Deficiencies—Assessment Fund		71,210 00	.....	71,210 00	.....
12.	Remission of Taxes		16,707 22	16,707 22	.....	.....
13.	Remission of Arrears—Croton Water Rents		215 20	.....	215 20	.....
14.	Interest on Arrears—Croton Water Rents		5 69	.....	5 69	.....
15.	Central Park Improvement Fund		600,033 75	.....	600,033 75	.....
16.	Central Park Fund		3,976,161 54	.....	3,976,161 54	.....
17.	Street Improvement Fund		722,286 79	.....	722,286 79	.....
18.	Tompkins Market Rebuilding Account		56,896 01	.....	56,896 01	.....
19.	Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir		1,144,340 90	.....	1,144,340 90	.....
20.	Croton Water Works		**13,473,910 76	.....	8,642,240 76	.....
21.	Bonds and Mortgages		521,989 78	.....	.....	521,989 78
22.	Hudson River Railroad Company		10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00
23.	Commissioners of the Sinking Funds		5,097,134 31	.....	.....	5,097,134 31
24.	Old Books (Excess of Credit Balances over Debit Balances Brought Forward Into New Ledger before Adjustment)		*349,756 76	.....	.....	.....
	(a) General Account		.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Bond and Special and Trust Fund		.....	.....	(x)1,646,768 00	.....
			$36,367,702 09	$7,932,200 06	$19,084,659 84	$5,816,183 43

**The amount to the debit of "Croton Water Works" is adjusted by crediting it with the amount of water stock redeemed prior to January 1, 1859, but which was brought forward into the new ledger as an open item to the credit of "Accumulated Revenue" (See Account No. 47a).

*The Old Books account is adjusted by crediting it with $945,421 representing redemption of various Bonds prior to January 1, 1859, but which were brought forward into the new ledger as an open item to the credit of "Accumulated Revenue" (See Account No. 47b). This adjustment produces a credit balance of $595,664.24, which is the difference between the amount distributed to the *credit* of "Old Books" under the "General Account" column of the right hand side of the above statement, viz.: $2,242,432.24, and the amount distributed to the *debit* of "Old Books" under the Bond and Special and Trust Accounts" column on the left hand side of the above statement, viz.: $1,646,768.

				Credit Balances.	Distribution. City Treasury. General Accounts.	Distribution. City Treasury. Bond and Special and Trust Accounts.	Distribution. Sinking Funds.
26.	Warrants drawn prior to January 1, 1859			$70,000 00	.....	$70,000 00	.....
27.	Unclaimed Warrants			60,214 17	.....	60,214 17	.....
28.	Intestate Estates			73,011 12	.....	73,011 12	.....
29.	Interest on Taxes			236,696 54	$236,696 54	.....	.....
30.	Interest on Assessments			91,710 27	91,710 27	.....	.....
31.	Charges on Arrears of Taxes			3,304 56	3,304 56	.....	.....
32.	Charges on Arrears of Assessments			50 30	50 30	.....	.....
33.	Interest on Lands Purchased for Taxes and Assessments			500 49	500 49	.....	.....
34.	Sundry Appropriation Accounts			988,805 66	988,805 66	.....	.....
35.	Revenue Accrued Prior to January 1, 1859			719,049 12	.....	.....	$719,049 12
36.	Assessment Fund			559,465 55	.....	559,465 55	.....
37.	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt			2,517,600 19	.....	.....	2,517,600 19
38.	Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt			2,579,534 12	.....	.....	2,579,534 12
39.	Revenue Bonds			4,368,700 00	4,368,700 00	.....	.....
40.	Assessment Bonds			1,095,700 00	.....	1,095,700 00	.....
41.	Central Park Assessment Fund Stock			1,600,900 00	.....	1,600,900 00	.....
42.	Central Park Improvement Fund Stock			650,000 00	.....	650,000 00	.....
43.	Central Park Fund Stock			3,058,571 00	.....	3,058,571 00	.....
44.	Public Stock—Rebuilding Tompkins Market			170,000 00	.....	170,000 00	.....
45.	Croton Water Stock of The City of New York			1,000,000 00	.....	1,000,000 00	.....
46.	Water Stock of The City of New York			9,100,030 00	.....	9,100,030 00	.....
47.	Accumulated Revenue			5,777,091 00	.....	.....	.....
	(a) Water Loan Stock Redeemed		**$4,831,670 00				
	(b) City Stock of 1820 Redeemed	$97,100 00					
	(b) City Stock of 1829 Redeemed	152,900 00					
	(b) Building Loan Stock Redeemed	515,000 00					
	(b) Amount Paid for Randalls Island and Sundry Market Sites, out of Sinking Funds	180,421 00					
			*945,421 00				

		Distribution.		
		City Treasury.		
	Credit Balances.	General Accounts.	Bond and Special and Trust Accounts.	Sinking Funds.
48. Public Education Stock	154,000 00			
49. Building Loan Stock No. 3	75,000 00			
50. Building Loan Stock No. 4	115,000 00	.....	1,646,768 00	.....
51. Public Building Stock No. 3	400,000 00			
52. Fire Indemnity Stock	402,768 00			
53. N. Y. City 5 per cent. Stock, Docks and Slips	500,000 00			
(a) General Account	.....	2,242,432 24	.....	.....
	$36,367,702 09	$7,932,200 06	$19,084,659 84	$5,816,183 43

(x) The amount distributed to the *debit* of "Old Books" under the Bond and Special and Trust column, viz.: $1,646,768 represents expenditures of funds provided by the sale of various stocks. (See above accounts numbers 48 to 53 inc.) When the expenditure of these funds was made, prior to 1858, either "Real Estate" account or "City and County of New York" account was debited in accordance with the system of accounts in use at that time. These accounts were not brought forward into the new ledger, but were dropped, thus automatically debiting "Old Books" with the amount of such expenditures. The amount of stocks outstanding carried as liabilities in accounts 48 to 53 inclusive, are not redeemable out of any of the City Treasury assets shown above, but out of either sinking funds or *future* taxation. Therefore the amount shown above to the debit of "Old Books" is not a deficit in existing assets, and was subsequently extinguished upon redemption of the aforesaid stocks out of sinking funds and future appropriations.

EXHIBIT "B."

Summary Statement of "Old Books" Account from the Time It Was Opened Down to Date.

	Debit.	Credit.
Amount of accounts remaining open on the old ledger December 31, 1859, the net amount of same being considered "deficiency" by Comptroller Haws in annual report, 1860, page 79	$349,756 76	.....
Accumulated revenues, as per Exhibit "A"—47b	.....	$945,421 00
Public Education Stock, as per Exhibit "A"—48b	.....	154,000 00
Building Loan Stock No. 3, as per Exhibit "A"—49b	.....	75,000 00
Building Loan Stock No. 4, as per Exhibit "A"—50b	.....	115,000 00
Public Building Stock No. 3, as per Exhibit "A"—51b	.....	400,000 00
Fire Indemnity Stock, as per Exhibit "A"—52b	.....	402,768 00
New York City 5 Per Cent. Stock, Docks and Slips, as per Exhibit "A"—53b	.....	500,000 00
Balance carried down	2,242,432 24	.....
	$2,592,189 00	$2,592,189 00
Balance brought down		$2,242,432 24
Add:		
Amount of cash transferred from Floating Debt Fund stock account to "Old Books" account	$2,748,000 00	
Deduct:		
Amounts written off to "Old Books" account from January 1, 1859, to December 31, 1909:		
1. Taxes and assessments remitted and cancelled	$447,148 83	
2. Assessment Fund, cancellations and deficiencies	414,491 62	
3. Street Improvement Fund, cancellations and deficiencies	759,188 53	
4. Central Park Fund, deficiencies	165,904 34	
5. Taylor-Sherwood defalcations in excess of surety bonds	34,836 95	
6. Warrants drawn prior to January 1, 1859, not carried as a liability at this date	2,364 81	
7. Reserve for taxes levied prior to January 1, 1859, still uncollected at December 31, 1909.	5,763 35	
	$1,829,698 43	
Less:		
Unclaimed warrants cancelled.	11,547 37	
	1,818,151 06	
		929,848 94
Balance, being cash surplus, available for transfer to General Fund		$3,172,281 18

No. 2—Croton Water Works Account.

December 30, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—The account entitled "Croton Water Works" having a credit balance of $273,424.78, is one of the old inactive accounts still carried on the books of the city. An investigation of this account has been made with a view to finding out how the balance therein was produced and as a basis for determining in what manner it may be disposed of.

This account is an amalgamation of several accounts relating to the acquisition of the property for and the original construction of the Croton water system, as well as the extension thereof and the new reservoir. A chart showing the development of this account from 1829 to 1890 is subjoined.

Chart of the Croton Water Works Account, Showing the Dates and Titles of the Original Accounts Opened and the Dates and Titles of the Accounts Into Which the Former Were Subdivided or Transferred, Etc., Etc.

Expenditure Accounts.

1829 Public Reservoir and Pipes Account. 1832 → Public Reservoir Account. 1839 → Real Estate Account. 1840-1842 → Profit and Loss Account. 1859 Old Books Account.
1829 Public Reservoir and Pipes Account. 1832 → Water Pipes Account. 1844 → Water Pipes Funded Account. 1855 → Croton Aqueduct Account.
1833 Water Commissioners Accounts. 1844 → Water Commissioners Funded Account. 1855 → Croton Aqueduct Account.
1842 Interest on Temporary Loan Account. 1849 → Water Loan Interest Account.
1849 Croton Water Works Extension Account. 1858 → Croton Water Works Extension Account. 1859 → Croton Water Works Account. 1859 → Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir Account.
1849 Croton Water Works Extension Account. 1858 → New Reservoir Construction Account. 1859 → Croton Water Works Extension Account. 1859 → Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir Account.
1850 Aqueduct Construction Account. 1855 → Croton Aqueduct Account.
1856 New Reservoir Awards Account. 1859 → Croton Water Works Extension and New Reservoir Account.

Water Stock Accounts.

1835 City Aqueduct Account. 1838 → Water Loan Interest Account. 1844 → Water Loan Interest Funded. 1855 → Croton Aqueduct Account.
1835 City Aqueduct Account. 1838 → Water Loan Account. 1840 → Water Loan Expenses Account. 1844 → Water Loan 5% Account.
1842 Water Loan Expenses Account. 1844 → Water Loan Stock Account. 1844 → Water Loan Expenses Funded. 1855 → Croton Aqueduct Account.
1845 Croton Water Stock of 1890 Account.
1849 Water Loan Stock of 1849, 5%, Redeemable 1875 Account.
1856 Water Stock of 1875, 6%, New Reservoir Account.
1857 Water Stock of 1875, 5%, New Reservoir Account.

Croton Water Works, 1859-1890.

It will be seen from the foregoing chart that the Comptroller kept two classes of accounts in which to record the transactions relative to the Croton water system. The first class of accounts were charged with the disbursements made for work done, property acquired, etc., and credited with (a) premiums received from sales of bonds or water stock, and (b) refunds of erroneous disbursements. The second class of accounts were credited with the principal of the bonds or water stock issued.

The first class, or expenditure accounts, were in some cases split up and regrouped, or transferred to accounts having other titles, but all were finally merged into Croton water works. The second class, or water stock accounts, were likewise, in some cases, split up into two or more accounts, but these were kept open until the outstanding stock which they represented was redeemed out of sinking funds. Then, through the medium of journal entries the particular water stock accounts affected were debited and the Croton water works account or one of the accounts finally transferred thereto, was credited.

Thus, the unexpended or unapplied balance of Croton water funds was not shown in any one account until the last of the outstanding water stock was redeemed in 1890.

An analysis was made of all the accounts which were at different times closed into the Croton water works account and from this it was proved that the balance in the latter account represents unexpended or unapplied proceeds of water stock. In localizing the particular issue or issues of water stock thus unexpended or unapplied, the analysis just referred to was used in conjunction with the Comptroller's annual reports. By this means it was developed that in the water funds provided for water purposes, exclusive of those provided expressly for the extension and new reservoir, there remained at January 1, 1852, an unexpended or unapplied cash balance of $278.689.24. It was also developed that there was expended for the extension and new reservoir, in excess of the funds expressly provided therefor, the sum of $5.264.46. The difference between these two items, viz., $273,424.78 is the balance now to the credit of the Croton water works account.

It therefore was established that this balance must have been the result of transactions prior to January 1, 1852. An examination of the Comptroller's reports from 1843 to 1859 was therefore made and in the 1851 report, page 27, there appears a statement (Schedule "H"), as follows:

Receipts and Expenditures on Account of Croton Water Stock to January 1, 1852.

Received for $350,000 of Croton water stock payable in 1890, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum		$350,854 00
Cost of water pipes in 1850	$140.000 00	
Cost of water pipes in 1851	179.850 81	
Balance due treasury January 1, 1851	48,820 76	
		368,671 57
Advances from treasury to January 1, 1852		$17,817 57

The two items listed in the above statement for cost of water pipes in 1850, $140,000. and in 1851, $179,850.81, do not appear in any of the ledger accounts making up the Croton water works account, but the receipt in 1851 of $350,000 from the sale of Croton water stock payable in 1890 does. From a study of the laws authorizing Croton water stock, it was learned that chapter 235 of the Laws of 1851 authorized an issue of $500,000 of Croton water stock of The City of New York, of which $350,000 was to be issued in 1851 and $150,000 in 1852, the proceeds thereof to be used for reimbursing the city treasury for the amount of advances made out of the general fund for extending water pipes (mains) for the distribution of Croton water. Of the amount thus authorized only $350.000 appears to have been issued, although according to Schedule "H," given above, this left a balance of $17.817.57 due the treasury.

On the Comptroller's ledger "G," page 321, was found an account entitled "Water Pipes" in which appeared the two items set forth in schedule "H," to wit: Cost of Water Pipes for 1850—$140,000, and Cost of Water Pipes for 1851—$179.850.81. These two items are the amounts of warrants charged to the Water Pipes in 1850 and 1851, and which evidently were intended to be funded from the issue of the $350,000 Water Stock. An abstract of the account Water Pipes from 1844 to 1859 showed that it was practically an appropriation account as the net expenditures each year were regularly charged off at December 31st to profit and loss. A careful scrutiny of the Comptroller's reports for these years showed that in several years, particularly in 1848 and 1849, the amount of expenditures for Water Pipes was included in the tax levy of those years. No such provision was made in 1850 and 1851, and the issue of stock was intended to be applied to supply the deficiency created by the omission of these expenditures from the tax levy of the respective years. The proceeds of the sale of this $350,000 stock

reimbursed the treasury, in effect, but the book entries necessary to show this fact were never made.

It follows therefore that the balance in the Croton water works account, viz., $273,424.78 represents cash and had the proper entries been made in 1851 this balance would have been included in the "Old Books" account when the latter account was opened in 1859.

I recommend that the disposition of this balance be considered in conjunction with that of the "Old Books" account and with the balances in the several old accounts still carried on the city's books and as a first step, I respectfully suggest that it be provisionally transferred to an appropriate suspense account together with the balances of the other old inactive accounts, the net amount thereof to be held subject to the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, when the financial status respecting the accounts of the former city of Brooklyn, has been cleared up. Respectfully,
(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

No. 3—City Improvement Fund.

December 10, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—An investigation of the account entitled: *"City Improvement Fund"* coded as "Q 110" has been made, and I submit herein the facts relating thereto.

Chapter 920, Laws of 1869, Section I, provided as follows:

"That whenever any street, avenue or public place, not laid down and established under and by virtue of an act entitled : 'An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New York and other purposes,' passed April 3, 1807—is authorized to be opened, widened, etc., by the proper authorities, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed by the Supreme Court, might cause to be assessed on the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, a sum not to exceed one-half of the total cost thereof, if in their judgment such improvement is necessary to public convenience and the whole expense cannot be justly and properly imposed by assessment upon the property immediately fronting on or advantaged by such opening, widening or extension."

A summary of the transactions arising pursuant to the foregoing authorization is as follows:

Credits.

City Improvement Stock Sold between Dec. 18, 1869, and July 15, 1880.		$9,498,934 36
Premiums received on above		273,180 40
		$9,772,114 76

Debits.

Total Warrants Registered from Dec. 18, 1869, to Sept. 19, 1878	$7,300,772 52	
Transferred to Assessment Fund from Dec. 20, 1871, to July 1, 1880	1,690,412 68	
Transferred to Fund for Street and Park Openings Dec. 31, 1897	778,772 36	
		9,769,957 56
Unexpended Cash Balance		$2,157 20

The unexpended cash balance remaining in this account as shown above represents unused premiums received from the sale of stock. In view of this, it is suggested that this balance be transferred to an appropriate suspense account, together with the other old surpluses and deficits relating to the same or a prior period, and the net balance held therein, pending disposal by action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

No. 4—City Parks Improvement Fund.

December 19, 1913.

Hon. WM. A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—An investigation of the account entitled "City Parks Improvement Fund," coded as Q-91, has been made, and the facts relating thereto are as follows:

Chapter 290, Laws of 1871, passed April 5, 1871, entitled "An Act in relation to the powers and duties of the board of commissioners of the department of public parks, etc.," authorized the Comptroller to create and issue thereafter at such times, and in such amounts and in such manner as he should deem expedient for the improvement and regulation of parks, etc., a public fund known as "City Parks Improvement Fund," to an amount not exceeding a sum of which the annual interest at the rate of interest at which said stock shall be issued, is $200,000, such stock shall be redeemable in thirty years from the issue thereof.

Chapter 756, Laws of 1873, passed June 13, 1873, in Section 6, authorized the Comptroller of The City of New York to create and issue an additional fund not to exceed $1,000,000, at such times and in such amounts, and in such manner as would be required by the Department of Public Parks. The moneys realized from the sale of said stock to be applied only to the construction and improvement of parks, squares and public places. Such stock shall be redeemable within thirty years from the date thereof.

In pursuance of above acts, City Park Improvement Fund Stock was issued at various times between December 1, 1871, and May 1, 1874, amounting to		$5,661,000 00
The premiums received therefrom amounted to	$65,389 45	
There were refunds amounting to	117 99	
		65,507 44
		$5,726,507 44
Total warrants registered against this account from May 20, 1871, to July 17, 1880, were	$5,728,350 46	
Less warrants cancelled	2,817 05	
		5,725,533 41
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$974 03

This balance evidently represents unexpended premiums on bonds sold. Inasmuch as it was accumulated forty years ago, I suggest that it be transferred to an appropriate suspense account together with the other old accounts relating to the same period, and the net balance thereof be held subject to disposal by action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

No. 5—Consolidated Debt Fund.

November 3, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—Continuing the examination of old inactive bond fund accounts, I respectfully report on the surplus in the account known as *Consolidated Debt Fund,* amounting to $186,827.97 as follows:

This account represents the excess of receipts (principal and premiums) from the sales of stock made under authority of chapters 322 and 323 of the laws of 1871 and subsequent laws, over the amounts applied to the various purposes for which said stock was authorized. One of the purposes of these enactments was to consolidate the long term bonded indebtedness of the city and county into one class, by providing that all new issues of stock should be known as Consolidated Stock and by authorizing the Comptroller to issue new consolidated stock in exchange for other forms of stocks previously issued. At the time of the enactment of chapters 322 and 323, laws of 1871, the financial affairs of the city and county were much involved. The city and county did not have sufficient money to redeem bonds then about to mature nor to pay for certain classes of claims for expenditures previously incurred. To meet this condition these laws also authorized the issuance of consolidated stock to pay off and cancel any bonds or stocks falling due in 1871; for the payment of gas companies claims; and, the pro rata payment of the county debt due by the county to the state for 1871. The financial stringency of the city and county continuing, due largely to the malfeasance of their financial officers, and to the overdrafts permitted to be made in a large number of accounts creating immense deficits, the legislature by a number of laws enacted from time to time authorized the sale of consolidated stock to provide the means to relieve this situation. It will be seen from the following statement that the legislature by special laws authorized the application of the proceeds of consolidated stock to a great variety of purposes, most of them being to meet expenditures ordinarily met out of current tax levies. Thereafter and until consolidation, consolidated stock was regularly authorized and issued for the usual permanent improvements, for which corporate stock is now sold.

The various purposes for which consolidated stock was authorized were as follows:

1. The payment of gas bills; claims of the several gas companies 1871.
2. The redemption of revenue bonds, issued to provide for deficiency in taxation 1870.
3. The annual sinking fund installments required to be raised in 1871, for the Floating Debt Fund Stock and Public Education Stock payable in 1871.
4. The redemption of stocks and bonds, Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Bonds and Dock and Slip Stock payable 1871.
5. The County Bounty Debt Installment due the State 1871.
6. The redemption of County Revenue Bonds due November 1, 1871.
7. The payment of County Liabilities 1870-1871.
8. County claims and judgments.
9. Claims against the city prior to 1872.
10. Judgment fund 1872 for unpaid salaries and wages city and county departments 1871, claims for supplies furnished city and county departments 1871, for refunding advances of banks, insurance and trust companies to departments 1871, for supplies furnished departments January 1st to 31st, 1872.
11. Funding the deficiencies in street opening proceedings, assessments levied against city real estate 1873, deficiencies in assessments charged to the city 1873, the amount of assessments vacated 1872 and subsequent years.
12. The payment of interest on revenue bonds 1871.
13. The redemption of revenue bonds issued pursuant to chapters 1, 9, 29, 375, laws 1872.
14. The redemption of assessment bonds to be redeemed in excess of the collections.
15. Reimbursing any special and trust account for advances to the Department of Public Parks.
16. For permanent improvements for which corporate stock is now issued.

It is impracticable to identify any part of the present cash surplus with any one of the above individual transactions. It is more reasonable to conclude that it represents the unused balance of premiums received from the various sales. As will be seen from the following summary of the account the total premiums were about $239,000.

The total amount of Consolidated Stock issued was	$23,526,985 35
the amount of premium received was	238,928 73
Total receipts	$23,765,913 58
and there was expended	23,579,085 61
leaving a surplus of	$186,827 97

I am of the opinion that this surplus is available for transfer to the general fund or for funding deficiencies which arose in the same fiscal period similar in general character to those which were funded out of this same account. It is therefore suggested that this surplus be transferred to an appropriate suspense account together with the surpluses and deficits in other old inactive accounts, and that the net balance thereof be held subject to disposal by action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9.

6. Market Fund, 18th Ward Market.
7. Additional Alterations to Aqueduct, 93d to 113th Streets.
8. Croton Water Main Fund.
9. Water Stock of 1870 (Improvement of Lower Reservoir).

December 30, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—Investigations of the following named accounts have been made and attached hereto are brief memorandum reports setting forth the facts in respect to each account.

In every case the unexpended balance represents cash and may be affirmed to consist of premiums received from sales of bonds. They were all accumulated thirty-five (35) years or more ago, and I therefore recommend that they be transferred to an appropriate suspense account, along with the several other old accounts containing deficits and surpluses still carried on the books of this department, which arose about the same period; the net credit balance of the aforesaid suspense account to be utilized in a manner to be determined later.

The accounts covered by this report are:

Market Fund, 18th Ward Market.
Additional alterations to Aqueduct, 93d to 113th Streets.
Croton Water Main Fund.
Water Stock of 1870 (Improvement of Lower Reservoir).

Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

6. Market Fund, 18th Ward Market.

Chapter 120 of the Laws of 1865, passed March 15, 1865.

An act in relation to building a public market in the City of New York, provides, that the commissioners appointed for this purpose shall cause to be erected upon the ground belonging to the City of New York, situated in the 18th Ward, such buildings as may in their judgment be most suitable and proper for a public market, and directs the mayor, through the comptroller, to create a public fund or stock denominated "Market Stock" for the amount of $75,000, dated May 1, 1865, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and be redeemable May 1, 1894.

Chapter 203 of the Laws of 1868, passed April 16, 1868, further authorizes an additional issue of market stock of $40,000, dated May 1, 1868, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and redeemable the first day of May, 1897.

Total Market Stock issued between July 6, 1867, and November 13, 1869, amounted to	$296,000 00
The premiums on the above were	6,150 00
	$302,150 00
Total warrants registered against the account from June 13, 1867, to June 17, 1871, were	301,848 30
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of	$301 70

It will be observed that the total of authorizations provided for in the above quoted acts amounts to only $115,000, whereas market stock to the amount of $296,000 was issued, leaving $181,000 market stock unaccounted for. We have been unable to find any authorization for this amount. The only two books wherein this amount is probably mentioned are the Common Council Ordinance of September 25, 1868, or the Comptroller's Report of 1869, and these books it seems cannot be found.

7. Additional Alterations to Aqueduct, 93d to 113th Streets.

Chapter 230, Laws of 1870, passed April 15, 1870, entitled

"An act in relation to the Croton Aqueduct of the City of New York," discontinued that part of the Croton Aqueduct between the southerly side of 113th street and the southerly side of 93d street, and authorized and directed the Commissioner of Public Works, within two years from the passage of the act, to lay iron pipes or build a brick or stone conduit for the Croton Water * * * from the southerly side of 113th street to connect with the aqueduct in 93d street, as was laid down by the late Aqueduct Board. Section 2 of the same act authorized and directed the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of New York, through the Comptroller, to raise such sum of money as the Commissioner of Public Works shall certify to be necessary to meet and defray the expenses of the work authorized by section one of the act, by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called the additional new Croton Aqueduct stock of the City of New York; redeemable at a fixed period within 35 years.

In pursuance of this act Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock was issued from time to time between December 31, 1870, and August 16, 1879, redeemable November, 1900-1901—amounting to $3,618,635 11
The premiums received therefrom amounted to 42,701 44

$3,661,336 55

The total warrants registered against this account from October 15, 1870, to November 15, 1880, were	$3,660,420 35	
Less cancelled warrants	375 44	
		3,660,044 91
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$1,291 64

8. *Croton Water Main Fund.*

Chapter 213 of the laws of 1871, passed March 29, 1871, entitled

An act to extend the distribution of Croton Water through the city of New York and to lay the necessary mains to deliver it at higher elevations, authorizes the mayor, through the comptroller, to borrow upon the bonds of the city, a sum not exceeding $1,500,000.00, to be expended in the laying of pipes for the distribution of Croton Water through the city of New York, and in laying mains necessary to deliver water at higher elevations.

Such bonds shall be entitled "Croton Water Stock of the city of New York," shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7% per annum and shall be redeemable in not less than ten or more than 50 years from the date of their issue. The money raised from the sale of these bonds shall be expended for the purposes authorized by this act and for no other purpose whatever.

Chapter 593, Laws of 1872, passed May 7, 1872, authorizes a further expenditure of $750,000.00 for this purpose.

Chapter 865 of the laws of 1873, passed June 28, 1873, authorizes an additional expenditure of $1,500,000.00 and Chapter 477 of the laws of 1875, passed May 26, 1875, entitled "an act to amend an act 'to provide a further supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York,'" passed February 27, 1871, authorizes an additional sum not exceeding $1,500,000.00.

The total authorizations under these various acts amounted to $5,250,000.00; and pursuant thereto there was issued at various times between March 31, 1871, and April 30, 1881, Croton Water Main Stock amounting to	$5,196,000 00	
The premiums of these bonds amounted to	69,252 85	
		$5,265,252 85
Total warrants registered against the account from April 8, 1871, to December 27, 1871, amounted to	$5,294,418 80	
Less:		
Warrants cancelled	$33,205 60	
Erroneous charge	1,562 00	
Refunds	226 63	
	34,994 23	
		5,259,424 57
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$5,828 28

9. *Water Stock of* 1870 (*Improvement of Lower Reservoir*).

Section 6, Chapter 363 of the Laws of 1870, passed April 26, 1870.

An act to make further provision for the government of the city of New York, provides for the improvement of the lower reservoir, and authorizes the comptroller to borrow a sum not exceeding $500,000.00, and to issue stock of the city of New York, to be designated "Water Stock of 1870," payable not less than thirty years from the date of issue and to bear interest not to exceed 7% per annum.

Pursuant to this provision Water Stock of 1870 was issued between February 23, 1872, and September 7, 1872, amounting to	$500,000 00	
The premiums on the above were	14,305 73	
		$514,305 73
Total warrants registered against this account from February 23, 1872, to October 15, 1875, were		504,832 33
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$9,473 40

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, *and* 14.

10. *Museum of Art and Natural History.*
11. *Ninth District Court House Funds.*
12. *Third District Court House Fund.*
13. *Croton Water Works Extension and Storage Reservoir.*
14. *Croton Water Works Extension and High Service, Carmansville.*

December 31, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—The old accounts listed below have been investigated and the facts in relation to each are contained in the accompanying reports:

1. Ninth District Court House Fund.
2. Third District Court House.
3. Museum of Art and Natural History.
4. Croton Water Works, Extension and Storage Reservoir.
5. Croton Water Works, Extension and High Service, Carmansville.

The balances in every case represent unexpended proceeds of long term bonds. All the bonds issued for these purposes were redeemed many years ago. The purpose for which said bonds were issued have been fulfilled or abandoned.

These surpluses date back to the period of thirty years ago, and I therefore recommend that they be included in the transfer of the other old deficits and surpluses previously reported upon, to an appropriate suspense account, pending determination as to final disposition of the net surplus. Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

11—1. *Ninth District Court House Fund.*

Chapter 44 of the Laws of 1871 passed February 17, 1871, an act to provide for the completion of the Court House for the ninth judicial district of The City of New York, authorizes the Comptroller to raise on the bonds of The City of New York for the completion of the Court House for the ninth judicial district the sum of $300,000, or so much thereof as the commissioners having in charge the erection of the building, may certify to be necessary.

The bonds so issued shall be entitled "Ninth District Court House Bonds of The City of New York," shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable in not less than ten nor more than fifty years, as the Comptroller may determine.

In pursuance of this act, there was issued in March, 1871, Ninth District Court House Stock, redeemable November 1, 1900, to the amount of	$300,000 00	
The premiums on the above were	8,250 00	
		$308,250 00
Total warrants registered against the account from March 11, 1871 to November 23, 1876, were	$162,113 70	
Less cancelled warrants	6,286 50	
		155,827 20
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$152,422 80

On May 4, 1872, chapter 511 was passed, repealing chapter 44 of the Laws of 1871, quoted above, so that further operation of this account was suspended, thus leaving the comparatively large unexpanded cash balance.

12—2. *Third District Court House.*

Chapter 55, Laws of 1871, passed February 27, 1871. An act to provide for the completion of the court house in the third judicial district in The City of New York authorized the Comptroller to raise on the bonds of the city for the completion of the court house for the third judicial district of the city, the sum of $300,000, or so much thereof as shall be certified by the commissioners having in charge the erection of the building, to be necessary. The bonds so issued shall be entitled "Third District Court House Bonds of The City of New York," shall bear interest at the rate of not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable in not less than ten nor more than fifty years as the comptroller may determine.

In pursuance of this act, Third District Court House Bonds of the City of New York were issued at various times between November 6, 1874, and August 4, 1877, amounting to	$398 000 00	
Total warrants registered against the account from November 5, 1874, to August 11, 1877, were	$398,189 38	
Less warrants cancelled	275 00	
		397,914 38
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$85 62

10—3. *Museum of Art and Natural History.*

Section 2, of Chapter 290 of the laws of 1871, passed April 5, 1871, entitled "An act in relation to the powers and duties of the board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Works, etc.," authorizes the board of commissioners to erect suitable buildings for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Museum of Art, and a Museum of Natural History, and directs the comptroller to create and issue such amounts of public stock to be denominated "Museums of Art and Natural History Stock," as shall be necessary to provide the moneys required for erecting said buildings.

Section 2 of chapter 351, laws of 1875, passed May 15, 1875, entitled "An act to provide means for the establishment and equipment of the building erected for the purposes of a Museum of Natural History, authorizes and directs the comptroller to create and issue a public fund or stock to be denominated the "Consolidated Stock of the City of New York," to such an amount not exceeding the sum of $200,000 as shall be certified by resolution of the board of commissioners of the department of public parks, to be necessary for the equipment of the building of Museum of Natural History. Such stock shall be redeemable within 30 years from date thereof.

Pursuant to section 2 of chapter 290 of the laws of 1871, Museum of Art and Natural History Stock was issued from time to time between May 12, 1873, and April 30, 1881, amounting to	$958,000 and	
pursuant to section 2 of chapter 351, laws of 1875, Consolidated Stock of the City of New York for the sum of	$200,000 was	
issued, making a total of	$1,158,000 00	
The premiums credited to the account were	205 00	
		$1,158,205 00
Total warrants registered against the Museum of Art Fund, from October 3, 1873, to July 11, 1883	$498,333 29	
Total warrants registered against Museum of Natural History Fund from May 14, 1873, to July 31, 1883	659,470 15	
		1,157,803 44
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$401 56

13 and 14.

4. *Croton Water Works—Extension and Storage Reservoir.*
5. *Croton Water Works Extension and High Service—Carmansville.*

Chapter 95, laws of 1863, passed April 7, 1863, entitled an act to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Water Works, authorizes the mayor, through the comptroller, to raise from time to time on the bonds of the city such amounts as the Croton Aqueduct Board shall deem necessary for the extension of the croton reservoir. Such sums, however, shall not exceed $200,000 in total. The stock so issued shall be designated Croton Water Stock, shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6% per annum, and shall be redeemable within a period of 50 years from and after the passage of this act.

It further provides that the money to be raised by virtue of this act shall be applied and expended for the purposes authorized by this act, and to no other purpose whatever.

Chapter 267 of the laws of 1864 passed April 21, 1864, entitled an act to amend chapter 95 above, authorizes the comptroller to borrow upon the bonds of the city *such amounts as may be necessary* to pay for the lands acquired, and also to borrow on like bonds from time to time, such amounts as the Croton Aqueduct Board may require for the erection and completion of said reservoirs, such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6% and have not less than forty years to run.

The comptroller is further authorized, in chapter 784, laws of 1869, passed May 10th, 1869, to borrow upon the bonds of the city, the sum of $290,000 in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, to be expended in the completion of the High Service Water Works at Carmansville; such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7%, and to be payable in not less than 40 years from their date of issue.

Pursuant to these various acts, Croton Aqueduct Bonds were issued from time to time between November 11, 1865, and December 10, 1874, and applied to Croton Water Works—Extension and Storage Reservoir, amounting to	$590,000 00	
The premiums received on the above were	49 52	
		$590,049 52
Total warrants registered against the account from November 11, 1865, to May 13, 1872, were	$589,738 25	
Less warrants cancelled	108 33	
		589,629 92
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$419 60

In pursuance to the above quoted acts there were also issued, Croton Reservoir Bonds, from time to time between November 11, 1865, and April 3, 1877, and applied to Croton Water Works Extension and High Service, Carmansville, amounting to		$970,637 36
Total warrants registered against this account from November 18, 1865, to March 31, 1877, were		969,930 14
Leaving an unexpended cash balance of		$707 22

No. 15—*Central Park Improvement Fund.*

December 31, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—The account entitled *"Central Park Improvement Fund"* has been investigated for the purpose of determining upon some method of wiping out the deficit therein. The facts in respect to this account are stated below:

Chapter 771 of the Laws of 1857, passed April 17, 1857, An Act for the Regulation of Central Park in The City of New York; Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, passed March 19, 1860, An Act for the Construction, Regulation, Maintenance and Government of Central Park in The City of New York; and Chapter 26 of the Laws of 1865, passed February 10, 1865, An Act for the Improvement, Maintenance, Regulation and Government of Central Park in The City of New York; and to provide additional means therefor, authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of The City of New York to create and issue from time to time a public fund or stock to be denominated "The Central Park Improvement Fund," in such sums and in such amounts as shall be required by the board of commissioners of Central Park for the purpose of providing means for the laying out, construction, government, improvement and regulation of Central Park.

Pursuant to above mentioned acts there was issued at various times between October 15, 1857, to June 30, 1871, Central Park Improvement stock amounting to		$6,349,800 00
Premiums on these were		86,585 09
		$6,436,385 09
Total warrants registered against this account from October 15, 1857, to June 30, 1871, was	$6,516,685 73	
Less—		
Warrants charged in error	29,678 65	
		6,487,007 08
Leaving a debit balance of		$50,621 99

This overdraft was caused by the failure to issue sufficient "Central Park Improvement Stock." I do not consider it advisable to issue bonds at this late date to fund this overdraft, assuming such a course could be legally pursued. I therefore suggest that it be met out of unappropriated surpluses still carried on the city's books, which were accumulated in the same period in which this overdraft was made; the net surplus then remaining to be held subject to utilization by action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

No. 16—New County Court House Fund.

October 22, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—The bond fund account known as the "New County Court House" shows a debit balance on the books of the Department of Finance of $700,087.29, due to the payments made for the acquisition of the site, the construction and completion of the building and its interior furnishing, equipping and final completion, exceeding the funds provided therefor from the sales of Court House Stock. This overdraft or deficit must be provided for in some manner as otherwise the city would, in effect, continue to pay interest on this amount indefinitely.

The history of this fund and the causes leading up to the deficit are as follows:

Chapter 161, Laws of 1861, authorized the Supervisors of the County of New York to acquire lands for the building of a new court house for the county. This act was amended by chapter 167, Laws of 1862, which further authorized the Board of Supervisors to raise money by loan and to create a public fund or stock to be called New York County Court House Stock and to erect a court house on the land acquired. Succeeding statutes enacted in 1864, 1868, 1870 and 1871, provided for further issues of stock for the completion and equipment of said court house and its final completion as follows:

Chapter 167, Laws of 1862, passed April 9, 1862	$1,000,000 00
Chapter 242, Laws of 1864, passed April 19, 1864	800,000 00
Chapter 854, Laws of 1868, passed June 3, 1868	800,000 00
Chapter 382, Laws of 1870, passed April 26, 1870	600,000 00
Chapter 583, Laws of 1871, passed April 19, 1871	750,000 00
Total amount authorized	$3,950,000 00

Pursuant to the authority of these laws, the site was acquired from the City of New York and the building erected and furnished. The total amount of Court House Stock authorized by these several laws as above, was $3,950,000, of which $3,853,019.07 was sold, leaving $96,908.93 authorized and unissued.

In addition to the proceeds of New York County Court House Stock, the Board of Supervisors included in the budgets of several years appropriation for the court house, as follows:

February 24, 1860.	Appropriation	$100,000 00
February 25, 1861.	Appropriation	50,000 00
May 31, 1865.	Appropriation	300,000 00
March 6, 1866.	Appropriation	500,000 00
March 23, 1867.	Appropriation	800,000 00
		$1,750,000 00

—all of which was charged as expended and appears in the appropriation account known as "Court House, north side of Park (Construction of)." The items appear to have been largely pay roll expenditures, with numerous items for building materials.

The bond fund account known as "New County Court House" shows that Court House Stock in the sum of $450,000 was issued by the county to the city in payment for the site upon which the court house stands, and that warrants in the sum of $4,165,762.31 were drawn in payment for construction of the building and its equipment from May 20, 1862, to August 31, 1882, making a total of $4,615,762 31

The amount of Court House Stock issued amounted to..	$3,852,091 07	
The premium received therefor	62,583 95	
		$3,915,675 02
Leaving a deficit as shown by the ledger of		$700,087 29

Of the above payments $4,047,768.14 was charged to this account prior to the consolidation of the county and the City of New York, May 1, 1874, and the proceeds of County Court House Bonds were $3,347,091.07, leaving a deficit in the account as of May 1, 1874, of $700,677.07. While further issues of Court House Bonds were made at various times from May 1, 1874, to March 31, 1881, amounting to $506,000, all of the proceeds thereof were applied in payment of current charges for work performed during the latter period, leaving at the end practically the same deficit as existed at May 1, 1874.

Inasmuch as this deficit arose under the former County Government prior to 1874, it would seem inexpedient to attempt to secure the necessary authority to issue bonds to fund this deficiency. Moreover a careful study of reports exposing the frauds carried on so extensively during these years, of which the court house was only one of numerous "steals," would seem to support the theory that the overdraft in this account was mainly due to accident, this work having been used as a cover for one of numerous raids on the treasury. The report of the Committee on County Officers to the Board of Supervisors, in 1873, and the report of the sub-committee of the Joint Investigating Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and Associated Citizens, dated October, 1871, copies of which are appended hereto, not only show that court house funds were stolen outright, but also that similar items to those which were charged to this account were charged to other accounts, so that if more items had been charged to other accounts instead of to the Court House Fund, as might with equal impropriety have been done, the overdraft now appearing in this account would have been concealed.

When the vast extent of these frauds was thus clearly demonstrated, the newly elected city officials instituted legal proceedings to recover some of the plunder from the chief conspirators. Due to the legal quibbles raised by the counsel for the several defendants, mainly raising the questions as to who had been defrauded, whether the city or county, and whether the actions should be maintained in the name of the State or the City or County, and in part to the dilatoriness of the prosecutions, most of the "Ring" got away with their ill gotten gains. Under a special act of the legislature, Chapter 49, Laws of 1875, prosecutions by the State Attorney General resulted in the recovery of one million, one hundred and twenty-six thousand and eighty-five dollars and eighty-five cents ($1,126,085.85).

These several sums recovered in 1876, 1877 and 1878 were received as the result of settlements or compromises with individual conspirators and no specific sum included therein can be identified with any particular fraudulent transaction. Undoubtedly part of this large sum represents a percentage recovered of the stealings effected through the building of the New County Court House. As the amounts recovered were deposited with the Chamberlain, they were credited to an account entitled Public Moneys Recovered under Chapter 49, Laws of 1875, which was ultimately, after an interval of over ten years, transferred to the General Fund on December 31, 1888.

The proper use to have made of these moneys recovered would have been to apply them directly to fund book deficits, such as the New County Court House, which were the result of the same fraudulent transactions. Unquestionably, these or any otherwise unappropriated surpluses arising prior to or in the same fiscal period could have been used at that time to offset these overdrafts on the City Treasury.

I therefore think it advisable to meet this overdraft out of existing surpluses which have been found to be available for this purpose, and which were accumulated in the same period or prior. This method suggests itself as being the most equitable to the present taxpayers. Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

Excerpt from a Report of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of 1873.

The Committee on County Officers, to whom was referred the annexed communication of his Honor the Mayor, dated February 10, 1873, and also the communication of the Comptroller, charging fraud and corruption by the Commissioners of the New County Court House, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have examined the statement presented by the Comptroller and find, as it is alleged therein, evidence of great fraud in the transactions of the Commissioners of the New County Court House. On a careful perusal of the charges preferred against the Commissioners and finding the chain of evidence so complete, it is utterly impossible to doubt the correctness of the charges made, or for a moment hesitate to pronounce it a most gigantic fraud.

Four Commissioners were appointed in 1870—custodians of the amount $600,000 for the purpose of completing the New County Court House, but instead of applying the money for the use for which it was designated, appropriated (or misappropriated) it to their own use. The sum of $432,916.64 has been traced to the private deposit of one of the Commissioners, leaving the balance of the amount, besides $200,000 borrowed from the Tenth National Bank, to pay for the actual repairs of the building any the payroll of laborers, etc., and furthermore it has been ascertained that stone prepared for the building valued at $16,000, which had been paid for by the County prior to the accession to office of the said Commissioners, was taken from the premises upon their order. * * *

Report No. 7.

Report of Sub-Committee on Court House submitted to the Joint Investigating Committee of Supervisors and Associated Citizens, Oct., 1871.

The sub-committee to whom was intrusted the examination into the cost of the New County Court House, beg leave to report as follows: The charges, as they appear on the books of the Comptroller, extend from 1861 to the 7th of July of the present year and are under the following heads, viz:

New County Court House	$3,267,204 33
Court House (new), Construction of	1,652,795 95
County Liabilities	766,479 81
Adjusted Claims	47,664 33
Total charges for building	$5,734,144 42
And for furnishing and fitting up the same:	
New County Court House	$789,635 34
Court House (new), Construction of	97,204 05
County Liabilities	1,426,719 38
Refurnishing Rooms, Finance Dept	87,000 00
Total charges for Furnishing	$2,400,558 77
Making a total expenditure for the building and furnishing of	$8,134,703 19

The detailed statement of these charges under their several heads, and of the manner in which the money was raised are appended to this report, and also a classification of these charges.

Your committee would ask you to notice that the amount $8,134,703.19 which we report as the cost of the new County Court House, is composed of charges taken from the several above mentioned accounts in which the items designated the new County Court House as the object of the expenditure, but, in the opinion of your Committee, the sum by no means covers the cost of the Court House and its furnishing, for we find on the books of the Comptroller, two accounts, headed: "Adjusted Claims" and "County Liabilities" in which appear a large number of charges for work done in and furnished for County Courts and offices, amounting in the aggregate to $5,282,229.10. And after diligent inquiry we further find that many, if not most, of the County Courts and offices are in the New County Court House, so that the sum already mentioned as the cost of the Court House $8,134,703.19, we have to add a considerable portion of the expenditures charged to "Adjusted Claims" and County Liabilities say three or four millions of the $5,282,229:10 making the total cost some eleven or twelve million dollars to date.

Your committee regret that they are unable to fix more definitely the portion of this $5,282,229.10 belonging to the cost of the Court House, but owing to the loss of the vouchers on which these large sums were paid, and our inability to find the parties to whom the warrants were issued, and the refusal of one party whom we did find, Mr. Davidson, to give any information or to answer any questions, we have had to exercise our judgment in determining the division of this sum of $5,282,229.10 between the County Courts and offices in the new County Court House, and in the old Court House and City Hall.

We can obtain no information of the amounts of the unpaid or unadjusted claims now existing against the County for work done on or in the Court House.

We here note the following:

Total amount charged under the head of adjusted claims:	
County—for 1869 and 1870	$4,326,228 80
County Liabilities for 1870-1871	6,413,737 58
	$10,739,966 38

—of which, as already stated, $5,228,229.10 is for work done on or in County Courts and offices.

We also note:

Adjusted Claims, City, 1869-1870-1871	$4,823,453 50

We have examined some portions of the work and furnishing of the Court House and have, with the help of competent experts, endeavored to form some estimates of the value received by the county for the money so liberally expended and with the following results * * *.

In pursuance of their duties, your committee has examined some of the vouchers and warrants of the parties here mentioned, most of the vouchers are missing: those we have seen were of early date, but those of 1869 and 1870 covering the heaviest payments, were not to be found. The warrants were all shown us, with the exception of two or three, which are lost or mislaid.

The indorsements on the warrants or the order to which they are drawn are various and irregular, and do not appear to be written by the parties in whose favor they are made, nor do they seem to have been collected through the ordinary channel of collection,—the Clearing House,—but have apparently been paid at the counter of the Broadway Bank.

We would mention particularly the warrants drawn to the order of J. A. Smith. The indorsements on these warrants are so different, our conclusions are clear that ten different persons wrote them.

Cost on books direct		$8,134,703 19
Adjusted Claims and County Liabilities		5,282,229 10
Total cost of Court House		11,000,000 00 or 12,000,000 00
Adjusted Claims, City		4,823,453 52
Safes, J. M. & B. Davidson & Co		482,537 72
Estimates of value	$63,450 00	
Carpets, A. J. Smith	.....	641,000 49
Estimates of value	18,876 90	
Furniture, Cabinet Work and Fitting Up—		
Ingersoll & Co	1,849,436 76	
C. D. Boller & Co	727,904 75	
A. G. Miller	241,951 35	
C. S. Miller	44,474 30	
A. W. Marsh	96,419 85	2,960,187 01
Estimates of Value—		
New County Court House	$229,706 00	
Old Court House	43,293 50	
City Hall	35,552 00	
	$308,551 50	
Painting—		
A. Hall, Jr.	$209,618 26	
P. Woods & Bro.	10,715 52	
A. J. Garvey	132,631 92	
		352,965 70
Estimate of Value	$89,500 00	
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—		
Keyser & Co	.....	914,330 65
Estimate of Value	73,752 00	
Plastering—		
A. J. Garvey	.....	1,937,545 24
Estimate of Value	70,050 00	

Recapitulation.

	Estimate of Value.	Cost.
Safes	$63,450 00	$482,537 72
Carpets	18,876 90	641,900 49
Furniture, Etc.	308,551 50	2,960,187 01
Painting	89,500 00	352,965 70
Plumbing and Gas	73,752 00	914,330 65
Plastering	70,050 00	1,937,545 24
	$624,180 40	$7,289,466 81

Respectfully submitted, JOHN J. DONALDSON, Chairman.

No. 17—Tax Relief Fund.

December 29, 1913.

Hon. WM. A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—The account entitled "*Tax Relief Fund*" has been investigated for the purpose of determining how best to dispose of the deficit appearing therein. The facts and recommendation in connection therewith are as follows:

Section 2 of Chapter 876, Laws of 1869, provided that

"The sums necessary to be raised in the current year by taxation in the city and county of New York to pay the portion of the State and County debt required to be paid by said city and county, and to pay that part of the family aid bonds, the bounty debt, and other war debts of said city and county falling due in the current year, shall be raised by the issue and sale of bonds of said city, to be called 'Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New York'; and within sixty days after the passage of this act the comptroller of said city and county shall prepare and issue such bonds, signed by him and by the mayor of said city, and sealed with the seal of said city, of not less than the sum of five hundred dollars each, conditioned for the payment of such sum in ten years from the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. payable semi-annually, and shall sell the bonds immediately at not less than par, and the proceeds and premiums received on such sale shall be deposited with the chamberlain of said city, to be paid out for the redemption of the aforesaid volunteer family aid fund bonds, county and other war debts and the comptroller of the State of New York for the said proportion of the State Bounty debt due in the current year; and the sum hereinbefore authorized to be raised by taxation in said city and county shall be diminished to the amount of said bonds herein directed to be raised. In the year 1879 the supervisors of the county of New York shall raise by tax upon the estates in said county a sum sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds, and every year hereafter until said principal is paid said supervisors shall raise, in the same manner, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds."

Also Section 9 of Chapter 383, Laws of 1870, provided that

"The sums necessary to be raised in the current year by taxation in the city and county of New York, to pay that part of the family aid bonds, the county debt and other war debts of said city and county falling due in the current year, shall be raised by the issue and sale of bonds of said city, to be called 'Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New York, number two;' and the comptroller of said city and county shall prepare and issue such bonds, signed by him and by the mayor of said city, and sealed with the seal of said city, of not less than the sum of five hundred dollars each, conditioned for the payment of such sum on the 1st day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety, with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall sell the bonds immediately at not less than par, and the proceeds and premiums received on such sale shall be deposited with the chamberlain of said city, to be paid out for the redemption of the aforesaid volunteer family aid fund bonds, county and other war debts, and to the comptroller of the State of New York for the said proportion of the State Bounty and other debts, due in the current year, and the sum hereinbefore authorized to be raised by taxation in said city and county shall be diminished to the amount of said bonds herein directed by said bonds to be raised. In the year eighteen hundred and ninety the supervisors of the county of New York shall raise by tax upon the estates in said county a sum sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds, and every year hereafter until said principal be paid, said supervisors shall raise in the same manner a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds."

Pursuant to the foregoing authorizations the account entitled "Tax Relief Fund" was opened and operated. The following is a summary of the transactions recorded therein:

Receipts.

Tax Relief Bonds issued under Chapter 876, Laws of 1869	$2,767,000 00	
Premiums on above	55,340 00	
		$2,822,340 00
Tax Relief Bonds issued under Chap. 383, Laws of 1870..	$3,000,000 00	
Premiums on above	150,000 00	
		3,150,000 00
Total Receipts		$5,972,340 00

Disbursements.

State Taxes due in 1869	$1,814,100 00		
City Debt due in 1869	500,000 00		
County Debt due in 1869	452,900 00		
		$2,767,000 00	
Expenses of advertising proposals	$3,070 60		
Engraving and printing bonds	1,150 00		
		4,220 60	
			$2,771,220 60
State Taxes due in 1870	$2,070.000 00		
City Debt due in 1870	500.000 00		
County Debt due in 1870	630,000 00		
		$3,200,000 00	
Expenses of advertising proposals	$336 00		
Engraving and printing bonds	6,700 00		
Commissions on sales of bonds	37,500 00		
		44,536 00	
			3,244,536 00
Total Disbursements			$6,015,756 60
Balance, being an overdraft			$43,416 60

It was the general practice in the period when this account was active to pay the expenses incidental to the issuance of bonds out of the proceeds thereof. This practice was no doubt justifiable in those cases where the premiums received on sales were sufficient to cover such incidental expenses. In this instance, however, while the premiums were more than sufficient to cover the incidental expenses, an insufficient amount of bonds was issued in 1870 to pay the State Taxes and City and County debt due in that year. The deficiency thus caused just about equals the incidental expenses of selling the bonds of 1870.

As the laws under which these bond issues were made pledged both principal and premium to the payment of State Taxes, City and County debt the conclusion is that the incidental expenses incurred in selling the bonds of 1870 should have been paid out of appropriations.

In view of the nature of this deficit and the fact that it arose over 40 years ago, I suggest that it be funded out of surpluses accumulated during or prior to the same period, now carried on the City's books, and which have been found to be available.

Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

No. 18 and No. 19.

18. *Road or Public Drive 59th to 155th St.*
19. *Road or Public Drive North of 155th Street.*

October 28, 1913.

Hon. WM. A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—The examination of the two accounts entitled "Road or Public Drive, 59th to 155th Street" and "Road or Public Drive, North of 155th Street," both of which contain debit balances, has been completed. The purposes of this examination were to determine the reason for the overdrafts and how they could best be disposed of.

Road or Public Drive, 59th to 155th Street.

Chapter 565, Laws of 1865, Section 1, directed the Commissioners of Central Park to lay out a road or Public Drive, 59th to 155th Street, and in the general provisions of the law, Section 4, provided for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to levy an assessment for benefit, one-half of which assessment being for a road more than one mile in length should be assessed against the county and Section 7 authorized the Comptroller to create and issue a public fund or stock for the payment of the damages and expenses awarded by the Commissioners. This section further provided that the money collected upon the assessment should be applied toward the payment of said fund or stock, or to the payment of said awards and expenses, if received before the issue of such fund or stock. It also directed the Board of Supervisors to raise each year by tax an amount sufficient to meet the interest and in the year before the maturity of the stock, such amount as would be necessary, in addition to the assessment which may have been collected, to pay the principal of said fund or stock.

The following details indicate the period, class and volume of the financial transactions with the resultant deficit:

Amount of bonds issued under Chapter 565, Laws of 1865, for this improvement was	$1,719,400 00
The premium on bonds issued amounted to	24,492 75
The amount of assessments collected was	1,719,177 56
	$3,463,070 31
The amount of disbursements (including Awards for Damages, $3,490,348.20) from June 23, 1868, to September 30, 1873, was	3,713,721 25
Leaving a deficit of	$250,650 94

Road or Public Drive North of 155th Street.

Chapter 565, Laws of 1865, authorized the Commissioners of Central Park to lay out streets, roads and avenues in the district north of 155th Street. Pursuant to this authority the Commissioners laid out the extension of the Road or Public Drive from 155th Street northward to Kingsbridge Road. Under the general provisions of this act, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were appointed to levy an assessment for benefit. One-half of said assessment, being for a road more than one mile in length, was assessed against the county. The act also generally authorized the Comptroller to issue a public fund or stock to pay the awards and directed that collections of assessments should be applied to the payment of said fund or stock or to the payment of said awards and expenses and that any additional amount sufficient to redeem said bonds should be included in the tax levy the year before the bonds became due.

The following details indicate the period, class and volume of the transactions with the resultant deficit:

Amount of bonds issued under Chapter 565, Laws of 1865, for this improvement was	$493,200 00
The premium on bonds issued amounted to	13,303 90
The amount of assessments collected was	498,970 04
	$1,005,473 94
The amount of disbursements including awards for damages (land, $978,139.38; buildings, $18,150), $1,006,289.38, from August 30, 1873, to July 31, 1878, was	1,031,072 02
Leaving a deficit of	$25,598 08

The deficiencies in the above accounts arose from the neglect of the Comptroller in the latter part of this period (1868-1878), to issue additional Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New York sufficient to meet all the disbursements charged to these funds, as he was unquestionably legally authorized to do.

It is therefore suggested that these deficiencies be closed out in the same manner as it is proposed to close out other deficiencies due to official neglect and to the maladministration of the fiscal affairs of the city and county during the same period, viz.: by offsetting the deficiencies against surpluses now established as being in the City Treasury, such surpluses dating back to the same period as these deficiencies.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

20. Marine National Bank.

December 11, 1913.

Hon. WM. A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—An investigation of the account entitled "Marine National Bank—J. N. Tappan, late Chamberlain," has been made, and the facts in relation to it are as follows:

On May 5, 1884, the Marine National Bank suspended payment. There was then on deposit city funds in the sum of $1,000,000.00, of which $725,000.00 belonged to the City Treasury and $275,000.00 to the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt, No. 1."

Between July 26, 1884, and December 31, 1888, there had been recovered in dividends the sum of $600,000.00, of which $435,000.00 was apportioned to the City Treasury, and the balance, $165,000.00 to the Sinking Fund.

Up to December 31, 1888, the unrecovered balance belonging to the City Treasury was left standing to the debit of the Chamberlain as cash, and the balance belonging to the Sinking Fund was left standing to the debit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. On the aforesaid date, by journal entry, the account "Marine National Bank—J. N. Tappan, Late Chamberlain," was debited with the entire unrecovered balance, the account "William M. Ivins, Chamberlain," was credited with the amount belonging to the City Treasury, and the account "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," was credited with the amount belonging to the Sinking Fund. A collateral journal entry covering the latter was made, debiting the account "Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt, No. 1," and crediting an account entitled "Suspense Account—Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt, No. 1, loss from Marine National Bank Failure."

Between December 31, 1888, and December 31, 1898, when the final dividend was paid, there were recovered further sums aggregating $234,650.00, of which $54,528.75 was paid into the Sinking Fund and $170.121.25 was paid into the City Treasury. This left a final unrecovered balance of $165.350 standing to the debit of the account "Marine National Bank—J. N. Tappan, late Chamberlain," of which $45.471.25 is due to the Sinking Fund. as represented by the credit balance in the account entitled "Suspense Account—Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt No. 1, loss from Marine National Bank Failure."

The net loss of $165,350.00 must be disposed of, and it is suggested that, inasmuch as it arose 30 years ago, it be included in the clean-up of the other old deficits and surpluses still existing on the City's books and which date back to the same or a prior period.

Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

No. 21—North River Bank.

December 10, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—An investigation of the account entitled "North River Bank" has been made, and the facts in relation to it are as follows:

When the North River Bank failed, Nov. 12, 1890, it had city treasury funds on deposit in the sum of $25,000. Between that date and July 31, 1900, when the final dividend was paid, there was recovered $17,501.39, leaving a net loss of $7,498.61.

To close out this very old account I would suggest that it be transferred to an appropriate suspense account together with the other old deficits and surpluses still standing on the books, and that the net balance thereof be held subject to disposal by action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Respectfully,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

No. 22—Interest on Lands Purchased.

November 11, 1913.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, *Comptroller, City of New York:*

Dear Sir—Continuing the examination of the old inactive Special and Trust Accounts, I respectfully report upon the account entitled "Interest on Lands Purchased," coded as Q-34, as follows:

It appears that this account when first opened in 1843, was merely intended to record the receipts from interest on tax sale certificates. Whenever these certificates were redeemed by the owners of the property upon which they constituted a lien, the city collected interest computed from the date of the sale to the date of the redemption. Also, whenever certificates which had been bought in by the city at tax sales were subsequently assigned by the city to other parties, the city collected interest from the assignees, computed from the date of sale to the date of assignment.

The interest thus collected during the period from 1843 to 1850, was credited to this account and at the end of each year the total annual receipts from this source were transferred out of this account to "Profit and Loss" account. The latter account was dropped in 1859 when the system of bookkeeping was changed, and consequently the receipts which had been transferred to it are now included in the balance to the credit of "Old Books" account. (See report on "Old Books" account).

There were no receipts from this source from 1851 to 1858. In 1859 the general

fund account was started and from that date to 1870, receipts from interest on tax sale certificates were first credited to "Interest on Lands Purchased" account, and at the end of each year the total credits thereto were transferred to the "general fund."

About 1870 the validity of a number of assessments was attacked in the courts. Several assessments were thus vacated, and consequently the city was compelled to refund amounts paid either at tax sales or upon assignments of tax sale certificates, together with interest computed from the date of sale or assignment to the date of refund. Interest thus paid by the city to outside parties was charged to this account.

The excess of interest received in 1871 by the city from redemption or assignment of tax sale certificates over the interest paid by it in that year, pursuant to court orders, was transferred to "general fund." Each year thereafter and until 1880 the payments exceeded the receipts, the total excess amounting to about $87,000.00.

The revenues credited to this account were never legally appropriated for purposes of expenditure, and the disbursements charged against it were not refunds of items then standing to its credit. That part of the interest disbursed which was additional to the amount orginally received on any one transaction should have been charged against a regular appropriation account for interest, and that part of the interest disbursed, which was a refund of specific amounts previously received and transferred to either "Old Books" account or "general fund," should have been charged against either of these latter accounts when so refunded. Failure to do this, resulted in the overdraft of about $87,000.00 previously mentioned, and although the receipts from interest on tax sale certificates since 1880 have been credited to this account, they have been insufficient to fund the whole of said overdraft, the balance remaining at December 31, 1912, being $28,317.38.

A summary of the transactions in this account follows:

Disbursements:		
From 1871 to 1880	$97,511 09	
In 1886	34 45	
		$97,545 54
Receipts, 1843-1912	$141,824 58	
Less:		
Transferred to "Profit and Loss"	$15,476 80	
Transferred to "General Fund"	57,119 62	
	72,596 42	
Balance applied to disbursements		69,228 16
Leaving an overdraft at December 31, 1912, of		$28,317 38

In view of the fact that this deficit is due to payments of interest charged to this account instead of to either an appropriation account for interest or the general fund, and that it arose from 33 to 42 years ago, I recommend that it be transferred to an appropriate suspense account, together with the deficits and surpluses in the other old accounts which arose about the same period and that the net balance thereof be held subject to disposal by action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. B. McINTYRE, Examiner in Charge, Division of Expert Accounting.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 34).

The Secretary presented the following:

The City of New York, Department of Finance, February 13, 1914.

The Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—For the purpose of paying the wages of the force working under the direction of the Committee on Standardization of Salaries and Grades for the month of February, 1914, payable from Account No. 45TC, 1914, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Contingencies, it is necessary that the Budget schedule lines be revised in order to permit of such payment amounting in total to $3,072, and it is accordingly requested that the accompanying resolution be adopted. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, and Chairman of the Committee on Standardization of Salaries and Grades of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1914, as follows:

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

45TC Contingencies—		
General		$94,415 61
Wages, Temporary Employees.		
Assistant Salary Standardization Expert at $10 per day (199 days)	$1,990 00	
Assistant Salary Standardization Expert at $8 per day (397 days)	3,176 00	
Assistant Salary Standardization Expert at $6 per day (138 days)	828 00	
Assistant Salary Standardization Expert at $5 per day (38 days)	190 00	
Assistant Salary Standardization Expert at $4 per day (162 days)	648 00	
Clerk at $300 per annum (1 month)	25 00	
Mechanical Draftsman (2 months)	200 00	
Architectural Draftsman (4 months and 15 days)	448 39	
Schedule Total		$7,505 39
Total Contingencies		$101,921 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

New York Catholic Protectory—Additional Allowance for Inmates at Lincolndale Branch, New York (Cal. No. 35).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Comptroller, suggesting that an additional cottage allowance of 50 cents per week be allowed to the New York Catholic Protectory for such inmates as are cared for by this institution at the Lincolndale Branch, N. Y., where the farming department is located.

Which was laid over one week (February 27, 1914).

Conference of Mayors and Other City Officials of the State of New York—Contribution Toward Expenses Thereof (Cal. No. 36).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Comptroller, submitting a communication, addressed to his Honor the Mayor by Hon. John J. Irving, of Binghamton, N. Y., President of the Conference of Mayors and Other State Officials of the State of New York, requesting an appropriation toward the expense of said conference.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and he is hereby authorized to draw a voucher in favor of Frank J. Baker, Treasurer of the Conference of Mayors and other City officials of the State of New York, for the sum of fifty dollars ($50), for the share of The City of New York toward defraying the expenses of this body during the year 1914, the amount to be charged to and paid out of the 1914 budget appropriation made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment entitled "Contingencies" (Code No. 45TC).

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Proposed Contract with the Woodhaven Water Supply Company for the Rental of Fire Hydrants, Borough of Queens (Cal. No. 37).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Assistant Corporation Counsel, office of the Mayor, transmitting for the approval of the Board proposed form of contract between The City of New York and the Woodhaven Water Supply Company for the rental of fire hydrants in the Borough of Queens.

(On December 18, 1913, the Board approved of the above contract, but since said date changes have been made in the paragraphs pertaining to the City buying the plant of this company, and the exclusion from the value of the plant of all business between this company and the City, which new set of agreements makes clearer.)

Which was referred to the Mayor and the Comptroller.

Department of Docks and Ferries—Acquisition of Property Between Jefferson and Montgomery Streets, Borough of Manhattan, Including Pier (Old) No. 49, East River (Cal. No. 38).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, transmitting certified copy of a resolution adopted by said Commission at a meeting held February 11, 1914, consenting to the institution of condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of water-front property between Jefferson and Montgomery streets, Borough of Manhattan, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending that the Board set a date for a public hearing on this subject:

(On December 18, 1913, a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund (adopted December 17, 1913), approving of and consenting to the institution of condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of water-front property, as above described, was presented to the Board, and after a public hearing on the application of the Commissioner of Docks, held at said meeting, the Board adopted a resolution authorizing the institution of condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of said property.)

(On January 30, 1914, a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund rescinding its resolution of December 17, 1913, as above, was presented to the Board, and a resolution was adopted rescinding the action of December 18, 1913, as above.)

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 4, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 18, 1913, at a public hearing, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution authorizing the institution of condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of water front property lying about 48 feet westerly of Clinton street, and wharf property lying about 88 feet easterly of Clinton street, including Pier (old) No. 49, as requested by the Commissioner of Docks.

My attention has been called by Mr. Olendorf, Assistant Corporation Counsel, to an error in the technical description as approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and while the technical description as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on December 18, 1913, is correct, as it was authorized upon a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on December 17, 1913, which was in error, Mr. Olendorf verbally advises that in order to avoid any legal objection to the form of resolution that the latter be readvertised, a public hearing held and a corrected resolution adopted.

Upon my recommendation, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on January 21, 1914, rescinded its resolution of December 17, 1913, and fixed February 11, 1914, as the date for hearing. On January 30, 1914, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment rescinded its action of December 18, 1913.

I now therefore recommend that a date be set for a hearing, and if the Board authorizes the proceedings at the public hearing, that the attached resolution be adopted.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby fixes Friday, March 20, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, as the time, and room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the place, for a public hearing relative to the recommendation of the Commissioner of Docks of The City of New York, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorize the institution of condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of property located between Jefferson and Montgomery streets, East River, Borough of Manhattan, being more particularly noted as the wharf properties lying about 48 feet westerly of Clinton street and the wharf properties lying about 88 feet east of Clinton street, and including Pier (old) number 49, which property is bounded and described as follows:

Technical Description of Wharf Properties to be Acquired by The City of New York Between Jefferson and Montgomery Streets, East River, Borough of Manhattan, Being More Particularly Noted as the Wharf Properties Lying About Forty-eight Feet Westerly of Clinton Street and the Wharf Properties Lying About Eighty-eight Feet East of Clinton Street, and Including Pier (Old) Number Forty-nine.

All the wharfage right, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges not now owned by The City of New York, and appurtenant to the following described piers and bulkheads, situated on the East River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, viz.:

Parcel "A."

The bulkhead, dock or wharf property situated westerly of Clinton street, and lying between the easterly line of wharf property acquired by The City of New York from Mary Bell and the westerly line of wharf property acquired by The City of New York from James Keese, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the present bulkhead in the vicinity of the southerly line of South street at its intersection with the easterly line of the wharf property acquired by The City of New York from Mary Bell by deed dated September 15, 1900, said point being where a line drawn in a southerly direction and parallel with the westerly line of Clinton street and distant westerly therefrom along the southerly line of South street about one hundred and twenty feet (120 feet) would intersect said bulkhead and running thence easterly and along said bulkhead a distance of about seventy-two and eighteen one-hundredths feet (72.18 feet) to a point where said bulkhead would be intersected by the westerly line of the wharf property acquired by The City of New York from James Keese by deed dated March 27, 1901, said point being where a line drawn in a southerly direction and parallel with the westerly line of Clinton street and distant westerly therefrom along the southerly line of South street forty-eight feet (48 feet) would intersect said bulkhead.

Parcel "B."

The bulkhead, dock or wharf property situated easterly of Clinton street, and lying between the easterly line of wharf property acquired by The City of New York under condemnation proceedings confirmed May 6, 1901, and the westerly side of Pier (old) No. 49, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the present bulkhead in the vicinity of the southerly line of South street at its intersection with the easterly line of the wharf property acquired by The City of New York under condemnation proceedings confirmed May 6, 1901, said point being at the intersection of the said bulkhead with a line drawn in a southerly direction and parallel with the westerly line of Montgomery street at a point in the southerly line of South street distant about eighty-eight feet (88 feet) easterly along said southerly line of South street from its intersection with the southerly prolongation of the easterly line of Clinton street, and running thence easterly and along said bulkhead a distance of about twenty-nine and three-tenths feet (29.3 feet) to its intersection with the westerly side of Pier (old) No. 49, as said pier existed before widening.

Parcel "C."

The bulkhead, dock or wharf property situated easterly of Clinton street and lying between the easterly side of Pier (old) No. 49, and the westerly line of wharf property acquired by The City of New York from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, by deed dated August 8, 1903, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the present bulkhead in the vicinity of the southerly line of South street at its intersection with the easterly side of Pier (old) No. 49, as said pier existed before widening, and running thence easterly and along said bulkhead a distance of about thirty-one and forty-eight one-hundredths feet (31.48 feet) to its intersection with the westerly line of the wharf property acquired by The City of New York from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company by deed dated August 8, 1903, said last mentioned point being where a line drawn in a southerly direction and parallel with the westerly line of Montgomery street and distant westerly therefrom along the southerly line of South street about two hundred and seventy-six and five-tenths feet (276.5 feet) would intersect said bulkhead.

Parcel "D."

Pier (old) No. 49, East River, as it existed before widening, situated between Clinton and Montgomery streets, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the present bulkhead in the vicinity of the southerly line of South street at its intersection with the westerly side of Pier (old) No. 49, East River, as said pier existed before widening, said point being distant about twenty-nine and three-tenths feet (29.3 feet) easterly along said bulkhead from its intersection with the easterly line of the wharf property acquired by The City of New York under condemnation proceedings confirmed May 6, 1901, and running thence easterly and along the northerly or inner end of said pier and along said bulkhead in the rear of same a distance of thirty-five and one-tenth feet (35.1 feet) to a point in said bulkhead where the easterly side of said pier as it existed before widening would intersect the same; thence southerly, outshore and along the easterly side of said pier as it existed before widening, a distance of three hundred and twenty-six and

thirty-four one-hundredths feet (326.34 feet) to its intersection with the southerly or outer end of said pier as it existed before extension; thence westerly and along the southerly or outer end of said pier as it existed before extension, a distance of thirty-five and two-tenths feet (35.2) to its intersection with the westerly side of said pier as it existed before widening, and thence northerly, inshore and along the westerly side of said pier as it existed before widening, a distance of three hundred and twenty-three and ninety-seven one-hundredths feet (323.97 feet) to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all right, title and interest in and to said pier or any portion thereof not now owned by The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Docks and Ferries—Discontinuance of Proceedings for the Acquisition of Property Between 57th and 61st Streets, Brooklyn (Cal. No. 39).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Comptroller, recommending that the *request* of the Commisioner of Docks for the discontinuance of the condemnation proceedings authorized February 8, 1907, for the acquisition of property known as Parcels Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, between 57th and 61st streets, Brooklyn, until such time as the marginal railway is in operation and the water-front conditions in that vicinity have been readjusted, *be granted.*

(On November 20, 1913, a communication from the Commissioner of Docks on this subject was referred to the Comptroller for a report, and at various meetings since said date consideration of this matter was deferred, and on January 30, 1914, the report of the Comptroller, as above, was laid over to February 6, 1914.)

(On February 6, 1914, the Board was served with a summons, complaint, and order to show cause in the action of Clarence Kenyon vs. The Mayor et al., constituting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, why said Board should not be restrained and enjoined from discontinuing the above condemnation proceedings, and the matter was laid over for two weeks.)

Mr. R. A. T. Riggs and Mr. Frank Moss appeared and requested that the matter be laid over one week.

The matter was laid over one week (February 27, 1914).

President, Borough of Manhattan—Amendment of Resolution Authorizing Issue of Special Revenue Bonds (Cal. No. 40).

The Secretary presented a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted January 20, 1914, amending the resolution adopted by said Board on May 6, 1913, and approved and concurred in by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 3, 1913, by striking therefrom the words and figures "December 31, 1913," and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "June 1, 1914."

(On July 3, 1913, the Board adopted a resolution concurring in the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, to the extent of $50,834.90 (see pages 5397-5398 of the minutes of 1913).

(On February 6, 1914, this matter was laid over for two weeks.)

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 3, 1913, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on May 6, 1913, requesting an issue of special revenue bonds in the sum of sixty thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents ($60,759.50), the proceeds whereof to be used by the President of the Borough of Manhattan for the purpose of providing funds to operate the new Municipal Building, as follows:

Labor	$44,359 50
Supplies	16,400 00
	$60,759 50

"All obligations contracted for thereunder to be incurred on or before December 31, 1913, be and the same is hereby approved of and concurred in by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the extent of fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety cents ($50,834.90), as follows:

Salaries, Temporary Employees	$13,600 00
Wages, Temporary Employees	20,834 90
Fuel Supplies	4,650 00
Laundry, Cleaning and Disinfecting Supplies	2,000 00
General Plant Supplies	6,500 00
Equipment, Wearing Apparel	1,000 00
General Plant Service	1,500 00
Contingencies	750 00
	$50,834 90

"—and for the purpose of providing means therefor, the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, to issue special revenue bonds of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety cents ($50,834.90), redeemable from the tax levy of the year succeeding the year of their issue."

—be and the same is hereby *amended* by striking therefrom the date *"December* 31, 1913," and inserting in place thereof the date *"June* 1, 1914."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies—Specifications for Dry Goods, Notions, etc., Including All Kinds of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets and All Kinds of Horse Coverings (Cal. No. 41-A).

(These specifications are submitted in substitution of specifications covering these articles presented to the Board on July 10, 1913, and laid over at said meeting and at subsequent meetings, and have been revised by representatives of departments interested, in accordance with resolution adopted by the Board October 9, 1913.)

(On February 6, 1914, the above matter was laid over two weeks.)

The Secretary presented the following resolution and communication from the Select Committee on Supplies, submitting specifications as above:

Whereas, A select committee of three, composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the promulgation of specifications and for the purpose of standardizing supplies; and

Whereas, Said committee has prepared specifications for the purchase of dry goods, notions, et cetera, including all kinds of cotton and woolen fabrics, bed blankets, horse blankets and all kinds of horse coverings; be it

Resolved, That the specifications for the purchase of dry goods, notions, et cetera, including all kinds of cotton and woolen fabrics, bed blankets, horse blankets and all kinds of horse coverings, hereto attached, be approved by this Board and adopted by the various departments, bureaus and offices under the City government authorized to purchase the said supplies.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies, January 24, 1914.

Committee on Standardization of Supplies, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Sirs—Your sub-committee on the determination of standards and the preparation of specifications for supplies consumed by The City of New York begs herewith to submit specifications for dry goods, notions, et cetera, including all kinds of cotton and woolen fabrics, bed blankets, horse blankets, and all kinds of horse coverings.

In the past the City has purchased all kinds of cotton and woolen fabrics upon sample. Determination of equality or inequality of two samples taxes the ability of trained experts in a single line, and the City purchases practically every staple line in the market. The specifications herewith submitted eliminate the use of samples, except for style and patterns, and substitute therefor exact tests by means of which the quality of fabrics may be determined.

Respectfully, EDMUND D. FISHER, Deputy Comptroller.

Attached specifications approved for adoption: JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor; WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; MARCUS M. MARKS, President, Borough of Manhattan; Select Committee on Standardization of Supplies.

SPECIFICATION FOR BED BLANKETS (Special Uses).

Quality.

Bed blankets (special uses) shall have cotton warp. Filling shall be at least forty (40) per cent wool, and shall be well napped.

Size.

Size shall be sixty by eighty (60 x 80) inches, or seventy by eighty (70 x 80) inches, as called for in the schedules, but a variation of an inch in either dimension shall not be cause for rejection.

Weight.

Sixty by eighty (60 x 80) inch blanket shall weigh not less than four (4) pounds; seventy by eighty (70 x 80) inch blanket shall weigh not less than five (5) pounds.

Construction.

There shall be not less than thirty-eight (38) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-four (34) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than twelve (12) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color.

The color shall be white. Each blanket shall have colored heading or border at both ends.

Delivery.

Blankets shall be delivered separately wrapped in strong paper and tied.

Identification.

Each blanket shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of pairs accepted, at the price bid per pair, for each size.

SPECIFICATION FOR BED BLANKETS (FIRE DEPARTMENT ONLY).

Quality.

Bed blankets (Fire Department only) shall be strictly all wool and well napped.

Size.

Size shall be sixty by eighty (60 x 80) inches, but a variation of an inch in either dimension shall not be cause for rejection.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than four (4) pounds.

Construction.

There shall be not less than twenty-six (26) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than twenty-two (22) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than sixteen (16) pounds in the warp, and not less than ten (10) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color.

The color shall be red, fast to light.

Delivery.

Blankets shall be delivered separately wrapped in strong paper and tied.

Identification.

Each blanket shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of pairs accepted, at the price bid per pair.

SPECIFICATION FOR POLICE BLUE DRESS BLANKETS.

Material.

Police blue dress blankets shall be of strictly all wool blue sheeting, properly shrunk or felted.

Construction. There shall be not less than twenty (20) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixteen (16) threads to the inch in the filling, but not more than fifty (50) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength. The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color. The color shall be the standard shade of royal blue, and shall match sample exhibited by the contracting department. It shall be fast to all tests to which a blanket would naturally be subjected in ordinary usage.

Size.

Finished size shall be seventy (70) inches long; thirty-eight (38) inches deep; fifty-four (54) inches along back seam.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than six (6) pounds to the completed blanket.

Trimming and Makeup.

The blanket shall be made with square corners at front and round corners at rear. It shall have extra facing inside breast. The flap shall buckle across the front. The blanket shall be bound all around and down back with yellow boot web binding, having three rows of yellow stitching. It shall have two breast straps with rubber covered buckles. The letters P. D. in yellow felt four and one-half (4½) inches high shall be placed diagonally across the flank end of the off and nigh sides. Leather reinforcements shall be placed at slit and withers.

Leathers.

All leathers shall be Oak or Union tanned, eight-ounce substance, cut from prime part of hide, and shall have greased bridle finish.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of blankets accepted, at the price bid per blanket.

SPECIFICATION FOR RUBBER BLANKETS.

Material.

Rubber blankets shall be of black rubber drill, having what is known to the trade as "washed finish."

Size.

Finished size shall be seventy-two (72) inches long; thirty-three (33) inches deep. The length of back shall be fifty-four (54) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than six (6) pounds.

Lining.

The lining shall be a twill wool sheeting either fawn in color or woven checks.

Trimming and Makeup.

The blankets shall have square corners at front; round corners at rear; one and one-half inch strap of rubber down back; white duck facing in breast; two breast straps with japanned buckles and round under-leathers. Slit in sides for saddle girth shall be reinforced with leather.

Leathers.

All leathers shall be eight-ounce substance cut from prime part of hide, and shall have greased bridle finish.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of blankets accepted, at the price bid per blanket.

SPECIFICATION FOR TARPAULIN STABLE BLANKETS (SMALL).

Material.

Tarpaulin stable blankets (small) shall be made of canvas weave, hard finish cloth known to the trade as thirty-six inch, fourteen-ounce tarpaulin. The body of the material shall be natural jute color.

Size.

Finished size shall be not less than seventy-two (72) inches long and not less than thirty-three (33) inches deep.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than seven (7) pounds.

Trimming and Makeup.

The blanket shall be hemmed on the bottom and rear end. It shall have reinforced neck and facing on breast. A trimming of plain blue duck two inches wide

shall be around the neck and front. It shall have one leather strap and two surcingles. The surcingles shall be made of three and one-half inch heavy striped jute.

Lining.

The lining shall be what is known to the trade as imitation Kersey.

Leathers.

All leathers shall be Oak or Union tanned eight-ounce substance.

Identification.

Each blanket shall have manufacturer's name or trade market affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of blankets accepted, at the price bid per blanket.

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SPECIFICATION FOR SHAPED WOOL STABLE BLANKETS.

Material.

Shaped wood stable blankets shall be of strictly all wool fawn sheeting, properly shrunk or felted.

Construction. There shall be not less than twenty (20) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixteen (16) threads to the inch in the filling, but not more than fifty (50) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength. The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color. The color shall be the standard shade of fawn, fast to all tests to which a blanket would naturally be subjected in ordinary usage.

Size.

Finished size shall be seventy (70) inches long by thirty-eight (38) inches deep.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than six (6) pounds to the completed blanket.

Trimming and Makeup.

The blanket shall be made with round corners front and rear, with extra facings of the same material inside of breast; bound all around and down back with scarlet boot web braid, having two rows of stitching. It shall have three fillet loops, one breast strap with leather loop and nickel plated buckle.

Leathers.

All leathers shall be Oak or Union tanned, eight-ounce substance cut from prime part of hide, and shall have greased bridle finish.

Lettering.

Lettering as ordered shall be printed or woven diagonally across the lower rear end of both nigh and off sides. The lettering, if printed, shall be steamed in and shall be as fast as the body of the blanket.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of blankets accepted, at the price bid per blanket.

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SPECIFICATION FOR COTTON OR LINEN WARP STREET BLANKETS.

Material.

Cotton or linen warp street blankets shall have cotton or linen warp; the filling shall be not less than eighty (80) per cent. wool.

Construction. There shall be not less than twenty-six (26) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength. The tensile strength shall be not less than fifty (50) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color. The color shall be the standard fast color fawn shade with red stripe headings.

Size.

Finished size shall be ninety by ninety-six (90 x 96) inches, but a variation of two inches more or less in either dimension shall not be cause for rejection.

Weight.

The weight shall average not less than nine (9) pounds to the completed blanket.

Trimming and Makeup.

The blanket shall be napped so as to present a smooth, well covered appearance. The ends of the blanket shall be strongly whipped, and there shall be sewed on the front a leather strap with nickel hardware.

Leathers.

All leathers shall be Oak or Union tanned, eight-ounce substance cut from prime part of hide, and shall have greased bridle finish.

Identification.

Each blanket shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of blankets accepted, at the price bid per blanket.

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SPECIFICATION FOR ALL WOOL STREET BLANKETS.

Material.

All wool street blankets shall be strictly all wool. It shall be properly felted or shrunk.

Construction. There shall be not less than twenty (20) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixteen (16) threads to the inch in the filling, but not more than fifty (50) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength. The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color. The color shall be the standard shade of fawn with red striped heading, fast to all tests to which a blanket would naturally be subjected in ordinary usage.

Size.

Finished size shall be ninety by ninety-six (90 x 96) inches, but a variation of two inches more or less in either dimension shall not be cause for rejection.

Weight.

The weight shall average not less than nine (9) pounds to the completed blanket.

Trimming and Makeup.

The blanket shall be provided with one breast strap which shall be weighed in with the blanket and reckoned as part of the specified weight. Raw edges shall be whip-stitched.

Leathers.

All leathers shall be Oak or Union tanned, eight-ounce substance out from prime part of hide, and shall have greased bridle finish.

Lettering.

Lettering as ordered shall be printed or woven in red block letters in the middle of the off and nigh sides of each blanket. The lettering, if printed, shall be steamed in and shall be as fast as the body of the blanket.

Identification.

Each blanket shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of blankets accepted, at the price bid per blanket.

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SPECIFICATION FOR BUNTING.

Quality.

Bunting shall be all-wool of fast color.

Weave.

There shall be two warps and one filling.

Width.

The width shall be full eighteen (18) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than two (2) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than thirty-three (33) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-two (32) threads to the inch in the filling; the warp threads shall be two-ply and the filling threads one-ply.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) pounds in the warp, and not less than twenty-five (25) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in rolls of forty continuous yards, rolled on paper covered sticks, each roll wrapped in paper and tied.

Identification.

Each roll shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

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SPECIFICATION FOR TARPAULIN STABLE BLANKETS (LARGE).

Material.

Tarpaulin stable blankets (large) shall be made of canvas weave, hard finish cloth known to the trade as forty-inch tarpaulin, weighing not less than fifteen and one-half (15½) ounces to the linear yard. The body of the material shall be natural jute color.

Size.

Finished size shall be not less than thirty-seven (37) inches deep, and not less than eighty (80) inches long.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than eight (8) pounds.

Trimming and Makeup.

They shall be hemmed on the bottom and rear end, and trimmed with plain red duck one inch wide around the neck and front. Neck and facing on breast shall be reinforced. Each blanket shall have one leather strap and two surcingles made of three and one-half inch heavy striped jute.

Lining.

The lining shall be what is known to the trade as imitation Kersey.

Leathers.

All leathers shall be Oak or Union tanned eight-ounce substance.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of blankets accepted, at the price bid per blanket.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CALICO.

Quality.

Calico shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-three and one-half (23½) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than eight (8) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-six (66) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than fifty-two (52) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than twenty (20) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be small figures printed on white ground, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder. The color shall be commercially fast.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CANTON FLANNEL.

Quality.

Canton flannel shall be an unbleached cotton fabric with a well covering nap on one side and of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of Crow twill weave or one down and three up.

Width.

The width shall be not less than thirty-one (31) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than seven and one-tenth (7.1) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy (70) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-six (46) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than twenty (20) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR COTTON JEAN.

Quality.

Cotton jean shall be a commercially fast black cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

The weave shall be a forty-five degree twill.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-eight and one-half (28½) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than two and two-tenths (2.2) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than thirty-eight (38) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-eight (38) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty-two (42) pounds in the warp, and not less than forty-five (45) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts or rolls of forty-five to fifty-five continuous yards.

Identification.

Each roll or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR CHEESE-CLOTH.

Quality.

Cheese-cloth shall be an unbleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than ten (10) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than thirty-five (35) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than twenty-eight (28) threads to the inch in the filling, but not less than sixty-five (65) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than eighteen (18) pounds in the warp, and not less than eight (8) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of sixty-five to seventy-five continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR CHAMBRAY (GRADE A).

Quality.

Chambray (Grade A) shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than thirty-two (32) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than five (5) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy (70) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-two (62) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty-five (45) pounds in the warp and not less than thirty (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern

The pattern shall be a fast color blue composed of white warp yarns and colored filling yarns.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR CHAMBRAY (GRADE B).

Quality.

Chambray (Grade B) shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than thirty-two (32) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than five and seven-tenths (5.7) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-four (64) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than fifty-two (52) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty-five (45) pounds in the warp, and not less than twenty (20) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be a commercially fast color blue composed of white warp yarns and colored filling yarns.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR COTTONADE.

Quality.

Cottonade shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts"

Weave.

It shall be of three-harness twill weave one up and two down.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than eight and one-tenth (8.1) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-two (62) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than seventy-five (75) pounds in the warp, and not less than forty (40) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The warp yarns shall be composed of black and white mock twist; the filling yarns shall be black; the finished appearance shall be what is known as pepper and salt.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty-five to fifty-five continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR DENIM (GRADE A).

Quality.

Denim (Grade A) shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of twill weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than seven and twenty-five hundredths (7.25) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-six (66) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-five (45) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than one hundred fifteen (115) pounds in the warp, and not less than forty-five (45) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be a fast color blue or brown composed of colored warp yarns and white filling yarns, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty-five to fifty-five continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR DENIM (GRADE B).

Quality.

Denim (Grade B) shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of twill weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than five and eight-tenths (5.8) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty (60) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-three (43) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than seventy-eight (78) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be a fast color blue or brown composed of colored warp yarns and white filling yarns, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty-five to fifty-five continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR DOMET OR OUTING CLOTH (UNBLEACHED).

Quality.

Domet or outing cloth shall be an unbleached cotton fabric with a slight nap, both sides, and of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full twenty-seven (27) inches

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than four and three-tenths (4.3) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty-seven (47) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-two (42) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than thirty (30) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR DRESS TWILL (BLUE).

Quality.

Blue dress twill shall be commercially fast blue cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

The weave shall be five-harness warp satin.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than four and seven-tenths (4.7) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than one hundred ten (110) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than fifty-five (55) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than seventy (70) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the bid price per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR DRESS TWILL (RED).

Quality.

Red dress twill shall be a commercially fast color red cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

The weave shall be five-harness warp satin.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and six-tenths (3.6) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than one hundred ten (110) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than fifty-five (55) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than seventy-five (75) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK.

Quality.

Bleached table damask shall be a pure linen, jacquard fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Width.

The width shall be not less than sixty-nine (69) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than ten (10) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy-five (75) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-three (63) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than one hundred twenty (120) pounds in the warp, and not less than seventy-six (76) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in pieces of thirty-five to forty continuous yards. Each piece shall be wrapped in paper and tied.

Identification.

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

SPECIFICATION FOR UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK.

Quality.

Unbleached table damask shall be a pure linen, jacquard fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Width.

The width shall be not less than sixty-nine (69) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than ten (10) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than fifty-two (52) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than fifty-two (52) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty (50) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in pieces of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

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SPECIFICATION FOR RED TABLE DAMASK.

Quality.

Red table damask shall be a cotton jacquard fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than seven and three-tenths (7.3) ounces to the linear yard, after finishing materials have been washed out.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty-eight (48) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-four (64) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be produced by the use of red and white yarns, and shall be as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR DIAPER CLOTH.

Quality.

Diaper cloth shall be a bleached cotton fabric, free from cotton wax and foreign matter, absorbent, and of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of bird's-eye weave.

Width.

The width shall be full twenty-four (24) inches or full twenty-seven (27) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Weight.

The weight of twenty-four inch shall be not less than five and four-tenths (5.4) linear yards to the pound. Weight of twenty-seven inch shall be not less than four and nine-tenths (4.9) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-three (63) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-eight (48) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than forty (40) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in pieces of about ten continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard, for each width.

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SPECIFICATION FOR EIDERDOWN.

Quality.

Eiderdown shall be a knitted cotton and wool fabric, with heavy wool nap on one side. The nap shall be even, and long and full, so that the back cannot be seen through it. There shall be at least twenty (20) per cent wool.

Width.

The width shall be full twenty-four (24) inches, thirty-six (36) inches or fifty (50) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Weight.

Twenty-four inch eiderdown shall weigh not less than five (5) ounces to the linear yard; thirty-six inch eiderdown shall weigh not less than seven and one-half (7½) ounces to the linear yard; fifty inch eiderdown shall weigh not less than ten (10) ounces to the linear yard.

Color.

The fabric shall be evenly dyed. Color shall be as selected by the contracting department, from the stock of the successful bidder. The back shall be white and not dyed.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in pieces containing from twenty-two to twenty-six continuous yards. Each piece shall be wrapped in paper.

Identification.

Each piece shall be stamped on the back at intervals of every two or three yards with the mill's brand.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard, for each width.

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SPECIFICATION FOR FLAGS.

Material.

Flags shall be made of double warp, all wool bunting of fast color, of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weight. Flag bunting shall weigh not less than five (5) pounds to the forty-yard piece eighteen (18) inches wide.

Construction. There shall be not less than thirty-three (33) threads to the inch in the warp and not less than thirty-two (32) threads to the inch in the filling; the warp threads shall be two-ply and the filling threads one-ply.

Tensile Strength. The tensile strength shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) pounds in the warp, and not less than twenty-five (25) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Size.

The size shall be as called for in the schedules in accordance with the following table:

United States Ensign—4 feet by 6 feet, 5 feet by 8 feet, 6 feet by 9 feet, 6 feet by 10 feet, 8 feet by 12 feet, 8 feet by 15 feet, 9 feet by 15 feet, 10 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet by 20 feet, 12 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet by 20 feet.

Burgees—4 feet long, 2 feet at head, 1 foot at swallow-tail.

City Flags—3 feet by 5 feet, 4 feet by 6 feet, 5 feet by 8 feet, 6 feet by 10 feet, 8 feet by 12 feet.

United States Jacks—2 feet by 3 feet, 3 feet by 4 feet, 4 feet by 5 feet, 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, 5 feet by 7 feet, 6 feet by 8 feet.

Specials—Board of Education, 4 feet 2 inches by 8 feet; storm, 7 feet by 14 feet; intermediate, 7 feet 6 inches by 14 feet.

Design.

The design shall be as called for in the schedules.

Makeup.

Seams shall be sewed with a double lock stitch, three rows of stitching across the hem, which shall be folded twice and shall be one-half (½) inch wide; heading shall be of seven-ounce canvas, sizes below ten by fifteen (10 x 15) feet shall have brass teeth grommets; flags ten by fifteen (10 x 15) feet and larger shall be roped. The flag shall be turned under, forming a hem, before the heading is attached. All stars and devices shall be sewed on the flag by a zigzag stitch, and shall appear alike on both sides.

Delivery.

Flags shall be delivered separately, wrapped in strong paper and secured with twine.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of flags aecepted, at the price bid per flag for each size and design.

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SPECIFICATION FOR BLUE AND RED TWILLED FLANNEL.

Quality.

Twilled flannel shall be all wool. It shall be free from stains.

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-six and one-half (26½) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than four and fifteen hundredths (4.15) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty-five (45) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than twenty-eight (28) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than twenty-six (26) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifteen (15) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color.

The color shall be fast, blue or red, as called for in the schedules. Each piece shall have heading or border at both ends.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of not less than fifty continuous yards, wound on paper covered boards. Each bolt shall be wrapped in paper and tied.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BABY FLANNEL (GRADE A).

Quality.

Baby flannel (Grade A) shall have not less than forty-five (45) per cent of wool. It shall be free from stains.

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-five (25) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than two and eight-tenths (2.8) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty-two (42) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-eight (38) threads to the inch in the filling, but not less than eighty-two (82) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than nineteen (19) pounds in the warp, and not less than fourteen (14) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color.

Color shall be white. Each piece shall have colored heading or border at both ends.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of not less than thirty continuous yards, wound on paper covered boards. Each bolt shall be wrapped in paper and tied.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICTION FOR BABY FLANNEL (GRADE B).

Quality.

Baby flannel (Grade B) shall have cotton warp and not less than forty (40) per cent wool filling. It shall be free from stains.

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-six (26) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and five-tenths (3.5) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty (40) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-four (44) threads to the inch in the filling, but not less than ninety (90) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than thirty (30) pounds in the warp, and not less than twenty-five (25) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color.

The color shall be white. Each piece shall have colored heading or border at both ends.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of not less than thirty continuous yards, wound on paper covered boards. Each bolt shall be wrapped in paper and tied.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

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SPECIFICATION FOR FLANNELETTE.

Quality.

Flannelette shall be of cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-six and one-half (26½) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than four and seventy-five hundredths (4.75) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty-seven (47) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty (40) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the warp, and not less than ten (10) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be white and commercially fast colored yarn-dyed stripes, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FURNITURE CHECK.

Quality.

Furniture check shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave, but with two warp threads woven as one.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty (30) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and fifty-five hundredths (3.55) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy-eight (78) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-eight (38) threads to the inch in the filling, but not less than one hundred eighteen (118) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than seventy-two (72) pounds in the warp, and not less than forty (40) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be blue and white check composed of white and fast color dyed yarns, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of fifty to sixty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

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SPECIFICATION FOR GINGHAM.

Quality.

Gingham shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-six and one-half (26½) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than six and five-tenths (6.5) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than fifty-four (54) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-eight (48) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the warp, and not less than twenty-eight (28) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

It shall have a check pattern of fast color, dyed in the yarn, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

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SPECIFICATION FOR INDIGO PRINT.

Quality.

Indigo print shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than four and six-tenths (4.6) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy-four (74) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than seventy-four (74) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty-eight (48) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be printed with small white figures on a commercially fast color dark blue ground, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BANDAGE MUSLIN.

Quality.

Bandage muslin shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than five and five-tenths (5.5) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty-seven (47) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-four (44) threads to the inch in the filling, but not less than ninety-five (95) threads nor more than one hundred (100) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than twenty-four (24) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in single cut bolts of forty to sixty continuous yards, or in double cut bolts of ninety to one hundred twenty continuous yards, as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR KHAKI.

Quality.

Khaki shall be a pure cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of three-harness twill weave, one up and two down.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-eight and one-half (28½) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than six and four-tenths (6.4) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than one hundred ten (110) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-six (46) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than one hundred twenty-five (125) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty (50) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color.

The color shall be fast, and shall match sample exhibited by the contracting department.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of fifty to sixty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LINSEY WOOLSEY.

Quality.

Linsey woolsey shall be composed of a cotton warp and a wool filling. The fabric shall contain not less than sixty (60) per cent of wool.

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-five (25) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and seven-tenths (3.7) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty-four (44) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than thirty (30) pounds in the warp, and not less than twenty-five (25) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be commercially fast color red and black check, and shall be as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in pieces or rolls of fifty to sixty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR MUSLIN—BLEACHED SHEETING (GRADE A).

Quality.

Bleached sheeting (Grade A) shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be as called for in the schedules.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard, for each width.

FOUR-QUARTER SHEETING.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and fifty-three hundredths (3.53) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-eight (68) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than fifty-eight (58) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than sixty (60) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

Four-quarter sheeting shall be delivered in bolts of forty-five to fifty-five continuous yards.

—

FORTY-TWO INCH SHEETING.

Width.

The width shall be full forty-two (42) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and five hundredths (3.05) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy-four (74) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-eight (68) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

Forty-two inch sheeting shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

OTHER WIDTHS.

Other widths shall conform in every respect to the conditions specified for forty-two inch sheeting except as follows:

Width	Weight Not Less Than
5/4 full 45 inches	2.85 linear yards to the pound
50 inch full 50 inches	2.55 linear yards to the pound
6/4 full 54 inches	2.33 linear yards to the pound
7/4 full 63 inches	1.92 linear yards to the pound
8/4 full 72 inches	1.70 linear yards to the pound
9/4 full 81 inches	1.56 linear yards to the pound
10/4 full 90 inches	1.42 linear yards to the pound

Explanation.

This grade of sheeting is suitable for bed sheetings, surgeons' gowns, aprons and similar purposes.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FOUR-QUARTER MUSLIN—BLEACHED SHEETING (GRADE B).

Quality.

Bleached sheeting (Grade B) shall be a bleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than four and five-tenths (4.5) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than fifty-two (52) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty (40) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifteen (15) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Finish.

It shall be so finished as to present a smooth, white, filled appearance.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

Explanation.

This grade of muslin is suitable for shrouds.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR MUSLIN—BROWN SHEETING (GRADE A).

Quality.

Brown sheeting (Grade A) shall be an unbleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be as called for in the schedules.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard, for each width.

FOUR-QUARTER SHEETING.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and twenty-eight hundredths (3.28) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-four (64) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-four (64) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

Four-quarter sheeting shall be delivered in bolts of forty-five to fifty-five continuous yards.

FIVE-QUARTER SHEETING.

Width.

The width shall be full forty-five (45) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than two and six-tenths (2.6) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-eight (68) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than seventy-two (72) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the warp, and not less than sixty (60) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

Five-quarter sheeting shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

OTHER WIDTHS.

Other widths shall conform in every respect to the conditions specified for five-quarter sheeting except as follows:

Width	Weight Not Less Than
6/4 full 54 inches.	2.30 linear yards to the pound.
7/4 full 63 inches.	1.98 linear yards to the pound.
8/4 full 72 inches.	1.67 linear yards to the pound.
9/4 full 81 inches.	1.49 linear yards to the pound.
10/4 full 90 inches.	1.34 linear yards to the pound.

Explanation.

This grade of sheeting is suitable for bed sheetings, linings, shirts and similar purposes.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FOUR-QUARTER MUSLIN—BROWN SHEETING (GRADE B).

Quality.

Brown sheeting (Grade B) shall be an unbleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than two and nine-tenths (2.9) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than forty-eight (48) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-eight (48) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than sixty-five (65) pounds in the warp, and not less than sixty-five (65) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty-five to fifty-five continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

Explanation.

This grade of muslin is suitable for bed sheetings, linings, shirts and similar purposes.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BUTCHERS' MUSLIN.

Quality.

Butchers' muslin shall be a bleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and one-half (3½) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than fifty-one (51) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-eight (38) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR PLAIDED NAINSOOK.

Quality.

Plaided nainsook shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave, except that in the warp and in the filling every fifth and sixth thread, and every seventh and eighth thread shall be woven as one, producing a plaided effect.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-four (24) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than seven (7) linear yards to the pound, after finishing materials have been washed out.

Construction.

There shall be not less than eighty-six (86) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-six (66) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty-five (45) pounds in the warp, and not less than eighteen (18) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TABLE NAPKINS.

Quality.

Table napkins shall be a pure linen, bleached jacquard fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Size.

Size shall be not less than twenty-three (23) nor more than twenty-four (24) inches square.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than two and one-tenth (2.1) ounces each.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy-five (75) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-three (63) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than one hundred twenty (120) pounds in the warp, and not less than seventy-six (76) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in bundles containing five packages. Each package shall contain one dozen napkins uncut. Each bundle shall be wrapped in paper and tied.

Identification.

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens accepted, at the price bid per dozen napkins.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TABLE OILCLOTH.

Quality.

Table oilcloth shall be a glazed oil-coated cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full forty-seven (47) inches or full fifty-three (53) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than ten and eight-tenths (10.8) ounces to the square yard.

Construction.

The cotton backing shall have not less than forty-two (42) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty (40) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than forty (40) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Color.

The color shall be as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Coating.

The coating shall be soft and elastic so that it will not separate from the backing, or crack, when the cloth is sharply creased, either with the coating or the backing surface folded together. (In cold weather the temperature shall be gradually increased to sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit at the time the test is applied.)

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in rolls of twelve continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark stamped on back.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard, for each width.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR PILLOW CASES.

Material.

Pillow cases shall be made of forty-five inch bleached cotton sheeting, of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave. It shall be of plain weave.

Weight. The weight shall be not less than four and eight-tenths (4.8) ounces to the square yard.

Construction. There shall be not less than seventy-four (74) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-eight (68) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength. The tensile strength shall be not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Size.

Pillow cases shall be thirty-six (36) inches torn length.

Makeup.

The hems shall be two (2) inches. The stitches shall be not less than sixteen to the inch.

Delivery.

Pillow cases shall be delivered in packages of one dozen, neatly wrapped in strong paper and secured with twine.

Identification.

Each package shall be marked at one end to indicate the quantity and kind of the contents, and shall bear a label stating the name of the material used, and the name of the manufacturer.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens accepted, at the price bid per dozen pillow cases.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SEERSUCKER (GRADE B).

Quality.

Seersucker (Grade B) shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-six (26) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than six (6) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than eighty-three (83) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-three (63) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty-five (45) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty-five (35) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be a yarn-dyed fast color blue, and a white stripe in the direction of the warp, and a dark blue stripe in the direction of the filling, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SEERSUCKER (GRADE C).

Quality.

Seersucker (Grade C) shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full twenty-seven (27) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than six and five-tenths (6.5) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy (70) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty (60) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be a fast color, yarn-dyed blue, and a white stripe, as selected by the contracting department from the stock of the successful bidder.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BED SHEETS.

Material.

Bed sheets shall be made of bleached cotton sheeting, of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave. It shall be of plain weave.

Weight. The weight shall be not less than four and eight-tenths (4.8) ounces to the square yard.

Construction. There shall be not less than seventy-four (74) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-eight (68) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength. The tensile strength shall be not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty-five (55) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Size.

The torn sizes shall be fifty-four by ninety (54 x 90) inches or seventy-two by ninety-nine (72 x 99) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Makeup.

The hems shall be two (2) inch and one (1) inch. The stitches shall be not less than sixteen (16) to the inch.

Delivery.

Bed sheets shall be delivered in packages of one dozen, neatly wrapped in strong paper and secured with twine.

Identification.

Each package shall be marked at one end to indicate the quantity and kind of the contents, and shall bear a label stating the name of the material used, and the name of the manufacturer.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens accepted, at the price bid per dozen sheets, for each size.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CROCHET BED SPREAD.

Quality.

Crochet bed spread shall be a bleached cotton jacquard fabric without backing, and shall be of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Size.

The size, hemmed, shall be full seventy-eight by eighty-eight (78 x 88) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and three-tenths (3.3) pounds.

Construction.

There shall be not less than thirty (30) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than twenty-eight (28) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than ninety (90) pounds in the warp, and not less than sixty (60) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Identification.

Each spread shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of spreads accepted, at the price bid per spread.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR STABLE SHEETS.

Material.

Stable sheets shall be made of canvas weave, hard finish cloth known to the trade as thirty-six inch, fourteen-ounce tarpaulin. The body of the material shall be natural jute color.

Size.

Finished size shall be not less than thirty-three (33) inches deep and not less than seventy-two (72) inches long.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and one-quarter (3¼) pounds.

Trimming and Makeup.

They shall be hemmed on the bottom and rear end and trimmed around the neck and front with plain red duck one inch wide. Neck and facing on breast shall be reinforced. Each sheet shall have one leather strap, reinforced.

Leathers.

All leathers shall be Oak or Union tanned eight-ounce substance.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of sheets accepted, at the price bid per sheet.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BOX LOOM DOTTED SWISS.

Quality.

Box loom dotted swiss shall be a bleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave, except that dots shall be formed by weaving in and shearing two heavy extra filling yarns.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-seven (27) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than twelve and three-tenths (12.3) linear yards to the pound after finishing materials have been washed out.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy-eight (78) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-two (62) threads to the inch in the filling, but not more than one hundred forty-six (146) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than twenty-five (25) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifteen (15) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

Dots shall be small, spaced in a diamond position, the sides of the diamonds about one-quarter (¼) inch.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR LAPPET DOTTED SWISS.

Quality.

Lappet dotted swiss shall be a bleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave, except that additional yarns shall be woven in and sheared, forming zigzag dots.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-six and one-half (26½) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than sixteen (16) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy (70) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-six (46) threads to the inch in the filling, but not more than one hundred twenty-two (122) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than twenty (20) pounds in the warp, and not less than five (5) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

Dots shall be spaced in diamond position, the sides of the diamonds about one-quarter (¼) inch.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TICKING.

Quality.

Ticking shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-two (32) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than eight (8) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than eighty-five (85) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than forty-five (45) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than one hundred ten (110) pounds in the warp, and not less than sixty (60) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The design shall consist of white and fast color dark blue stripes, dyed in the yarn. The white stripes shall be about one-quarter inch wide, and the dark blue stripes shall be about one-eighth inch wide, divided by two narrow white stripes into one heavy central blue line and two narrow blue border lines.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty-five to fifty-five continuous yards.

Identification.

Each piece or bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR CRASH TOWELING.

Quality.

Crash toweling shall be a pure linen bleached fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full seventeen (17) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three (3) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than thirty-two (32) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than twenty-four (24) threads to the inch in the filling, but not more than seventy (70) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than ninety-five (95) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty (50) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in pieces of fifty continuous yards. Each piece shall be wrapped in paper and tied.

Identification.

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR GLASS TOWELING.

Quality.

Glass toweling shall be a pure linen fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be not less than eighteen and three-quarter (18¾) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than two and three-tenths (2.3) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than thirty-nine (39) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-nine (39) threads to the inch in the filling, but not more than eighty-two (82) threads to the square inch.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than sixty-five (65) pounds in the warp, and not less than forty-five (45) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

It shall have a check pattern formed by two red threads and two red picks woven in at intervals of about one-half inch.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification.

Each bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR COTTON HUCK TOWELING.

Quality.

Cotton huck toweling shall be a bleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Width.

The width shall be not less than eighteen (18) inches.

Weight..

The weight shall be not less than three and four-tenths (3.4) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than sixty-three (63) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-five (35) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than sixty (60) pounds in the warp, and not less than ninety (90) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification

Each bolt shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR LINEN HUCK TOWELING.

Quality.

Linen huck toweling shall be a pure linen, bleached fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Width.

The width shall be not less than eighteen (18) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than three and four-tenths (3.4) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than fifty-five (55) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than thirty-one (31) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than sixty (60) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifty-two (52) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in pieces of forty to fifty continuous yards. Each piece shall be wrapped in paper and tied.

Identification

Each piece shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TURKISH TOWELING.

Quality.

Turkish toweling shall be an unbleached cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be terry weave, with ground and pile warps, the loops showing on both sides.

Width.

The width shall be not less than twenty-one (21) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than eight and two-tenths (8.2) ounces to the linear yard.

Construction.

There shall be not less than twenty-four (24) threads to the inch in the ground warp; not less than forty-eight (48) threads to the inch in the pile warp, and not less than thirty-two (32) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than twenty (20) pounds in the warp, and not less than fifteen (15) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in rolls of forty to fifty continuous yards.

Identification

Each roll shall have mill brand or trade mark affixed thereto.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NURSES' UNIFORM CLOTH (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES).

Quality.

Nurses' uniform cloth shall be a cotton fabric of the quality known to the trade as "Firsts."

Weave.

It shall be of plain weave.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-two (32) inches.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than five and eight-tenths (5.8) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than seventy-four (74) threads to the inch in the warp, and not less than sixty-four (64) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than forty (40) pounds in the warp, and not less than thirty (30) pounds in the filling, when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Pattern.

The pattern shall be fast color blue and white stripes, composed of eight blue and eight white warp yarns. The filling yarns shall be white. The selvages shall be about one-quarter inch. The width and color of stripes shall match sample exhibited by the contracting department.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bolts of forty to fifty continuous yards, wound on boards.

Identification

Each piece shall have label attached, bearing contract number, name of contractor, name of mill and number of yards in the piece.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies—Specifications for Hospital Supplies, Including Rubber Goods, Suture and Dressing Materials and Plasters, Enamel, China and Agate Ware and Miscellaneous Articles (Cal. No. 41-B).

(These specifiations are submitted in substitution of specifications covering these articles presented to the Board July 10, 1913, and laid over at said meeting and at subsequent meetings, and have been revised by representatives of departments interested, in accordance with resolution adopted by the Board October 9, 1913.)

(On February 6, 1914, the above matter was laid over two weeks.)

The Secretary presented the following resolution and communication from the Select Committee on Supplies, submitting specifications as above:

Whereas, A select committee of three, composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the promulgation of specifications and for the purpose of standardizing supplies; and

Whereas, Said committee has prepared specifications for the purchase of hospital supplies, including rubber goods, suture and dressing materials and plasters, enamel, china and agateware and miscellaneous articles; be it

Resolved, That the specifications for the purchase of hospital supplies, including rubber goods, suture and dressing materials and plasters, enamel, china and agateware and miscellaneous articles, hereto attached, be approved by this Board and adopted by the various departments, bureaus and offices under the City government authorized to purchase the said supplies.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies, January 24, 1914.

Committee on Standardization of Supplies, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Sirs—Your sub-committee on the determination of standards and the preparation of specifications for supplies consumed by The City of New York begs herewith to submit specifications for hospital supplies, including rubber goods, suture and dressing materials and plasters, enamel, china and agateware and miscellaneous articles.

These specifications have been submitted to and approved by City Departments authorized to purchase such supplies.

Respectfully, EDMUND D. FISHER, Deputy Comptroller.

Attached specifications approved for adoption: JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor; WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; MARCUS M. MARKS, President, Borough of Manhattan; Select Committee on Standardization of Supplies.

SPECIFICATION FOR GAUZE BANDAGES.

Quality.

Gauze bandages shall be made from clean, white cotton gauze of soft finish, fully bleached and absorbent.

Width.

They shall be one (1), one and one-half (1½) or two (2) inches wide as called for in the schedules.

Weight.

They shall be made of gauze weighing not less than nine and one-half (9½) square yards to the pound.

Construction.

They shall be made of gauze having not less than forty-four (44) threads to the inch in the warp and not less than forty (40) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

They shall have a tensile strength in the direction of their length of not less than twenty-two (22) pounds when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Extractive Matter.

Upon a hot extraction with distilled water the gauze shall not yield more than two-tenths (0.2) per cent of extractive matter and the water from such extraction shall show no reaction for starch, soap, dextrin, glue or other make-weight.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in lengths of five (5) or ten (10) continuous yards as called for in the schedules. They shall be tightly rolled (Bellevue roll style) in separate aseptic wrappers, one dozen bandages to a package.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of bandages accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each width and length.

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SPECIFICATION FOR RUBBER BANDAGES.

Quality.

Rubber bandages shall be made of pure gum free from rubber substitute and properly vulcanized.

Size.

They shall be not less than fifteen thousandths (0.015) inch thick, and either two (2), two and one-half (2½) or three (3) inches in width, and either six (6), nine (9) or eighteen (18) feet in length, as called for in the schedules.

Chemical and Physical Tests.

They shall contain not more than three and five-tenths (3.5) per cent of organic matter soluble in acetone. A two-inch test length shall stretch to at least eighteen (18) inches before breaking.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in packages of one dozen separately wrapped bandages.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of bandages accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

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SPECIFICATION FOR AMBER BOTTLES.

Quality.

Amber bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and the internal pressure of stored fermentation and effervescence. They shall be of a dark yellowish brown amber color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be of the stock sizes as called for in the schedules. Each size shall be of sufficient over-capacity to allow of agitation of contents.

Shape.

They shall be of the shape, and either wide or narrow mouth, as called for in the schedules in accordance with the following standard shapes:

Philadelphia ovals, prescription.
Union ovals, prescription.
Boston prescription.
Round bottom packers.
Round prescription (wide or narrow mouth).
Blake (short or tall, wide or narrow mouth).
French square (wide or narrow mouth).

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in original packages containing the number of dozens indicated in the following table:

Capacity	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	24 oz.	1 qt.
Dozens	72	72	60	48	36	30	24	18	18	18	10	8

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BLUE BOTTLES.

Quality.

Blue bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and the internal pressure of stored fermentation and effervescence. They shall be of dark cobalt blue color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be of the stock sizes as called for in the schedules. Each size shall be of sufficient over-capacity to allow of agitation of contents.

Shape.

They shall be of the shape, and either wide or narrow mouth, as called for in the schedules in accordance with the following standard shapes:

Philadelphia ovals, prescription.
Union ovals, prescription.
Boston prescription.
Round prescription (wide or narrow mouth).
Blake (short or tall, wide or narrow mouth).
French square (wide or narrow mouth).

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in the original packages containing the number of dozens indicated in the following table:

Capacity	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	24 oz.	1 qt.
Dozens	72	72	60	48	36	30	24	18	18	18	10	8

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR CHLOROFORM DROPPING BOTTLES.

Quality.

Chloroform dropping bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strengtn to stand the shock of ordinary use. They shall be of yellowish brown amber color and reasonably free from bubbles. They shall be about three and three-quarters (3¾) inches high and two and three-quarters (2¾) inches wide, and shall be flat on the bottom and on one side, and rounded on the other side. They shall have a cork stopper of best quality, with a hole in which shall be inserted two brass tubes one-eighth (⅛) inch in outside diameter, soldered together and to a larger brass tube and cap fitting through and over the cork. The tubes shall extend about one inch outside the cork, bent in opposite directions. One tube shall be about four and one-half (4½) inches long, bent at lower end in the same direction as at the upper end to a degree that will cause it to touch the flat side of the bottle. The other tube shall end at the bottom of the cork, and shall have a conical head. A brass conical plug for the long or air tube and a brass cap for the short or drop tube shall be attached to opposite ends of a light brass chain about three (3) inches long. The upper part of the tubes and the stopper cap shall be nickel plated.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of bottles accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA BOTTLES.

Quality.

Citrate of magnesia bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength and chemical resistance to stand the shock of ordinary use and to remain unaffected by the use for which they are intended. They shall be of clear flint color, free from bubbles, with the blown label "Citrate of Magnesia" thereon; or they shall be of common green color, reasonably free from bubbles with plain surface, as called for in the schedules.

Size.

The sizes shall be either nine-ounce or twelve-ounce, as called for in the schedules.

Stoppers.

They shall have porcelain stoppers with galvanized iron wire spring and antimony rubber washer.

Delivery.

Nine-ounce bottles shall be delivered in the original packages of eighteen dozen each, and twelve-ounce bottles shall be delivered in the original packages of one gross each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted, at the price bid per gross for each color and size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FLINT BOTTLES.

Quality.

Flint bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and the internal pressure of stored fermentation and effervescence. They shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be of the stock sizes as called for in the schedules. Each size shall be of sufficient over-capacity to allow of agitation of contents.

Shape.

They shall be of the shape, and either wide or narrow mouth, as called for in the schedules, in accordance with the following standard shapes:

Philadelphia ovals, prescription.
Union ovals, prescription.
Boston prescription.
Round prescription (wide or narrow mouth).
Blake (short or tall, wide or narrow mouth).
French square (wide or narrow mouth).

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in the original packages containing the number of dozens indicated in the following table:

Capacity	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	16 oz.	24 oz.	1 qt.
Dozens	72	72	60	48	36	30	24	18	12	10	8

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FLUSHING BOTTLES.

Quality.

Flushing bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use. They shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Shape.

They shall be pear shaped with flat bottom and wide neck.

Size.

They shall be of the capacity called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of bottles accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR GREEN BOTTLES.

Quality.

Green bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and the internal pressure of stored fermentation and effervescence. They shall be of common green color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be of the stock sizes as called for in the schedules. Each size shall be of sufficient over-capacity to allow of agitation of contents.

Shape.

They shall be of the shape, and either wide or narrow mouth, as called for in the schedules, in accordance with the following standard shapes:

Philadelphia ovals, prescription.
Union ovals, prescription.
Boston prescription.
Round prescription (wide or narrow mouth).
Blake (short or tall, wide or narrow mouth).
French square (wide or narrow mouth).
Seltzers (wide or narrow mouth).

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in the original packages containing the number of dozens indicated in the following table:

Capacity	oz. ½	oz. 1	oz. 2	oz. 3	oz. 4	oz. 6	oz. 8	oz. 10	oz. 12	oz. 16	oz. 24	qt. 1	qt. 2	gal. 1	gal. 2	gal. 5
Dozen	72	72	60	48	36	30	34	18	18	12	10	8	4	3	1	½

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MILK STERILIZER BOTTLES.

Quality.

Milk sterilizer bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand sterilization at three hundred twenty (320) degrees Fahrenheit. They shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Shape.

They shall be round, with blown graduation scale to eight ounces, in half ounces, and shall have a lip, shaped to receive a rubber nipple.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in packages containing one gross each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted, at the price bid per gross.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR NURSING BOTTLES.

Quality.

Nursing bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use. They shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Shape.

The body shall be oval, pear shaped, flat bottom, with blown graduation scale to eight ounces, in half ounces, and shall have a lip, shaped to receive a rubber nipple.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in the original packages containing two gross each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted, at the price bid per gross.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR POISON BOTTLES.

Quality.

Poison bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and the internal pressure of stored fermentation and effervescence. They shall be of dark cobalt blue color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be of the stock sizes as called for in the schedules.

Shape.

They shall be of the round shoulder prescription shape, to take a cork stopper. The surface, except the space left for the label, shall be covered with sharp points and ridges, raised about three sixty-fourths (3-64) inch.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in the original packages containing the number of dozens indicated in the following table:

Capacity	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	24 oz.	1 qt.
Dozen	72	76	60	48	36	30	24	18	18	12	10	8

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted at the price bid per gross for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR WATER BOTTLES (GLASS).

Quality.

Water bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and to remain unaffected by the use for which they are intended. They shall be of common green color, round shoulder, and of the capacity called for in the schedules.

Wooden Cases.

They shall have tight-fitting individual wooden cases with spring buffers if called for in the schedules.

The cases for one-gallon bottles shall be of the design called for in the schedules, viz.: Either a closed box made of lumber not less than three-eighths (⅜) inch thick with set-in cover and secure fasteners; or of the Banker's screwed-top demijohn box design, made of lumber not less than three-eighths (⅜) inch thick to cover the entire bottle, but with an opening in the top to permit of convenient pouring of contents without removing the bottle from the case, and equipped with metal side handles.

The cases for two, three and five-gallon bottles shall be of the Banker's screwed-top demijohn box design, the two-gallon cases made of lumber not less than three-eighths (⅜) inch thick and the three and five-gallon cases of lumber not less than one-half (½) inch thick.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of bottles with or without cases accepted, at the price bid per dozen with or without cases.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR PAPER SLIDING BOXES.

Quality.

Paper sliding boxes shall be made of pasteboard and shall have white glazed paper trimming.

Size.

They shall be of the sizes called for under the trade numbers in the schedules in accordance with the following table:

	Length.		Width.		Depth.	
Trade Number 47	2¼	inches	1¼	inches	⅝	inch
Trade Number 48	2½	inches	1½	inches	¾	inch
Trade Number 49	2¾	inches	1¾	inches	⅞	inch
Trade Number 49X	3 1-16	inches	2 1-16	inches	1 1-16	inches
Trade Number 49XX	3¼	inches	2¼	inches	1 3-16	inches
Trade Number 49XXX	3⅝	inches	2⅝	inches	1 5-16	inches

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in packages containing three dozen each. Numbers forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine shall be delivered in packages containing six dozen each nested if called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of boxes accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR PILL BOXES.

Quality.

Pill boxes shall be made of pasteboard and shall have glazed paper trimming.

Size.

They shall be of the sizes called for under the trade numbers in the schedules in accordance with the following table:

	Diameter of Lid.	Depth of Box.	Trimming.
Trade Number 19	1¼ inch	11-16 inches	Carmine
Trade Number 20	1½ inch	⅞ inches	Carmine
Trade Number 29	1¼ inch	7-16 inches	Bronze
Trade Number 30	1½ inch	9-16 inches	Bronze
Trade Number 31	1¾ inch	11-16 inches	Bronze
Trade Number 31X	2 1-16 inch	¾ inches	Bronze

Labels.

They shall have labels to conform to the sample exhibited by the contracting department if called for in the schedules.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in packages containing one gross each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of boxes accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SPECIMEN SPUTUM BOXES.

Quality.

Specimen sputum boxes and caps shall be made of thoroughly dried white birch. They shall be evenly turned, plain, smooth and well tumbled with pumice. The boxes shall have concave interior bottom, and shall be coated on the inside with a dull, smooth black wax composition not detrimental to sputum specimens. They shall be screw capped with rounded edge.

Size.

They shall be of the following over-all dimensions: Diameter, not less than two and eleven-sixteenths (2 11-16) inches; height of box, not less than one and one-half (1½) inches; length of tenon, not less than one-half (½) inch; depth of cap, not less than one (1) inch.

Labeling.

The top surface of the cap shall be completely covered with a red paper label. The context of the label shall be in accordance with the sample exhibited by the contracting department.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of boxes accepted, at the price bid per gross.

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SPECIFICATION FOR SEAMLESS TIN BOXES (GILL DESIGN).

Quality.

Seamless tin boxes of the Gill design shall be made of bright tin, and shall have tight fitting covers. Boxes of one-ounce capacity or less shall have bodies made of at least thirty-two (32) gage, and covers made of at least thirty-four (34) gage tin; and boxes of greater capacity shall have bodies made of at least thirty-one (31) gage, and covers made of at least thirty-two (32) gage tin, according to the United States standard gage for sheet and plate iron and steel.

Size.

They shall be of the capacity called for in the schedules, in accordance with the following table:

Capacity.	Diameter.	Depth.
⅛ ounce	1 inch	½ inch
¼ ounce	1⅛ inches	9-16 inch
½ ounce	1 5-16 inches	11-16 inch
1 ounce	1½ inches	1⅛ inches
2 ounces	1 13-16 inches	1⅜ inches
4 ounces	2 3-16 inches	1 11-16 inches
8 ounces	3 inches	2¼ inches
16 ounces	3⅞ inches	2⅝ inches
32 ounces	5 inches	3¼ inches

Delivery.

Boxes of eight-ounce capacity or less shall be delivered in cartons of three dozen each; boxes of greater capacity shall be delivered in cartons of one and one-half dozen each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of boxes accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TURNED WOOD BOXES.

Quality.

Turned wood boxes and caps shall be made of thoroughly dried white birch. They shall be evenly turned, plain, cylindrical, smooth, well tumbled with pumice, and the shell of the finished box shall be not less than three-sixteenths inch thick. They shall be either screw capped with round edges or drug boxes, as called for in the schedules.

Size.

The length and diameter over all—the length of the cap and the length of tenon shall be as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of boxes accepted, at the prices bid per gross for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR HAND BRUSHES.

Quality of Bristles.

The bristles shall be extra stiff gray Russian hog bristles, clean and free from fibre, hair or any substitute.

Construction of Brush.

The block shall be made of well seasoned cherry wood about four and one-quarter (4¼) inches long, about one and seven-eighths (1⅞) inches wide and about five-eighths (⅝) inch thick, tapering about one-quarter (¼) inch on all sides from the cover to the brush surface. At each end shall be inserted across the grain, and glued or cemented, a plug of cherry wood one-eighth (⅛) inch thick extending into the block across the entire end about five-eighths (⅝) inch. The two long sides of the block shall be so grooved as to provide a suitable grip. The block shall have not less than one hundred twenty-eight (128) evenly distributed holes about one-tenth (1-10) inch in diameter, which shall be solidly filled with bristles. The bristles shall be securely fastened with staples or with wire and shall be cut square and evenly trimmed to leave a bristle surface about five-eighths (⅝) inch from the face of the block. The block shall have a thin cover made of well seasoned holly wood tapering from three-sixteenths (3-16) inch in thickness at the centre to one-sixteenth (1-16) inch at either end, cemented or glued to the block and reinforced at either end with not less than four brass flat-head brads. The corners of the block shall be slightly rounded and the whole block finished smooth in the natural wood.

Identification.

Each block shall have the manufacturer's name or trade mark stamped on the cover of the brush.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in cartons containing six (6) brushes each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of brushes accepted, at the price bid per gross.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR ABSORBENT COTTON (GRADE 1).

Quality.

Absorbent cotton, grade 1, shall be clean, white, fully bleached and absorbent.

Impurities.

Impurities in cotton shall be determined by the amount of ash, the yield of which shall not exceed two-tenths (0.2) per cent.

Extractive Matter.

Upon a hot extraction with distilled water, the cotton shall not yield more than two-tenths (0.2) per cent. of extractive matter and the water from such extraction shall show no reaction for starch, dextrin, glue or other make-weight.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered packed waterproof, either in wooden cases or burlap bales, as called for in the schedules. Each case or bale shall contain fifty paper-wrapped packages of one pound net of cotton, interleaved with tissue paper.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of pounds of cotton accepted, at the price bid per pound.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR ABSORBENT COTTON (GRADE 2).

Quality.

Absorbent cotton, grade 2, shall be clean, white, fully bleached and absorbent.

Impurities.

Impurities in the cotton shall be determined by the amount of ash, the yield of which shall not exceed three-tenths (0.3) per cent.

Extractive Matter.

Upon a hot extraction with distilled water it shall not yield more than two-tenths (0.2) per cent of extractive matter and the water from such extraction shall show no reaction for starch, dextrin, glue or other make-weight.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered packed waterproof, either in wooden cases or burlap bales as called for in the schedules. Each case or bale shall contain fifty paper-wrapped packages of one pound net of cotton, interleaved with tissue paper.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of pounds of cotton accepted, at the price bid per pound.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR ABSORBENT COTTON WASTE (GRADE 3).

Quality.

Absorbent cotton waste shall be clean, white, fully bleached and absorbent

Impurities.

Impurities in the cotton shall be determined by the amount of ash, the yield of which shall not exceed six-tenths (0.6) per cent.

Extractive Matter.

Upon a hot extraction with distilled water the cotton shall not yield more than one (1) per cent of extractive matter and the water from such extraction shall show no reaction for starch, dextrin, glue or other make-weight.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered packed waterproof, either in wooden cases or burlap bales as called for in the schedules. Each case or bale shall contain fifty paper-wrapped packages of one pound net of cotton, interleaved with tissue paper.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of pounds of cotton accepted, at the price bid per pound.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR DRINKING CUPS (PAPER).

Quality.

Drinking cups shall be made of paraffin waterproof white paper with paper reinforcement on the bottom and so made that they can be folded flat when not in use. The top edge shall be reinforced with bright steel wire that shall extend around the circumference and shall be looped to be used as a handle. The cups shall be capable of holding water for twenty-four hours without leaking.

Size.

They shall be of six ounce capacity.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in cartons containing five hundred (500) folded cups.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of thousands of cups accepted at the price bid per thousand.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR CUPPING GLASSES.

Quality.

Cupping glasses shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use. They shall be of clear flint color, plain and polished.

Size.

They shall be one and five-eighths (1⅝), two (2), or two and three-eighths (2⅜) inches in outside diameter, as called for in the schedules.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in sets consisting of one of each size, or separately packed, as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of sets accepted at the price bid per dozen sets, or for the number of dozens accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR DEMIJOHNS.

Quality.

Demijohns shall be made of common green glass, the entire bottle covered closely and tightly with rattan, except the bottom, which shall be of wood with a hole in the centre. The five-gallon size shall have two and the smaller sizes one handle, and all handles shall have an iron wire reinforcement extending through the handle to connect with the wooden bottom.

Size and Weight.

They shall be of the capacity called for in the schedules in accordance with the following table and of at least the gross weight given therein:

Capacity.	Minimum Weight.
One-half gallon	2 pounds
One gallon	3 pounds
Two gallons	5½ pounds
Three gallons	6½ pounds
Five gallons	10 pounds

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of demijohns accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR EYE SHADES.

Quality.

Eye shades shall be made of two layers of pasteboard, each approximately one-fiftieth (1-50) inch thick, one layer covered on one side with black silk and the other covered on one side with green satine. The two layers shall be sewed together with the covered sides out, and shall have a black elastic head cord to hold the shade in position.

Size.

They shall be single, about two and one-half (2½) inches wide and two (2) inches deep, or double, about seven (7) inches wide and two (2) inches deep, as called for in the schedules.

Shape.

Single shades shall have the under side semi-circular and the top side straight. Double shades shall have curved corners on the under side and the top side straight. When called for in the schedules shades shall be cone-shaped in the center to allow of padding against the eyes.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of shades accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size and shape.

SPECIFICATION FOR EXTENSION APPARATUS.

Quality.

Extension apparatus shall consist of a rod and sheave for the support of weights and a clamp for regulating the height of the sheave and for fastening the device to a hospital bed. It shall be of the Levis design with metal parts finished in aluminum bronze.

The upright rod shall be made of one-half (½) inch square iron or steel, with a total length along the rod, including the sheave frame, of not less than twenty-eight (28) inches. The sheave shall be made of cast iron and shall be not less than two and three-quarters (2¾) inches in diameter with a three-eighths (⅜) inch groove. The clamp shall be made of cast iron and shall have a thumb screw not less than three-eighths (⅜) inch in diameter with a thread not less than two (2) inches in length. The weight hook shall be approximately twelve (12) inches long, equipped with ten removable one-pound cast iron weights approximately two and three-quarters (2¾) inches in diameter. Attached to the weight hook there shall be a braided cotton rope of the size to fit the three-eighths (⅜) inch groove in the sheave, and not less than eighty (80) inches in length.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of apparatuses accepted, at the price bid per apparatus.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR PORCELAIN INVALID FEEDING CUPS.

Quality.

Invalid feeding cups shall be made of white porcelain china glazed inside and outside. They shall be round, with an opening in the top for filling about two (2) inches wide and a spout for feeding about one-half (½) inch long. The cups shall be shaped to feed the full required capacity at approximately fifty (50) degrees from the vertical.

Size.

They shall be of four (4) ounce capacity.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered each cup in a separate pasteboard container.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of cups accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR GLASS INVALID FEEDING CUPS.

Quality.

Glass invalid feeding cups shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use, shall be of clear flint color, and reasonably free from bubbles. They shall be round, with shoulder about three (3) inches from the bottom. The neck above the shoulder shall be so shaped as to conveniently feed the full graduated capacity of the cups at approximately seventy-five (75) degrees from the vertical. The mouth shall be wide and smoothly finished.

Graduation Scale.

They shall have a graduation scale blown in the glass as follows:

Lines and numerals at 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 tablespoons, with the word *table* at the top of the scale.

Lines and numerals at 4, 8, 16, 24 and 32 teaspoons, with the word *tea* at the top of the scale.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered separately packed in pasteboard boxes.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of cups accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR PORCELAIN SICK FEEDERS.

Quality.

Sick feeders shall be made of white porcelain china glazed inside and outside. They shall be boat shaped with handle, and with spout extending above the top edges of the cup.

Size.

They shall be of six-ounce capacity.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered each feeder in a separate pasteboard container.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of feeders accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FORMALDEHYDE CANDLES.

Quality.

Formaldehyde candles shall be so made that the formaldehyde gas cannot be ignited during its generation and cause explosion or spreading of fire during use, and each candle shall deliver in formaldehyde the full equivalent of its paraformaldehyde content.

Size.

They shall contain either three hundred fifty (350) or five hundred (500) grains of paraformaldehyde as called for in the schedules.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in packages containing one dozen candles each, and each candle shall be packed in a separate pasteboard container.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of candles accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

Explanation.

For every cubic foot of space to be disinfected, one grain of paraformaldehyde is required.

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SPECIFICATION FOR PLAIN ABSORBENT GAUZE.

Quality.

Plain absorbent gauze shall be made of clean, white cotton of soft finish, fully bleached and absorbent.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches in the finished state.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than seventeen and one-half (17½) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than twenty-four (24) threads to the inch in the warp and not less than twenty (20) threads to the inch in the filling.

Extractive Matter.

Upon a hot extraction with distilled water it shall not yield more than two-tenths (0.2) per cent of extractive matter and the water from such extraction shall show no reaction for starch, soap, dextrin, glue or other make-weight.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in bales, cases or aseptic rolls as called for in the schedules.

Bales or cases shall contain eight packages of three bolts each, each bolt to contain one hundred yards in not more than two pieces laid in one-yard layers. Bales shall be protected on two sides by wood.

Aseptic rolls shall contain either five continuous yards in four inch folds, or twenty continuous yards in nine inch folds, as called for in the schedules. Each roll shall be separately packed in a carton.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted as follows:

When delivered in bales or cases containing twenty-four hundred (2400) yards, at the price bid per yard in bales or in cases.

When delivered in aseptic rolls, at the price bid per yard for each size roll.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BANDAGE GAUZE.

Quality.

Bandage gauze shall be made of clean, white cotton of soft finish, fully bleached and absorbent.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches in the finished state.

Weight.

The weight shall not be less than thirteen (13) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than thirty-two (32) threads in the warp and not less than twenty-eight (28) threads to the inch in the filling.

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength shall be not less than eighteen (18) pounds in the warp and not less than twelve (12) pounds in the filling when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Extractive Matter.

Upon a hot extraction with distilled water it shall not yield more than two-tenths (0.2) per cent of extractive matter and the water from such extraction shall show no reaction for starch, soap, dextrin, glue or other make-weight.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in rolls of five or ten continuous yards as called for in the schedules. It shall be smoothly and tightly rolled (Bellevue roll) wrapped in paper and packed tight in wooden cases containing one hundred rolls.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of yards accepted, at the price bid per yard for each size roll.

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SPECIFICATION FOR IODOFORM GAUZE.

Quality.

Iodoform gauze shall be made of clean, white cotton of soft finish, fully bleached and absorbent.

Width.

The width shall be full thirty-six (36) inches in the finished state.

Weight.

The weight shall be not less than fifteen (15) linear yards to the pound.

Construction.

There shall be not less than twenty-eight (28) threads to the inch in the warp and not less than twenty-four (24) threads to the inch in the filling.

Extractive Matter.

Upon a hot extraction with distilled water it shall not yield more than two-tenths (0.2) per cent of extractive matter and the water from such extraction shall show no reaction for starch, soap, dextrin, glue or other make-weight.

Medicament.

It shall yield upon analysis full five (5) per cent of iodoform, based on the weight of the dry plain gauze plus iodoform.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in rolls of five yards, in glass jars hermetically sealed.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of jars of gauze accepted, at the price bid per jar.

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SPECIFICATION FOR GIGLI SAW HANDLES.

Quality.

Gigli saw handles shall be made entirely of steel, nickel plated and shall be suitable for use with the Gigli wire saw.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of handles accepted at the price bid per handle.

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SPECIFICATION FOR INFUSION APPARATUS.

Quality.

Infusion apparatus shall be of the Kelly design and shall include stopper and force bulb, tubing, canula and pinch cock. The reservoir shall be made of clear flint glass reasonably free from bubbles and possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use.

Graduation.

The reservoir shall have etched graduations to seven hundred cubic centimeters at intervals of fifty cubic centimeters. Each even hundred cubic centimeter line shall be numbered in legible permanent characters.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of complete apparatuses accepted, at the price bid per apparatus.

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SPECIFICATION FOR BENNETT'S INHALERS OR PARTS.

Quality.

Bennett's inhalers shall consist of a face piece, an ether chamber, a gas chamber, an ether or rebreathing bag and coupling, a gas bag and coupling, two face cushions and four feet of rubber tubing. An additional small size face piece and a small face cushion for children shall be furnished if called for in the schedules. The face pieces shall be made of spun brass, not less than number twenty (No. 20) American or Brown and Sharpe gage. Shells of chambers shall be made of drawn brass tubing, outside shells of not less than number eighteen (No. 18) nor more than number sixteen (No. 16) and inside shells of not less than number twenty-two (No. 22) nor more than number fourteen (No. 14) American or Brown and Sharpe gage. Movable parts of chambers and couplings, and all parts fitted for slip joints shall be ground in place and unbuffed. Metal parts shall be finished smooth and shall be nickel plated. All parts shall be so connected as to permit of easy removal. The total weight of the metal parts shall be not less than thirty-six (36) nor more than forty (40) ounces. Soft rubber parts shall be made of pure Para rubber gum thoroughly washed inside and outside to remove soap-stone and other dust. All parts may be purchased separately under this specification as called for in the schedules.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Face Pieces.

The face piece for adults shall be oval in shape, four and one-half (4½) inches long and three and three-eighths (3⅜) inches wide and shall have a slit wire rim soldered in place. It shall be threaded not less than four complete threads, one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches in diameter, twenty (20) threads to the inch for attachment to the ether chamber. The smaller additional face piece for children shall be the same in all respects as the face piece for adults, except that it shall be four and one-quarter (4¼) inches long and three and one-eighth (3⅛) inches wide.

Ether Chamber.

The ether chamber shall consist of an outer and an inner shell. The outer shell shall have two brass heads at opposite points on the circumference, soldered in place with abutting surfaces not less than three thirty-seconds (3-32) inch. One head shall be threaded to fit the face piece and shall have a lock nut not less than five thirty-seconds (5-32) inch thick with knurled edge; the other head shall be ground outside to conical form for tight slip joint with the ether bag coupling or the gas chamber. One side of the outer shell shall be closed, through which shall project a wing screw with wing about one and one-half (1½) inches in length to operate the inner shell, so as to provide a continuous passage for air or to bring the ether cage before the aperture. The outer shell shall be notched on the open side, the words *air* and *ether* being stamped beside the notch, the motion of the inner shell being indicated by a screw on the inner shell, capable of moving from end to end of the notch. The inner shell shall have a tube about five-eighths (⅝) inch in diameter to provide a continuous passage for air and a wire enclosed space capable of holding three square feet of dry gauze tightly packed. The wire cage shall be soldered into a recess in its frame and shall be about five (5) mesh to the inch of number twenty (No. 20) American or Brown and Sharpe wire gage. One side of the inner shell shall be closed and shall cover the edges of the open side of the outer shell. This flanged plate shall have three apertures for pouring liquid ether into the ether cage, which may be covered or uncovered by the independent motion of an outer plate having an aperture about seven-sixteenths (7-16) inch surmounted

by a cast brass funnel. The outer plate shall move with the inner shell when the whole is operated by means of the wing screw. The sides of inner and outer shells shall be threaded and soldered in place.

Gas Chamber.

The gas chamber shall consist of an outer and an inner shell. The outer shell shall have two brass heads at points on the circumference at right angles to each other soldered in place, with abutting surfaces not less than three-thirty-seconds (3-32) inch. One head shall have outside thread to fit face piece and shall have lock nut not less than five-thirty-seconds (5-32) inch in thickness with knurled edge, the inner surface of the head being ground to conical form for tight slip joint with the ether chamber. The other head shall be ground outside to conical form for tight slip joint with the gas bag coupling. Opposite the gas bag head, the shell shall have an aperture about three-quarters (¾) inch in diameter for the escape of expirations. One side of the outer shell shall be closed, through which shall project a wing screw with wing about one and one-half (1½) inches in length to operate the inner shell so as to afford free passage for gas or to bring valves into operation. The outer shell shall be notched on the open side, the motion of the inner shell being limited by a peg on the inner shell capable of moving from end to end of the notch. The inner shell shall have two intersecting tubes about thirteen-sixteenths (13-16) inch in diameter, at right angles to each other, one carrying an inlet valve for gas and an outlet valve for expirations, the other tube being open. The space around these tubes shall be open to allow for free passage of gas when the tubes are turned away from the apertures in the shell. In this position the aperture for expiration shall be closed by the surface of the inner shell. One side of the inner shell shall be closed flush with the open edge of the outer shell. The sides of the inner and outer shells shall be threaded and soldered in place.

Ether Bag.

The ether bag shall be of rubber with a reinforced neck and shall have a capacity of three hundred fifty (350) cubic inches of air measured without stretching the bag. It shall be equipped with a drawn brass tube hard soldered elbow of about one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches, inside diameter, the shorter arm being ground inside to conical form for tight slip joint with the ether chamber, the other end having a projecting thimble of two curved wires, soldered to each other and to the inner surface of the elbow. The longer arm of the elbow shall have an aperture with sliding cover for admission of air. The ends of the elbow shall have reinforcing ring not less than one-eighth (⅛) inch wide and not less than one-sixteenth (1-16) inch thick.

Gas Bag.

The gas bag shall be of rubber, and shall have a capacity of six hundred (600) cubic inches of air measured without stretching the bag. It shall have a reinforced, narrow neck at one end to which shall be attached a substantial hard-rubber stop-cock for connecting with the rubber tube of nine-thirty-seconds (9-32) inch bore. The other end shall have reinforced neck to fit coupling. It shall be equipped with a straight drawn brass coupling of about one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches in diameter, one end being ground inside to conical form, for tight slip joint with the gas chamber, the other end having a projecting thimble of two curved wires soldered to each other and to the inner surface of the coupling. Near the bag end of the coupling there shall be soldered a disc with two openings which may be closed by sliding around an inner cylinder having a similar disc at its end. This cylinder shall have an aperture in its side. An aperture in the surface of the coupling shall be so placed that the opening of the aperture by sliding around the inner cylinder will close the apertures in the discs for the purpose of decreasing the flow of gas from the bag and increasing the flow of air into the gas chamber. The ends of the coupling shall have reinforcing ring not less than one-eighth (⅛) inch wide and not less than one-sixteenth (1-16) inch thick.

Face Cushions.

Face cushions shall be of two sizes for use with the larger face piece and one additional smaller size for children for use with the smaller face piece, consisting of sheet rubber, with a rolled edge oval opening, to the outer edge of which shall be cemented and vulcanized an inflatable rubber tube. At the larger end, near the centre, shall be cemented and vulcanized a rubber tube of three-sixteenths (3-16) inch bore with wall about one-sixteenth (1-16) inch, and about three (3) inches in length, with a substantial hard-rubber stop-cock about one and one-half (1½) inches long. The sizes shall be in accordance with the following table:

	Large	Small	Children's
Length of opening in sheet rubber.....	3⅜ inches	3⅛ inches	2⅝ inches
Width of opening in sheet rubber.....	1½ inches	1½ inches	⅞ inch
Smallest diameter of inflatable rubber tube	¾ inch	¾ inch	¾ inch
Largest diameter of inflatable rubber tube	1 1-16 inches	15-16 inch	15-16 inch
Length over all, flat.....	5¾ inches	5¼ inches	4½ inches
Width over all, flat.....	4¼ inches	3¾ inches	3⅛ inches

Rubber Tubing.

The rubber tubing shall be about one-quarter (¼) inch bore, about one-half (½) inch outside diameter and shall be about four (4) feet in length.

Identification.

Each inhaler shall have stamped upon it the name of the manufacturer.

Delivery.

Each inhaler shall be delivered in a pasteboard box, the chambers and face pieces being assembled and contained in a jeweler's felt bag with draw strings.

Guarantee.

The vendor shall furnish before or at delivery, a written guarantee, executed by the manufacturer and addressed to the City of New York, to replace without expense to the city any metal parts of an inhaler marked with the manufacturer's name, which show any signs of failure due to faulty material or workmanship.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of inhalers or parts thereof accepted, at the price bid per inhaler or part.

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SPECIFICATION FOR ESMARCH INHALERS.

Quality.

Esmarch inhalers shall consist of a mask frame with spring and gauze cap, and a dropping bottle. The mask frame and spring shall be made of brass wire not smaller than specified below, according to the American or Brown and Sharpe gage. The rim shall be made of wire not smaller than number eleven (No. 11) gage, not less than seventeen (17) inches long, bent to an open circle about three and one-half (3½) inches in diameter. The wire extending beyond the open circle shall be shaped to fit over the nose and to form a handle with a hook for the finger. At the handle the wire shall be tightly clamped in a flattened tube, the ends of the wire being covered. A brass button shall be soldered to the tube, for attaching the spring. Two pairs of wires not smaller than number sixteen (No. 16) gage, and not less than six (6) inches long, crossing each other, shall be securely attached to the rim, and bent in the form of a dome about two (2) inches high. The wire shall be soldered at all points and crossings. The spring shall be made of wire not smaller than number fourteen (No. 14) gage, shaped like the rim and of such length as to pass over and tightly fit the dome at its base. It shall have an eye of not smaller than number twenty (No. 20) gage sheet brass soldered to the ends of the wire, and clamped in place, to fit the button on the neck handle. The gauze cap shall be made of canton flannel or of stockinette, with the edge bound or sewed to an elastic cord. It shall cover the dome.

The dropping bottle shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use. It shall be of yellowish brown amber color and reasonably free from bubbles. It shall be about three and three-quarters (3¾) inches high and two and three-quarters (2¾) inches wide, and shall be flat on the bottom and on one side, and rounded on the other side. It shall have a cork stopper of best quality, with a hole in which shall be inserted two brass tubes one-eighth (⅛) inch in outside diameter, soldered together and to a larger brass tube and cap fitting through and over the cork. The tubes shall extend about one inch outside the cork, bent in opposite directions. One tube shall be about four and one-half (4½) inches long bent at lower end in the same direction as at the upper end to a degree that will cause it to touch the flat side of the bottle. The other tube shall end at the bottom of the cork, and shall have a conical head. A brass conical plug for the long or air tube, and a brass cap for the short or drop tube shall be attached to opposite ends of a light brass chain about three (3) inches long.

The mask frame, the spring, the upper parts of the tubes and the stopper cap shall be nickel-plated.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered separately packed in cartons.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of inhalers accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

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SPECIFICATION FOR IRRIGATORS (GLASS).

Quality.

Irrigators shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and to remain unaffected by the use for which they are intended. They shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles, with graduation scale, lines and numerals engraved at 250, 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 cubic centimeters, with the abbreviation "C. C." over or at the side of the top numeral.

Shape.

They shall be mug shaped with oval front and flat back, and shall have side handle, straight spout at bottom, and eye hole at top of back.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of irrigators accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

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SPECIFICATION FOR GLYCERINE JELLY JARS.

Quality.

Glycerine jelly jars shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use, and shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles. They shall be of the form known to the trade as glycerine jelly jars, round, with inner surfaces straight and smooth without shoulders and having a tool-finished screw neck. They shall be made from the City's mold if called for in the schedules. They shall have aluminum caps with cork lining and wax paper discs.

Size.

They shall be of one-half (½), one (1) or two (2) ounce capacity as called for in the schedules.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in packages of one gross each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of jars accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size.

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SPECIFICATION FOR ABSORBENT LINT.

Quality.

Absorbent lint shall be made of clean, white cotton, fully bleached and absorbent.

Extractive Matter.

Upon a hot extraction with distilled water it shall not yield more than one (1) per cent of extractive matter, and the water from such extraction shall show no reaction for starch, dextrin, glue, soap or other make-weight.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in paper wrapped packages of one pound net weight, packed in tight wooden cases, paper-lined, fifty pounds net to the case.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of pounds of lint accepted, at the price bid per pound.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MEDICINE DROPPERS.

Quality.

Medicine droppers shall be made of clear flint glass. The points shall be rounded and shall deliver water in drops of one minim each. They shall be curved or straight and plain or graduated, as called for in the schedules. The bulbs shall be of seamless black rubber and clean inside. They shall fit airtight around the shoulder of the tubes, and shall be of sufficient drawing strength to fill and empty the droppers.

Size.

The tubing of the plain droppers shall be not less than two and three-quarters (2¾) inches in length and one-quarter (¼) inch in diameter. The tubing of the graduated droppers shall be not less than four and one-quarter (4¼) inches in length and one-quarter (¼) inch in diameter.

Graduation.

Graduated droppers shall have a line at each minim to thirty minims, and numerals at ten, twenty and thirty minims.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in cartons containing twelve droppers each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of droppers accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each kind.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MEDICINE GLASSES.

Quality.

Medicine glasses shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use. They shall be of clear flint color with heavy bottoms and shall be reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be not less than two (2) inches in diameter at the top and not less than two and one-quarter (2¼) inches in depth, inside measurements.

Graduation Scale.

The glass shall be etched with a tablespoon scale on one side and a teaspoon scale on the other side of a vertical line, as follows:

Lines and numerals at 1, 2 and 3 tablespoons, with the word "table" above the third line.

Lines at each teaspoon, up to eight, and numerals at 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8, with the word "tea" after the numeral 8.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in pasteboard boxes containing one dozen each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of glasses accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

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SPECIFICATION FOR HEAD MIRRORS.

Character.

Head mirrors shall consist of a circular brass-backed optically concave mirror and a head-band with ball joint attachment.

Mirror.

The mirror shall be made of ground polished glass, having a focus of not less than eight (8) inches with a circular hole at the true center one-half (½) inch in diameter. It shall be backed with pure silver covered with one coat of shellac and one coat of rubber paint. The silver shall have a smooth surface free from streaks, pinholes or other blemishes. The mirror shall be burnished into a brass back made of number twenty-five (No. 25) American or Brown & Sharpe gage sheet brass, with a circular hole at the true center one-half (½) inch in diameter. The back shall be oxidized and finished with two coats of opticians' dull black lacquer. On the brass back, near the perimeter, shall be hard soldered a brass ball three-eighths (⅜) inch in diameter mounted on a one-eighth (⅛) inch stem one-eighth (⅛) inch long with a base three-eighths (⅜) inch in diameter. The ball shall have a hole drilled and threaded with a five-forty (5—40) machine screw tap.

Head-band.

The head-band shall be a leather strap, oak or union tanned and free from defects, not less than one (1) inch wide and not less than one-sixteenth (1-16) inch thick, with two-pronged metal buckle attached to one end. The length including the buckle, shall be not less than twenty-five and one-half (25½) inches, and the strap shall have not less than fifteen (15) sets of two holes, each spaced not less than one-half (½) inch apart. Accompanying the head-band there shall be a brass curved plate made of number eighteen (No. 18) American or Brown & Sharpe gage sheet brass, approximately three and one-half (3½) inches long and one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches wide with a slot at each end through which the head-band shall pass and fit so tightly that it will remain where fixed. At the center of the plate shall be riveted a brass ball three-eighths (⅜) inch in diameter, mounted on a one-eighth (⅛) inch

stem one-eighth (⅛) inch long with a base three-eighths (⅜) inch in diameter. For attaching the mirror to the head-band there shall be a clamp consisting of two brass bars, one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches long, three-eighths (⅜) inch wide and one-eighth (⅛) inch thick, with conical holes at each end to fit over the balls on the back of the mirror and on the head-band plate. One bar shall be smoothly bored at the center and the other bored and threaded to take an eight-thirty-two (8—32) machine thumb screw with thread not less than five-eighths (⅝) inch long. All brass parts, except the back of mirror, shall be heavily nickel plated.

Size.

They shall be two and one-half (2½), three (3), three and one-half (3½) or four (4) inches in diameter, as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of mirrors accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

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SPECIFICATION FOR THROAT MIRRORS.

Quality.

Throat mirrors shall be made of ground polished glass with optically plane surface. They shall be backed with pure silver, covered with one coat of shellac and one coat of rubber paint. The silver shall have a smooth surface, free from streaks, pinholes or other blemishes. The mirror shall be burnished into a German silver back of number twenty-six (No. 26) American or Brown & Sharpe gage. The mirror shall be hard soldered to a steel wire handle of number nineteen (No. 19) American or Brown & Sharpe gage, not less than five and one-half (5½) inches long, bent close to the joint at an angle of approximately forty-five (45) degrees. They shall have an extra extension handle made of three-sixteenths (3-16) inch octagon brass, not less than three and one-half (3½) inches long, drilled at one end so that the permanent handle may be firmly wedged therein, if called for in the schedules. All metal parts shall be heavily nickel-plated.

The mirrors shall be so constructed as to permit of sterilization by boiling without injury to the metal parts or lessening the reflective power.

Size.

They shall be one-half (½), five-eighths (⅝), three-quarters (¾), seven-eighths (⅞), one (1) or one and one-sixteenth (1 1-16) inches in diameter, as ordered by the constructing department.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of mirrors accepted, at the price bid per dozen, with or without extra handles.

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SPECIFICATION FOR BELLADONNA PLASTERS.

Quality.

Belladonna plasters shall comply in all respects with the formula prescribed in the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall be porous.

Size.

They shall be five by seven and one-half (5x7½) inches.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in pasteboard boxes containing two dozen plasters each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of plasters accepted, at the price bid per gross.

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SPECIFICATION FOR ISINGLASS PLASTER.

Quality.

Isinglass plaster shall be made of pure fish glue spread on flesh-colored tracing cloth.

Width.

It shall be in rolls two and one-half (2½) inches wide.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in pasteboard cartons containing twelve twenty-inch rolls, each roll packed in a tin box.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of rolls of plaster accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LEAD PLASTER.

Quality.

Lead plaster shall comply in all respects with the formula prescribed in the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Width.

It shall be in rolls not less than seven (7) inches wide.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in boxes containing one dozen one-yard rolls, each roll packed in a tin box.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of rolls of plaster accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MERCURIAL PLASTER.

Quality.

Mercurial plaster shall comply in all respects with the formula prescribed in the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Width.

It shall be in rolls not less than seven (7) inches wide.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in boxes containing one dozen one-yard rolls.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of rolls of plaster accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR MUSTARD PLASTER.

Quality.

Mustard plaster shall have a plaster mass that shall comply in all respects with the formula prescribed in the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall have a paper or a cloth base as called for in the schedules.

Size.

Paper base plaster shall be in rolls twelve (12) inches wide.

Cloth base plaster shall be three by four and one-half (3 by 4½) inches.

Delivery.

Paper base plaster shall be delivered in five yard rolls.

Cloth base plaster shall be delivered in tin boxes containing ten pieces each.

Payment.

Payment for the paper base plaster shall be made for the number of rolls of plaster accepted at the price bid per roll; and for the cloth base plaster, for the number of boxes of plaster accepted, at the price bid per box.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR RUBBER ADHESIVE PLASTER (ZINC OXIDE).

Quality.

Zinc oxide adhesive plaster shall be made of a composition containing not less than thirty (30) per cent of pure, ground Para rubber, and not less than twenty (20) per cent of oxide of zinc, United States Pharmacopoeia, spread not less than five (5) ounces to the square yard on a cotton cloth backing having not less than one hundred and sixty (160) threads to the square inch and weighing not less than four (4) ounces to the square yard. The plaster shall have been made not longer than ninety (90) days before delivery.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Width.

The width shall be one-half (½), one (1), two (2), three (3) or twelve (12) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Identification.

Each roll and spool shall be marked with the manufacturer's name and the date of manufacture.

Delivery.

Rolls twelve inches wide shall be delivered in cases of one hundred five-yard rolls, packed in separate cartons. The plaster shall be faced with crinoline gauze suitable for bandage purposes.

All other widths shall be delivered unfaced in boxes of twelve five-yard rolls, wound on spools and packed in separate cartons.

Guarantee.

The vender shall furnish a written guarantee, executed by the manufacturer and addressed to the City of New York, that at any time within one year from the date of delivery he will, upon request, immediately replace, without expense to the city, any plaster that shall have lost its quality, with fresh plaster that shall comply with this specification.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of rolls of twelve-inch plaster accepted, at the price bid per roll, and for the number of dozens of spools of other widths, at the price bid per dozen spools for each width.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR RUBBER ADHESIVE PLASTER (PLAIN).

Quality.

Plain rubber adhesive plaster shall be made of a composition containing not less than thirty (30) per cent of pure, ground Para rubber, spread not less than (5) ounces to the square yard on a cotton cloth backing, having not less than one hundred and sixty (160) threads to the square inch and weighing not less than four (4) ounces to the square yard. The plaster shall have been made not longer than ninety (90) days before delivery.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Width.

The width shall be one-half (½), one (1), two (2), three (3) or twelve (12) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Identification.

Each roll and spool shall be marked with the manufacturer's name and the date of manufacture.

Delivery.

Rolls twelve inches wide shall be delivered in cases of one hundred five-yard rolls packed in separate cartons. The plaster shall be faced with crinoline gauze suitable for bandage purposes.

All other widths shall be delivered unfaced in boxes of twelve five-yard rolls, wound on spools and packed in separate cartons.

Guarantee.

The vendor shall furnish a written guarantee, executed by the manufacturer and addressed to the City of New York, that at any time within one year from date of delivery he will, upon request, immediately replace, without expense to the City, any plaster that shall have lost its quality, with fresh plaster that shall comply with this specification.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of rolls of twelve-inch plaster accepted, at the price bid per roll, and for the number of dozens of spools of other widths, at the price bid per dozen spools for each width.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SANITARY NAPKINS.

Quality.

Sanitary napkins shall be made of absorbent cotton padding with absorbent gauze or stockinette covering, as called for in the schedules. They shall be sewed at both ends of the pad.

Size and Weight.

They shall be of approximately the sizes and weights as called for in the schedules in accordance with the following table:

Size	Weight of Padding	Total Weight	Dimensions of Pad	Total Length
Small	11 grams	17 grams	3 by 8 inches	14 inches
Medium	17 grams	23 grams	3½ by 8½ inches	21 inches
Large	22 grams	29 grams	4 by 9¼ inches	27 inches

Tensile Strength.

The tensile strength of the covering shall be not less than twelve (12) pounds in the direction of the length when tested in jaws one inch wide, set one inch apart.

Methods of Tests.

All physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in cartons containing six napkins each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of napkins accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SILVER WIRE.

Quality.

Silver wire shall be nine hundred ninety-nine (999) per cent fine.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Size.

It shall be of the decimal diameter ordered by the contracting department, according to the American or Brown and Sharpe gage.

Delivery.

It shall be delivered in coils.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of ounces of wire accepted, at the price bid per ounce.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SPATULAS.

Quality.

Spatulas shall be made with handle and blade of one piece of crucible tool steel nickel plated. The blades shall be flexible.

Size of Blade.

The blades shall be of the sizes called for in the schedules in accordance with the following table:

Length of Blade	Width of Blade
3 inches.....	9/16 inch
4 inches.....	⅝ inch
5 inches.....	¾ inch
6 inches.....	⅞ inch
8 inches.....	1¼ inches
10 inches.....	1⅜ inches
11 inches.....	1½ inches

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of spatulas accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SURGEONS' SPLINTS.

Quality.

Surgeons' splints shall be made of clear basswood, free from defects, with corners trimmed.

Size.

They shall be one-eighth (⅛) inch thick, three and one-half (3½) inches wide and eighteen (18) inches long.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in boxes containing seven gross in bundles of one dozen splints each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of splints accepted, at the price bid per gross.

SPECIFICATION FOR SPUTUM CUP HOLDERS.

Quality.

Sputum cup holders shall be made of I. C. gage gilt lacquered tin. They shall have an open bottom, handle at back and spring cover with thumb piece extending over the handle. A band not less than one-half (½) inch in width, which may or may not be an extension of the handle, shall extend across the bottom from back to front to hold the paper refill cup. The sides, back, bottom and handle shall have turned over edges.

Size.

They shall be two and seven-eighths (2⅞) inches square inside measurement, and two (2) inches deep, except that the back to which the handle is attached shall extend one-quarter (¼) inch above the sides.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of hundreds of holders accepted, at the price bid per hundred.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SPUTUM CUP REFILLS.

Quality.

Sputum cup refills shall be made of heavy, water proof, burnable paper, cut and pressed so that they can be readily folded into cup shape with four piece overlapping top.

Size.

They shall be when folded into cup shape two and seven-eighths (2⅞) inches square on top and two and one-quarter (2¼) inches deep.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of thousands of refills accepted, at the price bid per thousand.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR STEEL POCKET TAPES AND REFILLS (TWO METER).

Quality.

Steel pocket tapes shall consist of a tape-line and case with mechanism for winding. The tape line shall be made of flexible steel, not less than one-quarter (¼) inch wide and not less than four thousandths (.004) inch thick. It shall be capable of tightly encircling a cylinder one-half (½) inch in diameter without showing permanent bend. It shall be graduated on one side to two (2) meters, divided into meters, centimeters and millimeters, each meter and centimeter being numbered; and on the other side to seventy-two (72) consecutive inches divided into inches and sixteenths, each inch being numbered. The graduation marking shall be made by etching away the entire surface except the marks and numerals, leaving them a bright steel. A steel wire ring shall be securely attached to the end of the line. The line shall be so attached to the drum of the winder as to be easily removed and replaced. It shall be operated by a spring winder with a ratchet stop released by a push button with a helical spring inside the center-post, and extending through the center of one side of the case. The spring shall be made of blued, tempered steel, not less than four thousandths (.004) inch thick by three sixteenths (3-16) inch wide, and of sufficient length to wind the entire line into the case. It shall be securely fastened to and shall wind around a hollow center-post not less than five-sixteenths (5-16) inch in outside diameter. The post shall be threaded to receive the case-screw, and shall have two opposite slots for the cross-piece of the push button. The case shall be made of sheet brass not less than two hundredths (.02) inch thick, shall be not more than one and seven-eighths (1⅞) inches in diameter and not more than one-half (½) inch in width. It shall be in two parts, tightly flanged together and secured with a screw, and shall have an opening for the line not less than three-sixteenths (3-16) inch wide. The case shall have rounded edges, and shall be smoothly finished and nickel plated. Tape line refills may be purchased separately, if called for in the schedules.

Identification.

Each tape-line and case shall have etched or stamped thereon the manufacturer's name or trade mark.

Delivery.

Tapes and tape-line refills shall be separately wrapped and delivered in cartons containing six each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of complete tapes, or the number of dozens of tape-line refills accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Quality.

Clinical thermometers shall be made of thoroughly seasoned glass and shall be free from cracks and other defects. The stem shall be white-backed in the glass, with a magnifying front. The column shall be of clear mercury, free from impurities, moisture or bubbles contained in a single drawn cylindrical bulb between two (2) and three (3) millimeters in diameter and a glass capillary tube so constructed as to give a non-receding index and a two-minute registration.

Size.

They shall be not less than four (4) inches long, including the bulb, and the stem shall be not less than five (5) millimeters thick from front to back.

Scale.

The scale shall be plainly etched in black on the stem, and shall have a range covering from ninety-four (94) to one hundred ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit, extending over a space of not less than one and three-quarter (1¾) inches. The markings shall be at intervals of two-tenths (0.2) degree. Each one-degree line and the line for normal temperature shall be longer than the intervening lines. The numerals shall be at every two degrees, or at ninety-five, one hundred, one hundred five and one hundred ten degrees.

Accuracy Tests.

Thermometers shall be accurate to within two-tenths (0.2) degree throughout the scale, and shall not exceed three-tenths (0.3) degree error in the intervals between test points. They shall remain constant after having been heated to their maximum graduation for at least twenty-four hours. The test for constriction shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Bureau of Standards at Washington. Each thermometer shall be accompanied by the manufacturer's test-room certificate, giving manufacturer's name and certifying as to degree of inaccuracy at four test points.

Methods of Tests.

All chemical and physical tests shall be made in accordance with the Board of Estimate's Standard Methods of Tests on file in the Standard Testing Laboratory.

Guarantee.

The vendor shall furnish before or at delivery, a written guarantee, executed by the manufacturer and addressed to The City of New York, to replace without expense to the City any thermometer bearing the manufacturer's name or trade mark that shall become more inaccurate than certified with another thermometer that complies with this specification.

Identification.

Each thermometer shall be marked with the manufacturer's name or trade mark and test-room number.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered without cases in cartons of three dozen each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of thermometers accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TONGUE DEPRESSORS.

Quality.

Tongue depressors shall be made of white wood. They shall be smooth, and rounded at both ends.

Size.

They shall be approximately five and one-half (5½) inches long, five-eighths (⅝) inch wide and three thirty-seconds (3-32) inch thick.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in cartons containing five hundred each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of thousands of depressors accepted, at the price bid per thousand.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR LINEN POCKET TAPES AND REFILLS (TWO METER).

Quality.

Linen pocket tapes shall consist of a tape-line and case with mechanism for winding. The tape-line shall be made of pure linen fabric not less than one-quarter (¼) inch wide and not less than seven thousandths (.007) inch thick. The full graduated length of the line shall stretch not more than six millimeters under a ten-pound pull. It shall be graduated on one side to two (2) meters divided into meters, centimeters and millimeters, each meter and centimeter being numbered; and on the other side to seventy-two (72) consecutive inches divided into inches and sixteenths, each inch being numbered. The graduation marks and numerals shall be plainly printed with black ink. A steel wire ring shall be securely attached to the end of the line. The line shall be so attached to the drum of the winder as to be easily removed and replaced. It shall be operated by a spring winder with a ratchet stop released by a push button with a helical spring inside the center-post, and extending through the center of one side of the case. The spring shall be made of blued tempered steel, not less than four thousandths (.004) inch thick by three-sixteenths (3-16) inch wide, and of sufficient length to wind the entire line into the case. It shall be securely fastened to and shall wind around a hollow center-post not less than five-sixteenths (5-16) inch in outside diameter. The post shall be threaded to receive the case-screw, and shall have two opposite slots for the cross-piece of the push button. The case shall be made of sheet brass not less than two hundredths (.02) inch thick, shall be not more than one and seven-eighths (1⅞) inches in diameter and not more than one-half (½) inch in width. It shall be in two parts, tightly flanged together and secured with a screw, and shall have an opening for the line not less than three-sixteenths (3-16) inch wide. The case shall have rounded edges, and shall be smoothly finished and nickel plated. Tape-line refills may be purchased separately if called for in the schedules.

Identification.

Each tape-line and case shall have printed or stamped thereon the manufacturer's name or trade mark.

Delivery.

Tapes and tape-line refills shall be separately wrapped, and delivered in cartons containing six each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of complete tapes, or the number of dozens of tape-line refills accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR URINALS (GLASS).

Quality.

Urinals shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and to remain unaffected by the use for which they are intended. They shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be of eight ounce or sixteen ounce capacity as called for in the schedules.

Shape.

They shall be male or female in shape and with or without handles as called for in the schedules and shall have blown graduation scale in ounces.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in the original packages, one urinal to a carton.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of urinals accepted at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR AMBER HOMEOPATHIC VIALS.

Quality.

Amber homeopathic vials shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and the internal pressure of stored fermentation and effervescence. They shall be of dark yellowish brown color, and reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be short and of the capacity in grams called for in the schedules.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in cartons containing one gross each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of vials accepted at the price bid per gross.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FLINT HOMEOPATHIC VIALS.

Quality.

Flint homeopathic vials shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use, and the internal pressure of stored fermentation and effervescence. They shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles.

Size.

They shall be short and of the capacity in drams called for in the schedules.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in cartons containing one gross each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of vials accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TUBE VIALS (SCREW NECK).

Quality.

Tube vials with screw neck shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use, and shall stand dry sterilization at one hundred eighty (180) degrees Centigrade. They shall be of clear flint color and reasonably free from bubbles. They shall have a tool-finished screw neck and shall be furnished with screw caps if called for in the schedules.

Screw caps shall be made of aluminum with cork lining and wax paper disks. They shall be stamped on top with serial numbers not less than three-sixteenths (3-16) inch in height, if called for in the schedules.

Size.

They shall be the stock sizes as called for in the schedules.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in the original packages containing one gross each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of vials accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies—Specifications for Broken Stone (Graded and Crusher Run) and Broken Stone Screenings (Cal. No. 41C).

(These specifications are submitted in substitution of specifications covering these articles presented to the Board July 10, 1913, and laid over at said meeting and at subsequent meetings, and have been revised by representatives of departments interested, in accordance with resolution adopted by the Board October 9, 1913.)

(On February 6, 1914, the above matter was laid over two weeks.)

The Secretary presented the following resolution and communication from the Select Committee on Supplies, submitting specifications as above:

Whereas, A select committee of three, composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the promulgation of specifications and for the purpose of standardizing supplies; and

Whereas, Said Committee has prepared specifications for the purchase of broken stone (graded and crusher run) and broken stone screenings; be it

Resolved, That the specifications for the purchase of broken stone (graded and crusher run) and broken stone screenings, hereto attached, be approved by this Board and adopted by the various Departments, Bureaus, and offices under the City government authorized to purchase the said supplies.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies, January 24, 1914.

Committee on Standardization of Supplies, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Sirs—Your sub-committee on the determination of standards and the preparation

of specifications for supplies consumed by the City of New York begs herewith to submit specifications for broken stone (graded and crusher run) and broken stone screenings.

These specifications have been submitted to and approved by City Departments authorized to purchase such supplies.

Respectfully, EDMUND D. FISHER, Deputy Comptroller.

Attached specifications approved for adoption: JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor; WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; MARCUS M. MARKS, President, Borough of Manhattan; Select Committee on Standardization of Supplies.

SPECIFICATION FOR ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) INCH CRUSHER RUN STONE (CONCRETE).

Quality.

Broken stone shall be roughly cubical or pyramidal fragments, hard, sound, durable and with sharp edges. It shall be free from dirt, loam, disintegrated stone or foreign matter of any kind. The kind of stone, whether trap-rock, granite or limestone, shall be as called for in the schedules.

Size.

One and one-quarter (1¼) inch crusher run broken stone shall be the product of the crusher from coarse to fine, that will pass through a screen having square or circular openings one and five-eighths (1⅝) inches in diameter, and shall not contain more than fifteen (15) per cent, by weight, of stone dust that will pass through a one hundred-mesh sieve.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of cubic yards or tons accepted, at the price bid per cubic yard or per ton, for each kind of stone, as called for in the schedules.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BROKEN STONE CHIPS [THREE-EIGHTHS (⅜) INCH].

Quality.

Broken stone chips shall be roughly cubical or pyramidal fragments, hard, sound, durable and with sharp edges. It shall be free from dirt, loam, disintegrated stone or foreign matter of any kind. The kind of stone, whether trap-rock, granite or limestone, shall be as called for in the schedules.

Size.

Three-eighths (⅜) inch chips shall be the product of the crusher, that will pass through a screen having square or circular openings five-eighths (⅝) inch in diameter and be retained on a screen having square or circular openings one-quarter (¼) inch in diameter, and shall not contain over three (3) per cent, by weight, of stone dust that will pass through a standard one hundred-mesh sieve.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of cubic yards or tons accepted, at the price bid per cubic yard or per ton, for each kind of stone, as called for in the schedules.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) INCH CRUSHER RUN BROKEN STONE (CONCRETE).

Quality.

Broken stone shall be roughly cubical or pyramidal fragments, hard, sound, durable and with sharp edges. It shall be free from dirt, loam, disintegrated stone or foreign matter of any kind. The kind of stone, whether trap-rock, granite or limestone, shall be as called for in the schedules.

Size.

Two and one-half (2½) inch crusher run broken stone shall be the product of the crusher from coarse to fine, that will pass through a screen having square or circular openings three and one-quarter (3¼) inches in diameter, and shall not contain more than fifteen (15) per cent, by weight, of stone dust that will pass through a one hundred-mesh sieve.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of cubic yards or tons accepted, at the price bid per cubic yard or per ton, for each kind of stone, as called for in the schedules.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) INCH BROKEN STONE (GRADED).

Quality.

Broken stone shall be roughly cubical or pyramidal fragments, hard, sound, durable and with sharp edges. It shall be free from dust, dirt, loam, disintegrated stone or foreign matter of any kind. The kind of stone, whether trap-rock, granite or lime stone, shall be as called for in the schedules.

Size.

Two and one-half (2½) inch broken stone shall be the product of the crusher that will pass through a screen having square or circular openings three and one-quarter (3¼) inches in diameter and be retained on screens with square or circular openings two and one-quarter (2¼) inches in diameter.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of cubic yards or tons accepted, at the price bid per cubic yard or per ton, for each kind of stone, as called for in the schedules.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) INCH BROKEN STONE (GRADED).

Quality.

Broken stone shall be roughly cubical or pyramidal fragments, hard, sound, durable and with sharp edges. It shall be free from dust, dirt, loam, disintegrated stone or foreign matter of any kind. The kind of stone, whether trap-rock, granite or lime stone, shall be as called for in the schedules.

Size.

One and one-half (1½) inch broken stone shall be the product of the crusher that will pass through a screen having square or circular openings two and one-quarter (2¼) inches in diameter and be retained on a screen with square or circular openings one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches in diameter.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of cubic yards or tons accepted, at the price bid per cubic yard or per ton, for each kind of stone, as called for in the schedules.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BROKEN STONE CHIPS [FIVE-EIGHTHS (⅝) INCH].

Quality.

Broken stone chips shall be roughly cubical or pyramidal fragments, hard sound, durable and with sharp edges. It shall be free from dirt, loam, disintegrated stone or foreign matter of any kind. The kind of stone, whether trap-rock, granite or lime stone, shall be as called for in the schedules.

Size.

Five-eighths (⅝) inch chips shall be the product of the crusher that will pass through a screen having square or circular openings seven-eighths (⅞) inch in diameter and be retained on a screen having square or circular openings one-quarter (¼) inch in diameter, and shall not contain over three (3) per cent, by weight, of stone dust that will pass through a standard one hundred-mesh sieve.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of cubic yards or tons accepted, at the price bid per cubic yard or per ton, for each kind of stone, as called for in the schedules.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR THREE-QUARTERS (¾) INCH BROKEN STONE (GRADED).

Quality.

Broken stone shall be roughly cubical or pyramidal fragments, hard, sound, durable and with sharp edges. It shall be free from dust, dirt, loam, disintegrated stone or foreign matter of any kind. The kind of stone, whether trap-rock, granite or lime stone, shall be as called for in the schedules.

Size.

Three-quarters (¾) inch broken stone shall be the product of the crusher that will pass through a screen having square or circular openings one and one-quarter (1¼) inches in diameter and be retained on screens with square or circular openings five-eighths (⅝) inch in diameter.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of cubic yards or tons accepted, at the price bid per cubic yard or per ton, for each kind of stone, as called for in the schedules.

SPECIFICATION FOR BROKEN STONE SCREENINGS.

Quality.

Broken stone screenings shall be roughly cubical or pyramidal fragments, hard, sound, durable and with sharp edges. It shall be free from dirt, loam, disintegrated stone or foreign matter of any kind. The kind of stone, whether trap-rock, granite or lime stone, shall be as called for in the schedules.

Size.

All screenings shall be the product of the crusher that will pass through a screen having square or circular openings five-eighths (⅝) inch in diameter. Not less than twenty (20) or more than thirty (30) per cent, by weight, shall pass a twenty-mesh sieve. Not more than fifteen (15) per cent, by weight, of stone dust shall pass a one hundred-mesh sieve.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of cubic yards or tons accepted, at the price bid per cubic yard or per ton, for each kind of stone, as called for in the schedules.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies—Specifications for Laboratory Apparatus and Laboratory Glassware (Cal. No. 41-D).

(These specifications are submitted in substitution of specifications covering these articles presented to the Board July 10, 1913, and laid over at said meeting and at subsequent meetings, and have been revised by representatives of departments interested, in accordance with resolution adopted by the Board Octobr 9, 1913.)

(On February 6, 1914, the above matter was laid over two weeks.)

The Secretary presented the following resolution and communication from the Select Committee on Supplies, submitting specifications as above:

Whereas, A select committee of three, composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the promulgation of specifications and for the purpose of standardizing supplies; and

Whereas, Said committee has prepared specifications for the purchase of laboratory apparatus and laboratory glassware; be it

Resolved, That the specifications for the purchase of laboratory apparatus and laboratory glassware, hereto attached, be approved by this Board and adopted by the various departments, bureaus, and offices under the City government authorized to purchase the said supplies.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies, January 24, 1914.

Committee on Standardization of Supplies, Board of Estimate and Apportionment,
277 Broadway, New York City:

Sirs—Your sub-committee on the determination of standards and the preparation of specifications for supplies consumed by The City of New York begs herewith to submit specifications for laboratory apparatus and laboratory glassware.

These specifications have been submitted to and approved by city departments authorized to purchase such supplies.

Respectfully, EDMUND D. FISHER, Deputy Comptroller.

Attached specifications approved for adoption: JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor; WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; MARCUS M. MARKS, President, Borough of Manhattan; Select Committee on Standardization of Supplies.

SPECIFICATION FOR ALBUMINOMETERS.

Quality.

Albuminometers shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use. They shall be of the Esbach design, tapering body, footed and lipped, and shall be provided with a rubber stopper.

Size.

They shall be about six and three-quarters (6¾) inches in height and one-half (½) inch in diameter at the top.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of albuminometers accepted, at the price bid per albuminometer.

SPECIFICATION FOR MICRO-SLIDE BOXES.

Quality.

Micro-slide boxes shall be made of basswood with insetting covers and lock corners. They shall have the number of grooves for one by three (1 x 3) inch micro-slides, as called for in the schedules. Each groove shall be numbered on the inside to correspond with a printed index label on the outside of one end of the box.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of boxes accepted, at the price bid per gross for each size.

SPECIFICATION FOR BUNSEN BURNERS (PLAIN TYPE).

Quality.

Bunsen burners shall be of plain design, having a brass tube with air regulator and an iron foot. They shall be japan finished.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of burners accepted, at the price bid for each.

SPECIFICATION FOR BABCOCK BOTTLES.

Quality.

Babcock bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to allow of their being whirled when filled with equal parts of sulphuric acid and milk at the rate of one thousand five hundred revolutions per minute in a centrifuge, the radius of which is ten inches. They shall be of the Babcock design, clear water white flint color and shall stand moist heat to one hundred twenty-five (125) degrees Centigrade.

Size.

The body of the bottle shall be two and three-quarters (2¾) inches long and one and three-eighths (1⅜) inches wide. The neck shall be three and seven-eighths (3⅞) inches long and five-sixteenths (5/16) inch wide.

Graduation Scale.

The scale shall be etched on the neck and shall register each per cent from zero (0) to ten (10), each per cent being numbered and divided into five (5) parts. All numbered lines shall extend the entire circumference of the neck, and all intervening lines one-half the circumference. The neck from zero (0) to ten (10) shall contain exactly two (2) cubic centimeters.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of bottles accepted, at the price bid per dozen.

SPECIFICATION FOR ANTI-TOXIN BOTTLES.

Quality.

Anti-toxin bottles shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and remain unaffected by the use for which they are intended. They shall be regular in shape and reasonably free from bubbles. The colors shall be clear flint, dark cobalt blue or yellowish brown amber as called for in the schedules.

Size.

They shall deliver two (2), three and one-half (3½), five (5), seven and one-half (7½), ten (10) and twenty (20) cubic centimeters as called for in the schedules.

Molding.

They shall be made from molds which shall be furnished by the contracting department.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of gross of bottles accepted at the price bid per gross for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR WIRE BASKETS.

Quality.

Wire baskets shall be made of galvanized iron wire and shall be divided into compartments if called for in the schedules. They shall be made of wire gaged

according to the Steel Wire Gage, otherwise known as Roebling's or Washburn and Moen's gage, and of the sizes, as called for in the schedules in accordance with the following table:

Length	Width	Depth	Mesh	Gage of Cloth	Gage of Frame.
Round	6 inches	6 inches	3	18	11
Round	8 inches	8 inches	3	18	11
4 inches	4 inches	4 inches	4	19	11
6 inches	6 inches	6 inches	2	17	11
8½ inches	5 inches	5½ inches	3	18	11
9 inches	9 inches	4 inches	3	18	11
9 inches	9 inches	9 inches	3	18	11

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of baskets accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR EXTRACTION CARTRIDGES (PAPER).

Quality.

Extraction cartridges shall be made of fat-free paper and shall be of the height and diameter in millimeters called for in the schedules.

Delivery.

They shall be delivered in boxes containing twenty-five (25) cartridges each.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of boxes of cartridges accepted at the price bid per box for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BURETTE CLAMPS.

Quality.

Burette clamps shall consist of an enameled steel clamp and a well japanned cast iron fastener. The clamp shall consist of two curved jaws with hinged arms connected by a thumb screw and spring. The end of one arm shall extend beyond the hinge and shall be threaded to receive the fastener. The fastener shall be shaped at one end so that it may be readily atached to a retort stand by means of a thumb screw. At the other end it shall have a screw fitted with a jam nut and of the proper size to take the thread in the arm of the clamp. The jaws shall be plain or rubber covered as called for in the schedules.

Size.

The arms and connecting screw shall be of such length as to permit of spreading the jaws about one and one-half (1½) inches.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of clamps accepted at the price bid per clamp, with plain or rubber covered jaws.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BUNSEN CLAMPS.

Quality.

Bunsen clamps shall be made of cast iron, well japanned, and shall consist of a clamp with a fixed handle. The clamp shall consist of two curved jaws or of one single or double V-shaped jaw and one flat jaw as called for in the schedules, and shall have hinged arms connected by a thumb screw and spring. To one arm shall be attached a round handle, or the jaw and handle may be cast in one piece. The handle shall have a separate fastener to attach it to a support if called for in the schedules. The jaws shall be cork-lined.

Size.

The arms and connecting screw shall be of such length as to permit of spreading the jaws about one and one-half (1½), two (2) or two and one-half (2½) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of clamps accepted, at the price bid per clamp for such size and kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR UNIVERSAL CLAMPS.

Quality.

Universal clamps shall be made of cast iron well japanned and shall consist of a clamp and a handle. The clamp shall consist of two two-pronged, curved, cork-lined, swivel jaws with hinged arms, connected by a thumb screw and spring. One arm shall be attached to the handle by means of a thumb screw, the surfaces of the arm and handle where the attachment is made being toothed so that the clamp may be locked at any angle by means of the connecting thumb screw. The handle shall be round, and shall have a separate fastener to attach it to a retort stand if called for in the schedules.

Size.

The arms and connecting screw shall be of such length as to permit of spreading the jaws about two (2) or three (3) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of clamps accepted at the price bid per clamp for each size, with or without fastener.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BUNSEN FUNNELS.

Quality.

Bunsen funnels shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand autoclave sterilization at one hundred ten (110) degrees Centigrade, and shall be of clear flint color. The body shall be a right cone of exactly sixty (60) degrees, shall have a ground edge and shall be of the diameter called for in the schedules. The stem shall be thin, of the same inside diameter throughout, shall be ground to a point and shall have plain or constricted neck, as called for in the schedules. The stem shall be approximately four or six inches, as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of funnels accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size and kind.

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SPECIFICATION FOR FILTRATION FUNNELS (ORDINARY TYPE).

Quality.

Ordinary filtration funnels shall be made of glass of sufficient strength to stand autoclave sterilization at one hundred ten (110) degrees Centigrade and shall be of clear flint color. The body shall be right cone of exactly sixty (60) degrees, shall have a ground edge and shall be of the diameter called for in the schedules. The stem shall be ground to a point.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of funnels accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

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SPECIFICATION FOR FILTRATION FUNNELS (QUICK).

Quality.

Quick filtration funnels shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand autoclave sterilization at one hundred ten (110) degrees Centigrade, and shall be of clear flint color. The body shall be a right cone of exactly sixty (60) degrees, ribbed on the inside, shall have a ground edge and shall be of the diameter called for in the schedules. The stem shall be ground to a point.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of funnels accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SEPARATORY FUNNELS (GLOBE SHAPE).

Quality.

Globe shaped separatory funnels shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand autoclave sterilization at one hundred ten (110) degrees Centigrade, and shall be of clear water white flint color. There shall be a ground-in stopper at the mouth and a ground-in stop cock, ether tight without lubrication, at the junction between the body and the stem. The end of the stem shall be ground to a point. They shall be made of heavy glass if called for in the schedules.

Size.

They shall be of the capacity called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of funnels accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SEPARATORY FUNNELS (PEAR SHAPE).

Quality.

Pear shaped separatory funnels shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand autoclave sterilization at one hundred ten (110) degrees Centigrade and shall be of clear water-white flint color. They shall be of the Squibb's design, with a ground-in stopper at the mouth and a ground-in stop cock, ether tight without lubrication, at the junction of the body and the stem. The end of the stem shall be ground to a point.

Size.

They shall be of the capacity called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of funnels accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR CYLINDER JARS (WITH COVERS).

Quality.

Cylinder jars shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and shall be of clear water white flint color. They shall have air-tight overlapping covers with round knob or air-tight ground-in covers with flat knob and flanged bottom, as called for in the schedules.

Size.

They shall be of the sizes called for in the schedules in accordance with the following table:

With Overlapping Covers.		With Ground-in Covers.	
Diameter	Height	Diameter	Height
4 inches	4 inches	2 inches	2 inches
6 inches	6 inches	3 inches	3¼ inches
8¼ inches	8¼ inches	4 inches	5 inches
10 inches	10 inches	5 inches	5 inches
5¼ inches	10¼ inches	6 inches	4 inches
5¾ inches	12½ inches	6 inches	6 inches

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of jars accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each size and kind.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NESSLER JARS.

Quality.

Nessler jars shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and shall be of the Nessler design with heavy well polished bottoms. The capacity marks and capacity lines shall be permanently etched, the lines extending completely around the jar. They shall be of uniform, clear, water-white flint color and of uniform sizes, with or without lips, as called for in the schedules.

Size.

The approximate height, the exact inside height of capacity lines and the capacity in cubic centimeters shall be as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of jars accepted at the price bid per dozen for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR LACTOMETERS.

Quality.

Lactometers shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use and shall be clear water-white flint color. The small bulb in laboratory form and the bulb in inspector's form shall contain shot. They shall be either laboratory or inspector's form as called for in the schedules in accordance with the following tables:

Laboratory Form.

	Length	Diameter
Stem	2¼ to 2¾ inches	7-64 to 9-64 inch
Large bulb	1⅜ to 1⅝ inches	1 7-16 to 1 9-16 inches
Small bulb		13-16 to 15-16 inch
Neck between bulbs	3-16 to 5-16 inch	7-32 to 9-32 inch

Scale—The scale shall be on paper and shall have a range covering from eighty (80) to one hundred twenty (120) degrees, New York Board of Health scale, with lines at each degree and numerals every ten degrees. The one hundred degree numeral shall be in red. The New York Board of Health scale reading, multiplied by twenty-nine hundred-thousandths (.00029) plus one (1) equals specific gravity.

Inspector's Form.

	Length	Diameter
Body	3¼ to 3¾ inches	1 to 1¼ inches
Bulb		⅞ to 1 inch
Stem	3¼ to 3¾ inches	5-32 to 7-32 inch

The body shall taper to between one-quarter (¼) and three-eighths (⅜) inch at the bulb.

Scale—The scale shall be on paper and shall have a range covering from sixty (60) to one hundred thirty (130) degrees, New York Board of Health scale, with lines at every two degrees and numerals every ten degrees. The one hundred degree line and numeral shall be in red. The New York Board of Health scale reading, multiplied by twenty-nine hundred-thousandths (.00029) plus one (1) equals specific gravity.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of lactometers accepted, at the price bid per dozen for each kind.

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR DAIRY THERMOMETERS.

Quality.

Dairy thermometers shall be made of glass possessing sufficient strength to stand the shock of ordinary use, and shall be of clear water-white flint color. They shall have a loop at the top for hanging. The column shall be of clear mercury, free from impurities, moisture or bubbles. They shall be either laboratory or inspector's form as called for in the schedules in accordance with the following tables:

Laboratory Form.

	Length	Diameter
Total	7½ to 8 inches	
Body	5½ to 6 inches	½ to ⅝ inch
Neck between body and bulb	¾ to ⅞ inch	
Bulb	9-16 to 11-16 inch	7-16 to 9-16 inch
Tail of solid glass	¼ to ⅜ inch	3-16 to 5-16 inch

The neck shall taper to between one-quarter (¼) and three-eighths (⅜) inch at the bulb.

Scale—The scale shall be on paper and shall have a range covering from twenty-five (25) to one hundred five (105) degrees Fahrenheit, with lines at each degree and large numerals every ten degrees beginning at thirty. The lines at every fifth degree shall be twice the length of the lines at every tenth degree.

Test—They shall float in an upright position in water at sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit, not more than two-thirds (⅔) of the total length being submerged.

Inspector's Form.

	Length	Diameter
Total	7¼ to 7¾ inches	
Body	5 to 5¼ inches	11-16 to 13-16 inch

	Length	Diameter
Neck between body and bulb.....	7/8 to 1 1/8 inches	
Bulb	1 1-16 to 1 3-16 inches	5-16 to 7-16 inch

The neck shall taper to between one-quarter (1/4) and three-eighths (3/8) inch at the bulb.

Scale—The scale shall be on paper the entire width of body, shall be about three and three-quarters (3 3/4) inches long and shall have a range covering from thirty (30) to one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit, with lines at every two degrees, numerals at every twenty degrees, beginning at forty. The line at fifty degrees shall be in red.

Test—They shall be tested at fifty (50) degrees Fahrenheit.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of thermometers accepted at the price bid per dozen for each kind.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCH GLASSES.

Quality.

Watch glasses shall be of clear flint color with flat ground edges. They shall be of the diameter in deep or shallow form as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of dozens of glasses accepted at the price bid per dozen for each size and kind.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WIRE GAUZE (STEEL, BRASS, COPPER).

Quality.

Wire gauze shall be made of steel, brass or copper wire, and of the mesh and diameter as called for in the schedules in accordance with the following table:

Mesh	Diameter		
	Copper	Brass	Steel
6	.....	.....	.047 inch
10	.027 inch	.027 inch	.028 inch
14	.....	.....	.023 inch
20	.016 inch	.016 inch	.016 inch
30	.012 inch	.012 inch	.....
40	.01 inch	.01 inch	.012 inch
60	.008 inch	.008 inch	.008 inch
80	.006 inch	.006 inch	.....
100	.004 inch	.004 inch	.....

A variation of five (5) per cent either way shall be allowed in the diameter of the wire.

Size.

It shall be in rolls three feet wide, or in cut squares four by four (4x4), five by five (5x5), six by six (6x6), and eight by eight (8x8) inches, as called for in the schedules.

Delivery.

Three-foot rolls shall be delivered in the lengths called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of square feet accepted in rolls at the price bid per square foot for each kind, and for the number of dozens of squares accepted at the price bid per dozen for each size and kind.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies—Specifications for Hard and Soft Wood, Lumber and Posts, and the Handbook Detailing the Kind and Quality Grades of Lumber Best Suited for Specific Purposes (Cal. No. 41E).

(These specifications are submitted in substitution of specifications covering these articles presented to the Board July 10, 1913, and laid over at said meeting and at subsequent meetings, and have been revised by representatives of departments interested, in accordance with resolution adopted by the Board October 9, 1913.)

(On February 6, 1914, the above matter was laid over two weeks.)

The Secretary presented the following resolution and communication from the Select Committee on Supplies, submitting specifications as above:

Whereas, A select committee of three, composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, was appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the promulgation of specifications and the purpose of standardizing supplies; and

Whereas, Said committee has prepared specifications for the purchase of all kinds and grades of hard and soft wood lumber and posts, except white pine lumber and timber piling required by city departments, together with a handbook detailing the kind and quality grades of lumber best suited for specific purposes; be it

Resolved, That the specifications for hard and soft wood lumber and posts, and the handbook detailing the kind and quality grades of lumber best suited for specific purposes, hereto attached, be approved by this Board and adopted by the various departments, bureaus and offices under the city government authorized to purchase the said supplies.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, Bureau of Standardization of Supplies, January 24, 1914.

Committee on Standardization of Supplies, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Sirs—Your sub-committee on the determination of standards and the preparation of specifications for supplies consumed by The City of New York begs to submit herewith specifications for the purchase of all kinds and grades of hard and soft wood lumber and posts, except white pine lumber and timber piling, required by the city departments, together with a short summary, in convenient handbook form, of the kind and quality grades of lumber and timber best suited to the uses to which they may be put by city departments.

These specifications, and the handbook, have been submitted to and approved by city departments authorized to purchase this class of supplies. They have also been approved by a committee of the New York Lumber Trade Association appointed to criticise them.

Respectfully, EDMUND D. FISHER, Deputy Comptroller.

Attached specifications approved for adoption: JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor; WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; MARCUS M. MARKS, President, Borough of Manhattan, Select Committee on Standardization of Supplies.

SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE (No. 1).

Character.

All pieces 8 inches and under in width shall have one side practically clear from all defects, except that two small pitch streaks or one standard pitch streak shall be admitted.

For each additional two inches in width over 8 inches wide, one small pitch pocket or one sound pin knot or one small pitch streak shall be admitted. The reverse side of all pieces shall grade No. 2 or better.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 6, 8, 10 or 12 inches wide, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths not over five per cent shall be of 8-foot lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules; as 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

One-quarter inch for dressing each edge.

One-eighth inch for dressing one face of pieces 1 and 1¼ inches thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces of pieces 1 and 1¼ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing one or two faces of pieces thicker than 1¼ inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged, unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness when furnished in random lengths; and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

A Standard Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-sixth the width and one-third the length of the piece.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

Bright Sap: The wood next the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap-wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE (No. 2).

Character.

In pieces 8 inches and under in width any two of the following defects shall be admitted:

Three pin knots, three small pitch pockets, two small pitch streaks.

For each additional two inches in width over 8 inches wide one of the following defects shall be admitted: One standard knot, three pin knots, three small pitch pockets, three small pitch streaks, one standard pitch streak, or small seasoning checks. The reverse side of all pieces shall grade No. 3 or better.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 6, 8, 10 or 12 inches wide, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths not over five per cent shall be of 8 foot lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules: as 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

One-quarter inch for dressing each edge.

One-eighth inch for dressing one face of pieces 1 and 1¼ inches thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces of pieces 1 and 1¼ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing one or two faces of pieces thicker than 1¼ inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness, when furnished in random lengths; and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definition of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

A Standard Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one- sixth the width and one-third the length of the piece.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Sound Knot is one which is sound and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

A Standard Knot is one which is sound and not over one and one-half inches in diameter.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured the sap-wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood, and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE (No. 3).

Character.

One edge of all pieces shall grade No. 2 or better on the best side of the piece. Pieces 6 inches and over wide shall grade No. 2 or better one-fourth the width of the piece on the best side and shall admit the following defects: Tight or sound knots not over one-quarter the width, pin knots if tight or sound, pitch pockets and pitch streaks, limited to pinny pieces which would otherwise grade No. 1 or No. 2; No. 1 pieces with fifty per cent of pitch, No. 2 pieces with one-third pitch.

Pieces which would otherwise grade No. 1 or 2, but contain twenty-five per cent of firm red heart or fifty per cent of stained sap shall be accepted.

In pieces under 6 inches in width defects shall be admitted as follows: Tight or sound knots not over one-quarter the width of the piece, two standard knots if not located on the edge, six small pitch pockets, two standard pitch pockets and one large pitch pocket.

Pieces which would otherwise grade No. 1 or 2 containing pin holes, pieces which would otherwise grade No. 1 containing fifty per cent of pitch, pieces which would

otherwise grade No. 2 containing one-third pitch, pieces which would otherwise grade No. 1 or 2 containing twenty-five per cent firm red heart and pieces which would otherwise grade No. 1 or 2 containing fifty per cent of stained sap shall be admitted.

The reverse side of all pieces shall grade No. 4 or better.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 inches wide as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths not over five per cent shall be of 8 feet lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules; as 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

One-quarter inch for dressing each edge.

One-eighth inch for dressing one face of pieces 1 and 1¼ inches thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces of pieces 1 and 1¼ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing one or two faces of pieces thicker than 1¼ inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst pieces that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness when furnished in random lengths; and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

A Standard Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-sixth the width and one-third the length of the piece.

A Large Pitch Streak is one larger than a standard pitch streak.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Standard Pitch Pocket is one not over three-eighths inch wide and three inches long.

A Large Pitch Pocket is one over three-eighths inch wide and three inches long.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

A Standard Knot is one which is sound and not over one and one-half inches in mean diameter.

A Large Knot is one which is over one and one-half inches in mean diameter.

Red Heart in North Carolina pine is the core of the tree, which is generally red in color and always more or less defective.

Firm Red Heart is red heart which is not soft.

Bright Sap. The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap-wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects. Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE (No. 4 OR BOX).

Character.

In all pieces the following defects shall be allowed: Pin, standard, large, pith, encased and spike knots which do not seriously affect the strength of the piece; pinny pieces which would otherwise grade No. 3; stained pieces which would otherwise grade Nos. 1 and 2, which show over fifty per cent of stain; stained pieces showing not more than thirty-three and one-third per cent of stained sap which would otherwise grade No. 3; fifty per cent of firm red heart, and pitchy pieces which are not admitted in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 grades.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 inches wide, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished either in random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules; as 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides, as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

One-quarter inch for dressing each edge.

One-eighth inch for dressing one face of pieces 1 and 1¼ inches thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces of pieces 1 and 1¼ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing one or two faces of pieces thicker than 1¼ inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness when furnished in random lengths and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

A Standard Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-sixth the width and one-third the length of the piece.

A Large Pitch Streak is one larger than a standard pitch streak.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Standard Pitch Pocket is one not over three-eighths inch wide and three inches long.

A Large Pitch Pocket is one over three-eighths inch wide and three inches long.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

A Standard Knot is one which is sound and not over one and one-half inches in mean diameter.

A Large Knot is one which is over one and one-half inches in mean diameter.

A Pith Knot is a sound knot with a pith or straw hole not over one-quarter inch in diameter in the center.

An Encased Knot is one which is surrounded wholly or in part by pith or bark which may show on one or both sides of the piece. If grown fast to the piece at any point on one or both sides of the piece, or is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece, it shall be considered a sound knot.

A Spike Knot is one sawn in a lengthwise direction.

Red Heart in North Carolina pine is the core of the tree, which is generally red in color and always more or less defective.

Firm Red Heart is read heart which is not soft.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage of the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE FLOORING. (No. 1 RIFT).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on the face side. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Long leaf yellow pine which meets the requirements of this specification will be accepted unless otherwise so stated in the schedules.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Grain.

The angle of the annular grain shall not be less than 45 degrees from the surface of the piece.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot, from 8 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1½ or 2 inches thick, in the rough as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing one face of pieces one inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one inch thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing one or two faces of pieces one and one-half inches and over thick.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE FLOORING (No. 1 FLAT).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on the face side. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Long leaf yellow pine which meets the requirements of this specification will be accepted unless otherwise so stated in the schedules.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedule.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1½ or 2 inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing one face of pieces one-inch thick.

Three-sixteenth inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one inch thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing one or two faces of pieces one and one-half inches and over thick.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap. The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of lumber and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or

curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE FLOORING (No. 2 RIFT).

Character.

All pieces shall admit any two of the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: Two small pitch streaks, three small pitch pockets, three pin knots or six pin worm holes. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Long leaf yellow pine which meets the requirements of this specification will be accepted unless otherwise so stated in the schedules.

A piece 1 by 4 inches by 12 feet long is the basis of inspection. Pieces larger or smaller shall admit defects in proportion to their surface measure on one side.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Grain.

The angle of the annular grain shall not be less than 45 degrees from the surface of the piece.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1½ or 2 inches thick in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing one face of pieces one inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one and one-half inches and over thick.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working shall be taken for the measurement of flooring.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood, and on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects. Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE FLOORING (No. 2 FLAT).

Character.

All pieces shall admit any two of the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: Two small pitch streaks, three small pitch pockets, three pin knots or six pin worm holes. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Long leaf yellow pine, which meets the requirements of this specification will be accepted, unless otherwise so stated in the schedules.

A piece 1 by 4 inches by 12 feet long is the basis of inspection. Pieces larger or smaller shall admit defects in proportion to their surface measure on one side.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 16 feet. Not over 5 per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1½ or 2 inches thick in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces, unless otherwise specified in the schedules, shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing one face of pieces one inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one inch thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing one or two faces of pieces one and one-half inches and over thick.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working shall be taken for the measurement of flooring.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood, and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood, and on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE CEILING (No. 1).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on the face side. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Long leaf yellow pine which meets the requirements of this specification will be accepted unless otherwise so stated in the schedules.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 6 to 16 feet. Not over 5 per cent of the pieces shall be of 6 and 7 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ¾ or 1 inch thick in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces, unless otherwise specified in the schedules, shall be dressed two sides and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing one face.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces.

Three-quarters inch for working matched ceiling.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working shall be taken for the measurement of ceiling.

Payment.

Ceiling measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE CEILING (No. 2).

Character.

All pieces shall admit any two of the following defects, or their equivalent of combined defects: Two small pitch streaks, three small pitch pockets, three pin knots or six pin worm holes. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Long leaf yellow pine which meets the requirements of this specification will be accepted unless otherwise so stated in the schedules.

A piece 1 by 4 inches by 12 feet long is the basis of inspection. Pieces larger or smaller shall admit defects in proportion to their surface measure on one side.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 6 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 6 and 7 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ¾ or 1 inch thick in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed two sides and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing one face.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces.

Three-quarters inch for working matched ceiling.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of ceiling. Ceiling ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Ceiling measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and on a planed surface shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects, when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in the specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE PARTITION (No. 1).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on both sides.

Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Long leaf yellow pine which meets the requirements of this specification will be accepted unless otherwise so stated in the schedules.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 6 and 7 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be one inch thick in the rough.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed two sides and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:
One-eighth inch for dressing one face.
Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces.
Three-quarters inch for working matched partitions.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of partition.

Payment.

Partition measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and on a planed surface shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE PARTITION (No. 2).

Character.

All pieces shall admit any two of the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: Two small pitch streaks, three small pitch pockets, three pin knots or six pin worm holes. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Long leaf yellow pine which meets the requirements of this specification will be accepted unless otherwise so stated in the schedules.

A piece 1 by 4 inches by 12 feet long is the basis of inspection.

Pieces larger or smaller shall admit defects in proportion to their surface measure on one side.

All pieces shall be inspected on the poorer side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 6 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 6 and 7 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be one inch thick in the rough.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed two sides and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:
One-eighth inch for dressing one face.
Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces.
Three-quarters inch for working matched partition.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working shall be taken for the measurement of partition.

Payment.

Partition measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood, due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE CASING AND BASE (No. 1).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on the face, side and edges. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 6, 8, 10 or 12 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 6 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 6 and 7 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be one inch thick in the rough.

Dressing.

All pieces, unless otherwise specified in the schedules, shall be dressed four sides.
The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:
Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces.
One-half inch for dressing two edges.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing, shall be taken for the measurement of casing and base.

Payment.

Casing and base measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradictinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood, due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE CASING AND BASE (No. 2).

Character.

All pieces shall admit any two of the following defects, or their equivalent of combined defects: Two small pitch streaks, three small pitch pockets, three pin knots or six pin worm holes.

Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side, and the two edges shall grade the same as the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 6, 8, 10 or 12 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 6 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 6 and 7 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed four sides.
The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:
Three-sixteenths inch for dressing two faces.
One-half inch for dressing two edges.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing, shall be taken for the measurement of casing and base.

Payment.

Casing and base measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Small Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-twelfth the width and one-sixth the length of the piece.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and may contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in diameter.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA PINE MOULDING (No. 1).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Size and Pattern.

The size and pattern shall be as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 6 to 16 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 6 and 7 foot lengths.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The measurement of moulding shall be the number of linear feet in each piece added together.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of linear feet of moulding accepted at the price bid per linear foot for each size and pattern.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (PRIME STEPPING).

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured, sound, commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted. All pieces shall show three corners heart and shall be free from the following defects: Shakes, worm holes, knot holes and all knots, except that six sound knots which do not exceed one-half inch in mean diameter shall be admitted in any piece.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 7 inches wide and furnished in specified widths, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long and furnished in either random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.
The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:
For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.
For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock	1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 inches
Dressed stock	13-16, 1 1-16, 1 1-4 and 1 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width and thickness, when furnished in random lengths and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (PRIME BOARDS AND PLANK).

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured, sound, commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining large coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted.

All pieces shall be free from the following defects: Large, loose, unsound or hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes, worm holes and knot holes.

Pieces under one and one-half inches thick, seven inches and under wide, shall show one heart face and two-thirds heart on reverse face.

Pieces one and one-half inches and over thick, seven inches and under wide, shall show one heart face.

All pieces over seven inches wide shall show two-thirds heart on both sides.

Wane on not over five per cent of the pieces in any one size shall be allowed one-eighth of the width of the piece, measured across face of wane, and extending one-fourth of the length of the piece on one corner or its equivalent on two or more corners.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in specified widths, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long and furnished in either random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock.. 3-4, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2,. 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2, 4 and 5 in.
Dressed stock 9-16, 13-16, 1 1-16, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4, 3 1-4, 3 3-4 and 4 3-4 in.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width and thickness, when furnished in random lengths, and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width, thickness and length, when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to the lumber in the rough.

Explanation.

Where the terms one-half and two-thirds heart are used, they refer to the area of the face.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (PRIME SCANTLING AND DIMENSION SIZES).

Character.

All lumber shall be well manufactured, sound, commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining large coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted.

All pieces shall be free from the following defects: Unsound, loose or hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes.

Scantling shall show three corners heart.

Dimension Sizes: All square lumber shall show two-thirds heart on two sides, and not less than one-half heart on two other sides. Other sizes shall show two-thirds heart on faces and show heart two-thirds of the length on edges, excepting when the width exceeds the thickness by three inches or over, then it shall show heart on the edges for one-half the length.

Wane on not over five per cent of the pieces in any one size shall be allowed one-eighth of the width of the piece, measured across face of wane, and extending one-fourth of the length of the piece on one corner, or its equivalent on two or more corners.

Sizes.

Scantling shall embrace all sizes exceeding one and one-half inches and under six inches in thickness, and from two to under six inches in width. For example: 2 by 2, 2 by 3, 2 by 4, 2 by 5, 3 by 3, 3 by 4, 3 by 5, 4 by 4, 4 by 5 and 5 by 5 inches in the rough.

Dimension Sizes shall embrace all sizes six inches and up in thickness by six inches and up in width. For example: 6 by 6, 6 by 7, 7 by 7, 7 by 8, 8 by 9 inches and up in the rough.

All pieces shall be of the specified sizes of rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

For dressing each face or edge, one-eighth inch shall be allowed.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to the lumber in the rough.

Explanation.

When the terms one-half and two-thirds heart are used they refer to the area of the face.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (MERCHANTABLE BOARDS AND PLANKS).

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured, sound commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining large coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted. All pieces shall be free from the following defects: Unsound, loose and hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes.

All widths under 9 inches shall show some heart the entire length on one side. Widths 9 inches and over shall show some heart the entire length on two opposite sides. Wane shall be allowed one-eighth of the width of the piece measured across the face of the wane, and extending one-fourth of the length of the piece on one corner or its equivalent on two or more corners; provided that not over ten per cent of the pieces of any one size shall show such wane.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in specified widths as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long and furnished in either random or specified lengths as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock.... 3-4, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2, 4 and 5 in.
Dressed stock.. 9-16, 13-16, 1 1-16, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4, 3 1-4, 3 3-4 and 4 3-4 in.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width and thickness, when furnished in random lengths, and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane only applies to lumber in the rough.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (MERCHANTABLE SCANTLING AND DIMENSION SIZES).

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured, sound commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining large coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted. All pieces shall be free from the following defects: Unsound, loose and hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes.

All sizes under nine inches shall show some heart the entire length on one side; sizes nine inches and over shall show some heart the entire length on two opposite sides. Wane shall be allowed one-eighth of the width of the piece measured across the face of the wane, and extending one-fourth of the length of the piece on one corner or its equivalent on two or more corners, provided that not over ten per cent of the pieces of any one size shall show such wane.

Sizes.

Scantling shall embrace all sizes exceeding one and one-half and under six inches in thickness, and from two to under six inches in width. For example: 2 by 2, 2 by 3, 2 by 4, 2 by 5, 3 by 3, 3 by 4, 3 by 5, 4 by 4, 4 by 5 and 5 by 5 inches in the rough.

Dimension Sizes shall embrace all sizes six inches and up in thickness by six inches and up in width. For example: 6 by 6, 6 by 7, 7 by 7, 7 by 8, 8 by 9 inches and up in the rough.

All pieces shall be of the specified sizes of rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

For dressing each face, one-eighth inch shall be allowed.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to the lumber in the rough.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (MERCHANTABLE ROUGH EDGE OR FLITCH SAWED BOARDS).

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured, sound, commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining large coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted. All pieces shall be free from the following defects: Unsound, loose and hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes.

All widths under 9 inches shall show some heart the entire length on one side; widths 9 inches and over shall show some heart the entire length on two opposite sides.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be furnished in random or specified lengths as called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules; as, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 inches and up.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, when furnished in random lengths, and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (STANDARD BOARDS AND PLANKS).

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured, sound commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining large coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted. All pieces shall be free from the following defects: Unsound, loose and hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes.

Wane shall be allowed one-eighth of the width of the piece measured across the face of the wane, and extending one-fourth of the length of the piece on one corner or its equivalent on two or more corners, provided that not over ten per cent of the pieces of any one size shall show such wane.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in specified widths as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long and furnished in either random or specified lengths as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock.... 3-4, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2, 4 and 5 in.
Dressed stock.. 9-16, 13-16, 1 1-16, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4, 3 1-4, 3 3-4 and 4 3-4 in.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with the specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width and thickness, when furnished in random lengths, and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane only applies to lumber in the rough.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (STANDARD SCANTLING AND DIMENSION SIZES).

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured, sound commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining large coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted. All pieces shall be free from the following defects: Unsound, loose and hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes.

Wane shall be allowed one-eighth of the width of the piece measured across the face of the wane, and extending one-fourth of the length of the piece on one corner or its equivalent on two or more corners, provided that not over ten per cent of the pieces of any one size shall show such wane.

Sizes.

Scantling shall embrace all sizes exceeding one and one-half inches and under six inches in thickness, and from two to under six inches in width. For example: 2 by 2, 2 by 3, 2 by 4, 2 by 5, 3 by 3, 3 by 4, 3 by 5, 4 by 4, 4 by 5, 5 by 5 inches in the rough.

Dimension Sizes shall embrace all sizes six inches and up in thickness by six inches and up in width. For example: 6 by 6, 6 by 7, 7 by 7, 7 by 8, 8 by 9 inches and up in the rough.

All pieces shall be of the specified sizes of rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

For dressing each face or edge, one-eighth inch shall be allowed.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to the lumber in the rough.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE (STANDARD ROUGH EDGE OR FLITCH SAWED).

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured, sound, commercial long leaf yellow pine. Pine combining large coarse knots with coarse grain shall not be accepted. All pieces shall be free from the following defects: Unsound, loose and hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be furnished either in random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules; as 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 inches and up.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough.

In the measurment of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, when furnished in random lengths, and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE FLOORING (CLEAR HEART FACE EDGE GRAIN).

Character.

All pieces in this grade shall be free from sap and practically all defects on the face side.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Grain.

The angle of the annular grain shall not be less than 45 degrees from the surface of the piece.

Width.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 20 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1¼ or 1½ inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces, unless otherwise specified in the schedules, shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces thicker than 1¼ inches.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand foot board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood, due to improper seasoning or curing.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE FLOORING (A SAP EDGE GRAIN).

Character.

All pieces in this grade shall be practically free from all defects on the face side. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Grain.

The angle of the annular grain shall not be less than 45 degrees from the surface of the piece.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 20 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1¼ or 1½ inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces, unless otherwise specified in the schedules, shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood, due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE FLOORING (A SAP FLAT GRAIN).

Character.

All pieces in this grade shall be practically free from all defects on the face side. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3 1-4 or 4 1-4 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 20 feet. Not over 5 per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1¼ or 1½ inches thick in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces, unless otherwise specified in the schedules, shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowance for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or cur-

ing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE FLOORING (B SAP EDGE GRAIN).

Character.

All pieces shall admit any two of the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: Fifteen per cent firm red heart; three pin knots; one standard knot; three small pitch pockets; one standard pitch pocket; one standard pitch streak; slight torn grain; small seasoning checks; six pin worm holes; fifteen per cent sap stain. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

A piece 1 by 4 inches by 12 feet long is the basis of inspection. Pieces larger or smaller shall admit defects in proportion to their surface measure on one side.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Grain.

The angle of the annular grain shall not be less than 45 degrees from the surface of the piece.

Width.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 20 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1¼ or 1½ inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowance for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Standard Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-sixth the width and one-third the length of the piece.

A Large Pitch Streak is one larger than a standard pitch streak.

Pitch Pockets are openings between the grain of the wood and contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is one not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Standard Pitch Pocket is one not over three-eighths inch wide and three inches long.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

A Standard Knot is one which is sound and not over one ane one-half inches in mean diameter.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Red Heart in North Carolina pine is the core of the tree, which is generally red in color and always more or less defective.

Firm Red Heart is red heart which is not soft.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE FLOORING (B SAP FLAT GRAIN).

Character.

All pieces shall admit any two of the following defects or their equivalent of combined defects: Fifteen per cent firm red heart; three pin knots; one standard knot; three small pitch pockets; one standard pitch pocket; one standard pitch streak; slight torn grain; small seasoning checks; six pin worm holes; fifteen per cent sap stain. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

A piece 1 by 4 inches by 12 feet long is the basis of inspection.

Pieces larger or smaller shall admit defects in proportion to their surface measure on one side.

All pieces shall be inspected on the best side.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 3¼ or 4¼ inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths in multiples of one foot from 8 to 20 feet. Not over five per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 foot lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1¼ or 1½ inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of the flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

A Pitch Streak is a well defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

A Standard Pitch Streak is equivalent to not over one-sixth the width and one-third the length of the piece.

A Large Pitch Streak is one larger than a standard pitch streak.

Pitch Pockets are openings betwen the grain of the wood and contain pitch or bark, or both.

A Small Pitch Pocket is not over one-eighth inch wide.

A Standard Pitch Pocket is one not over three-eighths inch wide and three inches long.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Pin Knot is one which is sound and not over one-half inch in mean diameter.

A Standard Knot is one which is sound and not over one and one-half inches in mean diameter.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Red Heart in North Carolina pine is the core of the tree, which is generally red in color and always more or less defective.

Firm Red Heart is red heart which is not soft.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE PLANKS.

Character.

All pieces shall be well manufactured and free from the following defects: Wane, rot, unsound, loose and hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes. Wane on not over ten per cent of the pieces in any one size shall be allowed, one-eighth of the width of the piece measured across the face of the wane, and extending one-fourth of the length of the piece on one corner or its equivalent on two or more corners.

The following shall not be considered defects:

Knots, if otherwise sound, containing twig holes not over three-eighths inch in diameter.

Knots having decayed surface not over one inch in diameter and three-eighths inch deep.

Large or branch knots, if sound and not bunched or so frequent as to materially impair the strength of the piece.

A few pin worm holes well scattered in sound sap.

Bright sap and stained sap, if sound.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in specified widths, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long and furnished in either random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules, as 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4¼, 4½, 5, 5¼, 5½, 5¾ inches in the rough.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing each face, one-eighth inch.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width and thickness, when furnished in random lengths; and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definition of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibres between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Sound Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to the lumber in the rough.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing.

Sound Sap is sap wood which, though discolored, is perfectly sound.

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SPECIFICATION FOR SHORT LEAF YELLOW PINE, DIMENSION SIZES.

Character.

All lumber shall be well manufactured and free from the following defects: Wane, rot, unsound, loose and hollow knots, through shakes or round shakes that show on the surface, worm holes and knot holes.

Wane on not over ten per cent of the pieces in any one size shall be allowed one-eighth of the width of the piece, measured across face of wane, and extending one-fourth of the piece on one corner, or its equivalent on two or more corners.

The following shall not be considered defects:

Knots, if otherwise sound, containing twig holes not over three-eighths inch in diameter.

Knots having decayed surface not over one inch in diameter and three-eighths inch deep.

Large or branch knots if sound and not bunched or so frequent as to materially impair the strength of the piece.

A few pin worm holes well scattered in sound sap.

Bright sap and stained sap if sound.

Sizes.

Dimension sizes shall embrace all sizes six inches and up in thickness by six inches and up in width. For example: 6 by 6, 6 by 7, 7 by 7, 7 by 8, 8 by 9 inches and up in the rough.

All pieces shall be of the specified sizes of rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

For dressing each face or edge, one-eighth inch shall be allowed.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged and saw butted unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibres between the annual rings.

Through Shakes are those which are through or connected from side to side or edge to edge or side to edge.

Round Shakes are those which follow around the annual rings.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to lumber in the rough.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration ot the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing.

Sound Sap is sap wood which, though discolored, is perfectly sound.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CYPRESS (TANK STOCK).

Character.

All pieces shall admit sound knots which do not impair the usefulness of the pieces for tank purposes.

Pieces up to 7 inches wide shall be free from sap.

Pieces 7 to 13 inches wide shall admit one inch of sound sap on one edge not to exceed half the length and half the thickness of the piece. Pieces 14 inches wide and wider shall admit one inch of sound sap on both edges not to exceed half the length and half the thickness of the piece.

All pieces in this grade shall be inspected on the poorer face.

Widths.

Pieces shall be not less than 5 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 8 inches wide.

Lengths.

Pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock	1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock	1⅜, 1¾, 2¼, 2¾ and 3¾ inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of exactly one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted alternately up to the next higher figure and down to the next lower figure; fractions of less than one-half foot as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure and fractions over one-half foot shall be counted up to the next higher figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except, that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it. and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood, and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing.

Sound Sap is sap wood which, though discolored, is perfectly sound.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CYPRESS (FIRSTS AND SECONDS CLEAR).

Character.

Pieces 6 to 8 inches wide shall be clear, except that one-half inch of bright sap shall be admitted on each edge or its equivalent on one or both edges.

Pieces 8 to 10 inches wide shall be clear, except that one inch of bright sap shall be admitted on each edge or its equivalent on one or both edges.

In pieces 10 inches and under 12 inches wide, one standard knot and one and one-half inches of bright sap on each edge or three inches on one edge shall be admitted.

In pieces 12 inches wide, one standard knot and two inches of bright sap on each edge or four inches on one edge shall be admitted; or, in lieu of sap, two standard knots shall be admitted.

In pieces wider than 12 inches, defects shall be admitted as specified in the foregoing in proportion as the width increases.

In pieces 10 inches and over wide, one straight split, which does not exceed in length the width of the piece, shall not be considered a defect.

In pieces 12 inches and under in width, that are free from other defects, bright sap shall be admitted across one face at one end if it does not exceed one-tenth the length of the piece.

In pieces 13 inches and wider, bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be inspected on the poorer face.

Widths.

Pieces shall not be less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 10 inches wide.

Lengths.

Pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long and furnished in random lengths from 10 to 20 feet.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock	1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed stock	13-16. 1 1-8, 1 3-8, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of exactly one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted alternately up to the next higher figure and down to the next lower figure; fractions of less than one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure and fractions over one-half foot shall be counted up to the next higher figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Standard Knot is one which is sound and not over one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects. Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CYPRESS (SELECTS).

Character.

In all pieces bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

In all pieces 10 inches and under wide, two standard knots shall be admitted.

In all pieces wider than 10 inches, two standard knots and one additional standard knot for every 2 inches additional in width shall be admitted.

In pieces 10 inches and over wide the following shall not be considered defects:

Slight wane on one edge, not over 3 inches in length.

One end split which does not exceed in length the width of the piece.

When free from other defects, pin worm holes on one edge not over one-tenth the width of the piece or a slight amount of stained sap.

All pieces shall be inspected on the better face, but the reverse face shall not be of a lower grade than No. 1 Shop or No. 1 Barn.

Widths.

Pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths up to 12 inches wide, and average 8 inches wide.

Lengths.

Pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long and furnished in random lengths from 10 to 20 feet.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock	1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed stock	13-16, 1 1-8, 1 3-8, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of exactly one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted alternately up to the next higher figure and down to the next lower figure; fractions of less than one-half foot as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure, and fractions over one-half foot shall be counted up to the next higher figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Standard Knot is one which is sound and not over one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CYPRESS (NO. 1 SHOP).

Character.

In all pieces bright sap shall not be considered a defect. Pieces in this grade shall be of such character that sixty per cent or better of clear face cutting or rippings can be obtained from each piece. The size of the cuttings and rippings shall be according to the thickness of the stock, as follows:

One Inch Stock:

5 inches and wider by 3 feet and longer.

9½ inches and wider by 1½ feet and longer.

2 inches and wider by full length of pieces 8 to 12 feet long.

2 inches and wider by 12 feet or longer, cut from pieces 14 feet or longer.

One and One-Quarter Inch Stock and Thicker:

5¼ inches and wider by 3 feet and longer.

9 inches and wider by 2 feet 4 inches and longer.

2 inches and wider by full length of pieces 8 to 12 feet long.

2 inches and wider by 12 feet or longer cut from pieces 14 feet or longer.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 5 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock	1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed stock	13-16. 1 1-8, 1 3-8, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of exactly one-half

foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted alternately up to the next higher figure and down to the next lower figure; fractions of less than one-half foot as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure and fractions over one-half foot shall be counted up to the next higher figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CYPRESS (No. 1, BARN OR MERCHANTABLE COMMON).

Character.

All pieces shall be free from defects, except those which do not impair the strength or prevent the use of the full length of each piece for "common" purposes.

Widths.

Pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in specified widths as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

Pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 foot lengths and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock	1,	1¼	1½,	2,	2½,	3 and 4 inches
Dressed stock	13-16,	1 1-16,	1 5-16,	1⅝,	2¼, 2¾	and 3¾ inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CYPRESS (No. 1 NOVELTY SIDING).

Character.

Pieces shall be free from defects, except that a small amount of bright sap and small sound knots not over one and one-half inches in mean diameter that do not materially affect the strength of the piece shall be admitted.

Widths.

Pieces shall be either 6, 8 or 10 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

Pieces shall be furnished in either specified or random lengths as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths all pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long. At least thirty per cent of the pieces shall be 16 feet long and not less than sixty per cent of the pieces shall be 11 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be one inch thick in the rough.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces, unless otherwise specified in the schedules, shall be dressed the two faces and worked to conform to the pattern as called for in the schedules.

For dressing the two faces three-sixteenths inch shall be allowed. All pieces shall be so worked that the exposed faces shall be of a uniform width within one inch of the specified rough width.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing and working shall be taken as the measurement of siding.

Payment.

Novelty siding measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width when furnished in random widths, and at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CYPRESS SHINGLES (BESTS).

Character.

All shingles shall be all heart face, on both sides, free and clear from all defects.

Widths.

All shingles shall be either 4, 5 or 6 inches wide as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All shingles shall be either 18 or 16 inches long as called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

All shingles shall be such that when five butts are placed together they will measure not less than two inches.

Packing.

Each width and each length shall be packed separately in bundles.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of thousand shingles accepted at the price bid per one thousand shingles for each width and length.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CYPRESS SHINGLES (PRIME).

Character.

All shingles shall be free from defects, except that tight knots and bright sap shall be admitted. No knots shall be within eight inches of the butt end. Shingles clipped two-thirds of the width and one-eighth of the length on the point shall be admitted.

Widths.

All shingles shall be either 4, 5 or 6 inches wide as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All shingles shall be either 18 or 16 inches long as called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

All shingles shall be such that when five butts are placed together they will measure not less than two inches.

Packing.

Each width and length shall be packed separately in bundles.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of thousand shingles accepted at the price per one thousand shingles for each width and length.

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SPECIFICATION FOR SPRUCE (MERCHANTABLE BOARDS).

Character.

In all pieces the following defects shall be admitted, provided they do not impair the general soundness or strength of the piece: Sound knots; a small amount of black or stained sap; wane or bark on one side equal to one-half the thickness and one-half the length of the piece; splits at the ends not longer than the width of the piece.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in specified widths, as called for in the schedules; as 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in either random or specified lengths, as called for in the schedules. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent of the pieces shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides, as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock.....	1, 1 1-4 and 1 3-4 inches
Dressed stock.....	13-16, 1 1-16 and 1 9-16 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with the specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each width and thickness when furnished in random lengths, and at the price bid per thousand feet board measure, for each width, thickness and length when furnished in specified lengths.

Definitions of Defects.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing.

Black Sap is stained sap turned black.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to the lumber in the rough.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SPRUCE (MERCHANTABLE DIMENSIONS).

Character.

All pieces shall be free from any defect that will materially impair the strength of the piece. Straight splits and heart shakes shall be admitted if not serious enough to materially impair the strength of the piece, but no rotten wood or rotten knots shall be admitted. Wane on one side equal to one-half the thickness and one-half the length of the piece shall be admitted on not over ten per cent of the pieces.

Sizes.

All pieces shall be of the size of rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides, as called for in the schedules.

For dressing each face and each edge, one-eighth inch shall be allowed.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

Heart Shakes are those which occur in the heart of the tree.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of the lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to lumber in the rough.

Equivalent Defects: Defects that do not damage the piece more than the defects defined are equivalent defects.

Equivalent defects shall be admitted in lieu of the defined defects when the extent or damage to the piece does not exceed the defects admitted in this specification.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SPRUCE (SPECIAL BRIDGE PLANKS).

Character.

All pieces shall be of Canada or Maine growth spruce. The pieces shall be sound and free from sap wood, wane, rot and unsound knots.

Widths.

All pieces shall be full 10 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be either 10 feet or 16 feet 6 inches long, as called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be full 2½ inches thick.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each length.

Definitions of Defects.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause on the edge of lumber. The measurement of wane applies only to lumber in the rough.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

Sap wood is the portion of the wood next to the bark which always contains sap varying in width in different trees.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR SPRUCE (SPECIAL SCAFFOLD PLANKS).

Character.

All pieces shall be of Canada or Maine growth spruce. They shall be sound and free from the following defects: Unsound knots; knots over one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter, branch knots on the edge; branch knots opposite each other; shakes and splits.

Warped, twisted or unevenly sawed boards shall not be accepted.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 9 inches wide and furnished in specified widths, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be of the specified lengths called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1¼, 1¾ or 3 inches thick, as called for in the schedules.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each width, thickness and length.

Definition of Defects.

Shakes are splits or checks showing a separation of the wood fibers between the annual rings.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR ROUGH SPRUCE POLES.

Character.

All poles shall be practically straight, sound and free from rot and other defects which will impair their strength.

Sizes.

They shall be of the specified sizes, as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of poles accepted at the price bid per pole for each size.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR WASHINGTON CEDAR (No. 1 AND No. 2 CLEAR).

Character.

There shall be twenty-five per cent of No. 1 in the combined grade of No. 1 and No. 2.

Character of No. 1.

Pieces shall be free of all defects on the face side, except that ten per cent of bright sap shall be allowed.

Character of No. 2.

Pieces shall be free of all defects on the face side, except that twenty-five per cent of bright sap and occasional sound knots as for example:

A piece 1 by 8 to 12 inches wide and 16 feet long is perfect on one side except it may contain twenty-five per cent of bright sap and two sound knots ½ inch in diameter.

Pieces 13 to 18 inches wide and 16 feet long may contain twenty-five per cent of bright sap, one sound knot 1½ inches in diameter or two sound knots ¾ inch in diameter.

Pieces 20 inches or wider may contain three sound knots 1½ inches in diameter or six ¾ inch or twelve ½ inch sound knots in addition to twenty-five per cent of bright sap.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 10 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 10 foot lengths and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock	1, 1½ and 2 inches
Dressed Stock	13/16, 1¼ and 1¾ inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE CEDAR (ROUGH EDGE OR FLITCH SAWED).

Character.

All pieces shall be free from defects, except that sound knots not over 1 inch in mean diameter shall be admitted if not so numerous as to make the board unfit for boat stock.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 inches wide and average not less than 10 inches measured under the bark in the middle on the narrow face.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 16 feet long and furnished in random lengths to average not less than 20 feet.

Thickness.

Pieces shall be of the specified thickness as called for in the schedules.

Measurement.

Fractions of over one-half foot as shown on the board rule shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less as shown on the board rule shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

SPECIFICATION FOR RED CEDAR SHINGLES (BESTS).

Character.

All shingles shall be free and clear of all defects.

Widths.

All shingles shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All shingles shall measure 18 inches in length.

Thickness.

All shingles shall be such that, when five butts are placed together, they will measure not less than 2¼ inches.

Measurement.

Each four thousand linear inches in total width shall be counted as one thousand shingles.

Payment.

Shingles measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand shingles.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES (EASTERN OR NORTHERN BESTS).

Character.

All shingles shall be free and clear of all defects.

Widths.

All shingles shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All shingles shall measure 18 inches in length.

Thickness.

All shingles shall be such that, when five butts are placed together, they will measure not less than 2¼ inches.

Measurement.

Each four thousand linear inches in total width shall be counted as one thousand shingles.

Payment.

Shingles measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand shingles.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES (SOUTHERN BESTS).

Character.

All shingles shall be free and clear of all defects.

Widths.

All shingles shall be 8 inches wide.

Lengths.

All shingles shall measure 20 inches in length.

Thickness.

All shingles shall be such that, when five butts are placed together, they will measure not less than 2¼ inches.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of thousand shingles accepted at the price bid per one thousand shingles.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FIR FINISH (SELECTED GRAIN).

Character.

The wood under this head shall be a true fir of fine, even texture.

All pieces shall be free from sap wood and all defects one one side and both edges.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths 4 to 12 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 10 foot lengths, and at least thirty per cent of the pieces shall be of 16 foot lengths.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides, as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock	1, 1 1-4, 1 1-8 and 2 inches
Dressed stock	13-16, 1 1-16, 1 1-4 and 1 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definition of Defects.

Sap wood is the portion of the wood next to the bark, which always contains sap varying in width in different trees.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR FIR FINISH (No. 2 CLEAR AND BETTER).

Character.

The wood under this head shall be a true fir of fine, even texture. In all pieces one of the following shall be admitted: Three small close pitch pockets not to exceed 2 inches in length, three small tight smooth knots not over ½ inch in mean diameter or their equivalent of combined defects. A defect shall be allowed in a piece 14 feet or longer, provided the defect is 6 feet or more from the end of the piece, that it can be cut out without wasting more than 1½ inches in length, and that the balance of the piece is free from defects. One straight split, not longer than the width of the piece and a small amount of stained sap shall not be considered defects.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths, 4 to 12 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 10 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 10 foot lengths and at least thirty per cent of the pieces shall be of 16 foot lengths.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough stock	1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2 inches
Dressed stock	13-16, 1 1-16, 1 1-4 and 1 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of

exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness.

Definition of Defects.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood, due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE ASH (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than thirty-three and a third per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide, and furnished in random widths to average 9 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock...	3-8,	1-2,	5-8,	1,	1 1-4,	1 1-2,	2,	2 1-2,	3	and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..	3-16,	5-16,	7-16,	13-16,	1 3-32,	1 11-32,	1 3-4,	2 1-4,	2 3-4	and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definition of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds, shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in the specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane, not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches and over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE ASH (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 3 inches wide shall be less than 3 feet long by the full width of the piece.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 4 inches wide shall be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than four inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4 and 5 foot lengths and at least seventy per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock...	3-8,	1-2,	5-8,	1,	1 1-4,	1 1-2,	2,	2 1-2,	3	and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..	3-16,	5-16,	7-16,	13-16,	1 3-32,	1 11-32,	1 3-4,	2 1-4,	2 3-4	and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane, not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR BASSWOOD (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than twenty per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 9 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock...	3-8,	1-2,	5-8,	1,	1 1-4,	1 1-2,	2,	2 1-2,	3	and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..	3-16,	5-16,	7-16,	13-16,	1 3-32,	1 11-32,	1 3-4,	2 1-4,	2 3-4	and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness

of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Black Spots or Black Streaks are black discolorations in the wood showing deterioration. They shall be considered as defects and their damage estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR BASSWOOD (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 3 inches wide shall be less than 3 feet long by the full width of the piece.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 4 inches wide shall be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4 and 5 foot lengths and at least seventy per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
3½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Black Spots or Black Streaks are black discolorations in the wood showing deterioration. They shall be considered as defects and their damage estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hardwoods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR BEECH (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than twenty-five per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 15 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 9 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent. of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides, as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibre between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches and over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BEECH (No. 1, COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 3 inches wide shall be less than 3 feet long by the full width of the piece.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 4 inches wide shall be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 12 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4 and 5 foot lengths and at least seventy per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches and over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

—

SPECIFICATION FOR BIRCH (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than twenty per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 9 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which not does diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR BIRCH (No. 1, COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 3 inches wide shall be less than 3 feet long by the full width of the piece.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 4 inches wide shall be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4 and 5 foot lengths and at least seventy per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payments shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considreed a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CHERRY (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than twenty-five per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

One inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall be considered a standard defect.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, 5.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide, and furnished in random widths to average 10 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CHERRY (No. 1. COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear red face.

Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear red face.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 3 inches wide shall be less than 5 feet long by the full width of the piece.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 4 inches wide shall be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 6 feet long shall have one red face.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Each piece of all cuttings shall have one clear red face, and the reverse side shall not show bright sap in the aggregate of over half the surface area.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 8 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed

lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

SPECIFICATION FOR CHESTNUT (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than thirty-three and one-third per cent in the combined grades of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 9 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

SPECIFICATION FOR CHESTNUT (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces in cuttings 2 feet and over long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths, and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 8 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and, means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CHESTNUT (No. 2 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 3 to 7 inches wide, 4 to 10 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 3 to 7 inches wide, 11 feet and longer, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over four cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 4 to 9 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 12 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over four cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over five cuttings.

No cutting shall be less than 3 inches wide by 2 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 4 and 5 foot lengths, and at least ninety per cent shall be 6 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of First and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects, and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CHESTNUT (No. 3 COMMON).

Character.

All pieces shall work twenty-five per cent of sound cuttings. No cuttings shall be less than one and-half inches wide and shall not contain less than thirty-six square inches surface measure.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long and furnished in random lengths.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of First and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects, and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

Sound Cutting: The term sound cutting as used in this specification, means a cutting free from rot and other defects which materially impair the strength of the piece.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CHESTNUT (WORMY).

Character.

In all pieces worm holes shall be admitted without limit.

No piece shall contain heart to exceed three-fourths its length in the aggregate.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be sound.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds sound in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds sound in not over three cuttings.

No piece of cutting in pieces 4 inches wide shall be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece.

Pieces 5 inches and over wide, 6 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds sound in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 inches and over wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds sound in not over three cuttings.

No piece of cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide and 2 feet long or 3 inches wide and 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 6, 7 and 8 foot lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 9 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting as used in this specification means both cutting and ripping.

Sound Cutting: The term sound cutting as used in this specification, means a cutting free from rot and other defects which materially impair the strength of the piece.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CHESTNUT POSTS (No. 1 GRADE).

Character.

All posts shall be sound, free from rot, loose knots or other defects which will impair their strength.

Posts shall not be peeled or stripped unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

Sizes.

The sizes shall be as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of posts accepted at the price bid per post for each size.

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SPECIFICATION FOR RED GUM OR HAZEL (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than thirty-three and one-third per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Pieces shall admit of not more than one inch of bright sap in the aggregate on one face and not more than one-fifth the area in the aggregate on the reverse side.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 9 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figures; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR RED GUM OR HAZEL (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear red face.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear red face.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two pieces in cuttings 2 feet and over long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 6 feet long, 5 to 8 inches wide, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 6 feet long, 9 inches and over wide, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 6 feet long shall have one red face.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 8 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR QUARTER SAWN RED GUM OR HAZEL (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than twenty-five per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

No specific amount of figure shall be required, but not less than eighty per cent of the width of each piece shall have the angle of the grain not less than forty-five degress from the surface at any point.

Pieces 5 inches wide shall be free from bright sap.

Pieces 6 and 7 inches wide shall admit of three-quarters of an inch of bright sap in the aggregate.

Pieces 8 inches wide or wider shall admit of one inch of bright sap in the aggregate.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces of Firsts shall be not less than 6 inches wide and all pieces of Seconds shall be not less than 5 inches wide; all to be furnished in random widths to average 7½ inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR QUARTER SAWN RED GUM OR HAZEL (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

No specific amount of figure shall be required, but not less than eighty per cent of the width of each piece shall have the angle of the grain not less than forty-five degress from the face at any point.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear red face.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear red face.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two pieces in cuttings 2 feet and over long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 6 feet long shall have one red face.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear red face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths, and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 8 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR HICKORY (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

In pieces standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows, except that pieces four inches wide shall be clear: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 13 square feet, three; 18 square feet, four.

Bird pecks not exceeding one-half inch in length and one-quarter inch in width shall be admitted if sound, unless excessive in number, in which case they shall be considered as equivalent defects.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random width to average 8 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths at least seventy per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock..... 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..... 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the pieces in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood, due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane, not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR HICKORY (ROUGH EDGE OF FLITCH SAWED).

Character.

Pieces shall be free from defects, except that sound knots not over one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter shall be admitted, provided they do not prevent sixty per cent of clear cutting. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Widths.

Pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and average not less than 6 inches measured under the bark on the narrow face in the middle.

Lengths.

Pieces shall be furnished in random lengths from 12 to 20 feet long and average midway between these lengths.

Thickness.

Pieces shall be either 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 or 4 inches, as called for in the schedules.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

In the measurement of lumber of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR HICKORY HAND POLES.

Character.

All poles shall be practically straight, sound and free from rot or other defects which will impair their strength.

Poles shall not be peeled or stripped unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

Size.

The sizes shall be as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of poles accepted, at the price bid per pole for each size.

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SPECIFICATION FOR HACKMATACK KNEES (ROUGH SAWED).

Character.

All knees shall be of genuine hackmatack root. They shall be sound and free from rot and other defects which will impair their usefulness for boat work.

Sizes.

The sizes shall be as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of knees accepted, at the price bid per knee for each size.

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SPECIFICATION FOR LOCUST POSTS (NO. 1 GRADE).

Character.

All posts shall be sound, free from rot, loose knots or other defects which will impair their strength. Posts shall not be peeled or stripped unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

Size.

The sizes shall be as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of posts accepted at the price bid per post for each size.

SPECIFICATION FOR AFRICAN MAHOGANY (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

One inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall be considered a standard defect.

There shall be not less than thirty-five per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

Pieces shall be free from all defects, except that pieces of 10 square feet and over, surface measure, shall admit one standard defect or its equivalent on the poorest face.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face according to its surface measure, as follows: 6 square feet, one; 9 square feet, two; 13 square feet, three; 18 square feet and over, four. For each additional 5 square feet surface measure one additional standard defect shall be admitted.

Widths.

All pieces of Firsts shall be not less than 7 inches wide and all pieces of Seconds shall be not less than 6 inches wide. All to be furnished in random widths to average 9 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces of Firsts shall be not less than 10 feet long and all pieces of Seconds shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over fifteen per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least sixty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure. All odd lengths shall be measured.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to a standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR AFRICAN MAHOGANY (COUNTERS).

Character.

Pieces shall be free from all defects on one face and the reverse face shall not grade below Firsts and Seconds.

Splits shall be measured out.

One inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall be considered as a standard defect.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 18 inches wide and furnished in specified widths as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 12 feet long and furnished in either random or specified lengths as called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed

lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

All odd lengths shall be measured in shipments of random lengths.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for as follows:

When random lengths are called for, payment shall be made for the number of feet board measure accepted at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

When specified lengths are called for, payment shall be made for the number of feet board measure accepted at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width, length and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR AFRICAN MAHOGANY (SHORTS).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 inches wide shall be clear.

In pieces 6 inches and over wide standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 2 square feet, one; 4 square feet, two; 5½ square feet, three; 6½ square feet and over, four.

One inch of bright sap shall be considered a defect.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 2 feet long, and furnished in random lengths running from 2 to 7 feet long.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects, not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CUBAN MAHOGANY (FIRSTS AND SECONDS OR PRIME).

Character.

There shall be not less than thirty-five per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

In all pieces standard defects shall be admitted according to widths as follows: 6 and 7 inches, one; 8 and 9 inches, two; 10 and 11 inches, three; 12 inches and over, four.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 9 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over twenty-five per cent shall be of 8 and 9 feet lengths, and at least sixty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

All odd lengths shall be measured.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pinholes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects, not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR CUBAN MAHOGANY (SHORTS).

Character.

Pieces 3, 4 and 5 inches wide shall be clear.

In pieces 6 inches and over wide standard defects shall be admitted according to widths as follows: 6 and 7 inches, one; 8 and 9 inches, two; 10 and 11 inches, three; 12 inches and over, four.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 2 feet long and furnished in random lengths running from 2 to 7 feet long.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:
Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR HONDURAS MAHOGANY (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

One inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall be considered a standard defect.

There shall be not less than thirty-five per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

Pieces shall be free from all defects, except that pieces of 10 square feet and over, surface measure shall admit one standard defect or its equivalent on the poorest face.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face according to its surface measure, as follows: 6 square feet, one; 9 square feet, two; 13 square feet, three; 18 square feet and over, four. For each additional 5 square feet surface measure one additional standard defect shall be admitted.

Widths.

All pieces of Firsts shall be not less than 7 inches wide and all pieces of Seconds shall be not less than 6 inches wide. All to be furnished in random widths to average 9 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces of Firsts shall be not less than 10 feet long and all pieces of Seconds shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over fifteen per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least sixty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:
Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure. All odd lengths shall be measured.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect.

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood, and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to a standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MEXICAN MAHOGANY (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

One inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall be considered a standard defect.

There shall be not less than forty per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

Pieces shall be free from all defects except that pieces of 10 square feet and over surface measure shall admit one standard defect or its equivalent.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to surface measure, as follows: 6 square feet, one; 9 square feet, two; 13 square feet, three; 18 square feet and over, four.

For each additional 5 square feet surface measure one additional standard defect shall be admitted.

Widths.

All pieces of Firsts shall be not less than 7 inches wide, and all pieces of Seconds shall be not less than 6 inches wide. All to be furnished in random widths to average 9 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces of Firsts shall be not less than 10 feet long and all pieces of Seconds shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over fifteen per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least sixty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:
Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

All odd lengths shall be measured.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MEXICAN MAHOGANY (COUNTERS).

Character.

Pieces shall be free from all defects on one face and the reverse face shall not grade below Firsts and Seconds. Splits shall be measured out.

One inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall be considered as a standard defect.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 18 inches wide and furnished in specified widths as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 12 feet long and furnished in either random or specified lengths as called for in the schedules.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All the lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

All odd lengths shall be measured in shipments of random lengths.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for as follows:

When random lengths are called for, payment shall be made for the number of feet board measure accepted at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

When specified lengths are called for, payment shall be made for the number of feet board measure accepted at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width, length and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap-wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MEXICAN MAHOGANY (SHORTS).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 inches wide shall be clear.

In pieces 6 inches and over wide standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 3 square feet, one; 4 square feet, two; 5½ square feet, three; 6½ square feet and over, four.

One inch of bright sap shall be considered a defect.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 2 feet long and furnished in random lengths running from 2 to 7 feet long.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR HARD MAPLE (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than twenty per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 5 square feeet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four, 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 9 inches.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR HARD MAPLE (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 3 and 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 3 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 3 inches wide shall be less than 3 feet long by the full width of the piece.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 4 inches wide shall be less than 2 feet long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4 and 5 foot lengths and at least seventy per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per thousand feet board measure for each thickness, except, that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects. Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hardwoods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cuttings: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MAPLE FLOORING (CLEAR).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on one face. Lack of uniform color, mild discoloration, or occassional slight marks caused by the cross piece used in seasoning, shall not be considered defects.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2, 2¾ or 3 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over fifteen per cent of the pieces shall be under 4 feet long and at least eighty-five per cent of the pieces shall be from 4 to 16 feet long.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ½, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 or 2½ inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

Dressing and Working.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one-half inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces thicker than 1½ inches.

One-half inch for working matched or jointed flooring 2 inches wide.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring wider than 3 inches.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring wider than 2 inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MAPLE FLOORING (No. 1).

Character.

In all pieces the following defects shall be admitted: Tight sound knots, slight imperfections in dressing and prominent discolorations caused by the cross piece used in seasoning.

All pieces shall lay without waste.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2, 2¾ or 3 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 1½ feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over thirty per cent of the pieces shall be under 4 feet long and at least seventy per cent of the pieces shall be from 4 to 16 feet long.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ½, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 or 2½ inches thick in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one-half inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces thicker than 1½ inches.

One-half inch for working matched or jointed flooring 2 inches wide.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring wider than 2 inches.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring wider than 2 inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

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SPECIFICATION FOR MAPLE FLOORING (FACTORY).

Character.

In all pieces every kind of defect shall be admitted provided the pieces will lay a serviceable floor with not more than ten per cent of waste.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2¾, 3 or 4 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than one foot long. In any shipment of random lengths not over fifty per cent of the pieces shall be under 4 feet long and at least fifty per cent of the pieces shall be from 4 to 16 feet long.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 or 2½ inches thick in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces thicker than 1½ inches.

One half inch for working jointed flooring.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

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SPECIFICATION FOR QUARTER SAWN WHITE OAK (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

All pieces shall show not less than ninety per cent figure on one face.

One inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall not be considered a defect, but each additional inch shall be considered as one standard defect.

There shall be not less than twenty-five per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 30 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide, and furnished in random widths to average 8 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be at least 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst pieces that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood, due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber wane, not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR QUARTER SAWN WHITE OAK (NO. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces in cuttings 2 feet and over long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 13 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than four inches wide by 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide by three feet long.

All cuttings shall show figure on one face.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long.

In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 8 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawn square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood, due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR PLAIN SAWN WHITE OAK (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

Bright sap shall be admitted as follows: In pieces 6 and 7 inches wide, one-third the width on one face; in pieces over 8 inches wide, all over one face and one inch on reverse side. Each inch of bright sap in addition to the foregoing shall be considered as a standard defect.

There shall be not less than thirty-three and one-third per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, the standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 10 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definition of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR PLAIN SAWN WHITE OAK (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces in cuttings 3 feet and over long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long.

In any shipments of random lengths not over two per cent shall be of 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths, and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 6 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting as used in this specification means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE OAK (No. 2 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 3 to 7 inches wide, 4 to 10 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 3 to 7 inches wide, 11 feet and longer, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over four cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 4 to 9 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over four cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over five cuttings.

No cutting shall be less than 3 inches wide by 2 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4 and 5 foot lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 6 feet long and longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of firsts and seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be admitted in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated shall not be admitted when the extent of damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR QUARTER SAWN RED OAK (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

All pieces shall show not less than ninety per cent figure on one face.

One inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall not be considered a defect, but each additional inch shall be considered as one standard defect.

There shall be not less than twenty-five per cent of firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 5 square feet, one; 3 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 8 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be at least 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowance that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the folowing table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedule.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of firsts and seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood, and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dresing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR QUARTER SAWN RED OAK (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces in cuttings 2 feet and over long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 8 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

All cuttings shall show figure on one face.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long.

In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths, and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 8 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane, not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR PLAIN SAWN RED OAK (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

Bright sap shall be admitted as follows: In pieces 6 and 7 inches wide, one-third the width on one face; in pieces over 8 inches wide, all over one face and one inch on reverse side. Each inch of bright sap, in addition to the foregoing, shall be considered as a standard defect.

There shall be not less than thirty-three and one-third per cent of Firsts in the combined grades of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 4 to 9 feet square, none; 10 to 15 feet square, one; 16 feet square and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide or wider, and furnished in random widths to average 10 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 in.
Dressed Stock.3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 9-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 in.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a nunmber of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR PLAIN SAWN RED OAK (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces in cuttings 3 feet and over long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cuttings in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long.

In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths, and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 8 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting as used in this specification means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR RED OAK (No. 2 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 3 to 7 inches wide, 4 to 10 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 3 to 7 inches wide, 11 feet and over long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over four cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 4 to 9 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over four cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work fifty per cent clear face in not over five cuttings.

No cutting shall be less than 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 3 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4 and 5 foot lengths and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 6 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square-edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting as used in this specification means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE OR RED OAK FLOORING (QUARTER SAWN CLEAR).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on one face, except that three-eighths inch of bright sap along one edge shall be admitted.

The lack of uniform color shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be of either white oak or red oak, as called for in the schedules.

Grain.

In all pieces the angle of the annular grain shall be not less than forty-five degrees from the surface of the piece.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2, 2¾ or 3 inches wide, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 2 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over fifteen per cent of the pieces shall be under 4 feet long and at least eighty-five per cent of the pieces shall be from 4 to 16 feet long.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ or 2 inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one-half inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 2 inches thick.

One-half inch for working matched or jointed flooring 2 inches wide.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring wider than 2 inches.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring wider than 2 inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of woods and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE OR RED OAK FLOORING (QUARTER SAWN SAP CLEAR).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on one face, except that unlimited bright sap shall be admitted.

The lack of uniform color shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be of either white oak or red oak, as called for in the schedules.

Grain.

In all pieces the angle of the annular grain shall be not less than forty-five degrees from the surface of the piece.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2, 2¾ or 3 inches wide, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than one foot long and furnished in random lengths from one to sixteen feet.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ or 2 inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one-half inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 2 inches thick.

One-half inch for working matched or jointed flooring 2 inches wide.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring wider than 2 inches.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring wider than 2 inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE OR RED OAK FLOORING (PLAIN SAWN CLEAR).

Character.

All pieces shall be practically free from defects on one face, except that three-eighths inch of bright sap along one edge shall be admitted.

The lack of uniform color shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be either white oak or red oak as called for in the schedules.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2, 2¾ or 3 inches wide, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 2 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over fifteen per cent of the pieces shall be under 4 feet long and at least eighty-five per cent of the pieces shall be from 4 to 16 feet long.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ or 2 inches thick in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one-half inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 2 inches thick.

One-half inch for working matched or jointed flooring 2 inches wide.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring wider than 2 inches.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring wider than 2 inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE OR RED OAK FLOORING (PLAIN SAWN SELECT).

Character.

In all pieces the following defects shall be admitted: Pin worm holes, slight imperfections in the dressing or a small tight knot, not to exceed one to every three feet in length. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be of either white oak or red oak, as called for in the schedules.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2, 2¾ or 3 inches wide, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 1 foot long, and furnished in random lengths from 1 to 16 feet.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ or 2 inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing the two faces of pieces ½ inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 2 inches thick.

One-half inch for working matched or jointed flooring 2 inches wide.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring wider than 2 inches.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring wider than 2 inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE OR RED OAK FLOORING (QUARTER SAWN SELECT).

Character.

In all pieces the following defects shall be admitted: pin worm holes, slight imperfections in dressing or a small tight knot, not to exceed one to every three feet in length. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

All pieces shall be of either white oak or red oak as called for in the schedules.

Grain.

In all pieces the angle of the annular grain shall be not less than forty-five degrees from the surface of the piece.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2, 2¾ or 3 inches wide, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than one foot long and furnished in random lengths from one to sixteen feet.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either ½, 1, 1¼, 1½ or 2 inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

One-eighth inch for dressing the two faces of pieces one-half inch thick.

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 2 inches thick.

One-half inch for working matched or jointed flooring 2 inches wide.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring wider than 2 inches.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring wider than 2 inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring. Flooring ordered less than one inch thick shall be measured as one inch thick.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WHITE OR RED OAK FLOORING (FACTORY).

Character.

In all pieces every kind of defect shall be admitted provided the pieces will lay a serviceable floor with not more than ten per cent. waste. All pieces shall be of either white oak or red oak, as called for in the schedules.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 2¾, 3 or 4 inches wide, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than one foot long and furnished in random lengths from one to sixteen feet.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be either 1, 1¼, 1½ or 2 inches thick, in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing and Working.

All pieces unless otherwise specified in the schedules shall be dressed on two faces and standard matched.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing and working are as follows:

Three-sixteenths inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches thick.

One-quarter inch for dressing the two faces of pieces 2 inches thick.

One-half inch for working jointed flooring.

Three-quarters inch for working matched flooring.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The width and thickness of the pieces before dressing, figured in accordance with the allowances for dressing and working, shall be taken for the measurement of flooring.

Payment.

Flooring measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width and thickness.

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SPECIFICATION FOR OAK POSTS (No. 1 GRADE).

Character.

All posts shall be sound, free from rot, loose knots or other defects which will impair their strength. Posts shall not be peeled or stripped unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

Sizes.

The sizes shall be as called for in the schedules.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of posts accepted at the price bid per post for each size.

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SPECIFICATION FOR POPLAR OF WHITEWOOD (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

There shall be not less than fifty per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

In pieces 10 inches wide and wider, bright sap on one-third the width of the piece, in the aggregate on one face and one inch on the reverse face shall not be considered a defect. Each additional inch of bright sap in the aggregate shall be considered as one standard defect.

Character of Firsts.

Pieces 8 and 9 inches wide shall be clear on one face and on the reverse face shall be clear, except that 2 inches of bright sap shall be admitted.

In other pieces, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure as follows: 13 to 16 square feet, one; 17 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

Pieces six inches wide shall be clear of defects, including bright sap.

In other pieces defects shall be admitted as follows:

Pieces 7 inches wide, one inch of bright sap.

Pieces 8 and 9 inches wide, 5 to 7 feet square feet surface measure, one inch of bright sap.

Pieces 8 and 9 inches wide, 8 square feet and over, surface measure, one standard defect and one inch of bright sap or two inches of bright sap if there is no other defect.

Pieces 10 inches and over wide, 6 to 9 feet square feet surface measure, one standard defect.

Pieces 10 inches and over wide, 10 to 14 square feet surface measure, two standard defects.

Pieces 15 to 20 square feet surface measure, three standard defects.

Pieces 21 square feet and over surface measure, four standard defects.

Widths.

All pieces of Firsts shall be not less than 8 inches wide, and all pieces of Seconds shall be not less than 6 inches wide; all to be furnished in random widths to average 11 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides, as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurment of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood, due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR POPLAR OR WHITEWOOD (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

In pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 5 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

In pieces 6 inches and over wide, 6 and 7 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

Pieces 6 to 9 inches wide, 8 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 6 to 9 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 10 inches and over wide, 8 and 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 10 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 10 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cuttings shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths. In any shipment of random widths not over fifteen per cent shall be of 4 and 5 inch widths and at least eighty-five per cent of the pieces shall be 6 inches wide or wider.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 6 and 7 foot lengths and at least eighty per cent shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber, as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides, as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurment of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face, as used in this specification, applies only to the description of the cutting, and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting, as used in this specification, means both cutting and ripping.

SPECIFICATION FOR POPLAR OF WHITEWOOD (SAPS).

Character.

Pieces 5 inches wide shall be clear.

In pieces 6 inches and over wide, wane or its equivalent shall not be considered a defect as follows: Along the edge at one end or both ends, not exceeding one-sixth the length of the piece, one-half the thickness of the piece and one inch in width.

Pieces 5 to 8 inches wide shall be clear, except that one straight split not exceeding in length the width of the piece shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide one standard defect shall be admitted.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 5 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock.... 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inches.
Dressed Stock... 3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1¾, 2¼, 2¾ and 3¾ inches.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects, and shall be admitted in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following tables:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR POPLAR OR WHITEWOOD (STAINED SAPS).

Character.

Pieces 5 inches wide shall be clear.

In pieces 8 inches and over wide, wane or its equivalent shall not be considered a defect, as follows: Along the edge at one end or both ends, not exceeding one-sixth the length of the piece, one-half the thickness of the piece and one inch in width.

Pieces 5 to 8 inches wide shall be clear except that one straight split not exceeding in length the width of the piece shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide one standard defect shall be admitted.

In all pieces sound stained sap shall be admitted without limit.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 5 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness. except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects, and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap-wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane, not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR POPLAR OR WHITEWOOD CASING AND BASE (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

Each piece shall be practically clear on the face side, except that pieces 7 to 10 inches wide shall admit one inch of bright sap on one edge showing on the face. The reverse side shall admit slight defective dressing but no other defects not admitted on the face side. The face side shall admit slightly chipped grain not over six inches square in the aggregate.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be one inch thick in the rough.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, three-sixteenths inch.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varing in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as a bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR POPLAR OR WHITEWOOD CASING AND BASE (SAPS AND SELECTS)

Character.

Pieces shall admit bright sap without limit and in addition one standard defect in pieces 8 inches and under wide, and two standard defects in pieces 9 and 10 inches wide. The reverse side shall admit slight defective dressing but no other defects not admitted on the face side. The face side shall admit slightly chipped grain not over 12 inches square in the aggregate.

Widths.

All pieces shall be either 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 inches wide in the rough, as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths.

Thickness.

All pieces shall be one inch thick in the rough.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, three-sixteenths inch.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each width.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varing in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as a bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR POPLAR OR WHITEWOOD (No. 1 MOULDING).

Character.

Pieces shall admit of bright sap or slightly stained sap without limit; otherwise they shall be clear except that slightly chipped grain which does not exceed one-twelfth the length of any one piece shall be admitted.

Size and Pattern.

The size and pattern shall be as called for in the schedules.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long and furnished in random lengths admitting fifteen per cent of odd lengths. In any shipment of random lengths not over twenty per cent shall be 8, 9 and 10 foot lengths, ninety per cent of which shall be not less than 10 feet long, and at least eighty per cent of the pieces delivered shall be over 10 feet long.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

The measurement of moulding shall be the number of linear feet in each piece added together.

Payment.

Payment shall be made for the number of linear feet of moulding accepted at the price bid per linear foot for each such size and pattern.

Definitions of Defects.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap-wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

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SPECIFICATION FOR QUARTER SAWN SYCAMORE (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

All pieces shall show not less than ninety per cent of the figure on one face.

There shall be not less than thirty-three and one-third per cent of Firsts in the combined grade of Firsts and Seconds.

Character of Firsts.

In pieces of Firsts, standard defects or their equivalent, shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 4 to 9 square feet, none; 10 to 15 square feet, one; 16 square feet and over, two.

Character of Seconds.

In pieces of Seconds, standard defects or their equivalent shall be admitted on the poorest face, according to its surface measure, as follows: 5 square feet, one; 8 square feet, two; 12 square feet, three; 16 square feet, four; 20 square feet and over, five.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 6 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, not over ten per cent shall be of 8 and 9 foot lengths, and at least 80 per cent of the pieces shall be 12 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock...	3-8,	1-2,	5-8,	1,	1 1-4,	1 1-2,	2,	2 1-2,	3	and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..	3-16,	5-16,	7-16,	13-16,	1 3-32,	1 11-32,	1 3-4,	2 1-4,	2 3-4	and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibers between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane, not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR QUARTER SAWN SYCAMORE (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 and 5 feet long shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 6 and 7 feet long, shall be clear.

Pieces 4 inches wide, 8 to 16 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces in cuttings 2 feet and over long by the full width of the piece.

In pieces 5 to 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, one standard defect shall be admitted.

In pieces 9 inches and over wide and 6 feet long, two standard defects shall be admitted.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 7 to 11 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 5 to 7 inches wide, 12 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 7 to 9 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over two cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 10 to 13 feet long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over three cuttings.

Pieces 8 inches and over wide, 14 feet and over long, shall work two-thirds clear face in not over four cuttings.

No cutting in pieces 5 inches and over wide shall be less than 4 inches wide by 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide by 3 feet long.

All cuttings shall show figure on one face.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths not over ten per cent shall be of 4, 5, 6 and 7 foot lengths, and at least ninety per cent of the pieces shall be 8 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock...	3-8,	1-2,	5-8,	1,	1 1-4,	1 1-2,	2,	2 1-2,	3	and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..	3-16,	5-16,	7-16,	13-16,	1 3-32,	1 11-32,	1 3-4,	2 1-4,	2 3-4	and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects, and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood, and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in the dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, as shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face as used in this specification applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting as used in this specification means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WALNUT (FIRSTS AND SECONDS).

Character.

In all pieces standard defects shall be admitted as follows:

Pieces 8 and 9 feet long, 6 and 7 inches wide, one standard defect and three-quarters of an inch of bright sap in the aggregate.

Pieces 8 and 9 feet long, 8 and 9 inches wide, one standard defect and one inch of bright sap, or two defects if there is no bright sap, or two inches of bright sap if there is no defect.

Pieces 8 and 9 feet long, 10 inches and over wide, two standard defects and two inches of bright sap in the aggregate, or three inches of sap if there is no defect.

Pieces 10 feet and over long, 6 and 7 inches wide, one standard defect and one inch of bright sap in the aggregate.

Pieces 10 feet and over long, 8 and 9 inches wide, two standard defects and two inches of bright sap in the aggregate.

Pieces 10 feet and over long, 10 and 11 inches wide, three standard defects and two inches of bright sap or two standard defects and three inches of bright sap.

Pieces 10 feet and over long, 12 inches and over wide, three standard defects and three inches of bright sap or four inches of bright sap if there is no defect.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 6 inches wide and furnished in random widths to average 8 inches wide.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 8 feet long. In any shipment of random lengths, at least sixty-five per cent of the pieces shall be 10 feet long or longer.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider, shall not contain more than one split. A straight split not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed, are equivalent defects, and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood, and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber, stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Season Checks are separations of the wood fibres between the annual rings. Ordinary season checks that do not damage the piece shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one-sixth the length of the piece, shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, as shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Heart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

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SPECIFICATION FOR WALNUT (No. 1 COMMON).

Character.

Pieces 4 inches and over wide shall work two-thirds clear black face, no piece of cutting shall be considered which does not contain one hundred forty-four square inches. The minimum width of any cutting shall be not less than 3 inches. The minimum length of any cutting shall not be less than 24 inches. All cuttings shall have one clear black face and the reverse face shall not contain more than one-half inch of bright sap in the aggregate.

Widths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 inches wide and furnished in random widths.

Lengths.

All pieces shall be not less than 4 feet long and furnished in random lengths.

Thickness.

The thickness shall be the thickness of the rough lumber as called for in the schedules.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

The allowances that shall be made for dressing are as follows:

For dressing each edge, one-quarter inch.

For dressing the two faces, according to the following table:

Rough Stock... 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3 and 4 inches
Dressed Stock..3-16, 5-16, 7-16, 13-16, 1 3-32, 1 11-32, 1 3-4, 2 1-4, 2 3-4 and 3 3-4 inches

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber. Lumber ordered less than one inch in thickness shall be measured as one inch thick.

In the measurement of boards of random widths, fractions of over one-half foot, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted up to the next higher figure; fractions of exactly one-half foot and less, as shown on the board rule, shall be counted back to the next lower figure.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure, for each thickness, except, that when a number of pieces of exact dimensions are called for in the schedules, payment shall be made for the number of pieces accepted at the price bid per piece for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Standard Defects: Each of the following defines one standard defect:

1—One knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

2—Two knots that do not exceed in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

3—Worm, grub, knot and rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one knot one and one-quarter inches in mean diameter.

4—A split which does not diverge more than one inch to a foot, or exceed in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet. Pieces in the grades of Firsts and Seconds shall not contain more than two splits. Pieces in special width stock of ten inches or wider shall not contain more than one split. A straight split, not exceeding six inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber eight inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect.

Equivalent Defects: Defects not enumerated as standard defects, that do not damage the piece more than the standard defects allowed are equivalent defects and shall be allowed in lieu of the standard defects admitted in this specification.

Bright Sap: The wood next to the bark always contains sap varying in width in different kinds of wood and in different trees of the same kind. When the sawn lumber has been properly seasoned or cured, the sap wood dries out lighter than the rest of the wood and, on a planed surface, shows bright. This is known to the trade as bright sap, in contradistinction to stained sap, and is the meaning of the term bright sap as used in this specification. Bright sap shall not be considered a defect unless so stated under the heading of character.

Stained Sap is a discoloration of the sap wood due to improper seasoning or curing. In measuring for dressed lumber stained sap that will surface off in dressing to standard thickness shall not be considered a defect.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause. On the edge of lumber, wane not over one-half the thickness or one sixth the length of the piece shall not be considered a defect when it is not wider than the width, according to the thickness of the lumber, as shown in the following table:

Thickness of Lumber	Width of Wane
½ to ¾ of an inch	½ inch
1 to 2 inches	¾ inch
2½ inches or over	1 inch

The damage of wane in excess of what is allowed shall be estimated as to its equivalent to the standard defects allowed.

Heart is the core of the tree, which is generally darker in color than the rest of the wood. In what are technically known as hard woods, the heart is always more or less defective. Hart or other defects not enumerated, shall not be admitted when the extent or damage to the piece exceeds the equivalent of the standard defects allowed.

Explanations.

Clear Face: The term clear face as used in this specification applies only to the description of the cutting and means a cutting having one face clear and the reverse face sound, unless otherwise specified under the heading of character. The clear face of cutting shall be determined from the poor side of the piece of lumber.

Cutting: The term cutting as used in this specification means both cutting and ripping.

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SPECIFICATION FOR OAK (CONSTRUCTION PLANK).

Character.

All pieces shall be sound white oak, and they shall be free from the following defects: Ring shakes, crooked grain, rotten knots, large knots in groups, rot and wane in amounts greater than hereinafter allowed.

All pieces shall show square edge on the face side and will admit of one inch of wane on each edge of the reverse face running two-thirds the length of the piece.

Small pin and spot worm holes shall not be considered defects on the face side. Sound heart on one side, rafting pin holes, grub holes or knot holes not exceeding two inches in diameter shall be admitted.

Sizes.

All pieces shall be of the specified rough sizes, as called for in the schedules. Rough sizes shall not vary more than one-quarter inch scant of the specified size at any point and not over ten per cent of the pieces of any one size shall be scant.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each size.

Definitions of Defects.

Ring Shakes are openings between the annual rings, usually showing only on the end of timber.

Crooked or Cross Grain is grain which crosses the piece within a section twenty-four inches long. It shall not be considered a defect in large pieces where it does not materially impair the strength of the piece.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Large Knot is one which is sound and over two inches in mean diameter.

Rot is any form of decay which may be detected as giving the timber a doty or rotten texture, including what is commonly known as dry rot. Water stain, or what is sometimes called scalded or burnt spots, usually caused by timber lying in the water under certain conditions before it is sawed, and burnt spots where the timber is improperly piled green, are not considered defects, as they do not affect the strength of the piece.

Pin Worm Holes are very small holes caused by minute insects or worms. These holes are usually not over one-sixteenth inch in diameter and the wood surrounding them is sound and does not show any evidence of the worm holes having any effect on the wood other than the opening.

Spot Worm Defects are caused by minute insects or worms working on the timber during its growth. The size of the hole is about the same as pin worm holes, but the surrounding wood shows a colored spot as evidence of the defect. This spot is usually sound and does not affect the strength of the piece.

Grub Holes are caused by grubs working in the wood and are usually from about one-eighth to three-sixteenths inch in width and vary in length from about one to one and one-half inches.

Rafting Pin Holes are those which have been bored for tying the logs together in rafts. If the holes have been completely filled up with wooden plugs, their damage to the piece of lumber shall be considered the same as knot defects. Holes caused by ordinary metal rafting pins or chain dogs shall not be considered defects.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause.

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SPECIFICATION FOR OAK (CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS).

Character.

All pieces shall be sound white oak and they shall be free from the following defects: Ring shakes, crooked grain, rotten knots, large knots in groups, rot and wane in amounts greater than hereinafter allowed.

Boxed hearts shall be admitted in pieces 5 by 5 inches square and larger. The centre of the heart shall be boxed as near the centre of the piece as practical. Not over thirty per cent. of the pieces of any one size shall have the centre of the heart nearer than one and one-half inches to any face. Not over twenty per cent of the pieces of any one size shall show heart on any face, corner or edge and no heart shall exceed three-quarters of the length of the piece.

In pieces 1 to 5 inches thick not over 8 inches wide, wane shall not be admitted.

In pieces 2 to 5 inches thick not over 8 inches wide, sound heart showing on one face shall be admitted.

In pieces under 2 inches thick, heart shall not be admitted.

In not over twenty per cent of the pieces of any one size, wane shall be admitted as follows:

In pieces 5 by 5 to 8 by 8 inches square, one inch side measurement on any two corners or edges not over one-quarter the length of the piece singly or one-half the length of the piece in the aggregate. One corner shall admit the wane one-half of the length of the piece if all the other corners are free from wane.

Definitions of Defects.

Ring Shakes are openings between the annual rings usually showing only on the end of timber.

Crooked or Cross Grain is grain which crosses the piece within a section twenty-four inches long. It shall not be considered a defect in large pieces where it does not materially impair the strength of the piece.

A Sound Knot is one which is solid and is as hard as the wood surrounding it, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece of lumber.

A Large Knot is one which is sound and over two inches in mean diameter.

Rot is any form of decay which may be detected as giving the timber a doty or rotten texture, including what is commonly known as dry rot. Water stain, or what is sometimes called scalded or burnt spots, usually caused by timber lying in the water under certain conditions before it is sawed, and burnt spots where the timber is improperly piled green, are not considered defects, as they do not affect the strength of the piece.

Rafting Pin Holes are those which have been bored for tying the logs together in rafts. If the holes have been completely filled up with wooden plugs, their damage to the piece of lumber shall be considered the same as knot defects. Holes caused by ordinary metal rafting pins or chain dogs shall not be considered defects.

Wane is a deficiency or lack of wood from any cause.

In pieces over 8 by 8 including 12 by 12 inches square one and one-half inches side measurement on any two corners or edges not over one-third the length of the piece singly or two-thirds in the aggregate. One corner shall admit the wane two-thirds the length of the piece if all the other corners are free from wane.

In pieces over 12 by 12 inches square, one and three-quarters inch side measurement on any two corners or edges not over two-fifths the length of the piece on any one corner or edge or four-fifths the length of the piece in the aggregate. One corner shall admit the wane four-fifths of the length of the piece if all the other corners are free from wane.

In pieces which are not square, wane shall be admitted according to the foregoing in proportion to the widths of the side on which the wane occurs.

Sizes.

All pieces shall be of the specified rough sizes as called for in the schedules.

Rough sizes shall not vary more than one-quarter inch scant of the specified size at any point and not over ten per cent of the pieces of any one size shall be scant.

Dressing.

Pieces shall be dressed on the number of sides as called for in the schedules.

For dressing each face and each edge, one-quarter inch shall be allowed.

Defects.

Defects specified refer to the worst piece that shall be accepted.

Measurement.

All lumber shall be sawed square edged unless otherwise specified in the schedules.

The dimensions of lumber shall be taken in the rough, and the width and thickness of the lumber before dressing shall be taken as the measurement of dressed lumber.

Payment.

Lumber measured and accepted in accordance with this specification shall be paid for at the price bid per one thousand feet board measure for each size.

THE ECONOMICAL USES OF LUMBER.

PREFACE.

The following descriptions of the different kinds of lumber, and the uses for which they can most economically be employed, have been prepared in the hope that they will prove useful to the officials of the various City Departments in ordering lumber.

An investigation of the past purchases and the uses for which lumber has been employed, indicates that considerable money is annually wasted in buying expensive grades of lumber where cheaper grades and kinds would be just as serviceable.

Adherence to the rules herein specified would result in the standardizing of the uses for all kinds and grades of lumber by every City Department.

THE ECONOMICAL USES OF LUMBER.

General.

In the lumber trade, woods are divided into two general classes: soft woods and hard woods. This division is a little confusing as it is made not necessarily as to the hardness of the wood, but according to the specie of the tree. The broad leaved trees are known to the trade as hard woods, and the coniferous (needle leaved) trees are known as soft woods, although poplar, a broad leaf tree, is soft like pine, and yew, a conifer, ranks high in hardness.

Defects.

Knots, coarse grain and other defects may or may not reduce the strength of the timber, according to their location in the piece.

Season checks in timber may or may not be a source of slight weakness, more injurious on the vertical than on the horizontal face of a stringer or joist, and their effect continues even after they have been closed up, as many do, and are no longer visible.

As far as present knowledge extends, "Rafted," "Kiln-dried" or "Steamed" lumber are as strong as other kinds, and whenever these processes tend to aid in a more uniform or perfect seasoning they increase the strength.

Pine "bled" for turpentine is as strong as unbled wood.

Uses.

For framing where light stiff wood is wanted, the soft woods excel. Also where heavy, steady loads are to be supported, yellow pine, spruce, etc., will answer as well as hard woods, which are costlier for the same amount of stiffness. If small dimensions are desired, with moving loads or shocks to be encountered as in farm machinery, the hard woods should be used. For engine bed foundations and the wearing and buffeting pieces in heavy construction work, oak, in most cases, is the best. Heavy wood always surpasses in strength light wood of the same specie.

Selection.

The selection of the kind and grade of wood to be used is always very important. Consideration should be given to the prominence, character, location and strength of the wood needed for any work. It is possible at times to obtain just as satisfactory results with a very cheap low grade of wood as with an expensive high grade. Very often also a higher grade of a cheap wood can be used to better advantage than a lower grade of an expensive wood.

Knots No Objection.

There is no objection to using a grade of lumber containing sound standard knots in work where stress is negligible, such as siding, trim, casing, partition, outbuildings, cabinets, closets, book-stalls, shelves, etc. All sound knots should plane smooth, and in sound knotted woods, if all the knots are first coated with shellac and then the whole piece well painted with three or four coats of good paint, any appearance of knots will be obliterated, and the work in which they are placed will look as well, last as long and cost considerably less than if clear lumber is used.

Different kinds of wood may be used for the same purpose. For example, the following are suitable for inside finish and trim and can be readily used: White pine, white wood, fir, cypress, chestnut, North Carolina pine and long leaf yellow pine. For outside work, woods that are not easily affected by the weather should be used, such as white pine, cypress, cedar, fir, spruce and long leaf yellow pine. Spruce and long leaf yellow pine are not good woods for outside trim, etc., as spruce will show bad checks after being exposed for a short time, and yellow pine will not take a fine paint finish. However, both these woods are excellent for outside structural work, framing, etc., and both are strong and durable.

Cypress is undoubtedly a very good wood to use at the present time for trim, siding, etc., as it is more durable than most woods, and the price, grade for grade, is much lower than that of other wood suitable for outside finish.

Ordering.

Random widths should always be called for when ordering any kind of lumber, except white pine, yellow pine, North Carolina pine, cypress and spruce. Dealers stack the lumber in their yards in this way; consequently, if lumber of one width and one length is specified, it is necessary for the dealer to sort over many thousand feet of lumber to get the required widths and lengths, and very often he has to send the boards to a mill and have them ripped to get the widths wanted. Not only is the cost of handling the mill work added to the price of the lumber, but the depreciation in value of the remainder of the lumber dealer's stock, together with the cost of any waste pieces made by ripping, which the buyer does not get, is also added. Therefore, unless a great many pieces of one size are to be used without cutting, specified sizes, other than those included in the respective grades, should not be called for.

Wide boards cost more than narrow boards in the same grade. For example: No. 1 grade of North Carolina pine, 1 inch by 4 inches to 6 inches, costs $30; 1 inch by 10 inches, costs $35; 1 inch by 12 inches, costs $40; 1 inch by 13 inches and up, costs $45 per thousand feet board measure. The price of thick boards is also more than that of thin boards, varying from $2 to $15 per thousand feet, board measure, according to thickness.

Price.

The market price of each, at the time wanted, should govern to a great extent the kind and grade called for.

White Pine.

White pine is a very soft, light wood, with a close, straight grain. It is easily worked and of fairly good strength, and nails without splitting. The heart-wood is cream white and the sap-wood is a little lighter in color. It has been one of the most important and commonly known woods used. On account of its common usage and waste, however, it has become very scarce, consequently very expensive, and, unless absolutely necessary, the higher grades should never be called for in ordinary repair or construction work. It is specified in eleven grades, namely: Uppers, selects, fine common, No. 1 cuts, dressing, shelving, No. 1 barn, No. 2 barn, No. 3 barn, box and No. 1 moulding strips.

Uppers is the highest or best grade of white pine and should be called for only to be used for pattern and bench work, and under special conditions for fine dressers, cabinets or tops of tables where it is essential to have a clear piece of soft white wood. It should not be used for interior finish or exterior trim, flooring, etc., as there are cheaper woods which are more serviceable.

Selects, fine common and No. 1 cuts are all of a grade which are supposed to work clear and should be called for only to be used as recommended in the cases of uppers.

Dressing and shelving is recommended for book cases, shelves, cabinets, etc., and is an excellent grade of lumber for this purpose.

No. 1 barn is a very good, serviceable and strong grade and can be used for almost any purpose where a natural wood finish is not required. The red knots do not weaken the board, and the grade is recommended for any first-class work which is to be painted, such as outside or inside trim, partition work, closets, etc.

No. 2 barn is very slightly inferior to No. 1 barn. Of course it has large red knots, but they will all work smooth and sound. They do not weaken the work for most purposes to which white pine is put. This grade is recommended for any ordinary work, such as trim, etc., outside office buildings, such as reviewing stands, closets, fencing, shelving, large doors, tool boxes, tool houses, general repairs, etc.

No. 3 barn is good quality of material to use for rough construction, such as tool houses, temporary construction offices, outbuildings, etc. If well painted, this material will serve the purpose for this class of work as well as uppers.

Box is a good grade for making light, serviceable boxes, and can also be used for any rough work, such as sheathing, roof boards, etc.

Spruce.

Spruce is soft, like white pine, but stiffer, stronger and a little coarser. The heart-wood is light yellow and the sap-wood very similar in color. Spruce makes good serviceable lumber for rough construction work as follows: Framing for buildings, such as beams, studs, plates, rafters, sheathing and roofing, furring laths, rough flooring, scaffolding, etc., bridges in parks, back stops, barricades, bridge planks, bracing, boardwalks, carriage runs, culverts, coal bins, grain boxes, dumps, shanties, fence rails, fence boards, gangway flooring, ferry approaches, foundation plank, kicking stalls, concrete forms, platforms, road rollers, shoring, framing for reviewing stands, etc.

The merchantable grade is suited for these purposes.

Hemlock.

Hemlock is similar in appearance to spruce. The heart-wood has a more reddish color and the sap-wood is hardly distinguishable. Hemlock is very much inferior to spruce, liable to be shaky, splits easily and is not of much use except for temporary cheap work.

Fir.

Fir is similar to spruce in appearance and texture. The heart-wood is a very light brown to nearly white and the sap-wood is hardly distinguishable. Fir can be used for interior finish and also for the various uses given for spruce. Some of it is now used as a substitute for white pine, but as it is liable to check when exposed to the weather, it is not recommended for outside trim.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine is a very good, strong, heavy, coarse grain and serviceable wood of compact structure and more or less resinous. The sap-wood is yellowish white, the heart-wood an orange brown. It seasons rapidly, without much injury, works well and is never too hard to nail. It is durable, and when well seasoned is not subject to the attacks of boring insects. The heavier the wood the darker, stronger and harder it is. This wood is recommended to be used for all important structures where durability and strength are essential, such as: Girders, joists, trusses, purlins, stringers, struts, columns, rafters, piles, sheet piles, dock timbers, planks, bridge work, trestles, etc.

The standard grade is suitable for rough construction purposes, where finish and looks are not essential.

The merchantable grade is recommended for nearly all construction purposes, and is used more generally than any other grade.

The prime grade is used in important permanent structures, where appearance as well as strength are essential.

A very useful "Manual of Standard Wood Construction," giving strengths of yellow pine and formulas for computing loads, is published by the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, and can be obtained by writing to the secretary, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine Flooring.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine Flooring is recommended for service where it is under constant wear, such as halls, runways, passageways, vestibules, corridors, etc., etc.

Short Leaf Yellow Pine.

Short Leaf Yellow Pine is similar to long leaf yellow pine, except that it is coarser grained and the fibres of the wood are not long and not held together as well. The wood will break off short across the fibres without splitting and is comparatively weak. It is recommended for rough and heavy construction work, such as piles, columns, bracing, sheathing, etc. Generally it should be used only under compression or where the tension in the piece is very slight.

North Carolina Pine.

North Carolina Pine is a yellow pine which generally comes from the section after which it is named. The heart-wood is a light orange brown and the sap-wood is yellowish white in color. It is practically all manufactured for building purposes and not marketed in heavy timbers. For inside finish and trim, where a natural finish is desired, it is generally recommended; also for flooring, ceiling, settees, wainscoting, partition, siding, stepping, fencing, sheds, sash frames, etc.

Flooring should be edge grain if a permanent job is required, as the flat grain flooring will splinter under wear. There are various grades of edge grain flooring and the grade should always be ordered according to the importance of the place to be floored.

Ceiling is always flat grain, and generally surfaced one side only. Ceiling should be ordered for partition work and wainscoting when only one side will show.

Partition is always flat grain and surfaced two sides. It is used for work where the board itself makes the partition and should always show clear on both sides.

Cypress.

Cypress is a straight grained wood, a little harder than white pine; very much like cedar in texture and quality. The heart-wood is brownish red and the sap-wood runs to nearly white. Cypress can be worked very easily and when properly seasoned is recommended to be used for various building purposes. It weathers better than most other woods and can be used for inside and outside purposes with confidence.

It is especially recommended for outside trim, greenhouse repairs, water tanks, water boxes, water troughs, or for any purpose where wood is to come into contact with water, frames, partitions, sashes, park signs, sills, house repairs, casings, slats for park benches, etc. The railroads use this wood for wooden protectors over the third rail. It should not be used for inside trim which is to be painted or enameled, as the grain is always visible through the paint. White pine or white wood should be used where a good finish of white paint or enamel is desired.

Poplar or Whitewood.

Poplar or whitewood is a very soft, tough, white wood of fine texture with no great strength. The heart-wood is whitish gray to yellowish in color with sometimes a greenish tinge and the sap-wood is nearly white. It is easy to work, but is not durable when in contact with moisture. It is used for inside building purposes, finish and trim, for furniture, panelling, flour barrels, crates, cracker boxes, woodenware, etc.; also for drawing boards, table tops, pigeonholes, moulding, manual training school purposes, etc.

The heavy sap-wood is recommended for wagon sides, wheelbarrows, etc. It can be purchased at a lower price than the grade of firsts and seconds and answers the purpose as well if not better.

Basswood.

Basswood is a light, soft, stiff wood of fine texture but with no great strength. The heart-wood is white to light reddish brown and the sap-wood is very similar in color. It works easily and stands well when not brought into contact with moisture, but shrinks considerably in drying. It is largely used by bench carpenters for the inside of drawers, back panelling and for other purposes where a soft, easily worked wood is required. It is also used in the manufacture of furniture, woodenware, wood carving, etc.

Red Gum or Hazel.

Red Gum or Hazel is a soft, stiff wood of fine texture with considerable strength. It is a little heavier than poplar. The heart-wood is reddish brown and the sap-wood is white in color. It shrinks and warps considerably but does not check badly. When fully seasoned it stands well and takes a good polish. The quarter sawn is preferable for fine work. It is used by bench carpenters and in the manufacture of furniture, wooden plates, plaques, baskets, wagon wheel hubs, hat blocks, etc.

White Oak.

White Oak is a very strong, hard, tough wood with a more or less coarse grain. The heart-wood is light brownish in color and the sap-wood is a little lighter.

Red Oak.

Red Oak is very similar to white oak, except that the grain is coarser. The heart-wood is darker than that of white oak and is of a reddish brown color, while the sap-wood is still darker. Red oak is not quite as strong as white oak, and for that reason is seldom used for construction purposes when oak is required.

Both white and red oak are suitable for ordinary uses to which oak is commonly put, but white oak gives a much handsomer finish Red oak is usually the cheaper, grade for grade.

The grades of firsts and seconds and number one common, plain and quarter sawn, are recommended for partitions, panels, natural wood finish trim, office railings, carriage work, ticket booths, furniture, etc.

The grade of number two common is recommended for repairs, snow-plows, carts, stall slats, stall racks, culvert drains, sheeting, stakes, arch frames, etc.

Oak Flooring.

Oak flooring is recommended for important permanent floors. Whether the flooring used is plain or quarter sawn or whether it is clear grade or not, has very little to do with its ordinary wearing qualities. The selection of the grade and whether plain or quarter sawn should depend entirely upon the location and prominence of the floor to be laid. A considerable saving can readily be effected in flooring a room, when it is known that the center will always be occupied by a rug, carpet or large table, by laying the center of the room with a cheap grade of flooring and the border around the room of the required width, with a better grade of flooring. For instance, with a room measuring ten by twelve feet, if a border two feet in width is laid of "clear" grade flooring and the center of the room with "select" grade flooring, a saving of fifteen per cent can be effected over the cost of laying the whole floor with "clear" grade. Careful finishing of a floor laid with these two grades will remove practically all visible contrast between the two grades used.

Construction Oak.

Construction oak should in all cases be white oak. The grades specified are construction plank and construction timbers which should be used whenever it is deemed advisable or necessary to use oak for construction work.

Ship or Boat Stock Oak.

Sound merchantable ship or boat stock is a special grade of oak specified for use only in certain kinds of dock and bridge work.

Locust.

Locust is a very hard, strong, tough, heavy wood. The heart-wood is brown with shades of red and green and the sap-wood is yellowish in color. It is recommended where durability under exposure is essential as it gets harder with age. It is principally used for posts of various kinds, and is often hard to obtain.

White Cedar.

White cedar is an even, fine grained wood, of compact structure. The heart-wood is light brown which becomes darker after exposure to the weather and the sap-wood is nearly white in color. It is soft, light and extremely durable, but has no great strength. It is used for poles, posts, fencing, shingles, boats and tanks. The grade of rough edge or flitch sawed is recommended for boat stock.

Washington Cedar.

Washington cedar is a very close grained light wood, varying from soft to hard, durable, easily worked, fragrant and resinous. It splits easily and is quite brittle. The heart-wood is light yellow to almost white and the sap-wood is hardly distinguishable in color.

It is used for interior finish and for ship-building. The grade of No. 1 and No. 2 clear is recommended for fine finish and trim in show-cases, etc. It is used for beveled siding and also for cedar closets, chests, etc.

White Ash.

White ash is a heavy, hard, strong, stiff, quite tough and more or less coarse grained wood. The heart-wood is light reddish brown and the sap-wood is almost white in color. It is rough on split surfaces, coarse in texture, shrinks moderately, seasons with little injury, stands well and takes a good polish, but is not durable when in contact with the soil It is used for finishing lumber in ship-building, also in the manufacture of cars, wagons, carriages, farm implements, farm machinery and furniture of all kinds. It is recommended for use in the manufacture and repairing of cars, carriages, wagons and for the making of implement and tool handles, crutches, ladder rungs, apparatus poles, etc. It may also be used for panels and base-boards.

Hard Maple.

Hard maple is a heavy, hard, strong, stiff and tough wood of fine texture, frequently of a wavy grain which produces a "curly" and " blister" figure. It is not durable when exposed to the weather or when in contact with the soil. It is creamy white in color with shades of light brown in the heart-wood. The heart-wood and sap-wood are hardly distinguishable, but the creamy white sap-wood is the most desirable for fine work. It takes a high polish and is used for fine ceiling, flooring, panelling and stairway work. It is also used extensively in house and car construction, in the manufacture of furniture, shoe lasts, block forms, shoe pegs, piano actions, school apparatus, wood type, tool handles, wood carving and in turnery and scroll work.

Maple Flooring.

Maple flooring is recommended for use wherever a hard wood floor is necessary and light color is not an objection. It is serviceable and can be used with confidence, except where it would be exposed to dampness or to the weather. The quality grades specified correspond almost exactly to those for oak flooring and similar rules for their uses should be observed.

Beech.

Beech is a hard, tough, strong wood, but is not particularly durable. The heart-wood is of variable reddish brown shades and the sap-wood is white in color. It takes a fine polish and is used in the manufacture of furniture and by bench carpenters. It is also extensively used for making broom blocks, handles, shoe lasts, etc.

Birch.

Birch is a hard, tough wood, but not particularly durable. The heart-wood is brown tinged with red and the sap-wood is nearly white in color. It takes a fine polish and is used for the same purposes as beech.

Hickory.

Hickory is very heavy, hard, strong and proverbially tough wood, with a coarse straight grain. The sap-wood is white and the heart is a reddish nut brown. It is almost impossible to make a clean break across the grain, the fibres holding, and only tearing apart. It is not durable in the ground or if exposed. Hickory is recommended for carriage and wagon stock, in which it excels, and also for the uses mentioned for ash. For general repair and shop work, when the wood is to be cut up for repairs, etc., the rough edge or flitch sawed grade shauld be called for. The hard, tough, eastern hickory is almost impossible to obtain in wide, clear, long boards. When such lumber is called for, a western hickory is furnished, which is not very strong, hard or tough, and consequently not good for the purpose to which hickory is usually put.

Chestnut.

Chestnut is a coarse grained wood of no great strength. The heart-wood is brown and the sap-wood lighter in color. It takes a fine finish and is a handsome material for inside finish and trim and is largely used for special interior work. It also makes very durable posts, railroad ties, telegraph posts, etc.

The wormy grade is not, as its name would seem to imply, by any means a useless grade. The lumber is sound, with the exception that small fine worm holes are scattered throughout the pieces. These worm holes do not materially affect the strength of the lumber, although they do seriously impair its appearance. The wormy grade can be used for sills, surveyors' stakes, etc.

Black Walnut.

Black walnut is a heavy, strong, hard wood of slightly coarse texture. The sap-wood is whitish and the heart-wood is a dark chocolate brown. It works and stands well, takes a very good polish, is handsome and was for a long time the favorite cabinet wood in this country. Walnut is used for inside finish, cabinet work, pedestals, show plates, etc.

Cherry.

Cherry is a strong, hard wood with a fine texture and a handsome grain. The heart-wood is reddish brown and the sap-wood yellowish white in color. It works easily, stands well and takes a fine finish and good polish. It is chiefly used as a decorative lumber for buildings, for the interior of cars, boats and in the manufacture of furniture. It is cheaper than either mahogany or black walnut and can be used to good advantage for fine cabinet and similar work.

Mahogany.

Mahogany is a hard, heavy wood with a fine texture and handsome grain. The heart-wood is a rich dark reddish brown and the sap-wood is lighter in color. It takes a fine finish and high polish and is chiefly used for expensive finish and trim and for furniture, show-cases, cabinets, etc.

African mahogany will run wide and contain a good percentage of figured stock. It is used extensively and is suitable for any kind of trim or cabinet work.

Mexican mahogany does not run quite so wide as the African. The texture is better, the grain is clear, the wood is a little softer and it has a better color than African wood, but does not contain figured stock.

Honduras or Nicaraguan mahogany is about the same as Mexican.

Cuban mahogany is much harder than the African or Mexican. The lumber will not run as wide, but it wears and finishes much better and will take a higher polish. It contains as much figure as the Mexican does. This mahogany is only used for the highest class of furniture and trim.

San Domingo mahogany is practically unobtainable, as the exports are so small that for commercial purposes it is out of the market at present. All the original growth on the island has been cut and the timber that comes into the New York market is second growth and very small. The figure and quality of the San Domingo mahogany has always been better than any of the others.

East India mahogany, sometimes known as Vermillion wood, is darker, redder and contains more figures than any other mahogany. It is a little more expensive and is used exclusively for high class work.

Sycamore.

Sycamore is a heavy, hard wood, difficult to work and with no great strength. The heart-wood is reddish brown and the sap-wood lighter in color. It is close grained and compact in structure, with conspicuous satiny medullary rays. It is used in cabinet work and for butchers' blocks, ox-yokes, decorative panels, pedestals, etc.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Richmond—Care of Certain Roads, Borough of Richmond (Cal. No. 42).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Committee consisting of the Chief Engineer of the Board, the Principal Assistant Engineer of the Department of Finance, and the Borough Consulting Engineers, to which was referred on October 30, 1913, the communication of the President of the Borough of Richmond asking that provision be made for the care of certain roads in the Borough of Richmond for which no funds were allowed in the Budget for 1914.

(On January 30, 1914, the above matter was referred to the Committee on Assessments, and on February 6, 1914, was referred to the Committee on Tax Budget for report to the Board at this meeting.)

Which was laid over one week (February 27, 1914).

Department of Public Charities—Authority to Employ Architects (Cal. No. 43).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Comptroller referring to requests of the former Commissioner of Public Charities for permission to employ A. L. A. Himmelwright and H. F. J. Porter, to prepare specifications for advertising for bids for fire alarms in connection with a system of fire protection for the buildings under the jurisdiction of his department, and for an appropriation of $92,400 corporate stock for additional fire prevention work.

(On September 25, 1913, the request for an additional appropriation was referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee.)

(On January 30 and again on February 6, 1914, the above report was laid over.)

The matter was referred back to the Commissioner of Public Charities.

Third International Road Congress—Payment of Expenses of Representatives of The City of New York Thereat (Cal. No. 44).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President of the Borough of Queens, dated January 15, 1914, transmitting expense account of E. H. Thomes, Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Highways, Borough of Queens, appointed a Delegate to the International Road Congress, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending payment thereof:

(On January 23, 1914, this matter was referred to the Comptroller.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 3, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 15, 1914, the President of the Borough of Queens requested that the expense account of E. H. Thomes, Assistant Engineer, Borough of Queens, amounting to $427.10, be paid from the appropriation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1913—Contingencies, No. 2141, Administration. In connection therewith I report as follows:

On June 3, 1913, the late Mayor Gaynor appointed Mr. Thomes, Mr. H. W. Durham, Engineer of the Bureau of Highways of the Borough of Manhattan, and C. W. Tillson, Consulting Engineer in the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, as delegates to the International Road Congress.

The bill now presented is for expenses incurred by Mr. Thomes in connection with his duties as delegate to the Congress, held in London, England, and in making a study of pavements, paving methods and pavement maintenance in various European cities during the summer of 1913.

On December 18, 1913, your Board authorized the Secretary to prepare a voucher in favor of H. W. Durham for $1,689.10 to cover his expenses on this trip and to be charged to Code No. 2141, 1913.

Following is a comparison of the expense accounts of H. W. Durham and E. H. Thomes:

	W. H. Durham.	E. H. Thomes.
Transportation, New York to London	$210 00	$130 00
19 days' expenses in London	291 00	.....
10 days' expenses in London	.....	40 00
Transportation, London to Paris	12 00	9 70
Subsistence, London to Paris	2 00	.....
9 days' expenses in Paris	130 00	.....
2 days' expenses in Paris	.....	8 00
Transportation, Paris to Brussels	7 50	4 65
Subsistence, Paris to Brussels	2 50	.....
Expenses in Brussels, one day	9 00	4 00

	W. H. Dunham.	E. H. Thomes.
Subsistence at Amsterdam, one day	.....	4 00
Subsistence at Amsterdam, two days	15 50	.....
Transportation, Amsterdam to Cologne	.....	2 45
Transportation, Amsterdam to Dusseldorf and there to Cologne	4 75	.....
Expenses at Cologne	8 00	4 00
Expenses at Lucerne	34 00	4 00
Expenses at Vienna	59 00	4 00
Expenses at Berlin	81 00	8 00
Expenses at Frankfort	18 00	4 00
Expenses at Lucerne (second time)	38 00	.....
Transportation, Berlin to Hamburg	4 00	3 50
Expenses at Hamburg	33 00	4 00
Transportation, Hamburg to New York	.....	130 00
Transportation, London to New York	200 00	.....

As Mr. Durham was allowed $1,689.10 and Mr. Tillson $476.70, I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request. Respectfully,

ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized to prepare a voucher in favor of E. H. Thomes, Assistant Engineer in the Bureau of Highways, Borough of Queens, in payment of bill of expenses incurred in connection with his attendance at the Third International Road Congress, held in London, England, and in making a study of pavements, paving methods and pavement maintenance in various European cities during the summer of 1913, amounting to $427.10, to be charged against the appropriation made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1913 entitled "Contingencies, No. 2141, Administration," this authorization being subject to proper audit by the Department of Finance.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Surrogate's Court, Bronx County—Modification of Schedules (Cal. No. 45).

The Secretary presented the following report of the Comptroller recommending a modification of schedules for the office of the Surrogate, Bronx County:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 4, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 14, 1914, the Surrogate of Bronx County requested $1,750 in special revenue bonds to meet the 1914 expenses of the court. On January 24, 1914, the request was amended to make an allowance of $3,160. In connection therewith I report as follows:

Chapter 548 of the Laws of 1912, as amended by chapter 266 of the Laws of 1913 and chapter 825 of the Laws of 1913, established the County of Bronx and authorized the officials thereof to be elected at the general election in 1913, the said officers so elected to begin their terms of office on January 1, 1914. In the Budget for 1914 provision was made for the payment of the salaries of the statutory positions provided by law, but only nominal accounts of $1 each were set up for supplies, purchase of equipment, contract or open order service and contingencies for each of the county offices. The request of the Surrogate is to provide sufficient funds to meet the cost of conducting the court during 1914. The necessary expenses of the court are mandatory county charges and the sum of $2,060 will be required to meet them. Provision for their payment will be made by the Comptroller, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 7 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution revising the appropriate schedules to permit the audit of the claims against the several accounts.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves schedules, as revised, for the Surrogate's Court, Bronx County, for the year 1914, as follows:

3326	Supplies	$301 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$1 00
	Revenue Bond Allowance	300 00
	Total	$301 00
3327	Contract or Open Order Service	$451 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$1 00
	Revenue Bond Allowance	450 00
	Total	$451 00
3328	Purchase of Equipment	$1,286 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$1 00
	Revenue Bond Allowance	1,285 00
	Total	$1,286 00
3329	Contingencies	$26 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$1 00
	Revenue Bond Allowance	25 00
	Total	$26 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 46).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Board of Education dated February 2, 1914, requesting the modification of a schedule for 1914, together with the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval of the request:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 2, 1914, the Board of Education requested modification of Schedule 855, Salaries, Regular Employees, District Supervision, to take effect February 2, 1914. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to change the lines: "Typewriting Copyist, 1 at $750, Stenographer and Typewriter, 4 at $900; balance unassigned, $300," to read: Typewriting Copyist, 2 at $600, Stenographer and Typewriter, 3 at $900, balance unassigned, $750.

This provides for filling with Typewriting Copyists, at $600 per annum, two vacancies caused by the temporary absence of Mary C. Seely, Stenographer and Typewriter at $900 per annum, and Stella H. Samuels, Typewriting Copyist at $750 per annum.

The line item changes, in detail, are as follows:

Schedule Line.	Schedule Transfer.		Cash Transfer.	
	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
Typewriting Copyist, 1 at $750	$750 00	.....	$687 50	.....
Typewriting Copyist, 2 at $600	.....	$1,200 00	.....	$1,100 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 4 at $900	900 00	.....	825 00	.....
Balance unassigned	.....	450 00	.....	412 50
	$1,650 00	$1,650 00	$1,512 50	$1,512 50

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves the schedule, as modified, for the Department of Education, to take effect February 2, 1914, as follows:

Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration.

855	District Supervision—	
	Clerk, 3 at $1,050	$3,150 00
	Clerk, 3 at $900	2,700 00
	Typewriting Copyist, 4 at $900	3,600 00
	Typewriting Copyist, 4 at $600	2,400 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 3 at $900	2,700 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $750	1,500 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 5 at $600	3,000 00
	Balance unassigned	750 00
	Schedule Total	$19,800 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Manhattan—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriations (Cal. No. 47).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President of the Borough of Manhattan, dated January 31, 1914, requesting the modification of schedules and transfers within the appropriations for said department for 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval of the request:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 10, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 31, 1914, the President of the Borough of Manhattan requested modification of certain salary and wage schedules in his office for the year 1914. On February 9, 1914, the request was verbally changed by striking out the salary increases contained therein. In connection therewith I report as follows:

In Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration, No. 350, Executive, the line: Stenographer and Typewriter, 1 at $1,500, is changed to read: Stenographer and Typewriter, 1 at $1,050. A vacant position of Stenographer and Typewriter, at $1,500, is reduced to $1,050. The former occupant of the position, at $1,500, has been granted an indefinite leave of absenc, and the reduction is to provide for a temporary appointment at $1,050 rate. A later modification may be asked increasing the position to the old rate of $1,500, if the former incumbent returns to duty. The $450 obtained by this reduction is carried as follows: $300 is transferred to No. 352 as balance unassigned in the added line: Balance Unassigned, $300, and $150 is transferred to No. 361 as balance unassigned in the added line: Balance Unassigned, $900.

In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Administration, No. 351, Engineering Supervision, an Assistant Engineer at $2,100 is changed to an Inspector at the same rate. This change is necessary as a contemplated change in title cannot be made owing to the existence of a preferred list.

In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Administration, No. 352, Audit and Accounts, the line: Clerk, 1 at $1,350, is added by transfer from No. 354TS, and a line, Balance unassigned, $300, is added by transfer from No. 350.

In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Highways, Executive, No. 354TS, Tax Levy and Special and Trust Fund Force, an Assistant Engineer at $2,100 is changed to an Inspector of Public Works at the same rate. This change is necessary as a contemplated change in title cannot be made owing to the existence of a preferred list. The line "Clerk, 1 at $1,350," is dropped by reason of the transfer of the position to No. 352. The line: Bookkeeper, 1 at $1,500, is added by transfer from No. 361. In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Highways, Engineering and Inspection, No. 355TCS, Tax Levy, Corporate Stock and Special and Trust Fund Force, the line "Inspector of Public Works, 5 at $1,500," is changed to read: Inspector of Public Works, 3 at $1,500. Two Inspectors of Public Works at $1,500 are changed to a Leveler and an Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, respectively at the same rate. By this change the line: Leveler, 1 at $1,500, is added and the line: "Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 3 at $1,500," is changed to read: Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 4 at $1,500. The lines "Inspector of Public Works, 50 at $1,200" and "Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 34 at $1,200," are changed to read: Inspector of Public Works, 32 at $1,200, and Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 52 at $1,200. By this change the titles of 18 Inspectors of Public Works are changed to Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving.

In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices, No. 361, Executive, the line: "Clerk, 1 at $1,650" is changed to read: Bookkeeper, 1 at $1,500, and transferred to No. 354TS, as stated above. The $150 obtained by this reduction is carried as balance unassigned in the added line: Balance unassigned, $900. This line is made by transfer of $150 from No. 350, as stated above, and of $600 from No. 363 as shown below.

In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices, No. 363, Janitorial Service, Cleaning and Attendance, the line, "Watchman, 4 at $900" is changed to read: Watchman, 2 at $900, and Watchman, 2 at $600. Two vacant positions of Watchman at $900 are reduced to $600. The $600 obtained by this reduction is transferred to No. 361 and carried as balance unassigned in the added line: Balance unassigned, $900. The line: "Elevatorman, 25 at $900," is changed to read: Elevatorman, 26 at $900, an Attendant at $900 is changed to Elevatorman at the same rate. Six Attendants at $900 and six at $720 are added. The additional force is necessary for the operation of the new Abingdon Square and East 129th Street Comfort Stations, provision for which was not made in the Budget for 1914. To provide for this force the necessary funds are obtained by transfer of funds obtained through the elimination of a Telephone Operator at $750 and 26 Cleaners at $360 in No. 365.

In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices, No. 364, Light, Heat and Power, a Mechanical Draftsman at $1,800 is changed to a Mechanical Engineer at the same rate. By this change the line "Mechanical Draftsman, at $1,800," is eliminated and the line: Mechanical Engineer, at $1,800, is added. In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, No. 365, Care of Municipal Building, a Telephone Operator at $750 and 26 Cleaners at $360 are eliminated and the funds transferred to No. 363 to provide for six Attendants at $900 and 6 at $720 added therein. By this change the line: "Cleaner, 26 at $360," is eliminated and the line "Telephone Operator, 5 at $750," is changed to read: Telephone Operator, 4 at $750. A line, Balance unassigned, $390, is added.

In Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Engineering (Designs and Survey), No. 366TCS, Tax Levy, Corporate Stock and Special and Trust Fund Force, a Transitman and Computer at $1,500 is changed to a Topographical Draftsman at the same rate and 10 Axemen at $900 are changed to Rodman at the same rate. By these changes the following line changes are made: "Axeman, 28 at $900," to "Axeman, 18 at $900"; "Transitman and Computer, 12 at $1,500" to "Transitman and Computer, 11 at $1,500"; "Topographical Draftsman, 12 at $1,500," to "Topographical Draftsman, 13 at $1,500." A line, "Rodman, 10 at $900," is added.

In Personal Service, Wages Regular Employees, Care of Municipal Building, the line: "Laborer, 104 at $2.50 per day (303 days)," is changed to read: Laborer, 34 at $2.50 per day (303 days); Cleaner (male), 70 at $600; Cleaner (female), 26 at $360; Telephone Operator, 1 at $750; Elevatorman, 1 at $900, and Balance unassigned, $15. In the operation of the Municipal Building it has been found expedient to employ male Cleaners instead of Laborers to do the ordinary cleaning of the halls and offices. For this reason 70 Laborers at $2.50 per day have been eliminated and a like number of Cleaners at $600 per annum have been substituted. From the funds obtained by this change a Telephone Operator at $750, an Elevatorman at $900, and 26 Cleaners at $360 have been created, leaving a balance unassigned of $15. These positions are made to take the place of like positions abolished in No. 365, as stated above. The following table shows the line item changes in detail:

Code No.	Schedule Line.	Schedule and Cash Transfer. Increase.	Decrease.
350	Stenographer and Typewriter, 1 at $1,500	.....	$1,500 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 8 at $1,050	$1,050 00	.....
351	Assistant Enginer, 1 at $2,100	.....	2,100 00
	Inspector, at $2,100	2,100 00	.....
352	Clerk, 1 at $1,350	1,350 00	.....
	Balance unassigned	300 00	.....
354TS	Assistant Engineer, 1 at $2,100	.....	2,100 00
	Inspector of Public Works, at $2,100	2,100 00	.....
	Clerk, 1 at $1,350	.....	1,350 00
	Bookkeeper, at $1,500	1,500 00	.....
355TCS	Inspector of Public Works, 5 at $1,500	.....	3,000 00
	Leveler, at $1,500	1,500 00	.....
	Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 3 at $1,500	1,500 00	.....
	Inspector of Public Works, 50 at $1,200	.....	21,600 00
	Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 34 at $1,200	21,600 00	.....
361	Clerk, 1 at $1,650	.....	1,650 00
	Balance unassigned	900 00	.....
363	Watchman, 4 at $900	.....	1,800 00
	Watchman, at $600	1,200 00	.....
	Attendant, 65 at $900	4,500 00	.....
	Attendant, 84 at $720	4,320 00	.....
	Elevatorman, 25 at $900	900 00	.....
364	Mechanical Draftsman, 1 at $1,800	.....	1,800 00
	Mechanical Engineer, at $1,800	1,800 00	.....
365	Telephone Operator, 5 at $750	.....	750 00
	Cleaner, 26 at $360	.....	9,360 00
	Balance unassigned	390 00	.....
366TCS	Transitman and Computer, 12 at $1,500	.....	1,500 00
	Topographical Draftsman, 12 at $1,500	1,500 00	.....
	Axeman, 28 at $900	.....	9,000 00
	Rodman, at $900	9,000 00	.....
378	Laborer, 104 at $2.50 per day (303 days)	.....	53,025 00
	Cleaner (male), at $600	42,000 00	.....
	Cleaner (female), at $360	9,360 00	.....
	Elevatorman, at $900	900 00	.....
	Telephone Operator, at $750	750 00	.....
	Balance unassigned	15 00	.....
		$110,535 00	$110,535 00

The changes involve a transfer of funds in the sum of $10,920.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves the transfer of funds appropriated to the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan for the year 1914, as follows:

FROM

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration.

350	Executive	$450 00
	Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices.	
361	Executive	750 00
	Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices.	
365	Care of Municipal Building	9,720 00
		$10,920 00

TO

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration.

352	Audit and Accounts	$1,650 00
	Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Highways, Executive.	
354TS	Tax Levy and Special and Trust Fund Force	150 00
	Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices.	
363	Janitorial Service, Cleaning and Attendance	9,120 00
		$10,920 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan for the year 1914, to be effective as of January 1, 1914, as follows:

Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Administration.

350	Executive—	
	Borough President	$7,500 00
	Commissioner of Public Works	7,200 00
	Assistant Commissioner of Public Works	6,000 00
	Secretary of the Borough	5,000 00
	Secretary to the President	4,000 00
	Secretary to Commissioner of Public Works	3,300 00
	Clerk	3,500 00
	Clerk	2,550 00
	Clerk	1,800 00
	Clerk	1,650 00
	Clerk, 2 at $1,350	2,700 00
	Clerk	1,050 00
	Clerk	900 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter to Borough President	2.100 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $1,650	3,300 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter to Commissioner of Public Works	1.500 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter	1.350 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $1.200	2,400 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 9 at $1,050	9,450 00
	Typewriting Copyist, 2 at $720	1,440 00
	Messenger	1,500 00
	Messenger	1,200 00
	Messenger	900 00
	Automobile Engineman	1.500 00
	Telephone Operator	1,050 00
	Attendant	1,050 00
	Attendant	900 00
	Schedule Total	$76,790 00
	Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Administration.	
351	Engineering Supervision—	
	Consulting Engineer	$7,200 00
	Assistant Engineer	5.000 00
	Assistant Engineer	2,400 00
	Engineer	5.000 00
	Inspector	2.100 00
	Clerk	1,500 00
	Schedule Total	$23,200 00
	Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration.	
352	Audit and Accounts—	
	Auditor	$4,000 00
	Expert Accountant	3,000 00
	Clerk	2,700 00
	Bookkeeper	2,550 00
	Clerk	2,550 00
	Clerk	2,250 00
	Clerk	1,800 00
	Clerk, 3 at $1,650	4,950 00
	Clerk, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
	Clerk	1,350 00
	Clerk, 5 at $1,200	6,000 00
	Clerk	1,050 00
	Clerk	750 00
	Clerk	600 00
	Clerk	480 00
	Attendant	1,200 00
	Messenger	900 00
	Balance unassigned	300 00
	Schedule total	$39,430 00
	Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Care of Highways, Executive.	
354TS	Tax Levy and Special and Trust Fund Force—	
	Chief Engineer	$5,000 00
	Assistant Engineer	4,000 00
	Inspector	2,250 00
	Transitman, 2 at $1,650	3,300 00
	Inspector of Public Works	2,100 00
	Cashier	2,400 00
	Clerk	2,700 00
	Clerk	2,100 00
	Clerk, 4 at $1,500	6,000 00
	Clerk	1,200 00
	Clerk, 2 at $900	1,800 00
	Clerk	720 00
	Clerk, 5 at $600	3,000 00
	Clerk, 3 at $540	1,620 00
	Permit Clerk	1,800 00
	Permit Clerk	1,500 00
	Bookkeeper	1,500 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter	1,200 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter	1,050 00
	Messenger, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
	Attendant	1,200 00
	Attendant	1,050 00
	Axeman	900 00
	Automobile Engineman, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
	Schedule total	$54,390 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$37,440 00
	Special and Trust Fund Allowance	16,950 00
		$54,390 00
	Personal Service, Salaries Regular Emlpoyees, Care of Highways, Engineering and Inspection.	
355TCS	Tax Levy, Corporate Stock and Special and Trust Fund Force—	
	Assistant Engineer	$3,000 00
	Assistant Engineer	2,400 00
	Assistant Engineer	2,100 00
	Transitman	1,500 00
	Leveler	1,500 00
	Leveler	1,200 00
	Rodman, 2 at $1,050	2,100 00
	Axeman, 2 at $900	1,800 00
	Inspector of Public Works	1,800 00
	Inspector of Public Works, 3 at $1,500	4,500 00
	Inspector of Public Works, 32 at $1,200	38,400 00
	Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving	1,800 00
	Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving	1,650 00
	Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 4 at $1,500	6,000 00
	Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 52 at $1,200	62,400 00
	Inspector of Complaints	1,200 00
	Chemist	3,300 00
	Assistant Chemist	1,350 00
	Laboratory Assistant, 4 at $900	3,600 00
	Junior Chemist, 6 at $1,200	7,200 00
	Schedule total	$148,800 00
	Tax levy allowance	$59,520 00
	Corporate stock allowance	59,280 00
	Special and Trust Fund allowance	30,000 00
	Total allowance	$148,800 00
	Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices.	
361	Executive—	
	Superintendent	$5,000 00
	Confidential Inspector	2,100 00
	Clerks, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
	Telephone Operator, 3 at $900	2,700 00
	Telephone Operator, 2 at $750	1,500 00
	Messenger	1,200 00
	Balance unassigned	900 00
	Schedule total	$15,800 00
	Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices.	
363	Janitorial Service, Cleaning and Attendance—	
	Inspector of Public Buildings and Offices	$1,500 00
	Custodian	900 00
	Assistant Custodian	720 00
	Foreman, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
	Janitor	1,500 00
	Janitor, 9 at $1,200	10,800 00
	Janitor, 2 at $1,050	2,100 00
	Janitor	900 00
	Watchman, 2 at $900	1,800 00
	Watchman, 2 at $600	1,200 00
	Elevatorman, 26 at $900	23,400 00
	Attendant, 30 at $1.050	31,500 00
	Attendant, 70 at $900	63.000 00
	Attendant, 90 at $720	64,800 00
	Cleaner, 169 at $360	60,840 00
	Schedule Total	$267,360 00
	Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices.	
364	Light, Heat and Power—	
	Mechanical Engineer	$3,000 00
	Mechanical Engineer, 2 at $2,100	4,200 00
	Mechanical Engineer	1,800 00

	Assistant Engineer	1,800 00
	Mechanical Draftsman	1,500 00
	Schedule Total	$12,300 00

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices.

365	Care of Municipal Building—	
	Assistant Engineer	$3,500 00
	Janitor	1,500 00
	Janitor	1,200 00
	Assistant Janitor	900 00
	Elevator Dispatcher, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
	Attendant, 4 at $900	3,600 00
	Clerk	1,200 00
	Clerk	900 00
	Telephone Operator, 4 at $750	3,000 00
	Balance unassigned	390 00
	Schedule Total	$19,790 00

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Engineering (Design and Survey).

366	TCS Tax Levy, Corporate Stock and Special and Trust Fund Force—	
	Assistant Engineer	$3,500 00
	Assistant Engineer, 2 at $2,400	4,800 00
	Assistant Engineer	2,250 00
	Assistant Engineer, 3 at $2,100	6,300 00
	Clerk	1,800 00
	Clerk	750 00
	Clerk	600 00
	Clerk, 2 at $540	1,080 00
	Librarian	1,350 00
	Transitman and Computer, 3 at $1,800	5,400 00
	Transitman and Computer, 2 at $1,650	3,300 00
	Transitman and Computer, 11 at $1,500	16,500 00
	Leveler	1,500 00
	Rodman, 18 at $1,050	18,900 00
	Rodman, 10 at $900	9,000 00
	Axeman, 18 at $900	16,200 00
	Sounder	900 00
	Mechanical Draftsman	1,650 00
	Mechanical Draftsman	1,500 00
	Topographical Draftsman	1,800 00
	Topographical Draftsman, 6 at $1,650	9,900 00
	Topographical Draftsman, 13 at $1,500	19,500 00
	Topographical Draftsman	1,350 00
	Topographical Draftsman, 19 at $1,200	22,800 00
	Architectural Draftsman	1,200 00
	Junior Draftsman, 5 at $900	4,500 00
	Messenger	1,200 00
	Laborer	900 00
	Schedule Total	$160,430 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$40,867 50
	Corporate Stock Allowance	116,562 50
	Special and Trust Fund Allowance	3,000 00
	Total Allowance	$160,430 00

Personal Service, Wages Regular Employees, Care of Public Buildings and Offices, Care of Municipal Building.

378	Janitorial Service, Cleaning and Attendance—	
	Foreman Elevatorman, 5 at $3 per day (303 days)	$4,545 00
	Elevatorman, 37 at $2.75 per day (303 days)	30,830 25
	Laborer, 7 at $3 per day (313 days)	6,573 00
	Laborer, 34 at $2.50 per day (303 days)	25,755 00
	Cleaner (male), 70 at $600	42,000 00
	Cleaner (female), 26 at $360	9,360 00
	Telephone Operator	750 00
	Elevatorman	900 00
	Balance unassigned	15 00
	Schedule Total	$120,728 25

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

City Chamberlain—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 48).

The Secretary presented a communication from the City Chamberlain dated February 10, 1914, requesting the modification of a schedule for 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending the approval of the request:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 10, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 10, 1914, the Chamberlain requested a modification of the schedule of salaries for his office for the purpose of providing for a first grade Clerk, at a salary of $300 per annum. The funds necessary are to be provided by reducing the Balance Unassigned by a like amount. The purpose of the additional Clerk is to relieve other employees receiving salaries of $1,200 and $1,350 a year of subordinate work which can be readily done by a first grade Clerk. The attached resolution, if adopted, will grant the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the office of the City Chamberlain for the year 1914, to be effective as of February 10, 1914, as follows:

CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Personal Service.

110	Salaries, Regular Employees—	
	Chamberlain	$12,000 00
	Deputy Chamberlain	5,000 00
	Bookkeeper, 2 at $2,850	5,700 00
	Bookkeeper, 2 at $2,000	4,000 00
	Bookkeeper	1,800 00
	Clerk, 2 at $1,650	3,300 00
	Clerk, 3 at $1,500	4,500 00
	Clerk	1,350 00
	Clerk, 3 at $1,050	3,150 00
	Clerk	750 00
	Clerk	540 00
	Clerk	300 00
	Stenographer	1,350 00
	Secretary	2,000 00
	Warrant Clerk, 3 at $1,650	4,950 00
	Warrant Clerk, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
	Bank Messenger, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
	Examiner of Coupons, etc.	1,000 00
	Balance Unassigned	400 00
	Schedule Total	$57,490 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Fire Department—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 49).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Fire Department dated January 28, 1914, requesting the modification of schedules for 1914, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending approval of the request:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 28, 1914, the Fire Commissioner requested modification of schedule No. 1668 and No. 1671, Wages, Regular Employees, in his department for the year 1914. In connection therewith I report as follows:

In No. 1668 it is proposed to change the rate of pay for 1 Mason, whose work is mainly laying brick in conduits for wires and cables, from $5.60 to $6 a day. In No. 1671, it is proposed to change the rate of pay of 1 Bricklayer from $5.60 to $6 a day. The request is to comply with a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on December 18, 1913, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on December 23, 1913, fixing the rate of wages for Bricklayers and Bricklayer (Mason), in all City departments at $6 per day. No additional appropriation is necessary, as the time allowed in each case is to be reduced from 278 to 259 days.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request, with the exception that in No. 1668 provision is made for a Bricklayer (Mason) in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Board of Aldermen fixing the compensation.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Fire Department for the year 1914, to be effective as of January 1, 1914, as follows:

Personal Service, Wages, Regular Employees.

1668	Alarm Service—	
	Bricklayer (Mason), at $6 per day (259 days)	$1,554 00
	Painter, 3 at $4 per day (278 days)	3,336 00
	Laborer, 2 at $3 per day (365 days)	2,190 00
	Balance unassigned	2 80
	Schedule Total	$7,082 80
1671	Care of Buildings and Grounds—	
	Bricklayer, 1 at $6 per day (259 days)	$1,554 00
	Steamfitter, 1 at $5.50 per day (278 days)	1,529 00
	Carpenter, 10 at $5 per day (278 days)	13,900 00
	Carpenter, 3 at $5 per day (279 days)	4,185 00
	Foreman Ship Carpenter, 1 at $4.50 per day (278 days)	1,251 00
	Plumber, 6 at $5.50 per day (278 days)	9,174 00
	Tinsmith, 4 at $5 per day (278 days)	5,560 00
	Tinsmith and Roofer, 1 at $5 per day (278 days)	1,390 00
	Roofer, 1 at $5 per day (278 days)	1,390 00
	Electrician, 1 at $4.50 per day (278 days)	1,251 00
	Engineman, 2 at $4.50 per day (365 days)	3,285 00
	Compositors, 3 at $4.50 per day (278 days)	3,753 00
	Painter, 5 at $4 per day (278 days)	5,560 00
	House Painter, 2 at $4 per day (278 days)	2,224 00
	Wagon Painter (House Painter), 1 at $4 per day (278 days)	1,112 00
	Foreman House Painter, 1 at $4.50 per day (278 days)	1,251 00
	Varnisher, 1 at $4 per day (278 days)	1,112 00
	Toolman, 1 at $4 per day (278 days)	1,112 00
	Pipefitters' Helper, 1 at $2.50 per day (278 days)	695 00
	Caulker (Ship), 1 at $3.50 per day (278 days)	973 00
	Ship Caulker, 1 at $3.50 per day (278 days)	973 00
	Stokers, 2 at $3 per day (365 days)	2,190 00
	Laborer, 2 at $3 per day (365 days)	2,190 00
	Laborer, 2 at $3 per day (313 days)	1,878 00
	Laborer, 6 at $3 per day (303 days)	5,454 00
	Laborer, 1 at $3 per day (278 days)	834 00
	Balance unassigned	2 80
	Schedule Total	$75,782 80

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Approval of Contract, Specifications, Etc. (Cal. No. 50).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Board of Education dated January 27, 1914, requesting approval of the contract plans, specifications and estimates of cost ($5,000) for additional coat hooks and strips, additional lockers, mail boxes, wardrobes, etc., in the Washington Irving High School, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 27, 1914, the Board of Education requested approval of the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimate of cost, $5,000 for additional coat hooks and strips, additional lockers, mail boxes, wardrobes, etc., in the Washington Irving High School, Borough of Manhattan.

The cost is to be charged to the corporate stock fund "C.D.E.—11, School Building Fund, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx." On February 5, 1914, a cash balance of $31,500.39 remained in the fund.

The form of contract, specifications, and plans are satisfactory and the estimate of cost is reasonable.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to its resolution adopted on July 11, 1912, hereby approves the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimated cost, five thousand dollars ($5,000) for additional coat hooks and strips, additional lockers, mail boxes, wardrobes, etc., in the Washington Irving High School, Borough of Manhattan, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, the cost to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. D. E.—11, School Building Fund, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx," and be it further resolved, that in the event that no bids are received for such work within such estimated cost, the amount of such estimated cost upon the bids so received may be reconsidered, in its discretion, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, provided that any of such bids is within the amount authorized and available for such work.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Approval of Contract, Specifications, Etc. (Cal. No. 51).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Board of Education dated January 30, 1914, requesting approval of contract, plans and specifications for Item 1, General Construction, and Item 2, Plumbing and Drainage of new Public School 169, Borough of Brooklyn, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 30, 1914, the Board of Education requested approval of the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimates of cost for the following:

New Public School 169, Borough of Brooklyn.

		Estimated Cost.
Item 1.	General Construction	$214,000 00
Item 2.	Plumbing and Drainage	20,000 00

The cost is to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. D. E.—120-O, School Buildings, Construction and Equipment, Brooklyn, Subtitle 13." An appro-

priation of $317,050 was approved for the fund by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 12, 1913, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on July 15, 1913. On February 9, 1914, there had been no expenditures from the fund.

The form of contract, specifications and plans are satisfactory and the estimates of cost are reasonable.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to its resolution adopted on July 11, 1912, hereby approves the form of contract, specifications. plans and estimate of cost for the following work under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education:

New Public School 169, *Borough of Brooklyn.*

Item 1. General Construction, estimated cost, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars ($214,000).

Item 2. Plumbing and Drainage, estimated cost, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

—the cost to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. D. E.—1200, School Buildings, Construction and Equipment, Brooklyn, Subtitle 13;" and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the two items is equal to or less than the aggregate sum of the two items herein approved (although the amount of the lowest bid for one item may exceed the amount approved for said item) then the awards for the two items, provided both are awarded, may be made without further approval by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the two items exceeds the aggregate sum of the two items herein approved, no award for either item shall be made, and the amount of such estimated cost upon the bids so received may be reconsidered, in its discretion, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, provided that any of such bids is within the amount authorized and available for such work.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Fire Department–Approval of Contract, Specifications, Etc. (Cal. No. 52).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Fire Department, dated December 26, 1913, requesting approval of form of contract, plans and specifications and estimate of cost ($2,200), for an extension of the fire alarm telegraph system in the Borough of Richmond, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 26, 1913, the Fire Commissioner requested approval of the form of contract, plans, specifications and estimate of cost in the sum of $2,200 for an extension to the fire alarm telegraph system in the Borough of Richmond.

The cost is to be charged against the corporate stock fund entitled "C. F. D.—5A, Fire Alarm System, Borough of Richmond, Equipment." An appropriation of $7,000 for the fund was approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 3, 1910, and by the Board of Aldermen on June 28, 1910. On February 6, 1914, an unencumbered balance of $2,224.71 remained in the fund. The form of contract and specifications are similar to others which have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The estimate of cost is reasonable.

I recommend that the request be approved by the adoption of the attached resolution. Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to its resolution adopted on July 11, 1912, hereby approves the form of contract, specifications and plans and the estimate of cost in the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars ($2,200), for an extension to the fire alarm telegraph system in the Borough of Richmond, under the jurisdiction of the Fire Department, the cost to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. F. D.—5A, Fire Alarm System, Borough of Richmond, Equipment."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Board of Aldermen (Committee on Buildings)—Issue of Special Revenue Bonds (Cal. No. 53).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Comptroller recommending the issue of $1,774.96 special revenue bonds (subdivision 8, section 188 of the Charter), the proceeds to be used by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of meeting additional expenses in connection with the revision of the Building Code.

(On December 31, 1913, the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the above appropriation was referred to the Comptroller.)

Which was laid over one week (February 27, 1914).

Tenement House Department—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 54A).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Tenement House Department, dated February 3, 1914, requesting a transfer within appropriations to said department, for 1913, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 3, 1914, the Tenement House Commissioner requested transfer of funds within appropriations for the year 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to transfer $99.24 from Supplies, No. 326, Office Supplies, to Contract or Open Order Service, No. 331, General Repairs. The unexpended balance in account No. 331 is insufficient to meet an outstanding bill of $133.40 for additional shelving in their new quarters. The proposed transfer is to meet the deficit. There is a sufficient balance in account No. 326 to permit the transfer.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves of transfer of funds appropriated to the Tenement House Department for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Supplies.

326 Office Supplies $99 24

TO

Contract or Open Order Service.

331 General Repairs $99 24

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Tenement House Department, as follows:

Supplies.

326 Office Supplies $10,280 98

Contract or Open Order Service.

331 General Repairs 1,929 24

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

County Clerk, Kings County; District Attorney, Kings County—Modification of Schedules and Transfers of Appropriations (Cal. Nos. 54B and 54C).

The Secretary presented a communication from the County Clerk, Kings County, dated January 20, 1914, requesting a transfer to the appropriation to his office, for 1913, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, recommending approval thereof and the modification of schedules:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 20, 1914, the County Clerk of Kings County requested transfer of funds within the appropriations to his office and additional funds to cover a deficit for the year 1913. In connection therewith, I report as follows:

In Personal Service, Fees and Commissions, No. 3786, Administration, Searchers, the appropriation of $40 is intact and against the account there is a liability of $94.60 for searches for the entire year.

In Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service, No. 3790, Administration, there is a cash balance of $52.64 and there are outstanding bills for telephone service of $79.29 for November and $75.15 for December, 1913, which are properly chargeable to the accounts.

In Nos. 3787, 3788 and 3789, there are unencumbered cash balances which aggregate $134.84. It is proposed to transfer this amount to Nos. 3786 and 3790 and find elsewhere additional funds to pay the net deficit of $21.56.

The proposed transfer to Fees and Commissions, No. 3786, is not permissible under the conditions governing the 1913 Budget. It will be necessary, therefore, to provide additional funds for the entire deficit of $54.60 in No. 3786.

In the office of the District Attorney for Kings County, in Fees and Commissions, No. 3794, Experts, there is an unencumbered balance which is available for transfer, only to an account in the same classification, within the county. On February 4, 1914, the District Attorney verbally consented to the transfer of $54.60 of this balance to the office of the County Clerk. The transfer will provide for the deficit in No. 3786.

The transfer of $29.17 of an unencumbered balance in No. 3787 and of the unencumbered balances of $54.93 in No. 3788 and $17.70 in No. 3789, to No. 3790 will liquidate the liability for telephone service.

I recommend the adoption of the four resolutions attached, granting the request, as suggested herein.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the offices of the County Clerk and the District Attorney of Kings County, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS COUNTY.

Personal Service, Fees and Commissions.

3794 Experts $54 60

TO

COUNTY CLERK, KINGS COUNTY.

Personal Service, Fees and Commissions.

3786 Administration, Searchers $54 60

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the office of the District Attorney for Kings County for the year 1913, as follows:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS COUNTY.

Personal Service, Fees and Commissions.

3794 Experts $1,322 03

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the office of the County Clerk of Kings County, for the year 1913, as follows:

COUNTY CLERK, KINGS COUNTY.

FROM

Supplies, Office Supplies.

3787 Administration $29 17

Purchase of Equipment, Office Equipment.

3788 Administration 54 93

Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Carfare.

3789 Administration 17 70

$101 80

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service.

3790 Administration $101 80

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the office of the County Clerk of Kings County for the year 1913, as follows:

COUNTY CLERK, KINGS COUNTY.

Personal Service, Fees and Commissions.

3786 Administration, Searchers $94 60

Supplies, Office Supplies.

3787 Administration 654 83

Purchase of Equipment, Office Equipment.

3788 Administration 170 07

Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Carfare.

3789 Administration 32 30

Communication, Telephone Service.

3790 Administration 901 80

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Manhattan—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 54-D).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President, Borough of Manhattan, dated February 4, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriations to his office for 1913, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending approval thereof, and the modification of schedules:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 4, 1914, the President of the Borough of Manhattan requested transfer of $200 within appropriations to his office for the year 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The proposed transfer is from Contract or Open Order Service, General Repairs, Care of Public Buildings and Offices, Repairing, No. 2805, Office Buildings, to Supplies, Food Supplies, No. 2745, Care of Supreme Court. It is necessary to meet outstanding obligations, No. 2745 being exhausted.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service, General Repairs, Care of Public Buildings and Offices, Repairing.

2805 Office Buildings $200 00

TO

Supplies, Food Supplies.

2745 Care of Supreme Court $200 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, for the year 1913, as follows:

Supplies, Food Supplies.

2745 Care of Supreme Court $800 00

Contract or Open Order Service, General Repairs, Care of Public Buildings and Offices, Repairing.

2805 Office Buildings 46,770 75

Tax Levy Allowance $26,770 75
Special Revenue Bond Allowance, Repairs to West Washington Market 20,000 00

Total Allowance $46,770 75

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The Mayoralty, Bureau of Licenses—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 54E).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Chief, Bureau of Licenses, Mayor's Office, dated January 30, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriation to his office, for 1913, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending approval thereof and the modification of schedules:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 30, 1914, the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, The Mayoralty, requested transfer of $146.20 within appropriations to his office for the year 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The proposed transfer is from Purchase of Equipment, General Plant Equipment, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses, No. 28, Inspection, to Purchase of Equipment, Motor Vehicles and Equipment, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses, No. 25, Inspection, $23.23, and Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses, All Boroughs, No. 40, Administration, $122.97. The transfer is necessary to readjust the accounts affected and to meet outstanding obligations.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, The Mayoralty, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Purchase of Equipment, General Plant Equipment, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses.

28 Inspection $146 20

TO

Purchase of Equipment, Motor Vehicles and Equipment, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses.

25 Inspection $23 23

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses, All Boroughs.

40 Administration 122 97

$146 20

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, The Mayoralty, for the year 1913, as follows:

Purchase of Equipment, Motor Vehicles and Equipment, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses.

25 Inspection $574 17

Purchase of Equipment, General Plant Equipment, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses.

28 Inspection 15,261 62

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service, Issuance of Licenses, Bureau of Licenses, All Boroughs.

40 Administration 622 97

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

City Magistrates' Courts, Second Division—Modification of Schedules and Transfers of Appropriation (Cal. No. 54F).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Chief City Magistrate, Second Division, dated February 5, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriations to the City Magisrates' Court, Second Division, for 1913, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, recommending approval thereof, and the modification of schedules:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 5, 1914, the Chief City Magistrate of the Second Division requested transfer of $26.93 within appropriations to the City Magistrates' Courts, Second Division, for the year 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request provides for transfers as follows:

FROM

Supplies, Office Supplies.

2372 General Supplies $2 41
2373 Finger Print System 7 60

Purchase of Equipment.

2374 Office Equipment 15 32

Contract or Open Order Service.

2375 General Repairs 85
2378 General Plant Service 75

$26 93

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation.

2376 Carfare $5 48

Communication.

2377 Telephone Service 21 45

$26 93

It is stated that the purpose is to replenish accounts to meet liabilities. There are unencumbered balances in the debit accounts to permit of the transfers.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves of transfer of funds appropriated to the City Magistrates' Courts, Second Division, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Supplies, Office Supplies.

2372 General Supplies $2 41
2373 Finger Print System 7 60

Purchase of Equipment.

2374 Office Equipment 15 32

Contract or Open Order Service.

2375 General Repairs 85
2378 General Plant Service 75

$26 93

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation.

2376 Carfare $5 48

Communication.

2377 Telephone Service 21 45

$26 93

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the City Magistrates' Courts, Second Division, for the year 1913, as follows:

Supplies, Office Supplies.

2372 General Supplies $1,054 59
2373 Finger Print System 992 40

Purchase of Equipment.

2374 Office Equipment 5,547 68
Tax Levy Allowance $3,547 68
Special Revenue Bond Allowance 2,000 00

Total Allowance $5,547 68

Contract or Open Order Service.

2375 General Repairs 9 15

Transportation.

2376 Carfare 705 48

Communication.

2377 Telephone Service 2,871 45
2378 General Plant Service 99 25

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Correction; Board of Elections—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriations (Cal. No. 54-G).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Department of Correction, dated February 3, 1914, requesting the transfer of $10,000 to said Department, to meet obligations incurred during 1913, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending said transfer from the appropriation to the Board of Elections and the modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 4, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 3, 1914, the Commissioner of Correction requested transfer of $10,000 from some available balance for 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

On November 18, 1913, the Board of Aldermen requested $10,000 in special revenue bonds, the proceeds whereof to be used by the Department of Correction for the purpose of purchasing materials for manufacturing at the Penitentiary, Blackwells Island. This request was denied on the assumption that the amount requested could be transferred from the general fund. Such transfers cannot be made at the present time. Meanwhile contracts were entered into by the Department of Correction to the extent of $9,880.81 and it is necessary that $10,000 be transferred to the Department to meet obligations. The Board of Elections has consented to a transfer of $10,000 from No. 1191, Advertising, for 1913.

In view of the facts I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request. Respectfully,

ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Fixed Charges and Contributions.

1191 Advertising $10,000 00

TO

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Materials, General Plant Materials. Prison Industry.

504 Penitentiary $10,000 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves schedule, as revised, for the office of the Board of Elections for the year 1913, as follows:

Fixed Charges and Contributions.

1191 Advertising $254,500 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves schedule, as revised, for the Department of Correction for the year 1913, as follows:

Materials, General Plant Materials, Prison Industry.

504 Penitentiary $109,600 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Commissioner of Licenses—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 54-H).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Licenses, dated January 24, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriations to said office for 1913, and the following report of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller recommending approval thereof and the modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 4, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 24, 1914, the Commissioner of Licenses requested transfer of $23.50 within the appropriations to his Department for 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to transfer from "Contract or Open Order Service, No. 1977, General Repairs," to "Supplies, No. 1975, Office Supplies." The purpose is to meet a deficit and to close the accounts. The balance in Account No. 1977 is sufficient to permit the transfer.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated for the office of the Commissioner of Licenses for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service.

1977 General Repairs $23 50

TO

Supplies.

1975 Office Supplies $23 50

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Commissioner of Licenses for the year 1913, as follows:

COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES.

Supplies.

1975 Office Supplies $728 50

Contract or Open Order Service.

1977 General Repairs 51 50

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Fire Department—Rescission of Issue and New Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 55).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Fire Department, dated January 2, 1914, requesting the amendment of three resolutions authorizing issues of corporate stock for the erection of buildings for the use of the Fire Department to provide $4,500 for the erection of a new building at the south side of Metropolitan avenue, east of Varick street, Brooklyn, and the following report of the Corporate Stock Budget Committee, recommending approval thereof:

(On January 9, 1914, the request of the Fire Commissioner was referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, January 24, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 2, 1914, the Fire Commissioner requested amendment of three resolutions authorizing corporate stock for the erection of buildings for the use of the Fire Department. In connection therewith we report as follows:

Corporate stock to the amount of $156,000 has been authorized for the erection of three new buildings to be used as quarters for engine and hook and ladder companies.

Account C. F. D.—26T, Erection of Building, Pennsylvania and Riverside Avenue, $48,500, shows an unencumbered balance of $5,388.25.

It is proposed to use $4,500 of this amount to increase the authorization for C. F. D.—26F, Erection of Building, South Side of Metropolitan Avenue, East of Varick Street, Borough of Brooklyn. The original estimate of cost for this building was $57,500, and that amount of corporate stock was authorized. After awarding the contract, an underground spring was discovered, which makes a waterproof cellar necessary. The cost of extra work required is estimated as follows:

Estimated cost of extra work	$3,795 00
Estimated additional architects' fees	187 75
Estimated compensation of Engineer	400 00
Miscellaneous	117 25
Total	$4,500 00

In C. F. D.—27B, Erection of Building, 5th and Washington Avenues, Rockaway Park, an appropriation of $50,000 was made. The contract cost was $49,847.70 and open market orders, amounting to $193.50, were added, making a deficit of $41.20. Approval of the request will not affect the total amount of authorizations, and will permit the Department to complete the construction of the three buildings.

We recommend adoption of the attached resolutions approving the request.

Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; LEWIS H. POUNDS, President, Borough of Brooklyn; DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President, Borough of The Bronx, Corporate Stock Budget Committee.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, subject to the concurrence herewith by the Board of Aldermen, the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 13, 1912, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on July 2, 1912, as follows:

"Resolved, That, subject to the concurrence herewith by the Board of Aldermen, the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 17, 1911, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on July 25, 1911, as follows:

"'Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), to provide means for the erection of a new building on site in the vicinity of Pennsylvania and Riverside avenues, Borough of Brooklyn, for the use of the Fire Department of The City of New York, for quarters for engine and hook and ladder companies, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.'

"—be amended to make the amount read *forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars* ($48,500),"

—be *amended* to make the amount read *forty-three thousand nine hundred fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents* ($43,958.80).

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500), in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, for the purpose of providing means for the erection of a new building at south side of Metropolitan avenue, east of Varick street (Brooklyn), for the use of the Fire Department of The City of New York, for quarters for engine and hook and ladder companies, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller be and hereby is authorized to issue corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter to an amount not exceeding four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500), the proceeds whereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding forty-one dollars and twenty cents ($41.20), in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, to be used for the erection of a new building in the vicinity of 5th and Washington avenues, Rockaway Park, for the use of the Fire Department of The City of New York for quarters for engine and hook and ladder companies, and that when authority therefor shall have been obtained from the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller is authorized to issue corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter to an amount not exceeding forty-one dollars and twenty cents ($41.20), the proceeds whereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Bridges—Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 56).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Department of Bridges, dated December 27, 1913, requesting an authorization of corporate stock to provide for the salaries and wages of the labor construction force of that Department, and the following report of the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget, recommending the denial of said request:

(On December 31, 1913, the request of the Department of Bridges, was referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, January 27, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 27, 1913, the Commissioner of Bridges requested $23,000 corporate stock to provide funds for the payment of salaries and wages of the labor construction force engaged in the necessary painting incidental to the completion of the construction of the Queensboro Bridge. In connection therewith, we report as follows:

The schedule of employees for the corporate stock force, as included in the Budget for the year 1914, provides for the payment of $249,436.50 for personal service (salaries and wages), of which $21,120 is to provide funds for force of painters engaged on the Queensboro Bridge.

The fund to which these painters were charged during 1913 was not sufficient to provide for their payment to December 31, 1913, and a deficit estimated at $1,911 resulted. The present request is to meet this deficit, and to provide $21,120 for current work.

On January 9, 1914, your Board adopted a resolution approving an issue of $84,000 corporate stock to provide means for the payment of the salaries and wages of the engineering construction force. As the wages of the painters engaged on the painting in connection with the completion of the Queensboro Bridge and the estimated deficit of $1,911 are chargeable to this account, "C. D. B. 54, Department of Bridges, Salaries and Wages of Engineering Construction Force," the appropriation now requested is unnecessary.

Separate reports will be prepared on the other requests made by the Commissioner.

We recommend that the request for $23,000 in corporate stock be denied.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; LEWIS H. POUNDS, President, Borough of Brooklyn; DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President, Borough of The Bronx, Corporate Stock Budget Committee.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby *denies* the request of the Commissioner of Bridges, as set forth in a communication dated December 27, 1913, for the issue of twenty-three thousand dollars ($23,000) corporate stock for the payment of salaries and wages of the labor construction force engaged in the necessary painting incidental to the completion of the construction of the Queensboro Bridge.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the report of the said Committee to the Commissioner of Bridges.

President, Borough of Queens—Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 57).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget, referring to the request of the President of the Borough of Queens for an appropriation of $30,000 corporate stock for the construction of permanent concrete bulkheads and wing walls and for the reconstruction of certain streets at the Ocean front, Arverne, Borough of Queens.

The Committee recommends that no appropriation be made for the above purpose until proper surveys are made and that the property adjacent to the streets be filled in by the owners to the present street bulkhead, which will remove the necessity for the construction of wing walls, and insure against a recurrence of the conditions now existing, and suggests that the streets be made safe to protect the City and that the cost be paid from maintenance.

(On January 9, 1914, the above request was referred to said Committee.)

Which was laid over two weeks (March 6, 1914).

Department of Bridges—Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 58).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget referring to the request of the Commissioner of Bridges for an appropriation of $93,600 corporate stock to provide means for making the necessary alterations to adapt the present elevated tracks on the Williamsburg Bridge for the operation of trains in connection with the new subway system, and also to provide funds for the payment of salaries and wages in connection with the strengthening of the main span of said bridge to carry the increased weight of cars to be used in the subway, and recommending, in view of the fact that the cost of this work will perhaps be charged as part of the expense of constructing the rapid transit railways, that the request be referred to the Transit Committee in order that this point may receive careful attention.

(On November 6 and December 11, 1913, the above matter was referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Transit.

Department of Bridges—Retirement of Jules L. Remond, Clerk (Cal. No. 59).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Department of Bridges, dated December 23, 1913, recommending the retirement of Jules L. Remond, a Clerk in said department, together with the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending said retirement:

(On December 24, 1913, the matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, January 26, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 23, 1913, the Commissioner of Bridges transmitted an application for retirement of Jules L. Remond, a Clerk in his department. In connection therewith we report as follows:

An examination into the time of service of Mr. Remond has been made which discloses that he was employed in the office of the Comptroller in the old city of Brooklyn as an Assessment Clerk from February 1, 1875, to January 2, 1879; in the office of the Water Purveyor of the Board of City Works in the former city of Brooklyn as an Inspector of Manufactories, from March 1, 1882, to February 6, 1886; in the same office as a Machinist's Helper from April 19, 1886, to July 31, 1886; in the office of the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge as Clerk to the Chief Engineer and Superintendent from May 15, 1889, to December 31, 1897, when this bridge was turned over to the Department of Bridges, and from that date to the present time he has been continuously in the employ of the Department of Bridges as Clerk to the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, which title was later changed to Clerk. The records show that Mr. Remond has been in the employ of The City of New York as now constituted and the former city of Brooklyn for an aggregate period of thirty-two years and nine months.

Mr. Remond is over 64 years of age. The Medical Examiner of the Department of Finance examined him on December 20, 1913, and states that he is physically unfit for further duty. The detailed report is submitted herewith.

The average annual compensation paid Mr. Remond during the last three years was $2,700.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution retiring Mr. Jules L. Remond from active service and awarding and granting him an annuity of $1,350, equal to 50 per cent. of his average annual compensation for the past three years.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 669 of the Laws of 1911 and chapter 479 of the Laws of 1912, and upon recommendation of the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, hereby retires from active service Jules L. Remond, Clerk in the Department of Bridges, for the reason that he is physically incapacitated further to perform his duties as Clerk, and that the interests of the public service require such retirement and hereby awards and grants to said Jules L. Remond an annual sum or annuity of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars ($1,350), equal to fifty per cent. (50%) of his average annual compensation for three years immediately preceding the taking effect of this resolution; this resolution to take effect upon the first day of the month following its adoption; subject to the execution by the annuitant of a general release; and be it further.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of The City of New York be and is hereby directed to pay said annuity to said Jules L. Remond during his lifetime in equal monthly installments, and out of the receipts of excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond—15.

Present and not voting: The President of the Borough of The Bronx—1.

Department of Correction—Establishment of Grade of Position of Clerk (Cal. No. 60).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Correction, dated January 22, 1914, requesting the establishment of the grade of position of Clerk, at $540 per annum, for an unlimited number of incumbents, together with the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades recommending approval of said request:

(On January 23, 1914, this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, January 31, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 22, 1914, the Commissioner of Correction requested establishment of the grade of position of Clerk at $540 per annum, unlimited. In connection therewith we report as follows:

At present there is no intermediate grade between $480 and $600 per annum. The Commissioner intends to appoint about eight Clerks, whose salaries will range from $300 to $600 per annum. She desires to appoint at least one Clerk at $540 per annum, but the grade is not established.

The establishment of an intermediate grade is desirable.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

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 the office of the Department of Correction of the grade of position, in addition to those heretofore established, as follows:

Title.	Rate Per Annum.	Number of Incumbents.
Clerk	$540 00	Unlimited.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Compensation of Janitors (Cal. No. 61).

The Secretary presented a resolution of the Board of Education, adopted January 28, 1914, requesting the fixing of the compensation of certain Janitors, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending the approval thereof:

(On January 30, 1914, this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 2, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 28, 1914, the Board of Education requested the fixation of rates of compensation for Janitors of public schools, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter. In connection therewith we report as follows:

A temporary rate of $150 per month is proposed for Public Schools 50, 52 and 53, The Bronx, and for 172 and 99, Brooklyn. These are new buildings, which will be opened on or about March 1, and the fixation of temporary rates as proposed is necessary, that a Janitor may be assigned to each to get the building ready for occupancy. A temporary rate, corresponding to the regular rate, less rent allowance, is proposed for Public School 50, Manhattan, to provide for the payment of John J. Goff, temporarily assigned to this school for the period from September 15 to September 30, 1913.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully,

ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following was offered:

Whereas, By opinions of the Corporation Counsel as of June 28 and July 30, 1910, the Comptroller was advised that the payment of salaries of Janitors in the Department of Education was illegal unless such salary shall have been established under the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter; and

Whereas, The Special Committee on Janitorial Compensation and the Committee on School Inquiry, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, submitted a joint report on March 27, 1913, which contained detailed suggestions and recommendations for the reorganization of the janitorial force of the Board of Education; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, pending action by the Board of Education on the aforesaid report, the compensation of Janitors in the Department of Education be fixed temporarily, and until further modified, in accordance with the following list:

Janitor, Public School 50, The Bronx, per month, $150.
Janitor, Public School 52, The Bronx, per month, $150.
Janitor, Public School 53, The Bronx, per month, $150.
Janitor, Public School 172, Brooklyn, per month, $150.
Janitor, Public School 99, Brooklyn, per month, $150.
Janitor, Public School 50, Manhattan, per annum, less $364, $1,740.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Queens—Establishment of Grade of Position of Junior Chemist (Cal. No. 62).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending the establishment in the office of the President of the Borough of Queens of the grade of position of Junior Chemist at $900 per annum for one incumbent.

(On January 16, 1914, the request for the establishment of the above grade of position was referred to said Committee.)

Which was laid over one week (February 27, 1914).

Department of Education—Retirement of John J. Curtin, Inspector of Heating and Ventilating (Cal. No. 63).

The Secretary presented a report and resolution of the Board of Education, adopted January 24, 1912, recommending the retirement of John J. Curtin, Inspector of Heating and Ventilation in said Department, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval thereof:

(On February 1, 1912, this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 4, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 24, 1912, the Board of Education requested the retirement of John J. Curtin, an Inspector of Heating and Ventilating, Bureau of Buildings, Department of Education, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended.

Mr. Curtin was appointed as a Steamfitter in the Board of Education of the old city of Brooklyn on January 13, 1882. An exhaustive search of the payrolls has been made and over thirty-two years of service have been verified. Mr. Curtin, who is still actively engaged in the Department of Education, is in his seventy-first year.

The Medical Examiner of the Department of Finance examined Mr. Curtin on February 24, 1912, and states that he is unfit to perform the duties of his position. The detailed report is attached hereto.

Mr. Curtin's compensation was fixed at the rate of $36 per week on January 23, 1907. In 1911 he took advantage of a technicality and obtained judgment for $2,028.58 for salary arrears at the rate of $40 per week since April 11, 1904. His rate of compensation for the past three years has therefore been at the rate of $40 per week or $2,093.33 per annum. His actual earnings for three years prior to January, 1914, averaged $1,981.80 per annum.

We recommend that Mr. Curtin's request for retirement be approved but that, in view of the fact that he took advantage of a technicality to raise his salary to $40 per week and to collect arrears amounting to over $2,000, his annuity be fixed at the rate of $600 per annum, which is $446.66 less than the maximum amount permissible under the law. A resolution to this effect is attached hereto. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 669 of the Laws of 1911 and chapter 479 of the Laws of 1912, and upon the recommendation of the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, hereby retires from active service John J. Curtin, an Inspector of Heating and Ventilation in the Department of Education, for the reason that he is physically incapacitated further to perform his duties as Inspector, and that the interests of the public service require such retirement, and hereby awards and grants to said John J. Curtin an annual sum or annuity of six hundred dollars ($600); this resolution to take effect upon the first day of the month following its adoption; subject to the execution by the annuitant of a general release; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller of The City of New York be and is hereby directed to pay said annuity to said John J. Curtin during his lifetime in equal monthly installments, and out of the receipts of excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Retirement of Charles K. Hyde, Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry (Cal. No. 64).

The Secretary presented a resolution of the Board of Education, adopted January 24, 1912, recommending the retirement of Charles K. Hyde, Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry in said Department, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval thereof:

(On February 1, 1912, this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, January 24, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 24, 1912, the Board of Education requested the retirement of Charles K. Hyde, an Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry, in the Bureau of Buildings, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended.

Mr. Hyde is in his eighty-fourth year and unable to work. He has been on leave of absence without pay since January, 1912. Dr. Byrne certifies that he is unfit for further duty.

Since January, 1907, Mr. Hyde's rate of compensation has been $36 per week, or $1,884 per annum. Owing to his absences because of sickness, the total amount paid to him during the three years prior to January 1, 1914, aggregates only $984, an average of $328 per annum.

It is stated that Mr. Hyde was appointed as Inspector in the Building Department on May 31, 1860. He claims an aggregate service of more than 40 years. An exhaustive search of the payrolls has been made. Only twenty-nine years and seven months' actual service were verified, as follows:

Department.	Time Employed. Years.	Months
Fire Department, 1860-1861	..	4+
Department of Buildings, 1861-1881	12	4
Department of Health, 1883-1886	2	3
Department of Education, 1896-1914	14	8
	29	7

This record does not include the two years that Mr. Hyde has been on leave of absence because of illness and feebleness since January, 1912. The inclusion of this period appears justifiable under the law. Furthermore, the records of the Fire Department for the last two months of 1860 and for all of the year 1861 are missing. That Mr. Hyde was employed in that Department during the month of October, 1860, and in May, 1862, is shown by the records available. He says that he was also employed during the period for which the records are missing. Mr. Hyde is an exempt Fireman and has a certificate, dated June 26, 1855.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution retiring Charles K. Hyde from active service and awarding and granting him an annuity of $600.

Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 669 of the Laws of 1911 and chapter 479 of the Laws of 1912, and upon the recommendation of the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, hereby retires from active service Charles K. Hyde, an Inspector in the Department of Education, for the reason that he is physically incapacitated further to perform his duties as Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry, and that the interests of the public service require such retirement, and hereby awards and grants to said Charles K. Hyde an annual sum or annuity of six hundred dollars ($600); this resolution to take effect upon the first day of the month following its adoption; subject to the execution by the annuitant of a general release; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller of The City of New York be and is hereby directed to pay said annuity to said Charles K. Hyde during his lifetime, in equal monthly installments, and out of the receipts of excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond—15.

Present and Not Voting—The President of the Borough of The Bronx—1.

Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn—Retirement of William T. Travis, Mechanical Engineer (Cal. No. 65).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, dated November 19, 1913, transmitting application for retirement of William T. Travis, Mechanical Engineer in said Department, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval thereof:

(On November 20, 1913, this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 4, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On November 19, 1913, the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, recommended the retirement from active service, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, of William T. Travis, employed as a Mechanical Engineer in his department.

The Commissioner states that Mr. Travis was appointed as a Mechanical Engineer in the Park Department on June 6, 1870, and that he has continued in the service ever since, a period of over 43 years. He is 70 years of age.

An examination of the payroll records has been made for the past thirty years, from 1884 to 1913, inclusive. These records show that Mr. Travis received a compensation of $3.50 per day from January 1, 1884, to December 18, 1897; from December 19, 1897, to December 31, 1897, $4 per day, and thereafter $4.50 per day. The records also show that he received pay for more than 365 days annually during sixteen years, the excess constituting overtime. The average annual number of days of duty during the entire period was 373.

Mr. Travis is a regular employee of the Department. His pay was provided for every day in the year for the past three years at $4.50 per day. The total amount received by the applicant in the last three years was $4,781.25, or an average of $1,593.75 per annum. Had he worked the maximum time provided, he would have received $4,932, or an average of $1,644 per annum.

The Medical Examiner of the Department of Finance examined Mr. Travis on December 4, 1913, and states that he is physically unfit for further duty. His detailed report is submitted herewith.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution retiring William T. Travis from active service and granting him an annuity of $822, being 50 per cent. of his average annual rate of compensation for the past three years. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 669 of the Laws of 1911 and chapter 479 of the Laws of 1912, and upon the recommendation of the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, hereby retires from active service William T. Travis, a Mechanical Engineer in the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, for the reason that he is physically incapacitated further to perform his duties as Mechanical Engineer and that the interests of the public service require such retirement, and hereby awards and grants to said William T. Travis an annual sum or annuity of eight hundred and twenty-two dollars ($822), equal to fifty per cent. of his average annual compensation for three years immediately preceding the taking effect of this resolution; this resolution to take effect upon the first day of the month following its adoption, subject to the execution by the annuitant of a general release; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller of The City of New York be and is hereby directed to pay said annuity to said William T. Travis during his lifetime in equal monthly installments, and out of the receipts of excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn—Retirement of Thomas Cullen, Laborer (Cal. No 66).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, dated December 10, 1913, recommending the retirement of Thomas Cullen, a Laborer in said Department, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades recommending approval thereof:

(On December 11, 1913, this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 4, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 10, 1913, the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, recommended the retirement from active service, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, of Thomas Cullen, employed as a Laborer in his department. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The Commissioner states that Mr. Cullen was appointed as a Laborer in the Park Department in June, 1867, and that he has continued in the service ever since, a period of over 46 years. He is 68 years of age.

An examination of the payroll records has been made for the past thirty years. These records show that Mr. Cullen received $1.50 per day, from 1884 to 1886; $1.75 per day, from 1887 to 1889; $2 per day, from 1890 to 1899; $2.25 per day, from 1900 to 1910, and $2.50 per day thereafter. The records also show that he has received pay for more than 365 days annually during four years, the excess constituting overtime. The average number of days of duty during the entire period was over 312 days. Since February 17, 1913, he has been on a leave of absence without pay.

Mr. Cullen is a temporary employee of the department, reporting for duty when required. The total amount received by the applicant in the last three years was $1,876.25, or an average of $625.42 per annum.

The Medical Examiner of the Department of Finance examined Mr. Cullen on December 23, 1913, and stated he is physically unfit for further duty. His detailed report is submitted herewith.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution retiring Thomas Cullen from active service and awarding and granting him an annuity of $312.71, being 50 per cent. of his average annual compensation for the past three years. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 669 of the Laws of 1911 and chapter 479 of the Laws of 1912, hereby retires from active service Thomas Cullen, Laborer, Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, for the reason that he is physically incapacitated further to perform his duties as Laborer and that the interests of the public service require such retirement, and hereby awards and grants to said Thomas Cullen an annual sum or annuity of three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-one cents ($312.71), this resolution to take effect upon the first day of the month following its adoption; subject to the execution by the annuitant of a general release; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller of The City of New York be and is hereby directed to pay said annuity to said Thomas Cullen during his lifetime in equal monthly installments, and out of the receipts of the excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn—Retirement of Thomas Sullivan, Laborer (Cal. No. 67).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, dated December 12, 1913, recommending the retirement of Thomas Sullivan, a Laborer in said Department, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades recommending approval thereof:

(On December 18, 1913, this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 3, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 12, 1913, the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, recommended the retirement from active service, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, of Thomas Sullivan, a Civil War Veteran, employed as a Laborer in his department. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The Commissioner states Mr. Sullivan was appointed as a Laborer on December 18, 1886, and that he has continued in the service ever since, a period of over 27 years. He is 74 years of age.

An examination of the payroll records has been made for the past twenty years. These records show that Mr. Sullivan has received a compensation of $2 per day to December 31, 1910, and $2.50 per day thereafter. The average annual number of days of duty during the entire period was 317¾ days.

Mr. Sullivan is a temporary employee of the department, reporting for duty when required. The total compensation received by the applicant in the last three years at $2.50 per day was $2,382.12 or an average of $794.04 per annum.

Mr. Sullivan is a veteran of the Civil War. On August 18, 1857, he enlisted as a Corporal in the United States Marine Corps and was honorably discharged on August 18, 1861. On August 19, 1861, he re-enlisted as a Sergeant and was honorably discharged on August 19, 1865.

The Medical Examiner of the Department of Finance examined Mr. Sullivan on January 1, 1914, and states he is physically unfit for further duty. His detailed report is submitted herewith.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution retiring Thomas Sullivan from active service and awarding and granting him an annuity of $397.02, being 50 per cent. of his average annual compensation for the past three years.

Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 669 of the Laws of 1911 and chapter 479 of the Laws of 1912, hereby retires from active service Thomas Sullivan, Laborer, Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, for the reason that he is physically incapacitated further to perform his duties as Laborer and that the interests of the public service require such retirement, and hereby awards and grants to said Thomas Sullivan an annual sum or annuity of three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and two cents ($397.02), equal to fifty per cent of his average annual compensation for three years immediately preceding the taking effect of this resolution; this resolution to take effect upon the first day of the month following its adoption, subject to the execution by the annuitant of a general release; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller of The City of New York be and is hereby directed to pay said annuity to said Thomas Sullivan during his lifetime in equal monthly installments, and out of the receipts of the excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Brooklyn—Retirement of James Donohue, Laborer, Bureau of Sewers (Cal. No. 68).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President, Borough of Brooklyn, dated November 7, 1913, recommending the retirement of James Donohue, a Laborer in the Bureau of Sewers, under his jurisdiction, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades recommending approval thereof:

(On November 13, 1913, this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 2, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On November 7, 1913, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn requested the retirement, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, of James Donohue, a Laborer in the Bureau of Sewers, Brooklyn. In connection therewith we report as follows:

Mr. Donohue was appointed as a Laborer on September 14, 1893, and has been in the employ of the City continuously since that time, a period of 20 years and 4 months. He is seventy-one years of age. The records of the Municipal Civil Service Commission show him to be an honorably discharged Veteran of the War of the Rebellion.

The Medical Examiner of the Department of Finance examined Mr. Donohue on November 22, 1913, and states that he is physically unfit for further duty. The detailed report is submitted herewith.

The wages of Mr. Donohue for the three years ended December 31, 1913, have been at the rate of $2.50 per day. The maximum amount he might have received during that period is $2,345 or $781.66 per year and the amount actually received by him was $2,227.50, or an average of $742.50 annually.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution retiring James Donohue from active service and awarding and granting him an annuity of $390.83, equal to 50 per cent. of his average annual rate of compensation for the past three years.

Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 669 of the Laws of 1911 and chapter 479 of the Laws of 1912, and upon the recommendation of the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, hereby retires from active service James Donohue, a Laborer in the Bureau of Sewers, office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, for the reason that he is physically incapacitated further to perform his duties as Laborer, and that the interests of the public service require such retirement, and hereby awards and grants to said James Donohue an annual sum or annuity of three hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-three cents ($390.83), equal to fifty per cent. (50%) of his average annual compensation for three years immediately preceding the taking effect of this resolution; this resolution to take effect upon the first day of the month following its adoption, subject to the execution by the annuitant of a general release; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New York be and is hereby directed to pay said annuity to said James Donohue during his lifetime in equal monthly installments, and out of the receipts of excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond—15.

Present and Not Voting—The President of the Borough of The Bronx—1.

New York Sewer Plan Commission—Appropriation for Expenses of (Cal. No. 69).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget recommending that the resolutions adopted by the Brooklyn League favoring appropriations for the expenses of the New York Sewer Plan Commission be referred to the Committee on City Plan.

(On January 23, 1914, said resolutions were referred to the above committee.)

Which was referred to the Committee on City Plan.

Fire Department—Approval of Contract, Specifications, Etc. (Cal. No. 70).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Fire Department, dated November 5, 1913, requesting approval of contract, specifications and estimate of cost ($65,000) for storage battery units for the fire alarm telegraph, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending that said contracts, etc., be returned to the Fire Commissioner, together with a copy of said report for consideration as to the wisdom of using Edison batteries for fire-alarm service:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 2, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On November 5, 1913, the former Fire Commissioner requested approval of the form of contract and specifications and the estimate of cost in the sum of $65,000 for storage battery units for the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

The specifications provide for 750 Type A and 18 Type B battery units for Manhattan, 450 Type A and 18 Type B battery units for The Bronx, and 18 Type B battery units for Brooklyn.

The Type A units are required to furnish a minimum of 9 volts and 40 ampere hours at 8 ampere hour rate and are not to exceed 110 pounds in weight. The Type B units are required to furnish a minimum of 9.6 volts and 225 ampere hours at 45 ampere hour rate. The weight is not limited.

The specifications are so drawn as to agree with the stock type of battery as manufactured by the Edison Company, but are so worded that it is physically possible for various companies manufacturing types of lead batteries to comply with the requirements. If, however, a lead battery is used it must be of an inferior type for the purpose and so designed as to be unnecessarily expensive.

The specifications require the contractor to replace free of charge all parts of batteries damaged through being short circuited or discharged and being allowed to stand in a discharged condition for 36 hours. A short circuit in a battery can only occur through carelessness or lack of proper supervision. In ordinary fire alarm telegraph practice as in use in all of the large cities in the country no occasion ever exists when a battery is allowed to stand in a discharged condition for 36 hours. A guarantee against the possible carelessness of the City's employees can probably be obtained from any manufacturer at a price. The Edison Company gives a guarantee against any expense for replacement or repairs for five years. It is probably forced to do this in order to secure customers, owing to the fact that the battery is new and has not been in use for five years. Superintendent Schmidt, of the Rochester Fire Department Fire Alarm Telegraph, states that from his experience, extending over twenty years, he does not believe a lead battery if handled in the ordinary manner will cost anything for replacements or repairs during the first five years after it is installed.

There is no advantage in favor of the Edison battery in the method of charging or handling.

My representatives who have observed the handling of batteries are of the opinion that the entire storage battery equipment of the Manhattan Central Station, if of the lead type, can be properly cared for by one man working 8 hours per day. An equipment of Edison units will require more than this if the units are to be carried to a charging table for recharging. If they are to remain in place while being charged at least one man will be required, and the complication of wiring will be as great or greater than with the lead batteries. The practice prevailing at Rochester with the lead batteries is to charge for 4 hours and discharge for 24 hours, the installation being in duplicate and the banks being used alternately. The operator on the platform throws the charging switches at a fixed time every morning and records the voltmeter readings on the lines. No attention to the batteries is needed unless the voltmeter record shows that some adjustment is required. This means, for the small installation at Rochester, about 4 hours' time of one man per month.

The following calculation is submitted as a comparison of the costs of the Edison and lead batteries. The estimate of cost as submitted for the Edison batteries is the sum of $65,000. The proportion of this cost for the Manhattan station for the telegraph circuits alone is 750 units, 8 cells per unit:

6,000 cells at $6	$36,000 00
4 per cent. compound interest for 10 years, 48 per cent	17,280 00
Total cost for 10 years	$53,280 00

This calculation is based on the assumption that the Edison batteries will last for twice the guaranteed period without cost for repairs or replacements, although there is no precedent or record to justify such an assumption.

Owing to the higher voltage of the lead cells (2 volts per cell, against 1.2 volts per cell) only 3,750 cells of lead will be required to do the work of 6,000 Edison cells.

It is reported to me that the records of general practice make it fair to assume that the positive plates in lead batteries will last for five years and the negative plates for at least ten years. On a ten-year maintenance basis the cost of the lead batteries would be:

3,750 cells (5 amperes for 8 hours) at $3.15	$11,812 50
Compound interest at 4 per cent. for 10 years, 48 per cent.	5,669 76
At the end of 5 years renewal of 3,750 positive plates at $114.75 per hundred, $4,303.15; burning at 10 cents per plate, $375.	4,678 13
Compound interest at 4 per cent. for 5 years, 21.66 per cent.	1,013 28
Cost to City at end of 10 years	$23,273 67

The use of cells having so large a capacity as 40 ampere hours is not, however, in any way similar to general fire alarm telegraph practice. It is stated to me that no such system exists which uses Edison batteries and that no system uses 40 ampere hour units of any type of battery. There appears to be no reason for this requirement in this case, except that cells of this large capacity are the smallest now manufactured by the Edison Company.

An ordinary fire alarm circuit requires one-tenth of one ampere and the cells ordinarily used for the purpose giving three-quarters to one ampere provide a very large reserve capacity. Cells of this size are used in the present fire alarm system in Manhattan. Assuming a total of 250 circuits and an average voltage of 24 volts per circuit, requiring 12 cells in use and 12 cells in reserve, the total number of cells required would be 250 + 24 = 6,000 cells.

The cost on a ten-year basis would be:

6,000 cells at $0.8626 equals		$5,176 00
Compound interest at 4 per cent. for 10 years, 48 per cent.		2,484 00
Renewal of 6,000 positive plates at end of 5 years at $0.345 squals	$2,170 00	
Burning, 10 cents per plate	6 00	
		2,770 00
Compound interest at 4 per cent. for 5 years, 21.66 per cent.		509 82
Total cost to City at end of 10 years if best prevailing practice is followed		$11,028 82

The cost would probably be less than this, because cells at present in use in the Manhattan Central Station can be used instead of purchasing new ones.

In the latter part of 1907 the City employed Messrs. John J. Carty and Kempster B. Miller at a compensation of $25,000, to draw up preliminary plans and specifications for a new fire alarm system for the Borough of Manhattan. Their report included estimates of cost for the various portions of the complete system as proposed by them, and stated that the complete equipment of the Manhattan Central Station, including switchboard, two main storage batteries and three separate and independent charging generators, with suitable means for driving same, should not cost over $22,000. The batteries alone were estimated to cost $7,000, as compared with $36,000, the estimate of cost now submitted for approval.

Assuming that the labor of maintenance on the Edison battery would not exceed that on the lead battery, there are other arguments against the Edison type.

In the Edison type not only the plates, but also the containers are subject to wear and short circuits, while in lead batteries only the plates wear in service. On renewing or repairing an Edison battery the cells must be returned to the factory, whereas with a lead battery this renewal is made simply by lifting out the two plates and replacing them. The Edison battery is in a sealed opaque container with a valve to prevent access of air to the plates. The decomposition of the water by electrolysis produces an explosive mixture of gas and explosions have occurred on account of flames near the battery. The printed directions issued by the Edison Company for the care of the battery contain this rule, "Never bring a lighted match or other open flame near battery."

Freedom from any danger of fire or explosion has been the main reason for the design and locations selected for the new fire alarm telegraph stations.

The use of Edison batteries for fire alarm service would seem to be an experiment which should be tried by some smaller corporation or municipality before it is adopted on such an important fire alarm system as that of New York City.

I recommend that the form of contract and specifications be returned to the Fire Commissioner with a copy of this report for his consideration.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The Secretary was directed to return the form of contract to the Fire Commissioner, together with a copy of the Comptroller's report.

District Attorney, New York County—Establishment of Various Grades of Positions (Cal. No. 71).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Comptroller returning communication from the District Attorney of New York County requesting the establishment of the following grades of positions: Private Secretary at $4,000 and Auditor at $3,600 per annum, which request was withdrawn by the District Attorney on February 5, 1914.

(On December 31, 1913, the above communication was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Which was ordered filed, and the Secretary directed to return the communication to the District Attorney, New York County.

Department of Education—Allotment of Funds (Cal. No. 72).

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Comptroller, dated February 11, 1914, relative to the allotment of funds from appropriations No. 3453, Force for Efficiency and Statistics, and No. 3454, Accounting Force for 1913, which was ordered printed in the minutes and filed:

(On July 10, 1913, the communication from the Board of Education, in this matter, was referred to the Comptroller and Committee on School Inquiry.)

City of New York Department of Finance, February 11, 1914.

To the Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York:

Gentlemen—A letter from Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, under date of July 10, 1913, questioning the allotment of certain sums from Accounts 3453, Force for Efficiency and Statistics, $23,000, and 3454, Accounting Force, $25,000, of the 1913 Budget, for work done under the direct administration of the Committee on School Inquiry and the Department of Finance, was referred by you to the Committee on School Inquiry. An answer to the questions at issue was prepared; but before the reply was officially adopted and transmitted, the matter was also taken up in conference with the school authorities and a satisfactory understanding reached. A copy of the written presentation and discussion is on file in the Division of Expert Accounting.

Very truly yours, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

President, Borough of The Bronx—Establishment of Grades of Positions (Cal. No. 73).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President, Borough of The Bronx, dated January 27, 1914, requesting the establishment of certain grades of positions in his office, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval thereof:

(On January 30, 1914, the request of the President, Borough of The Bronx, in this matter, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 27, 1914, the President of the Borough of The Bronx requested establishment of the grades of positions of Elevatorman, at $840 per annum for five incumbents, and Attendant (female), at $600 per annum for two incumbents, in his office for the year 1914. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The establishment of these grades is made necessary by the opening and occupation on January 1, 1914, of the new Bronx County Court House.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx of the grade of position in addition to those heretofore established as follows:

Title.	Rate Per Annum.	Number of Incumbents.
Elevatorman	$840 00	5
Attendant (female)	600 00	2

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Compensation of Janitors (Cal. No. 74).

The Secretary presented a resolution of the Board of Education adopted February 2, 1914, requesting the fixing of the compensation of Janitors of said Department, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades recommending approval thereof:

(On February 6, 1914, the resolution of the Board of Education, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 2, 1914, the Board of Education requested fixation of rates of compensation for Janitors of Public Schools, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter. In connection therewith we report as follows:

For Nos. 14, The Bronx; 3, Richmond, and 16, Manhattan, existing rates, less rent allowance are requested for temporary employees; for No. 87, Manhattan, a rate of $225 per month ($2,700 per annum), as against the regular rate of $3,264 per annum, is requested for a temporary assignment.

Rates are requested for the Janitor of Public School No. 101, Brooklyn, for the care of premises leased as annexes to the Bay Ridge High School, as follows:

Premises Nos. 1645-49 86th Street—$50 per month for the months of October, November, December, January, February, March and April, and $30 per month for the months of May, June, July, August and September.

Premises Nos. 8418-20 18th Avenue—$40 per month for the months of October, November, December, January, February, March and April, and $20 per month for the months of May, June, July, August and September.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, ALEX. BROUGH, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following was offered:

Whereas, By opinions of the Corporation Counsel as of June 28 and July 30, 1910. the Comptroller was advised that the payment of salaries of Janitors in the Department of Education was illegal unless such salary shall have been established under the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter; and

Whereas, The Special Committee on Janitorial Compensation and the Committee on School Inquiry, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, submitted a joint report on March 27, 1913, which contained detailed suggestions and recommendations for the reorganization of the janitorial force of the Board of Education; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, pending action by the Board of Education on the aforesaid report, the compensation of Janitors in the Department of Education be fixed temporarily and until further modified in accordance with the following list:

Janitor, Public School 14, The Bronx, per annum, less $221	$1,452 00
Janitor, Public School 3, Richmond, per annum, less $221	1,536 00
Janitor, Public School 87, Manhattan, per month	225 00
Janitor, Public School 16, Manhattan, per annum, less $299	1,692 00
Janitor, Public School 101, Brooklyn, for care of leased annexes to the Bay Ridge High School:	
Premises Nos. 1645-49 86th street:	
October to April, inclusive, per month	50 00
May to September, inclusive, per month	30 00
Premises Nos. 8418-20 18th avenue:	
October to April, inclusive, per month	40 00
May to September, inclusive, per month	20 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Manhattan—Establishment of Position of Cleaner (Cal. No. 75).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President, Borough of Manhattan, dated January 28, 1914, requesting the establishment of the position of Cleaner, at $540 per annum, for an unlimited number of incumbents, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval thereof:

(On January 30, 1914, the communication from the President of the Borough of Manhattan in this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades).

City of New York Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 7, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 28, 1914, the President of the Borough of Manhattan requested the establishment in his office of the grade of position of Cleaner at $540 per annum for an unlimited number of incumbents. In connection therewith we report as follows:

The grade is requested for the operation of the Municipal Building. It is proposed to employ female Cleaners to take care of the ladies' rooms and to do other work for which it would be impracticable to employ male Cleaners. The grade is desired to properly recompense the women for eight hours' work. At present Cleaners in the City service are paid at the rate of $360 per annum for about four hours' work per diem.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution approving the request.

Repectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan of the grade of position in addition to those heretofore established, as follows:

Title.	Salary.	Number of Incumbents.
Cleaner	$540 00	Unlimited.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Retirement of Thomas McEvoy, Laborer (Cal. No. 76).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Mayor, dated May 20, 1912, recommending the retirement of Thomas McEvoy, a Laborer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval thereof:

(On July 11, 1912, the communication from the Mayor in this matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.)

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 5, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—Under date of May 20, 1912, the Mayor recommended for retirement, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, Thomas McEvoy, a Laborer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. In connection therewith we report as follows:

In a communication to the Mayor, under date of April 9, 1912, the Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity states, in part:

"Mr. McEvoy is now 65 years of age, and entered the City service on June 9, 1879, as a Laborer. He has been employed continuously, except for two short periods, when he was removed for lack of work. In 1899 he was removed from his position by former Commissioner William Dalton, but reinstated by the Courts five months later. Since 1888 he has held the position of Watchman. In the Budget of 1912 the number of Watchmen was reduced and several employees who held that title, in order that they might continue in the City's service, were obliged to consent to a change of title to Laborer.

"Mr. McEvoy has furnished a doctor's certificate to the effect that he is subject to a form of heart disease which makes it necessary that he refrain from any further manual labor. He states that owing to his change of title he has been assigned to other work, and that on account of his physical condition he is unable to continue his duties."

Mr. McEvoy's service, beginning November 21, 1882, has been verified by the original records, which show that, with the exception of a period of four months in 1899, when he was removed, and later reinstated by court order, his service has been continuous for a period of over thirty-one years.

The Medical Examiner of the Department of Finance examined Mr. McEvoy on August 6, 1912, and certifies that he is physically unfit for further duty. His detailed report is submitted herewith.

Mr. McEvoy's rate of compensation for the three years prior to January 1, 1914, was $2.50 for 365 days, or $912.50 annually. His actual compensation during that period was $2,702.50, or an average of $900.83 per year.

We recommend the adoption of the attached resolution retiring Thomas McEvoy from active service and awarding and granting him an annuity of $456.25, equal to 50 per cent. of his average annual rate of compensation for the past three years.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 669 of the Laws of 1911 and chapter 479 of the Laws of 1912, and upon the recommendation of the Mayor and the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, hereby retires from active service Thomas McEvoy, Laborer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, for the reason that he is physically incapacitated further to perform his duties as Laborer, and that the interests of the public service require such retirement, and hereby awards and grants to said Thomas McEvoy an annual sum or annuity of four hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($456.25), equal to fifty per cent. (50%) of his average annual compensation for three years immediately preceding the taking effect of this resolution; this resolution to take effect upon the first day of the month following its adoption; subject to the execution by the annuitant of a general release; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller of The City of New York be and is hereby directed to pay said annuity to said Thomas McEvoy during his lifetime in equal monthly installments, and out of the receipts of excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to The City of New York.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Richmond—Issue of Special Revenue Bonds (Cal. No. 77).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the President of the Borough of Richmond, dated February 11, 1914, requesting the issue of $10,000 special revenue bonds, for replenishing appropriations drawn upon to meet the expense of removing snow and ice.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

County Clerk, Bronx County—Issue of Special Revenue Bonds (Cal. No. 78).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the County Clerk of Bronx County, dated February 11, 1914, requesting the issue of $500 special revenue bonds for the purchase of filing cases for his office.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

President, Borough of Brooklyn—Appropriation for Construction of a Sump and Installation of a 12-inch Pump (Cal. No. 79).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, dated February 14, 1914, requesting an appropriation to provide for the construction of a sump and the installation of a 12-inch pump, to be operated by electricity, to discharge the surface water flooding the locality of Rutland road and Kingston avenue, Brooklyn, into the Clarkson street sewer, which it is estimated will cost $9,240.

Submitted with said communication and in support of said request, are copies of communications from the Health Department regarding this matter.

Which were referred to the Comptroller.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Approval of Contract, Specifications, etc., (Cal. No. 80).

The Secretary presented:

Report of the Comptroller recommending approval, pursuant to resolution adopted July 11, 1912, of the contract, plans, specifications and estimate of cost ($17,000) for transferring taps and rearranging connections on existing water mains in various streets in the Borough of Manhattan under the jurisdiction of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Also a communication from the Comptroller withdrawing this report.

(On February 6, 1914, the above report was laid over for two weeks.)

The Secretary was directed to return the above report to the Comptroller.

President, Borough of Manhattan—Issue of Special Revenue Bonds (Cal. No. 81).

The Secretary presented:

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the issue of $1,560 special revenue bonds (subdivision 8, section 188 of the Charter) to provide means for furnishing the committee room of the Board of Aldermen in the City Hall, under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

President, Borough of Manhattan—Acquisition of Site for a Women's Court, Women's Jail and House of Detention (Cal. No. 82).

The Secretary presented:

Ordinance of the Board of Aldermen selecting as a site for the construction of a building, under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, to be used for a Women's Court, Women's Jail and House of Detention, the property situated on the northerly side of West 30th street, 275 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said street with the easterly side of 7th avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Department of Bridges—Retirement of Leonard McClaury, Steam Engineman (Cal. No. 83).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Commissioner of Bridges, dated February 18, 1914, submitting application for retirement of Leonard McClaury, a Steam Engineman in said Department, and recommending that the Board act favorably upon same.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The Mayoralty; Department of Bridges; Department of Public Charities—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriations (Cal. No. 84).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Department of Public Charities, dated February 3, 1914, requesting the modification of certain salary schedules, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof and transfer of appropriations, and also the modification of schedules for the Mayoralty and Department of Bridges, and a transfer from the Department of Bridges:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 18, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 3, 1914, the Commissioner of Public Charities requested modification of three salary schedules for his department for the year 1914, involving a transfer of $4,583.33.

After I had prepared a report on this request the Mayor requested transfers of $13,250 from funds in other City departments to provide for new positions in his office. I found that the greater part of the funds required could be obtained from the Department of Public Charities, and I am covering the request of the Mayor and the request of the Commissioner of Public Charities in this report, as the changes involve the schedules the Commissioner desired modified.

In the office of the Mayor it is proposed to add a Secretary at $5,000 per annum, two Assistant Secretaries at $3,000 per annum each, a Confidential Clerk at $1,050 per annum, a Clerk at $300 per annum and to increase the salary of an Assistant Secretary from $3,100 to $4,000 per annum, making a total of $13,250. The necessary funds are to be provided by transfers from the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Bridges.

Of the amount necessary, $9,300 is to be transferred from the Department of Public Charities by dropping in the schedule Administration, No. 1910, General, a vacant position of Expert Auditor at $2,500 per annum and reducing the salary of Dr. John F. Fitzgerald, the General Medical Superintendent, from $6,000 to $5,000 per annum and transferring the position to the schedule for Institutional Care for Dependents, Dependent Sick, No. 1923, Kings County Hospital, by dropping in the schedule Administration, No. 1912, Budget Accounting Work, four vacant positions of Bookkeeper at $1,200 per annum each, and by reducing the salary of Dr. Mortimer D. Jones, Superintendent, in the schedule Institutional Care for Dependents, Dependent Sick, No. 1923, Kings County Hospital, from $4,000 to $3,000 per annum, and transferring the position to the schedule for Institutional Care for Dependents, Dependent Poor, No. 1931, Brooklyn Home for Aged and Infirm. The balance is to be transferred from the Department of Bridges by dropping positions as follows:

In the schedules Administration, No. 2746, Audit and Accounts, Clerk at $360 per annum;

In No. 2751, Operation, two Bridge Keepers at $900 per annum each, and one Bridge Tender at $900 per annum; and

In Care of Bridges, No. 2752, Tax Levy Force, a Foreman Laborer at $1,200 per annum.

All of the places to be dropped are vacant and are unnecessary. The funds released for transfer amount to $4,260, which is $310 more than is required for the immediate needs of the Mayor's office. This excess will be set up as an unassigned balance in the Mayor's office.

The Commissioner of Public Charities states, in explaining the modification requested on February 3, as follows:

> "These modifications of schedules are requested in furtherance of my desire to bring the work of the Department in the Borough of Brooklyn up to the position which the population and importance of that Borough fairly demand * * *. This change of the duties of the General Medical Superintendent from the Central Office, Manhattan, to Kings County Hospital * * * will be of further advantage to the Department by reason of the fact that the City Home, Brooklyn, a very important institution, will, by this arrangement, have a responsible person in direct charge."

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions approving of the requests of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Charities. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Department of Public Charities for the year 1914, as follows:

FROM

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration.

1910	General	$4,583 33

TO

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Institutional Care for Dependents, Dependent Sick.

1923	Kings County Hospital	$1,833 33

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Institutional Care for Dependents, Dependent Poor.

1931	Brooklyn Home for Aged and Infirm	2,750 00
		$4,583 33

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated for the year 1914, as follows:

FROM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration.

1910	General	$3 010 41
1912	Budget Accounting Work	4,128 57

Institutional Care for Dependents, Dependent Sick.

1923	Kings County Hospital	860 12

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration.

2746	Audit and Accounts	$309 65
2751	Operation	2,322 32

Care of Bridges.

2752	Tax Levy Force	1,032 15

TO

THE MAYORALTY.

Personal Service.

61	Salaries, Regular Employees	$11,663 22

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Mayoralty, for the year 1914, to take effect February 20, 1914, as follows:

THE MAYORALTY.

Personal Service.

61	Salaries, Regular Employees	
	Secretary to the Mayor	$6,500 00
	Secretary	5,000 00
	Executive Secretary	4,800 00
	Assistant Secretary	4,000 00
	Assistant Secretary, 2 at $3,000	6,000 00
	Chief Clerk, Bond and Warrant Clerk	4,000 00
	Executive Clerk	1,750 00
	Clerk, 2 at $2,500	5,000 00
	Clerk	2,000 00
	Clerk, Confidential	1,050 00
	Clerk	300 00
	Accountant	2,000 00
	Executive Stenographer	2,100 00
	Executive Stenographer	1,800 00
	Confidential Stenographer	2,100 00
	Messenger	1,950 00
	Telephone Operator	1,050 00
	Balance unassigned	310 00
		$51,710 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the year 1914, to be effective as of February 1, 1914, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees, Administration.

1910	General—	
	Commissioner	$7,500 00
	First Deputy Commissioner	5,000 00
	Second Deputy Commissioner	5,000 00
	Third Deputy Commissioner	5,000 00
	Secretary	3,500 00
	Private Secretary	2,250 00
	Secretary to Second Deputy Commissioner	2,100 00
	General Inspector	3,000 00
	Supervisor of Laundries	1,980 00
	Confidential Stenographer	1,500 00
	Confidential Inspector	1,500 00
	Clerk	2,250 00
	Clerk, 4 at $1,500	6,000 00
	Clerk, 5 at $1,200	6,000 00
	Clerk, 2 at $1,050	2,100 00
	Clerk, 3 at $900	2,700 00
	Clerk, 4 at $600	2,400 00
	Auditor	3,000 00
	Bookkeeper	1,950 00
	Bookkeeper, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $1,050	2,100 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $750	1,500 00
	Superintendent of Rendering Plant	900 00
	Chief Engineer	4,500 00
	Draftsman	2,100 00
	Draftsman, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
	Draftsman	1,000 00
	Inspector of Buildings, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
	Auto Engineman, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
	Auto Engineman (annual salary rate, $960; in lieu of maintenance, $240)	1,200 00
	Telephone Operator	720 00
	Telephone Operator	600 00
	Telephone Operator	480 00
	Janitor	750 00
	Driver	1,050 00
	Driver	800 00
	Driver	720 00
	Baker, Foreman	1,040 00
	Schedule Total	$98,590 00
1912	Budget Accounting Work—	
	Bookkeeper, 2 at $1,200	$2,400 00
	Bookkeeper, 3 at $900	2,700 00
	Schedule total	$5,100 00

Institutional Care for Dependents—Dependent Sick.

1923	Kings County Hospital—	
	General Medical Superintendent	$5,000 00
	Deputy Medical Superintendent, 2 at $1,800	3,600 00
	Superintendent of Training School	1,800 00
	Deputy Superintendent of Training School, 2, at $1,200	2,400 00
	Alienist	2,700 00
	First Assistant Alienist	1,800 00
	Second Assistant Alienist	1,320 00
	Director of Laboratories	2,700 00
	Clerk (annual salary rate, $960; in lieu of maintenance, $240)	1,200 00
	Stenographer	750 00
	Stenographer	600 00
	Stenographer (annual salary rate, $600; in lieu of maintenance, $180)	780 00
	Assistant Bookkeeper	720 00
	Pathologist (annual salary rate, $1,320; in lieu of maintenance, $180)	1,500 00
	Pharmacist (annual salary rate, $960; in lieu of maintenance, $120).	1,080 00
	Assistant Pharmacist (annual salary rate, $720; in lieu of maintenance, $180)	900 00
	Dietitian, 2 at $720	1,440 00
	Supervising Nurse, 5 at $780	3,900 00
	Nurse, Supervising (Psychopathic)	720 00
	Head Nurse, 7 at $660	4,620 00
	Trained Nurse, 38 at $600	22,800 00
	Trained Nurse (Social Service)	750 00
	Trained Nurse (Social Service)	600 00
	Trained Nurse (Psychopathic)	600 00
	Pupil Nurse, 40 at $120	4,800 00
	Pupil Nurse, 25 at $144	3,600 00
	Head Cook	780 00
	Laundryman in Charge	600 00
	Male Attendant in Charge	600 00
	Assistant Supervisor	900 00
	Supervisor, Second Assistant	720 00
	Supervisor, Second Assistant	600 00
	Attendant (Psychopathic)	600 00
	Special Officer (annual salary rate, $720; in lieu of maintenance, $240)	960 00
	Special Officer	720 00
	Baker	600 00
	Hospital Helper	600 00
	Auto Engineman (annual salary rate, 3 at $960 each, $2,880; in lieu of maintenance, 3 at $180 each, $540)	3,420 00
	Schedule total	$83,780 00

Dependent Poor.

1931	Brooklyn Home for Aged and Infirm—	
	Superintendent	$3,000 00
	Supervisor (male), (annual salary rate, $720; in lieu of maintenance, $120)	840 00
	Supervising Nurse	780 00
	Trained Nurse, 2 at $600	1,200 00
	Cook	720 00
	Matron	600 00
	Tailor	600 00
	Chaplain, 2 at $450	900 00

	Trade Instructor	900 00
	Driver (annual salary rate, 5 at $480 each, $2,400; in lieu of maintenance, 5 at $240 each, $1,200)	3,600 00
	Schedule total	$13,140 00

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees, Administration.

2746	Audit and Accounts—	
	Bookkeeper	$2,700 00
	Bookkeeper	1,500 00
	Chief Clerk	3,000 00
	Clerk	2,700 00
	Clerk, 3 at $2,250	6,750 00
	Clerk	1,950 00
	Clerk	1,650 00
	Clerk, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
	Clerk, 2 at $1.050	2,100 00
	Clerk, 4 at $600	2,400 00
	Clerk	540 00
	Clerk	480 00
	Clerk, 2 at $360	720 00
	Schedule total	$29,490 00
2751	Operation—	
	Bridge Keeper, 12 at $1.200	$14,400 00
	Bridge Keeper, 3 at $1.095	3.285 00
	Bridge Keeper, 19 at $900	17,100 00
	Bridge Tender, 171 at $900	153,900 00
	Schedule total	$188,685 00

Care of Bridges.

2752	Tax Levy Force—	
	Assistant Engineer	$4,000 00
	Assistant Engineer	2,100 00
	Transitman	1,800 00
	Steel Inspector	1,650 00
	Stenographer and Typewriter	1,200 00
	Messenger	1,200 00
	Telephone Operator	750 00
	Store Keeper	1,200 00
	Foreman Laborer	2,150 00
	Foreman, General, 3 at $2,000	6,000 00
	Foreman Laborer, 3 at $1,800	5,400 00
	Foreman Laborer, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
	Foreman Laborer, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
	Assistant Foreman, Laborer	1.200 00
	Foreman Riveter, 4 at $1.800	7,200 00
	Foreman Carpenter, 4 at $1,500	6,000 00
	Foreman Brick Mason	1.800 00
	Foreman Lineman, 2 at $1.500	3,000 00
	Foreman Painter, 4 at $1.500	6,000 00
	Foreman Painter and Rigger	1,800 00
	Foreman Bridge Mechanic	1,500 00
	Clerk	1,500 00
	Schedule total	$64,050 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Public Charities—Establishment of Position of Private Secretary and Abolishment of Other Positions (Cal. No. 85).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Public Charities dated February 11, 1914, requesting the establishment in said Department of the position of Secretary at $3,000 per annum, and the following report of the Committee on Salaries and Grades, recommending approval thereof, and the abolishment of other positions.

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 18, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 11, 1914, the Commissioner of Public Charities requested the establishment in his department of the position of private secretary at $3,000 per annum. There are at the present time established positions as follows:

Secretary to Commissioner	$2,500 00
Secretary to Commissioner	2,036 00
Private Secretary at	2,250 00

The present schedules carry the position of private secretary at $2,250. The Commissioner states that he is unable to procure for the confidential position involved a person of sufficient ability at the amounts named. We recommend the granting of the request by the adoption of the attached resolution establishing the grade at $3,000 and abolishing the other superfluous grades, with the understanding that funds will be provided by modification within existing appropriation. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Salaries and Grades.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in accordance with section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment in the Department of Public Charities of the grade of position in addition to those heretofore established, as follows:

Title.	Rate Per Annum.	Number of Incumbents.
Private Secretary	$3,000 00	1

—and that the grades of position of Secretary to Commissioner at $2,500, Secretary to Commissioner at $2,036 and Private Secretary at $2,250 be and the same hereby are abolished.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Committee on Organization—Report in Relation to the Organization and Equipment of the Bureau of Contract Supervision and Bureau of Standards (Cal. No. 86).

The Secretary presented the following:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 23, 1914, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a report of the Committee on Organization, providing for an internal organization of the Board as follows:

Bureau of Public Improvements, under the Chief Engineer.

Bureau of Contract Supervision, under a Chief later to be selected.

Bureau of Franchises, under the Chief Engineer of Franchises.

Bureau of Standards, under a Chief later to be selected.

Bureau of Records and Minutes, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Board.

The Committee on Organization has conferred with all the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in regard to the directors of the Bureau of Contract Supervision and the Bureau of Standards. As a reslut of that conference, we recommend the designation of Tilden Adamson as Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, and George L. Tirrell as Director of the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Adamson is now the head of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics in the Department of Finance, which is performing the engineering work to be turned over to the Bureau of Contract Supervision, and also is making analysis of corporate stock requests, which work is to be done in the future by the Bureau of Contract Supervision.

Mr. Tirrell is now Secretary of the Department of Finance, and has been Chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the work of the Committee on Standardization of Salaries and Grades since the organization of that Committee, and has been performing the work of that Committee which will be turned over to the Bureau of Standards.

The adoption of the attached resolution will carry these designations into effect.

Three of the five Bureaus of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are already in operation as Divisions of the Board. The two new Bureaus, the Bureau of Contract Supervision and the Bureau of Standards, have not yet been organized and cannot be organized until further provision is made by the Board of Estimate.

One action required is the establishment of the necessary positions and grades of positions under section 56 of the Charter.

The Bureau of Standards is to take over the Standard Testing Laboratory and the Division of Standardization of Supplies, which are already in operation and will not require additional positions at this time. The only new positions required for the Bureau of Standards will be for the continuation of the work that has been performed by the Committee on Standardization of Salaries and Grades.

We recommend the establishment of positions and grades for the two Bureaus as follows:

Bureau of Contract Supervision.

Title.	Rate per Annum.	Number of Incumbents.
Director	$6,000 00	1
Assistant Engineer	5,000 00	2
Assistant Engineer	4,500 00	2
Assistant Engineer	3,000 00	3
Assistant Engineer	2 400 00	3
Assistant Engineer	1,950 00	1
Mechanical Engineer	2,400 00	1
Electrical Engineer	4,000 00	1
Engineer Inspector	1,800 00	2
Photographer	1,200 00	1
Draftsman	1,650 00	1
Draftsman	1,500 00	1
Inspector	1,650 00	1
Examiner	3 500 00	1
Examiner	3,000 00	2
Examiner	2,100 00	1
Examiner	2.400 00	1
Clerk	1 800 00	1
Clerk	1,200 00	2
Stenographer and Typewriter	1,050 00	2
Stenographer and Typewriter	900 00	2
Clerk	600 00	1
Clerk	480 00	1
Bureau of Standards.		
Director	$6,000 00	1
Engineer	2,700 00	1
Examiner	4.000 00	1
Examiner	3,500 00	1
Salary and Grade Examiner	3,000 00	2
Salary and Grade Examiner	2.400 00	4
Salary and Grade Examiner	2.100 00	2
Examiner	3 000 00	2
Examiner	2,100 00	1
Clerk	2.100 00	1
Clerk	1,650 00	1
Clerk	1,050 00	1
Clerk	600 00	1
Clerk	480 00	1
Draftsman	1,350 00	4
Draftsman	1,200 00	4
Stenographer and Typewriter	900 00	3

It is expected that the positions in the Bureau of Contract Supervision will be filled by Engineers and Examiners who are now performing similar work at the salaries proposed for the new bureau. It is expected also that the greater part of the funds necessary for this force will be provided by transfer from other Departments. In the Bureau of Contract Supervision is to take the review of plans, specifications and estimates of cost and forms of contracts which had been done by the Bureau of Municipal Investigations in the Department of Finance and also take over the work of analyzing corporate stock requests which has been done by the same bureau. In addition to taking over this work the bureau has had assigned to it work as follows:

Accumulation of cost data on contract work.

Analysis of bids received.

Investigation and submission of reports on the progress of construction contracts.

Establishment of standard contract practices in various departments having charge of construction work.

Preparation of plans and specifications where necessary.

The engineering force in the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics is not large enough to give adequate attention to the work it has had to do. The force recommended in this report represents some increase in the force of Engineers that have been engaged upon this work. The entire force of Examiners in the Bureau of Investigations has been used when necessary upon the analysis of corporate stock requests. The force of Examiners recommended for the new Bureau of Contract Supervision represents about that proportion of the examining force in the Bureau of Investigation and Statisttics which would have been necessary if certain Examiners had been assigned to corporate stock analysis alone.

The force recommended for the Bureau of Standards is considerably less in payroll cost than the force that has been engaged on the performance of the work that the new force will have to do.

The Bureau of Standards can take over from the Committee on Standardization of Salaries and Grades sufficient furniture for its needs, but it will be necessary to provide some furniture for the Bureau of Contract Supervision in addition to the furniture that can be obtained by transfer. The work of fitting up quarters for the two bureaus can be facilitated by authorizing the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to charge against the contingency account of the Board bills for necessary equipment for the two offices. A resolution is attached to this report giving such authority to the Secretary. It provides that requisitions shall be honored when signed by the members of the Committee on Organization.

It will be necessary to provide for printing and stationery for the two new bureaus. A resolution hereto attached authorizes the Supervisor of the City Record to honor requisitions for necessary supplies for the two bureaus when signed by the members of the Committee on Organization.

Another resolution which should be adopted at this time is one requesting the Municipal Civil Service Commission to exempt those positions which cannot be filled satisfactorily from the competitive class. We recommend that exemption be requested for the Directors of the two bureaus and for Salary and Grade Examiners in the Bureau of Standards as follows:

Salary and Grade Examiners, 2 at $3.000.

Salary and Grade Examiners, 4 by $2 400.

Salary and Grade Examiners, 2 at $2.100.

The exemption for the eight positions of Salary and Grade Examiners is requested in order that the places may be filled by men who have had long experience at the work which will be required and who are peculiarly qualified for the positions. It will not be possible to secure men of sufficient experience for this work from any eligible list in the competitive class. Respectfully,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor; WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen, Committee on Organization.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby designates and appoints as Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, Tilden Adamson, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, and designates and appoints George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, both appointments to become effective immediately upon the exemption by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the positions of Director after they have been established in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen the establishment in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the grades of positions in addition to those heretofore established, as follows:

Title.	Rate Per Annum.	Number of Incumbents.
Director	$6,000 00	2
Assistant Engineer	4,500 00	2
Assistant Engineer	3,000 00	3
Assistant Engineer	2,400 00	3
Assistant Engineer	1,950 00	1
Engineer	2,700 00	1
Mechanical Engineer	2,400 00	1
Electrical Engineer	4,000 00	1
Engineer Inspector	1,800 00	2
Draftsman	1,650 00	1
Draftsman	1,500 00	1
Draftsman	1,350 00	4
Draftsman	1,200 00	4
Inspector	1,650 00	1
Photographer	1,200 00	1
Salary and Grade Examiner	3,000 00	2
Salary and Grade Examiner	2,400 00	4
Salary and Grade Examiner	2,100 00	2
Examiner	4,000 00	1
Examiner	3,500 00	2
Examiner	3,000 00	4
Examiner	2,100 00	2
Examiner	2,400 00	1
Clerk	2,100 00	1
Clerk	1,800 00	1
Clerk	1,650 00	1
Clerk	1,200 00	2
Clerk	1,050 00	1

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby requests the Municipal Civil Service Commission to exempt from the competitive class the positions in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as follows:

Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision.
Director of the Bureau of Standards.
Salary and Grade Examiner for eight incumbents.

—after such positions have been established in accordance with sections 56 of the Greater New York Charter.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby authorizes the Committee on Organization to sign requisitions for the necessary equipment of the Bureau of Contract Supervision and the Bureau of Standards, the cost to be charged against the contingency account of this Board, and the Secretary of this Board is hereby authorized and directed to charge such cost against the contingency account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby authorizes the Committee on Organization to sign requisitions for the necessary printing, stationery and supplies for the Bureau of Contract Supervision and the Bureau of Standards, and the Supervisor of the City Record is hereby authorized to honor such requisitions.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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Department of Finance; President, Borough of Manhattan—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 87).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Deputy City Chamberlain, dated February 7, 1914, requesting the transfer from appropriations to the Department of Finance for 1914, to the appropriations for the President, Borough of Manhattan, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 23, 1914, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution authorizing transfer of $1,000 from Department of Finance, Contract or Open Order Service, No. 99, General Plant Service, to President of the Borough of Manhattan, Purchase of Equipment, Office Equipment, No. 405, Care of Public Buildings and Offices. The transfer was made to permit the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan to purchase necessary equipment for the office of the Chamberlain in the Municipal Building. The amount is insufficient, and on February 7, 1914, the Chamberlain requested transfer of an additional $300 to meet the expense. I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions transferring the $300 as requested.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds for the year 1914, as follows:

FROM
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
Contract or Open Order Service.

99 General Plant Service..... $300 00

TO
PRESIDENT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Purchase of Equipment, Office Equipment.

405 Care of Public Buildings and Offices..... $300 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the Department of Finance for the year 1914, as follows:

Contract or Open Order Service.

99 General Plant Service..... $6,090 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan for the year 1914, as follows:

Purchase of Equipment, Office Equipment.

405 Care of Buildings and Offices..... $2,710 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys—Continuance of (Cal. No. 88).

The Secretary presented the following report of the Committee on Social Welfare relative to the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys:

(On July 31, 1913, a communication from the Comptroller relative to the discontinuance of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, the President, Borough of Brooklyn, and the President, Board of Aldermen.)

(On January 9, 1914, the personnel of the Committee was changed to the President, Borough of Brooklyn, and the President, Borough of The Bronx, and on January 30, 1914, the matter was assigned to the Committee on Tax Budget).

City of New York, Office of the President of the Board of Aldermen, February 20, 1914.

To the Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sirs—On February 16th, Commissioner Adamson, of the Fire Department, addressed a communication to the Mayor and to the Chairman of this Committee, calling attention to certain reports that he had received, and had confirmed, indicating that the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School was in a condition which demanded that immediate steps be taken to guard against an extreme fire hazard, and suggested that this Committee report to the Board of Estimate in regard to same at this meeting. His honor the Mayor referred the communication received by him to the Chairman of this Committee, and the Committee, realizing the exigency of the situation, immediately took up the matter, and in the intervening three days secured such information as was obtainable.

To remove the acute fire risk which, according to the report of the Fire Prevention Bureau, now exists at the school, there are three courses open:

1. To make certain alterations and installations of a temporary nature which will be good for from six to eighteen months, at a cost of seven to eight thousand dollars. The Fire Department has stated that it would be practically impossible to render the present building wholly safe, although the expenditure of the above amount would reduce the danger of their present condition.

2. To reduce the number of occupants from approximately 175 to about 75, either by distributing the long-term cases to denominational institutions, or by paroling the short-term cases. Such reduction in number would make it possible to have all the boys sleep on the second floor, and by spending from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars on minor fire prevention alterations, it is believed that the building can be made as safe for 75 to 100 boys as can be done for 175 boys at a cost of seven to eight thousand dollars, as outlined in alternative No. 1.

3. To discontinue the school at once by distributing as many of the boys to denominational institutions as possible, and paroling the balance.

Your Committee is in favor of following course No. 2, that is, reducing the occupancy to not more than one hundred, and making such changes as would make the building comparatively safe, at an expenditure of approximately one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, and for the following reasons:

Course No. 1 is not approved because of the necessary expenditure of seven to eight thousand dollars, which would, when applied to old buildings, be practically wasted. Furthermore, the cost to the City of the maintenance of the boys at the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School is about three times that of the boys committed to the denominational institutions, so that it would, in any case, be desirable to transfer the long-term commitments to such private institutions.

Course No. 3 is not approved because there appears to be a strong feeling that an institution that will take short-term cases is essential to the proper conduct of the Children's Courts. The judges are unanimous in this opinion. It is stated that the denominational institutions will not accept cases for less than one and one-half to two years' commitment. Therefore, to abolish the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School would deprive the City of the only institution to which short-term commitments could be made. Your Committee is not prepared to give a decided opinion on this subject, which demands a closer investigation. In fact, this report is necessarily based on hurriedly obtained information, and it does not seem justifiable to take summary action upon the broad question of abolishing the short-term commitments after an investigation by this Committee of only three days. Furthermore, there is considerable doubt as to the ability of the denominational institutions to accommodate all the boys at this time, and on this point also it was impossible to obtain positive information in the time at our disposal.

It is for this reason that we recommend Course No. 2, which will leave open the general question of whether this type of institution is to be continued, and at the same time will, at an expense that will be inconsiderable, safeguard the lives of the children entrusted to the custody of the City.

A fourth course has, on previous occasions, been suggested, namely, the establishment of such an institution as the one under discussion in connection with the parental school at Flushing. Your Committee understands that this suggestion is not welcomed by the Board of Education, and in any case it is one which could not be carried out as promptly as the present emergency requires.

If the recommendation of your Committee is adopted, the question of the ultimate course to be pursued in regard to the continuance of a similar school should be referred to this or some other Committee for report within two months.

The funds necessary to carry out the above recommendation could be promptly obtained by transfer from funds appropriated to the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School in the 1914 Budget, and which would not be required if the census of the school were reduced as proposed. Respectfully submitted.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WELFARE, GEORGE McANENY, President; Board of Aldermen, Chairman; JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor; DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President, Borough of The Bronx.

The President of the Board of Aldermen moved that the report be approved and that a sum not exceeding $1,500 be transferred to the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys to cover the outlay for minor fire prevention alterations; that there be a reduction in the number of boys to at most one hundred within the next three weeks, and that the matter be referred to the Committee on Social Welfare so far as future treatment is concerned.

Which motion was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Appropriation from Water Revenues, Borough of Brooklyn (Cal. No. 89).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated January 21, 1914, requesting an appropriation of $5,000 from Brooklyn Water Revenues for 1914, to provide means for making a connection between the 72-inch steel pipe line and the brick conduit, both of which lead to the Ridgewood Pumping Station, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof:

(On January 23, 1914, the communication from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in this matter, was referred to the Comptroller.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 18, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 21, 1914, the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity requested your Board to make a further appropriation of $5,500 from the water revenues of Brooklyn to provide funds for making a connection between the 72-inch steel pipe line and the brick conduit, both of which lead to the Ridgewood Pumping Station.

The Commissioner estimates that this connection will result in a saving of $10,000 in the cost of pumping between the time of its completion and the introduction of the Catskill water.

The entire matter has been examined in detail and, while it is believed that the connection will not result in any material saving in the cost of pumping, there is no doubt that it may result in the delivery of more water to Ridgewood Pumping Station at times when additional water is required.

The demands upon the Ridgewood watershed are being considerably reduced owing to the adoption of waste prevention measures in Brooklyn, and it seems unlikely that there will be prolonged demands upon that watershed exceeding those which have been heretofore adequately met by existing pipes and conduit to Ridgewood Pumping Station.

But this connection may be worth its cost as an insurance or reserve measure; and I recommend therefore the adoption of the attached resolution, granting the request of the Commissioner. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 1 of section 242 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby appropriates from the water revenues received in the Borough of Brooklyn during the year 1914, five thousand five hundred dollars ($5,500), in addition to the amounts heretofore appropriated, for the use of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in the maintenance, improvement and extension of the water supply system of the Borough of Brooklyn, to be applied to the following purpose:

Providing for a cross connection between the 72-inch steel pipe line and the brick conduit, at the Spring Creek gate house, on the Ridgewood watershed, $5,500.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Register, Bronx County—Establishment of Positions (Cal. No. 90).

The Secretary presented communications from the Register, Bronx County, dated January 6 and 12, 1914, requesting the establishment of certain positions in said office, and the following report of the Comptroller relative thereto:

(On January 9 and 16, 1914, the communications from the Register, Bronx County, requesting the establishment of certain positions were referred to the Comptroller.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 18, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 6, 1914, the Register of Bronx County requested the establishment of four additional positions for his office, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 548 of the Laws of 1912, as amended. On January 12, 1914, the Register further requested the establishment of seven more positions for his office. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The following are the new positions requested:

Laborer, 4 at $900	$3,600 00
Assistant Satisfaction Clerk	1,800 00
Telephone Operator	900 00
Clerk, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
Clerk, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00

The Register states that he requires two Laborers to guard the office records at night and two more to attend to carrying books and maps, and delivering the papers during the day; an Assistant Satisfaction Clerk to assist and also take the place of the Satisfaction Clerk when necessary; a Telephone Operator to attend to the switchboard, to which a Custodian is now assigned temporarily; two Clerks to take care of the Notary and the Commissioners of Deeds Divisions, which at present are attended to by folio writers, and two Clerks for the purpose of examining and comparing records, as the work of the office necessitates three sets of comparers, or six men, and with the present force only three men are available.

The following is a statement of the papers recorded and other business done by the office from January 2 to January 29, inclusive:

Mortgages recorded	773	
Conveyances recorded	513	
Miscellaneous	11	
		1,297
Notary certificates filed	574	
Commissioner of Deeds certificates filed	483	
		1,057
Chattel mortgages filed		1,462
Total		3,816

During the month of January, 1914, 2,451 papers were recorded in the New York County Register's office as against 1,297 in The Bronx.

The establishment of the original positions for the office by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was made before the enactment of the law transferring from the New York Register's office The Bronx records, prior to January 1, 1914, to the Register of Bronx County. It therefore appears that the following additional positions should be established for the office:

Laborer, 3 at $720; Assistant Satisfaction Clerk, $1,500; Telephone Operator, $600; Clerk, 2 at $1,500; Clerk, 3 at $1,200.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution establishing the foregoing positions. Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 548 of the Laws of 1912, as amended by chapter 266 of the Laws of 1913, as amended by chapter 825 of the Laws of 1913, hereby fixes the positions and salaries in the office of the Register, Bronx County, in addition to those heretofore established, as follows:

Title.	Rate Per Annum.	Number of Incumbents.
Laborer	$720 00	3
Assistant Satisfaction Clerk	1,500 00	1
Telephone Operator	600 00	1
Clerk	1,500 00	2
Clerk	1,200 00	3

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Permanent Census Board—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 91-A).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary, Permanent Census Board, dated February 6, 1914, requesting transfers within appropriations to said Board for 1913 and 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof, and the modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 10, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 6, 1914, the Permanent Census Board requested transfer of $105.37 within 1913 appropriations and a transfer of $36 within appropriations for 1914. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to transfer:

1913 *Accounts.*

FROM

3413	Supplies, Office Supplies	$13 03
3415.	Purchase of Equipment, Office Equipment	52 22
	Contract or Open Order Service.	
3419	Transportation, Truckage	3 17
3421	Contingencies	36 95
		$105 37

TO

3414	Supplies, Motorcycle Supplies	$16 20
3417	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Carfare	47 69
3420	Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service	36 95
3418	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Expressage	4 53
		$105 37

1914 *Accounts.*

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service.

1087	General Plant Service	$36 00

TO

Contract or Open Order Service.

1086	Communication	$36 00

The transfers within the 1913 accounts are necessary to cover existing liabilities. Transfer within the 1914 accounts is to permit making a telephone contract for the current year on the basis of 5,200 messages, which is more than was anticipated when the estimate was submitted, but less than the number actually used during 1913.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Permanent Census Board for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

3413	Supplies, Office Supplies	$13 03
3415	Purchase of Equipment, Office Equipment	52 22
3419	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Truckage	3 17
3421	Contingencies	36 95
		$105 37

TO

3414	Supplies, Motorcycle Supplies	$16 20
3417	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Carfare	47 69
3418	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Expressage	4 53
3420	Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service	36 95
		$105 37

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves schedules, as modified, for the Permanent Census Board for the year 1913, as follows:

3413	Supplies, Office Supplies	$1,986 97
3415	Purchase of Equipment, Office Equipment	1,387 78
3419	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Truckage	196 83
3421	Contingencies	780 05
3414	Supplies, Motorcycle Supplies	156 20
3417	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Carfare	162 69
3420	Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service	217 95
3418	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Expressage	14 53

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Permanent Census Board for the year 1914, as follows:

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service.

1087	General Plant Service	$36 00

TO

Contract or Open Order Service.

1086	Communication	$36 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves the schedules, as modified, for the Permanent Census Board for the year 1914, as follows:

Contract or Open Order Service.

1087	General Plant Service	$1,211 00
1086	Communication	221 50

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; Department of Docks and Ferries; Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn; President, Borough of The Bronx—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriations (Cal. No. 91-B).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Board of Trustees, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, dated January 21, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriations to said Board for 1913, and also transfers thereto from appropriations for 1913 to the Department of Docks and Ferries, Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn and President, Borough of The Bronx, said departments having consented to the transfers; and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof and modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 21, 1914, the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals requested transfer of $13,779.97 within appropriations to that department for 1913, and $10,773.27 from appropriations for the Department of Docks and Ferries, the Department of Parks, Brooklyn, and the office of the President, Borough of The Bronx, for the same year. In connection therewith I report as follows:

Deficiencies exist in ten 1913 accounts. The unpaid bills chargeable to these accounts are itemized as follows:

382	Food Supplies—	
	Fresh fruits and vegetables	$1,226 47
	Miscellaneous groceries	1,118 44
	Provisions	823 76
	Bottled and canned goods	724 37
	Meat and poultry	288 35
	Butter	279 08
	Coffee and tea	266 32
	Farinaceous foods	255 60
	Dried fruits	248 60
	Fish	174 26
	Milk	133 40

	Cheese	67 60	
	Crackers	61 88	
			$5,668 13
384	Fuel Supplies—		
	Coal		237 42
386	Medical and Surgical Supplies—		
	Salvarsan	$283 00	
	Gauze	250 80	
	Absorbent cotton	248 04	
	Crinoline	112 00	
	Drugs and medicines	104 00	
	Whitewood for splints	80 00	
	Cheese cloth	64 56	
	X-ray plates	45 36	
			1,187 76
395	Wearing Apparel—		
	Men's Clothing:		
	Men's suits	$1,776 00	
	Overcoats and ulsters	1,430 00	
	Shoes and slippers	376 80	
	Pajama suits	216 00	
	Shirts	202 00	
	Underwear	192 00	
	Hats, suspenders	26 74	
	Women's Clothing:		
	Shawls	288 00	
	Shoes and slippers	239 60	
	Night gowns	217 50	
	Underwear	180 00	
	Outing flannel	151 40	
	Wrappers	144 00	
	Hosiery	126 50	
	Hoods	93 60	
	Slippers, mittens	59 40	
	Children's clothing	472 00	
			6,191 54
396	General Plant Equipment—		
	Installation of disinfector	$816 00	
	Brooms and brushes	132 50	
	Rental gas ranges	115 00	
	Rubber hose, centigrade thermometers, saline flasks, specimen glasses, sheep wool sponges, stencils	98 20	
	Fire apparatus	72 30	
	Hardware	70 24	
	Conveyor stands	67 40	
	Ash and garbage cans	54 00	
	Racks for bottles	37 00	
	Rubber sheeting	35 40	
	Mechanics' tools	34 69	
	Electric lamps	34 35	
	Solution bowls	33 47	
			1,600 55
397	General Plant Materials—		
	White felt	$355 85	
	Basin cocks, lavatory hinges, key sockets, packing, valves, cast iron tees, parts for damper regulator, parts for thermostatic system	175 36	
	Faucets, bowls, hinges and washers	138 04	
	Glass	135 64	
	White pine	132 00	
	Bronze butts	122 10	
	Paints	62 05	
	Door catches	60 00	
	Parts for controller (elevator)	59 86	
	Shellac	57 00	
	Sheet lead	50 50	
	Galvanized wire	40 20	
			1,388 60
399	General Repairs to Plant—		
	Replacing boiler feed line	$723 00	
	Repairs to fire alarm system	640 70	
	Repairs to boat Southfield	585 00	
	Repairs to lights	565 05	
	Repairs to boilers	477 00	
	Repairs to refrigerating plant	391 00	
	Repairs to X-ray tubes and apparatus	346 00	
	Electric wiring	340 00	
	Repairs to surgical instruments	334 75	
	Alterations to steam line	328 00	
	Repairs to harness, repairs to syringes, re-enameling operating table, re-enameling cribs, repairing tea and coffee urns, repairs to elevator (men's dormitory)	299 74	
	Repairs to ice machine	290 00	
	Repairs to ambulances	285 05	
	Repairs to drinking fountains	243 00	
	Repairs to lighting system (School for Midwives)	198 00	
	Removing hot water heater	198 00	
	Repairs to shaft of coal bin	176 00	
	Repairs to elevator (Pathological Building)	159 00	
	Repairs to medicine and instrument closets	154 68	
	Repairs to vacuum cleaner	149 00	
	Alterations to plumbing	134 00	
	Repairs to mattresses and pillows	131 75	
	Repairs to surgical apparatus and equipment	126 00	
	Changes to lighting system (Nurses' residence)	125 00	
	Repairs to steam line tunnel	112 50	
	Relining ranges	101 50	
	Feed wire and lamps	99 46	
			7,713 18
400	Shoeing and Boarding Horses, Including Veterinary Service—		
	Shoeing horses	$90 75	
	Clipping horses	30 00	
			120 75
401	Carfare		141 14
406	Contingencies—		
	Advertising	$20 00	
	Rental telautograph	66 00	
	Care of Nurses and Doctors ill with diphtheria	218 17	
			304 17
	Total		$24,553 24

The balances or deficits in the appropriations for 1913 for other than personal service, as at January 17, 1914, were as follows:

		Appropriations for 1913, as Adjusted.	Total Encumbrances.	Deficit.	Balance Unencumbered.
382	Food Supplies	*$375.000 00	$380,668 13	$5,668 13	.....
383	Forage and Veterinary Supplies	4.700 00	4.552 33	.....	$147 67
384	Fuel Supplies	†74.952 50	75.189 92	237 42	.....
385	Office Supplies	5.000 00	4.625 90	.....	374 10
386	Medical and Surgical Supplies.	‡99,000 00	100,187 76	1,187 76	.....
387	Laundry, Cleaning and Disinfecting Supplies	12,400 00	12,282 46	.....	117 54
388	Refrigerating Supplies	5,400 00	5,317 98	.....	82 02
389	General Plant Supplies	25,344 00	24,620 14	.....	723 86
390	Office Equipment	2,900 00	2,212 66	.....	687 34
391	Household Equipment	30,000 00	28,165 36	.....	1,834 64
392	Medical and Surgical Equipment	15,000 00	12,781 52	.....	2,218 48
393	Motorless Vehicles and Equipment	4,050 00	2,116 13	.....	1,933 87
394	Motor Vehicles and Equipment	11,450 00	10,430 81	.....	1,019 19
395	Wearing Apparel	30,920 00	37,111 54	6,191 54	.....
396	General Plant Equipment	16,520 00	18,120 55	1,600 55	.....
397	General Plant Materials	24,250 00	25,638 60	1,388 60	.....
398	General Repairs—Buildings	15,000 00	10,832 94	.....	4,167 06
399	General Repairs—Plant	23,200 00	30,913 18	7,713 18	.....
400	Shoeing and Boarding Horses, including Veterinary Service.	2,016 00	2,136 75	120 75	.....
401	Carfare	1,500 00	1,641 14	141 14	.....
402	Expressage and Deliveries	500 00	330 47	.....	169 53
403	Telephone Service	6,990 00	6,990 00	.....	.....
404	Telegraph, Cable and Messenger Service	480 00	400 25	.....	79 75
405	Motor Vehicle Repairs	4,500 00	4,275 08	.....	224 92
406	Contingencies	3,920 00	4,224 17	304 17	.....
		$794,992 50	$805,765 77	$24,553 24	$13,779 97

*Including $29,000 in special revenue bonds.
†Including $2,200 in special revenue bonds.
‡Including $14,200 in special revenue bonds.

Deficit in ten accounts	$24,553 24
Unencumbered balances in fourteen accounts	13,779 97
Transfers requested from other departments	$10,773 27

To avoid requesting the Board of Aldermen for Special Revenue Bonds, the Board of Trustees on December 22, 1913, requested from other City departments transfer to the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of sufficient unencumbered balances in appropriations for 1913 to meet a probable deficit in supply accounts of that department for the same year. The Commissioner of Docks, the Commissioner of Parks, Brooklyn, and the President of the Borough of The Bronx have consented to the respective transfers.

The three departments agreed to the transfer of a total of $23,000.92 from their unencumbered balances. The transfer of $13,779.97 within appropriations of the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals to meet the deficit of $24.553.24 in ten accounts has reduced the amount required from other departments to $10,773.27.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

383	Forage and Veterinary Supplies	$147 67
385	Office Supplies	374 10
387	Laundry, Cleaning and Disinfecting Supplies	117 54
388	Refrigerating Supplies	82 02
389	General Plant Supplies	723 86
390	Office Equipment	687 34
391	Household Equipment	1,834 64
392	Medical and Surgical Equipment	2,218 48
393	Motorless Vehicles and Equipment	1,933 87
394	Motor Vehicles and Equipment	1,019 19
398	General Repairs—Buildings	4,167 06
402	Expressage and Deliveries	169 53
404	Telegraph, Cable and Messenger Service	79 75
405	Motor Vehicle Repairs	224 92
		$13,779 97

TO

382	Food Supplies	$5,668 13
384	Fuel Supplies	237 42
386	Medical and Surgical Supplies	1,187 76
395	Wearing Apparel	6,191 54
399	General Repairs—Plant	495 12
		$13,779 97

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

292	Contract or Open Order Service, Ferries, Maintenance	$3,000 00
316	Fixed Charges and Contributions, Ferries, Operation	2,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1779	Materials, Highway Materials, Care of Parks and Boulevards, General	$573 27
1781	Materials, General Plant Materials, Care of Parks and Boulevards, General	1,000 00
1786	Materials, General Plant Materials, Care of Trees in City Streets.	300 00
1787	Materials, General Plant Materials, Operation of Playgrounds	700 00
1790	Contract or Open Order Service, Care of Parks and Boulevards, General	1,500 00

PRESIDENT, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

2891	Materials, Highways Materials, Care of Highways, Roadways, Viaducts and Streets	$1,000 00
2900	Contract or Open Order Service, Care of Highways, Roadways, Viaducts and Streets	700 00

TO

DEPARTMENT OF BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

396	Purchase of Equipment, General Plant Equipment	$1,600 55
397	Materials, General Plant Materials	1,388 60
399	Contract or Open Order Service, General Repairs, Plant	7,218 06
400	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Shoeing and Boarding Horses, Including Veterinary Service	120 75
401	Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Carfare	141 14
406	Contingencies	304 17

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences; Board of City Record, Kings County; Department of Health; City Magistrates' Courts. First Division—Modification of Schedules and Transfers of Appropriations (Cal. No. 91-C).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, dated January 21, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriation made to said association for 1913; a communication from the Super-

visor of the City Record, dated February 5, 1914, requesting transfer within said year, and communication from the Department of Health, dated January 30, 1914, consenting to the transfer of $670 from appropriations for 1913 to appropriations for the City Magistrates' Courts, First Division, for the same year, together with the following report of the Comptroller recommending said transfers and the modification of schedules affected thereby:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—The Chief City Magistrate, First Division, the Supervisor of the City Record and the President of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, have requested transfers aggregating $671.68 within appropriations to their offices for the year 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request of the Chief City Magistrate involves the replenishing of Account No. 594, Telephone Service. He states that the unpaid contract liabilities against the account amount to $670. He further states that the budget allowance of $2,100 was insufficient to pay the contract charges for 18 telephones, two of which are used day and night.

The Department of Health has consented to the transfer of $670 from Account No. 594, Supplies, Hospital Service, to the City Magistrates Courts, First Division, Account No. 2368, Telephone Service.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the requests.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves of transfer of funds appropriated to the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, the Board of City Record, Kings County, the Department of Health and the City Magistrates Courts, First Division, for the year 1913, as follows:

STATEN ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service.

2199	Contingencies	$0 72

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication.

2198	Telephone Service	$0 72

BOARD OF CITY RECORD, KINGS COUNTY.

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service, General Plant Service, Administration, Purchase, Storage and Distribution of Stationery and Supplies, County Offices and Courts Other Than Supreme Court.

3838	Printed, Lithographed, Engraved or Stamped Forms, including Pamphlets or Printed Blanks	$0 96

TO

3840	Blank Books	$0 96

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

FROM

Supplies, Hospital Service.

594	Willard Parker and Reception	$670 00

TO

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS, FIRST DIVISION.

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Administration.

2368	Telephone Service	$670 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Department of Health, Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, City Magistrates Courts, First Division, and Board of City Record, Kings County, for the year 1913, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Supplies, Hospital Service.

594	Willard Parker and Reception	$85,400 00

STATEN ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication.

2198	Telephone Service	$48 72
2199	Contingencies	32 28

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS, FIRST DIVISION.

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Administration.

2368	Telephone Service	$2,770 00

BOARD OF CITY RECORD, KINGS COUNTY.

Contract or Open Order Service, General Plant Service, Administration, Purchase, Storage and Distribution of Stationery and Supplies, County Offices and Courts Other Than Supreme Court.

3838	Printed, Lithographed, Engraved or Stamped Forms, including Pamphlets or Printed Blanks	$6,399 04
3840	Blank Books	11,100 96

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Bridges; Commissioner of Licenses—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 91-D).

The Secretary presented the following report of the Comptroller recommending a transfer from the appropriations for 1914 made to the Department of Bridges to the Commissioner of Licenses, and the modification of schedules affected thereby:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—I hereby recommend the transfer of $250 from the appropriation made to the Department of Bridges for the year 1914 entitled No. 2777, General Plant Materials, to the appropriation made to the Commissioner of Licenses for the same year entitled No. 294, Contract or Open Order Service. The Commissioner of Bridges has consented to this transfer. The purpose is to provide money for the installation of a telephone switchboard in connection with the new Bureau of Employment which is being formed in the office of the Commissioner of Licenses. The present appropriation is not sufficient to permit of this additional cost. Respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves of the transfer of funds appropriated for the year 1914, as follows:

FROM

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Materials.

2777	General Plant Materials	$250 00

TO

COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES.

294	Contract or Open Order Service	$250 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the year 1914, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Materials.

2777	General Plant Materials	$62,285 00

COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES.

294	Contract or Open Order Service	$1,120 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

District Attorney, New York County—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 92).

The Secretary presented a communication from the District Attorney, New York County, dated February 5, 1914, requesting the modification of the salary schedule for said office, for 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 5, 1914, the District Attorney of New York County requested modification of the 1914 salary schedule for his office. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is to reduce the vacant position of Messenger in the office at $1,200 per annum to the rate of $900 per annum. By reason of the reduction $300 will be carried in balance unassigned.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the office of the District Attorney of New York County for the year 1914, as follows:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees.

3075	Administration—	
	District Attorney	$15,000 00
	Assistant District Attorney, 14 at $7,500	105,000 00
	Deputy Assistant District Attorney	5,000 00
	Deputy Assistant District Attorney	4,500 00
	Deputy Assistant District Attorney, 11 at $4,000	44,000 00
	Deputy Assistant District Attorney, 3 at $3,500	10,500 00
	Deputy Assistant District Attorney, 2 at $3,000	6,000 00
	Deputy Assistant District Attorney, 2 at $2,500	5,000 00
	Deputy Assistant District Attorney, 8 at $2,000	16,000 00
	Deputy Assistant District Attorney, 7 at $1,500	10,500 00
	Secretary	3,800 00
	Chief Clerk	5,000 00
	Deputy Chief Clerk	3,500 00
	Auditor	3,500 00
	Clerk	2,500 00
	Clerk, 20 at $2,000	40,000 00
	Clerk, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
	Librarian	1,000 00
	Telephone Operator, 2 at $720	1,440 00
	Stenographer	2,500 00
	Stenographer	1,800 00
	Stenographer, 6 at $1,500	9,000 00
	Stenographer, 12 at $1,200	14,400 00
	Chief Process Server	2,000 00
	Process Server, 13 at $1,500	19,500 00
	Process Server, 4 at $1,350	5,400 00
	Process Server, 28 at $1,200	33,600 00
	Messenger	900 00
	Messenger, 2 at $720	1,440 00
	Messenger, 4 at $600	2,400 00
	Office Boy, 3 at $420	1,260 00
	Balance unassigned	300 00
	Schedule Total	$380,340 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Queens—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 93).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President, Borough of Queens, dated February 5, 1914, requesting the modification of a schedule for said office, for 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 5, 1914, the President of the Borough of Queens requested modification of a wage schedule in his office for the year 1914. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is in Personal Service, Wages, Temporary Employees, Care of Sewers and Sewage, No. 675, Cleaning and Repairing. On January 23, 1914, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution requesting the heads of all City departments to provide for Bricklayers, at $6 per day; an increase of 40 cents per day over the rate allowed in the Budget. It is to meet this resolution that the present request is made.

The additional funds necessary to meet the increased rate are provided for by making a reduction of the total number of days allowed. It is proposed to decrease the line Bricklayer, at $5.60 per day (556 days), $3,113.60, to Bricklayer, at $6 per day (518 days), $3,108, and add the line Balance Unassigned, $5.60.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the office of the President of the Borough of Queens, for the year 1914, as follows:

Personal Service, Wages, Temporary Employees, Care of Sewers and Sewage.

675	Cleaning and Repairing—	
	Foreman, at $4 per day ($4,170 days)	$16,680 00
	Assistant Foreman, at $3.50 per day (1,112 days)	3,892 00
	Laborer, at $3.50 per day (556 days)	1,946 00
	Laborer, at $3 per day (3,336 days)	10,008 00
	Laborer, at $2.50 per day (19,460 days)	48,650 00
	Mechanic's Helper, $3 per day (278 days)	834 00
	Bricklayer, at $6 per day (518 days)	3,108 00
	Mason's Helper, at $3 per day (278 days)	834 00
	Electrician, at $4.50 per day (365 days)	1,642 50
	Balance unassigned	5 60
	Schedule Total	$87,600 10

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Queens—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 94).

The Secretary presented a communication from the President of the Borough of Queens, dated February 5, 1914, requesting the modification of a schedule for said office, for 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 5, 1914, the President of the Borough of Queens requested modification of a wage schedule in his office for the year 1914. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is in Personal Service, Wages, Temporary Employees, Care of High-

ways, Roadways, Viaducts and Streets, No. 674TS, Tax Levy and Special and Trust Fund Force.

On January 23, 1914, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution requesting the heads of all City Departments to provide for Bricklayers, at $6 per day; an increase of 40 cents per day over the rate allowed in the Budget. It is to meet this resolution that the present request is made.

The additional funds necessary to meet the increased rate are provided for by making a reduction of the total number of days allowed. It is proposed to decrease the line Bricklayer, at $5.60 per day (240 days), $1,344, to Bricklayer, at $6 per day (224 days), $1,344.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the office of the President of the Borough of Queens, for the year 1914, as follows:

PERSONAL SERVICE.

Wages, Temporary Employees, Care of Highways, Roadways, Viaducts and Streets.

674TS	Tax Levy and Special and Trust Fund Force—	
	Foreman, at $4 per day (6,571 days)	$26,284 00
	Assistant Foreman, at $3.25 per day (8,071 days)	26,230 75
	Mechanic's Helper, at $3 per day (420 days)	1,260 00
	Ship Carpenter, at $4.50 per day (415 days)	1,867 50
	Carpenter, at $4.50 per day (521 days)	2,344 50
	Steam Roller Engineer, at $4.75 per day (2,706 days)	12,853 50
	Stone Mason, at $4.50 per day (425 days)	1,912 50
	Flagger, at $3 per day (275 days)	825 00
	Paver, at $5 per day (4,025 days)	20,125 00
	Rammer, at $4 per day (2,050 days)	8,200 00
	Laborer, at $4 per day (303 days)	1,212 00
	Laborer, at $3.50 per day (5,374 days)	18,809 00
	Laborer, at $3 per day (7,587 days)	22,761 00
	Laborer, at $2.50 per day (93,714 days)	234,285 00
	Blacksmith, at $4 per day (556 days)	2,224 00
	Blacksmith's Helper, at $3 per day (278 days)	834 00
	Striper, at $3.50 per day (278 days)	973 00
	Bricklayer, at $6 per day (218 days)	1,344 00
	Schedule Total	$384,344 75
	Tax Levy Allowance	$359,594 75
	Special and Trust Fund Allowance	24,750 00
	Total Allowance	$384,344 75

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Approval of Contract, Specifications, Etc. (Cal. No. 95).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Board of Education dated January 27, 1914, requesting the approval of the contract, plans, specifications and estimate of cost ($4,100) for the erection of outside iron stairs, at the Evander Childs High School, The Bronx, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 11, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 27, 1914, the Board of Education requested approval of the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimate of cost, $4,100, for the erection of outside iron stairs at Evander Childs High School, Borough of The Bronx.

The cost is to be charged to the corparate stock fund entitled "C. D. E.—9A, School Building Fund, All Boroughs, Providing Fire Protection."

An appropriation of $450,000 was approved for the fund by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 17, 1911, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on July 25, 1911. On February 11, 1914, an unencumbered balance of $34,795.91 remained in the fund.

The proposed outside iron stairs will provide means of exit from all the rooms of the building. At the present time the only exit is by means of the wooden stairway in the centre of the building.

The form of contract, specifications and plans are satisfactory. The estimate of cost is reasonable.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request of the Board of Education. Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to its resolution adopted on July 11, 1912, hereby approves the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimate of cost, four thousand one hundred dollars ($4,100) for the erection of outside iron stairs at Evander Childs High School, Borough of The Bronx, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, the cost to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. D. E.-9A, School Building Fund, All Boroughs, Providing Fire Protection," and if no bids are received for such work within such estimated cost, the amount of such estimated cost upon the bids so received may be reconsidered. in its discretion by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, provided that any of such bids is within the amount authorized and available for such work.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Education—Approval of Contract, Specifications, Etc. (Cal. No. 96).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Board of Education, dated January 21, 1914, requesting approval of the contract, plan, specifications and estimate of cost ($6,860) for fire protection work at various schools, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 21, 1914, the Board of Education requested approval of the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimates of cost for fire protection work at various Public Schools in the Borough of Queens, as follows:

	Estimated Cost.
Public School 1	$780 00
Public School 2	110 00
Public School 4	975 00
Public School 5	930 00
Public School 6	700 00
Public School 7	1,100 00
Public School 9	200 00
Public School 11	585 00
Public School 27	280 00
Public School 76	525 00
Bryant High School	675 00
Total estimated cost	$6,860 00

The cost is to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. D. E.—9A, School Building Fund, All Boroughs, Providing Fire Protection."

An appropriation of $450,000 was approved for the fund by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 17, 1911, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on July 25, 1911. On February 7, 1914, an unencumbered balance of $36,781.41 remained in the fund.

The form of contract, specifications and plans are satisfactory and the estimates of cost are reasonable.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request of the Board of Education.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to its resolution adopted on July 11, 1912, hereby approves the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimates of cost for fire protection work at public schools in the Borough of Queens, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, as follows:

Public School 1, estimated cost, seven hundred and eighty dollars ($780);
Public School 2, estimated cost, one hundred and ten dollars ($110);
Public School 4, estimated cost, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars ($975);
Public School 5, estimated cost, nine hundred and thirty dollars ($930);
Public School 6, estimated cost, seven hundred dollars ($700);
Public School 7, estimated cost, one thousand one hundred dollars ($1,100);
Public School 9, estimated cost, two hundred dollars ($200);
Public School 11, estimated cost, five hundred and eighty-five dollars ($585);
Public School 27, estimated cost, two hundred and eighty dollars ($280);
Public School 76, estimated cost, five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525);
Bryant High School, estimated cost, six hundred and seventy-five dollars $675);

—the cost to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. D. E.—9A, School Building Fund, All Boroughs, Providing Fire Protection;" and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the eleven items is equal to or less than the aggregate sum of the eleven items herein approved (although the amount of the lowest bid for one or more items may exceed the amount approved for said item or items), then the awards for the eleven items, provided all are awarded, may be made without further approval by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the eleven items exceeds the aggregate sum of the eleven items herein approved, no award for any item shall be made and the amount of such estimated cost upon the bids so received may be reconsidered, in its discretion, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, provided that any of such bids is within the amount authorized and available for such work.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Sheriff, Bronx County—Modification of Schedules (Cal. No. 97).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Sheriff of Bronx County, dated December 10, 1913, requesting an appropriation for furniture for said office, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof, and an additional appropriation for the maintenance of the County Jail:

(On December 11, 1913, the request of the Sheriff of Bronx County for an appropriation of $2,500 for furniture was referred to the Comptroller.)

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 10, 1913, the Sheriff of Bronx County requested an appropriation of $2,500 in special revenue bonds for the purchase of equipment for his office. On January 21, 1914, the Sheriff made an additional request for $12,063 for the maintenance of the Bronx County Jail. In connection therewith I report as follows:

Chapter 548 of the Laws of 1912, as amended by chapter 266 of the Laws of 1913 and chapter 825 of the Laws of 1913, established the County of Bronx and authorized the officials thereof to be elected at the general election of 1913, the said officers so elected to begin their terms of office on January 1, 1914. In the budget for 1914 provision was made for the payment of the salaries of the statutory positions provided by law but only nominal accounts of $1 each were set up for Supplies, Purchase of Equipment, Contract or Open Order Service, and Contingencies for each of the county offices.

On December 30, 1913, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund designated as the Bronx County Jail the cells and places of confinement in the Bronx County Court House, 3d avenue and 161st street. On February 6, 1914, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution establishing the necessary positions, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 548 of the Laws of 1912, as amended, to care for the criminal prisoners in the Jail. The request is to provide sufficient funds to meet the cost of conducting his office and the maintenance of the County Jail during 1914. The necessary expenses of the office and the jail are mandatory county charges and the additional sum of $9,250 will be required to meet them. Provision for the payment of the same will be made by the Comptroller pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 7 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution revising the appropriate schedules to permit the audit of the claims against the several accounts.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves schedules, as revised, for the office of the Sheriff, Bronx County, for the year 1914, as follows:

3301	Supplies	$5,701 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$1 00
	Revenue Bond Allowance	5,700 00
	Total	$5,701 00
3302	Purchase of Equipment	$2,301 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$1 00
	Revenue Bond Allowance	2,300 00
	Total	$2,301 00
3303	Contract or Open Order Service	$901 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$1 00
	Revenue Bond Allowance	900 00
	Total	$901 00
3304	Contingencies	$351 00
	Tax Levy Allowance	$1 00
	Revenue Bond Allowance	350 00
	Total	$351 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Finance—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriations (Cal. No. 98).

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Comptroller, requesting the modification of schedules for 1914 and the transfer of appropriations within said Department:

The City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 17, 1914.

The Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—Request is hereby made that the Budget Schedule Lines supporting the salaries appropriations as made to the Department of Finance for the year 1914 be modified in order to provide for changes specifically enumerated as follows:

78—Law and Adjustment.

First—Reduce the salary of one position of Stenographer and Typewriter at $1,350 to $900, placing $300 in item "Balance Unassigned" and transferring $150 to Account "83—Assessments and Arrears."

Second—Reduce one position of Examiner at $1,800 to $1,650, placing $150 in item "Balance Unassigned."

Third—Change total of account "78—Law and Adjustment" from $98,370 to $98,220.

79—Real Estate.

First—For the salary of one position of Clerk at $1,800 per annum—transferred from Board of Water Supply—it is proposed to transfer $1,200 from Account "85—Inspection" and $600 from Account "85—Auditing, Accounts and Awards."

Second—Change total of "79—Real Estate" from $21,300 to $23,100.

80—Stock and Bond.

First—For four additional positions of Clerk with salary at $750 per annum each. It is proposed to strike out vacant position of Clerk at $1,500; Financial Clerk at $1,200; and Clerk at $600, placing $300 in item "Balance Unassigned."

83—Assessments and Arrears.

First—For increasing the salary of one position of Clerk from $600 to $1,050—$150 is to be transferred from "78—Law and Adjustment"; $150 is to be obtained by reducing salary of one position of Clerk from $1,350 to $1,200; and $150 obtained from "Balance Unassigned."

Second—For decreasing one position of Clerk from $600 to $480, and placing $120 in item "Balance Unassigned."

Third—For changing total of "83—Assessments and Arrears" from $145,070 to $145,220.

85—Inspection.

First—For reducing the salary of one position of Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving from $1,350 to $1,200 per annum.

Second—For striking out position of Searcher at $1,050.

Third—For transferring $1,200—$150 mentioned in paragraph 1, and $1,050 mentioned in paragraph 2, to "79—Real Estate" to be used for purpose stated under the heading of that account.

Fourth—For changing total of "85—Inspection" from $103,030 to $101,830.

86—Auditing, Accounts and Awards.

First—For reducing one position of Clerk at $900 to $750, and placing $150 in item "Balance Unassigned."

Second—For providing salaries for three additional positions of Clerk—one at $600 and two at $300 each—the $600 position and one $300 position to be assigned to Auditing Bureau, Office of the Auditor of Receipts; and one Clerk at $300 to Auditing Bureau, Main Division. It is proposed to strike out line "Disbursing Clerk at $2,250," using $1,200 for purpose mentioned; placing $450 in item "Balance Unassigned," and $600 to be transferred to "79—Real Estate."

Third—Change one position of Stenographer and Typewriter at $750 to "Typewriting Copyist at $750."

Fourth—Change total of "86—Auditing, Accounts and Awards" from $442,230 to $441,630.

89—Collection, Wages Temporary Employees.

First—For changing line "Clerk at $3 per day, 11,000 days, $33,000" to read: "Clerk at $3 per day, 9,000 days, $27,000."

Second—The $6,000 obtained as shown in above mentioned paragraph is to be used for the following purposes:

Stenographer and Typewriter at $1,050 (1 month)	$87 50
Bookbinder at $1.200 (22 months)	2,200 00
Listing Clerk at $1,200 (7 days)	25 00
Listing Clerk at $900 (18 months)	1,350 00
Bookkeeper at $1,200 (15 months)	1,500 00
Bookkeeper at $1,050 (2 months)	175 00
Assistant Engineer at $1,800 (1 month)	150 00
Searcher at $1,050 (4 months)	350 00
Balance Unassigned	162 50
	$6,000 00

Resolutions (2), providing for the changes as herein enumerated, are transmitted herewith for adoption.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves of the transfer of funds appropriated to the Department of of Finance for the year 1914, as follows:

FROM

Executive and Advisory.

78	Law and Adjustment	$137 50

Auditing, Disbursing and Accounting.

85	Inspections	1,100 00
86	Auditing, Accounts and Awards	550 00
		$1,787 50

TO

Executive and Advisory.

79	Real Estate	$1,650 00

Collection.

83	Assessments and Arrears	137 50
		$1,787 50

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

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The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the following modification of the schedule of salaries supporting the appropriations made to the Department of Finance for the year 1914, entitled and as follows:

Executive and Advisory—78, Law and Adjustment.

Auditor of Accounts	$6,000 00
Auditor of Accounts, 2 at $4,000	8,000 00
Auditor of Accounts	3,000 00
Deputy Auditor of Accounts	2,500 00
Examiner	2,550 00
Examiner, 6 at $2,100	12,600 00
Examiner, 4 at $1,800	7,200 00
Examiner, 2 at $1,650	3,300 00
Examiner	1,650 00
Examiner, 3 at $1,500	4,500 00
Examiner, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
Examining Inspector, 2 at $1,650	3,300 00
Examining Inspector, 3 at $1,500	4,500 00
Clerk, 2 at $1,350	2,700 00
Clerk, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
Clerk, 2 at $750	1,500 00
Clerk	540 00
Clerk	480 00
Clerk, 3 at $300	900 00
Financial Clerk	1,200 00
Law Clerk	2,600 00
Law Clerk	1,800 00
Law Clerk, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
Medical Examiner	4,000 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	1,500 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 3 at $1.350	4,050 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 3 at $1,050	3,150 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	900 00
Messenger	1,350 00
Balance unassigned	450 00
	$98,220 00

Executive and Advisory—79, Real Estate.

Appraiser of Real Estate	$6.000 00
Clerk	2,100 00
Clerk	1.950 00
Clerk	1,800 00
Clerk	1,800 00
Clerk	1,050 00
Clerk	900 00
Clerk	900 00
Clerk	600 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $1,350	2,700 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	1,200 00
Topographical Draftsman, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
	$23,100 00

Executive and Advisory—80, Stock and Bond.

Chief Stock and Bond Clerk	$5,000 00
Clerk	3,000 00
Clerk	1,800 00
Clerk, 3 at $1,650	4,950 00
Clerk, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00.
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	750 00
Clerk, 4 at $750	3,000 00
Clerk, 2 at $600	1,200 00
Clerk	540 00
Clerk, 5 at $300	1,500 00
Financial Clerk	1,650 00
Financial Clerk, 2 at $1,350	2,700 00
Financial Clerk, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	750 00
Bank Messenger	1,200 00
Bookkeeper	1,500 00
Bookkeeper	1,350 00
Bookkeeper, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
Stock and Bond Clerk, 3 at $2,100	6,300 00
Balance Unassigned	300 00
	$46,490 00

Collection—83, Assessments and Arrears.

Collector of Assessments and Arrears	$4,500 00
Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears	4,000 00
Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears	3,500 00
Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears	4,500 00
Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears	2,000 00
Cashier, 2 at $2,100	4,200 00
Cashier	1,800 00
Cashier, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
Accountant	1,800 00
Bookkeeper	1,950 00
Bookkeeper	1,500 00
Bookkeeper	1,350 00
Bookkeeper, 8 at $1,200	9,600 00
Clerk	2,250 00
Clerk, 2 at $1,800	3,600 00
Clerk, 4 at $1,650	6,600 00
Clerk, 6 at $1,500	9,000 00
Clerk, 11 at $1,350	14,850 00
Clerk, 7 at $1,200	8,400 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	1.050 00
Clerk, 4 at $1,050	4,200 00
Clerk, 4 at $900	3,600 00
Clerk, 2 at $750	1,500 00
Clerk, 27 at $600	16,200 00
Clerk, 4 at $480	1,920 00
Clerk	480 00
Financial Clerk	1,650 00
Financial Clerk	1,200 00
Financial Clerk	1,050 00
Searcher, 3 at $1,350	4,050 00
Searcher, 4 at $1,200	4,800 00
Searcher, 6 at $1,050	6,300 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	1,500 00
Bank Messenger, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
Bookbinder, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
Balance Unassigned	120 00
	$145,220 00

Auditing, Disbursing and Accounting—85, Inspection.

Examiner	$4,000 00
Examiner	1,650 00
Examiner	2,400 00
Examiner	1,050 00
Examining Inspector, 12 at $1,500	18,000 00
Examining Inspector	1,350 00
Inspector of Repairs and Supplies	2,550 00
Inspector of Repairs and Supplies, 2 at $1,800	3,600 00
Inspector of Repairs and Supplies	1,650 00
Inspector of Repairs and Supplies, 3 at $1,500	4,500 00
Inspector of Repairs and Supplies	1,350 00
Inspector of Repairs and Supplies, 7 at $1,200	8,400 00
Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving	1,800 00
Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving	1,500 00
Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving	1,200 00
Inspector of Regulating, Grading and Paving, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
Inspector of Sewer Construction	1,350 00
Inspector of Sewer Construction, 2 at $1,200	2,400 00
Inspector of Sewers	1,800 00
Veterinarian	1,800 00
Assistant Engineer, 2 at $2,700	5,400 00
Assistant Engineer	2,400 00
Assistant Engineer, 3 at $2,100	6,300 00
Assistant Engineer, 2 at $1,800	3,600 00
Transitman and Computer	1,650 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $1,050	2,100 00
Clerk	2,100 00
Clerk	1,800 00
Clerk	1,650 00
Clerk	1,500 00
Clerk	1,350 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	1,050 00
Clerk, 2 at $900	1,800 00
Clerk	750 00
Clerk	480 00
Clerk with Special Knowledge as Cataloguer	750 00
	$101,830 00

Auditing, Disbursing and Accounting 86, Audit, Accounts and Awards.

Chief Auditor of Accounts	$6.000 00
Examiner	6,000 00
Chief Accountant and Bookkeeper	6.000 00
Accountant, 2 at $4,000	8,000 00
Bookkeeper, 2 at $4,000	8.000 00
Auditor of Accounts, 2 at $4 000	8.000 00
Auditor of Accounts, 2 at $3.500	7.000 00
Auditor of Accounts, 8 at $3,000	24 000 00
Deputy Auditor of Accounts	2.500 00
Deputy Auditor of Accounts	2,100 00
Expert Accountant	3,500 00
Expert Accountant, 4 at $2,500	10,000 00

Expert Accountant	2,400 00
Expert Accountant, 7 at $2,100	14,700 00
Expert Accountant	1,800 00
Accountant	3,000 00
Accountant, 30 at $2,400	72,000 00
Accountant, 2 at $2,100	4,200 00
Accountant	1,800 00
Accountant	1,650 00
Statistician	2,100 00
Statistician	1,800 00
Bookkeeper	3,000 00
Bookkeeper, 2 at $2,400	4,800 00
Bookkeeper	2,250 00
Bookkeeper, 2 at $2,100	4,200 00
Bookkeeper	1,950 00
Bookkeeper	1,800 00
Bookkeeper, 4 at $1,650	6,600 00
Bookkeeper, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
Bookkeeper, 12 at $1,350	16,200 00
Bookkeeper, 19 at $1,200	22,800 00
Examiner	2,550 00
Examiner, 2 at $2,250	4,500 00
Examiner, 2 at $2,100	4,200 00
Examiner, 2 at $1,950	3,900 00
Examiner, 2 at $1,800	3,600 00
Examiner, 4 at $1,650	6,600 00
Examiner, 2 at $1,500	3,000 00
Examiner	1,050 00
Examining Inspector	3,000 00
Examining Inspector, 2 at $2,100	4,200 00
Examining Inspector, 2 at $1,800	3,600 00
Examining Inspector	1,500 00
Clerk	4,500 00
Clerk	2,650 00
Clerk	2,400 00
Clerk	2,250 00
Clerk, 4 at $2,100	8,400 00
Clerk, 3 at $1,950	5,850 00
Clerk, 3 at $1,800	5,400 00
Clerk, 8 at $1,650	13,200 00
Clerk, 9 at $1,500	13,500 00
Clerk, 2 at $1,350	2,700 00
Clerk, 5 at $1,200	6,000 00
Clerk, 14 at $1,050	14,700 00
Clerk, 5 at $900	4,500 00
Clerk	750 00
Clerk	750 00
Clerk, 2 at $600	1,200 00
Clerk	600 00
Clerk, 6 at $540	3,240 00
Clerk, 7 at $300	2,100 00
Clerk, 2 at $300	600 00
Financial Clerk	2,100 00
Financial Clerk	1,800 00
Financial Clerk, 2 at $1,350	2,700 00
Financial Clerk	1,200 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	1,650 00
Stenographer and Typewriter	1,500 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $1,350	2,700 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 4 at $1,200	4,800 00
Stenographer and Typewriter, 2 at $900	1,800 00
Typewriting Copyist	1,050 00
Typewriting Copyist	900 00
Typewriting Copyist	750 00
Typewriting Copyist	750 00
Typewriting Accountant	1,350 00
Typewriting Accountant, 5 at $1,200	6,000 00
Typewriting Accountant	1,050 00
Tabulating Machine Operator, 3 at $780	2,340 00
Searcher	1,650 00
Bank Messenger, 3 at $1,200	3,600 00
Messenger	1,200 00
Balance unassigned	600 00
	$441,630 00

Collection—89, Wages Temporary Employees.

Clerk, at $3 per day (9,000 days)	$27,000 00
Adding and Billing Machine Operator (for prebilling taxes, at 1½ cents per accurate completed bill)	9,600 00
Expert Adding and Billing Machine Repairmen, at 50 cents per hour (1,800 hours)	900 00
Adding and Billing Machine Operators (for scheduling payment of taxes, 50 cents per hour) 13,000 hours	6,500 00
Stenographer and Typewriter (1 month), at $1,050	87 50
Bookbinder, $1,200 (22 months)	2,200 00
Listing Clerk, at $1.200 (7 days)	25 00
Listing Clerk, at $900 (18 months)	1,350 00
Bookkeeper, at $1,200 (15 months)	1,500 00
Bookkeeper, at $1,050 (2 months)	175 00
Assistant Engineer, at $1,800 (1 month)	150 00
Searcher, at $1,050 (4 months)	350 00
Balance unassigned	162 50
	$50,000 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Docks and Ferries—Extension of Piers 54 and 56, North River, Public Hearing by New York Harbor Line Board (Cal. No. 99).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., notifying the Board of public hearing on February 17, 1914, by the New York Harbor Line Board, to consider the question of the temporary extension of piers 54 and 56, North River, and notified the Board that the Chief Engineer attended this hearing.

Which was ordered filed.

Board of Coroners, Borough of Richmond—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriations (Cal. No. 100-A).

The Secretary presented communications from the Coroner, Borough of Richmond, dated January 10 and 21, 1914, requesting the transfer of appropriations made for that office for 1913, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof and the modification of schedules:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 10 and 21, 1914, the Coroner of Richmond requested transfer of funds within the 1913 appropriation to his office. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is to transfer:

FROM

2017 Office Supplies $15 00

TO

2020 Carfare $15 00

And to transfer:

FROM

2018 General Repairs $13 02

TO

2021 Telephone Service $13 02

The Coroner states that he requires $15 additional in No. 2020 to close out the 1913 claims in his carfare account, and also $13.02 in No. 2021 to meet his December bill for telephone service. The balances in Nos. 2017 and 2018 will permit the transfer.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST. Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Board of Coroners. Richmond, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Supplies.

2017 Office Supplies $15 00

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation.

2020 Carfare $15 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Board of Coroners, Richmond, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service.

2018 General Repairs $13 02

TO

Communication.

2021 Telephone service $13 02

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules as revised, for the Board of Coroners, Richmond, for the year 1913, as follows:

Supplies.

2017 Office Supplies $82 00

Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation.

2020 Carfare 225 00

2018 General Repairs 46 98

Communication.

2021 Telephone Service 203 02

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

City Court of New York—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 100-B).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Clerk of the City Court of New York, dated February 11, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriations made to that Court for 1913, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof, and the modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 11, 1914, the Clerk of the City Court requested transfer of $19.16 within appropriations to that Court for the year 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to transfer $19.16 from No. 2357, Office Supplies, to No. 2359, Telephone Service. The amount requested is to meet a deficiency in No. 2359. There is an unencumbered balance in the debit account to permit of the transfer.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves of transfer of funds appropriated to the City Court of New York for the year 1913, as follows:

THE CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.

FROM

Supplies.

2357 Office Supplies $19 16

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication.

2359 Telephone Service $19 16

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the City Court of New York for the year 1913, as follows:

THE CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.

Supplies.

2357 Office Supplies $845 84

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication.

2359 Telephone Service $380 38

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Law Department—Modification of Schedules and Transfers of Appropriations (Cal. No. 100-C).

The Secretary presented communications from the Law Department, dated December 3, 1913, and January 20, 1914, requesting transfers within the appropriations made to that department for 1913, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof and the modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On December 3, 1913, the Corporation Counsel requested transfer of funds within the 1913 appropriation to the Law Department. On January 20, 1914, the request was amended to include an additional transfer of funds. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is to transfer:

FROM

125 Stenographic Services	$2,000 00
126 Fees of Court Clerks and Other Public Officers	1,000 00
127 Referees Fees	2,900 00
	$5,900 00

TO

129 Special Counsel $5,900 00

And also a transfer:

FROM

130 Office Supplies $500 00

TO

132 Office Equipment $500 00

The Corporation Counsel states that Account No. 129 is exhausted and that the Public Service Commission has certified to him a bill of the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien amounting to $5,000 for legal services in the case of Hopper v. The Mayor, which is chargeable to No. 129. The Corporation Counsel also states that he has received a bill amounting to $900 from William Harman Black for services as special counsel in the cases of The City of New York v. The Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co. and The City of New York v. The Empire City Subway Co., and which is also a charge against No. 129.

The balance in No. 132 is only $8.78. There are on file in the Law Department bills aggregating $349.96 against the account and the Corporation Counsel estimates that it will require $500 in the fund to meet the bills on hand and the total estimated liability for 1913 in the account. There are sufficient balances in the accounts to permit the requested transfers.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Law Department, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Supplies.

130 Office Supplies $500 00

TO

Purchase of Equipment.

132 Office Equipment $500 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Law Department, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Fees and Commissions.

125	Stenographic Services	$2,000 00
126	Fees of Court Clerks and Other Public Officers.....	1,000 00
127	Referees' Fees	2,900 00
		$5,900 00

TO

129 Special Counsel $5,900 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules as revised, for the Law Department for the year 1913 as follows:

Fees and Commissions.

125	Stenographic Services	$9,300 00
126	Fees of Court Clerks and Other Public Officers.....	100 00
127	Referees' Fees	1,200 00
129	Special Counsel	16,400 00

Supplies.

130 Office Supplies 2,980 00

Purchase of Equipment.

132 Office Equipment 4,000 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

County Clerk, New York County—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriations (Cal. No. 100-D).

The Secretary presented a communication from the County Clerk, New York County, dated January 28, 1914, requesting a transfer, within the appropriations to that office for 1913, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending said transfer and the modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 28, 1914, the County Clerk of New York County requested the transfer of funds within the 1913 appropriations to his office. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is to transfer:

FROM

3647	General Plant Supplies	$17 81
3651	Carfare	21 08
3653	General Plant Service	27 52
		$66 41

TO

3652 Telephone Service $66 41

The County Clerk states that he needs the additional sum of $66.41 in account No. 3652 to close out his 1913 liabilities for telephone service. The balances in Nos. 3647, 3651 and 3653 are sufficient to permit the transfer.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the office of the County Clerk, New York County, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Supplies, General Plant Supplies.

3647 Administration $17 81

Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Carfare.

3651 Administration 21 08

General Plant Service.

3653 Administration 27 52

$66 41

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service.

3652 Administration $66 41

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the County Clerk, New York County, for the year 1913, as follows:

Supplies, General Plant Supplies.

3647 Administration $582 19

Contract or Open Order Service, Transportation, Carfare.

3651 Administration 28 92

General Plant Service.

3653 Administration 112 48

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service.

3652 Administration 466 41

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

Public Administrator, New York County—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 100-E).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Public Administrator, New York County, dated January 28, 1914, requesting a transfer within appropriations to that office for 1913, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof, and the modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 28, 1914, the Public Administrator of New York County requested transfer of funds within the 1913 appropriation to his office. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is to transfer:

FROM

3701 General Repairs $4 01

TO

3702 Telephone Service 4 01

The Public Administrator states that the December, 1913, telephone bill for the office exceeds the balance in the account by $4.01. The balance in account No. 3701 will permit the transfer.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the office of the Public Administrator, New York County, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service.

3701 General Repairs $4 01

TO

Communication.

3702 Telephone Service $4 01

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Public Administrator, New York County, for the year 1913, as follows:

Contract or Open Order Service.

3701 General Repairs $10 99

Communication.

3702 Telephone Service $204 01

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

Supreme Court, First Department—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 100-F).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Librarian of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, dated January 17, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriations to said Court for 1913, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof, and the modification of schedules:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On January 17, 1914, the Librarian of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, requested transfer of funds within the 1913 appropriation to the Court. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is to transfer:

FROM

3597 General Repairs $12 26

TO

3600 Telephone Service $12 26

The Librarian states that the December telephone bill for the Court amounts to $118.56, and that the account is insufficient in the sum of $12.26 to meet the claim. The balance in account No. 3597 will permit the transfer.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Supreme Court, First Department, Maintenance of Appellate Division Court House, for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service.

3597 General Repairs $12 26

TO

Communication.

3600 Telephone Service $12 26

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, for the year 1913, as follows:

Contract or Open Order Service.

3597 General Repairs $6,087 74

Communication.

3600 Telephone Service $662 26

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

—

Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond—Modification of Schedules and Transfer of Appropriation (Cal. No. 100-G).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, dated February 3, 1914, requesting a transfer within the appropriation to said department for 1913 and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof, and the modification of schedules:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 3, 1914, the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, requested a transfer of $125 within appropriations made to his Department for the year 1913. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The proposed transfers are as follows:

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service, General Repairs, Care of Parks and Boulevards.

1571 Care of Roads, Paths and Driveways..... $125 00

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service. Administration.

1581 Executive $85 00

General Plant Service, Care of Parks and Boulevards.

1583 General 40 00

The transfers are required in order to provide funds in appropriate accounts for the payment of outstanding claims for 1913.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions approving the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Mannattan and Richmond for the year 1913, as follows:

FROM

Contract or Open Order Service, General Repairs, Care of Parks and Boulevards.

1571 Care of Roads, Paths and Driveways..... $125 00

TO

Contract or Open Order Service, Communication, Telephone Service. Administration.

1581 Executive $85 00

General Plant Service, Care of Parks and Boulevards.

1583 General 40 00

$125 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedules, as revised, for the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, for the year 1913, as follows:

Contract or Open Order Service, General Repairs, Care of Parks and Boulevards.

1571 Care of Roads, Paths and Driveways..... $17,975 00

Communication, Telephone Service, Administration.

1581 Executive 3,085 00

General Plant Service, Care of Parks and Boulevards.

1583 General 1,119 68

Tax Levy Allowance $239 68
Special Revenue Bond Allowance..... 880 00

Total Allowance $1,119 68

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Register, New York County—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 101).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Register, New York County dated February 2, 1914, requesting the modification of a schedule for 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 17, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 2, 1914, the Register of New York County requested modification of the salary schedule for his office to provide for a change of title of a position in his office. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to change the title of the position of Messenger at $1,500 per annum to that of Clerk at $1,500 per annum. The Register states that the title of Messenger does not conform to the duties performed by the incumbent of the position as he does clerical work of an important character and practically is not performing any of the duties appropriate to his title. The change has been approved by the State Civil Service Commission. No increase in salary is involved.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the office of the Register, New York County, for the year 1914, as follows:

REGISTER, NEW YORK COUNTY.

Personal Service, Salaries Regular Employees.

3090 Administration—

Register	$12,000 00
Deputy Register	5,000 00
Assistant Deputy Register	4,000 00
Chief Clerk	3,400 00
Satisfaction Clerk	3,400 00
Chief Block Index Clerk	3,000 00
Chattel Mortgage Clerk	3,000 00
Secretary	2,500 00
Cashier	2,500 00
Chief Searcher and Examiner	2,500 00
Superintendent of Indexing	2,500 00
Assistant Satisfaction Clerk	2,100 00
Chief Record Clerk	2,100 00
Searcher and Examiner, 2 at $2,000	4,000 00
Supervisor of Indexing	1,800 00
Verification Clerk	1,720 00
Examiner	1,680 00
Clerk, 14 at $1,500	21,000 00
Clerk, 2 at $1,360	2,720 00
Clerk, 5 at $1,350	6,750 00
Clerk, 30 at $1,200	36,000 00
Clerk, 2 at $1,000	2,000 00
Clerk	900 00
Custodian	1,500 00
Custodian, 15 at $1,200	18,000 00
Custodian	1,000 00
Custodian	900 00
Schedule Total	$147,970 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 102).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, dated February 2, 1914, requesting the modification of a schedule, for 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 2, 1914, the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, requested modification of schedule for Salaries, Regular Employees, No. 1114, Care of Bath Houses and Comfort Stations, in his department for 1914. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to reduce the line for Cleaner, 14 at $600, by 12, and increase the line for Cottage Attendant, 49 at $600, by the same number. The change is requested to provide for twelve Cottage Attendants now employed in the department, who were promoted on February 6, 1914, from the position of Cleaner.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution approving the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, for the year 1914, to be effective as of February 6, 1914, as follows:

Personal Service, Salaries, Regular Employees.

1114 Care of Bath Houses and Comfort Stations—

Attendant	$900 00
Cottage Attendant, 61 at $600	36,600 00
Bath Attendant, 2 at $600	1,200 00
Cleaner, 2 at $600	1,200 00
Schedule Total	$39,900 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

President, Borough of Brooklyn—Modification of Schedule (Cal. No. 103).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Brooklyn, dated February 2, 1914, requesting the modification of a schedule, for the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, for 1914, and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 16, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 2, 1914, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn requested modification of a temporary salary schedule in his office for the year 1914. In connection therewith I report as follows:

In Personal Service, Salaries, Temporary Employees, Care of Sewers, Engineering and Inspection, No. 568S, Special and Trust Fund Force, it is proposed to add the line:

Draftsman, at $1,350 (18 months)..... $2,025 00

The request is made to enable the Bureau of Sewers to employ two additional Mechanical Draftsmen for a period of nine months to work on plans for three large sewage pumping stations and two small underground stations. There is urgent need for these Draftsmen. Their salaries will be paid wholly from the Street Improvement Fund.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn for the year 1914, to be effective as of March 1, 1914, as follows:

PRESIDENT, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Personal Service, Salaries, Temporary Employees, Care of Sewers, Engineering and Inspection.

568S Special and Trust Fund Force—

Rodman, at $1,050 (36 months)	$3,150 00
Topographical Draftsman, at $1,500 (48 months)	6,000 00
Draftsman, at $1,350 (18 months)	2,025 00
Schedule Total	$11,175 00
Special and Trust Fund Allowance	11,175 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

Court House Board—Amendment of Issue of Corporate Stock (Cal. No. 104).

The Secretary presented a communication from the Court House Board, dated February 10, 1914, requesting that an unexpended balance in the account, entitled "Expenses of Plan Competition," be made available for the "General Expenses of the Board," and the following report of the Comptroller, recommending approval thereof:

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, February 18, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On February 10, 1914, the Secretary of the Court House Board requested that an unexpended balance of $7,892.27 in the account Expenses of Plan Competition be made applicable for the account General Expenses of the Board. In connection therewith I report as follows:

There was on January 31, 1914, an unexpended balance of $3,477.72 in account General Expenses of the Board (C. C. M. 16B), and the Secretary states that this amount will not be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Board for the next few months. He further states that the granting of the request will avoid the necessity of applying for an additional appropriation at this time for the General Expenses of the Board.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolutions granting the request.

Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 9, 1913, as follows:

"Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 336 of the Laws of 1903, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding six hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars ($695,000), to provide means for the payment of the obligations under the competitive contract and the final contract with the architect and for the general expenses of the Court House Board, and the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid,"

—be and the same is hereby *amended* to read as follows:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 336 of the Laws of 1903, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the issue of corporate stock of The City of New York to an amount not exceeding six hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars ($695,000), to provide means for the payment of the obligations under the competitive contract and the final contract with the architect and for the general expenses of the Court House Board, to be used as follows:

Architect's plans and supervision	$600,000 00
Expenses of plan competition	37,107 73
General expenses of Board	57,892 27

—and the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to issue said corporate stock of The City of New York in the manner provided by section 169 of the Greater New York Charter, the proceeds thereof to the amount of the par value of the stock to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The following Financial matters, not on the Calendar for this day, were considered by unanimous consent:

President, Borough of Manhattan—Issue of Corporate Stock (No. 105).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the President, Borough of Manhattan, requesting the issue of $2,500,000 corporate stock for repaving work in the Borough of Manhattan during the present year, and urging the authorization of $3,000,000 for repaving work in the

various Boroughs (which does not require the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen) and the allotment of more than the customary $1,000,000 to the Borough of Manhattan.

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

Departments of Health, Public Charities and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Report of Committee on Inquiry into Said Departments (No. 106).

The Secretary presented:

Report (second section), of the Committee on Inquiry into the Departments of Health, Public Charities and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Which was referred to the Committee on Social Welfare.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity-Appropriation from Brooklyn Water Revenues (No. 107).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated February 19, 1914, requesting an additional appropriation of $550 from the Brooklyn water revenue for the year 1914 to provide for the hire of transportation for test well observers and surveying parties employed in securing information in water diversion litigation.

Which was referred to the Comptroller.

Sheriff, New York County—Establishment and Abolishment of Grades of Positions (No. 108).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Sheriff of New York County, dated February 19, 1914, requesting the establishment of the following grades of positions:

	Per Annum.	Incumbents.
Bond Clerk	$1,200 00	..
Clerk	1,400 00	1
Cashier	1,800 00	..
Assistant Cashier	1,600 00	1
Typewriting Copyist	600 00	1

—and that the position of Assistant Bond Clerk, at $1,200 per annum, be abolished.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

President, Borough of Richmond—Issue of Corporate Stock (No. 109).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the President, Borough of Richmond, dated February 14, 1914, requesting the issue of $3,975 corporate stock for the engineering work in connection with the elimination of grade crossings in the Borough of Richmond.

Which was referred to the Committee on Corporate Stock Budget.

Department of Health—Establishment of Positions (No. 110).

The Secretary presented:

Communication from the Board of Health, dated February 18, 1914, requesting the establishment of the following grades of positions in the Department of Health:

	Per Annum.
Director of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases	$5,000 00
Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene	5,000 00
Director of the Bureau of Hospitals	5,000 00
Director of the Bureau of Food Inspection	5,000 00
Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education	5,000 00

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at 2.30 o'clock p. m., this day for a hearing on the request of the Society to Lower Rents, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment express itself concerning the bills that are now before the Legislature dealing with the tax on buildings.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Minutes of Meeting of Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Held in Room 16, City Hall, Friday, February 20, 1914, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in pursuance of an adjournment.

Present—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor; William A. Prendergast, Comptroller; George McAneny, President, Board of Aldermen; Marcus M. Marks, President, Borough of Manhattan; Lewis H. Pounds, President, Borough of Brooklyn; Douglas Mathewson, President, Borough of The Bronx; Maurice E. Connolly, President, Borough of Queens, and Charles J. McCormack, President, Borough of Richmond.

The Mayor, Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, presided.

The Chair announced that the purpose of the meeting was to have a hearing on the request of the Society to Lower Rents that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment express itself concerning the bills that are now before the Legislature relative to the tax on buildings.

The following persons addressed the Board in favor of the measure:

Frederick C. Leubuscher, representing the Society to Lower Rents; Frederick L. Cranford, Vice-President of the Business Men's Association to Untax Industry; Charles T. Root, Vice-President of the Business Men's Association to Untax Industry, and Benjamin Marsh.

The following persons addressed the Board in opposition to the measure:

Cyrus C. Miller, representing the Realty Owners of the City of New York; Mr. Bloch, representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association; Professor E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University; Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin of the Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Henry W. Berg of the United Real Estate Board; Mr. Butterson of the Real Estate Board and the Chamber of Commerce; Robert E. Dowling of the United Real Estate Owners' Association.

No one else desiring to be heard, the Chair declared the hearing closed.

The following resolution was offered by the Comptroller:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, earnestly deprecates the passage of the Herrick-Schaap Bill, or any similar legislation, until the question involved in this proposed measure has been given the careful investigation which its importance demands, and the Mayor, through the Department of Taxes and Assessments and such other means as the City authorities may see fit to employ, has made a thorough and impartial study of the subject of taxation upon lands and buildings.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond—16.

The Board adjourned to meet Friday, February 27, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Minutes of Special Meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Held in Room 16, City Hall, Thursday, February 26, 1914, at 3.30 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in pursuance of the following call:

New York, February 24, 1914.

Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, *Mayor:*

Sir—You are hereby requested, pursuant to the provisions of section 226 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, to call a special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to be held at the City Hall, Thursday, February 26, 1914, at 3.30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly be brought before the Board. Very respectfully,

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; MARCUS M. MARKS, President, Borough of Manhattan; GEORGE McANENY, President, Board of Aldermen; MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, President, Borough of Queens; DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President, Borough of The Bronx; LEWIS H. POUNDS, President, Borough of Brooklyn; C. J. McCORMACK, President, Borough of Richmond.

A meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby called for Thursday, February 26, 1914, at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Present—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor; William A. Prendergast, Comptroller; George McAneny, President, Board of Aldermen; Marcus M. Marks, President, Borough of Manhattan; Lewis H. Pounds, President, Borough of Brooklyn; Douglas Mathewson, President, Borough of The Bronx, and Charles J. McCormack, President, Borough of Richmond.

The Mayor, Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, presided.

Department of Docks and Ferries—Discontinuance of Proceedings for the Acquisition of Property Between 28th and 36th Streets, and 57th and 61st Streets, Borough of Brooklyn.

(On November 20, 1913, a communication from the Commissioner of Docks on this subject was referred to the Comptroller for report and at various meetings since said date, consideration of this matter was deferred and on January 30, 1914, the report of the Comptroller was laid over until February 6, 1914.)

(On February 6, 1914, the Board was served with a Summons, Complaint and Order to Show Cause in the action of Clarence Kenyon against the Mayor et al., constituting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, why said Board should not be restrained and enjoined from discontinuing the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the above property, and the matter was laid over for two weeks, and on February 20, 1914, was laid over for one week.)

The Secretary presented a communication from the Commissioner of Docks, dated November 13, 1913, requesting that condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the above property be discontinued, and a communication from the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund transmitting certified copy of resolution adopted by said Commission on February 26, 1914, rescinding the resolution adopted by said Commission on April 17, 1907, approving of and consenting to the institution of condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of said property; the following report of the Comptroller, recommending the granting of the request of said Commissioner of Docks, and communication from the Corporation Counsel, advising the Board that the application of Clarence Kenyon, in the above entitled action, had been denied.

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, January 23, 1914.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—Under date of November 13, 1913, the Dock Commissioner requested the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to take steps to discontinue the proceedings for the acquisition of property between 57th and 61st streets, Brooklyn. The Commissioner requested that the proceedings be discontinued until such time as the marginal railway should be in operation and water-front conditions in the vicinity have been readjusted. On November 20, 1913, the request of the Dock Commissioner was referred to the Comptroller for examination and report.

The proposition to acquire the water-front property lying between 57th and 61st streets, South Brooklyn, has been a matter of public consideration and occasional action for almost ten years. The desirability of obtaining South Brooklyn water-front property was called to the attention of the City authorities by a number of developments, among them being the authorization of $100,000,000 for the barge canal, the rapid growth of the commerce of the Port of New York, the delay in meeting the increasing demand for longer piers on the Hudson River and the active public interest in the plan for the comprehensive development by the City of its water-front. The natural advantages of the South Brooklyn water-front were exploited by commercial and civic organizations. The fact that piers of almost any length could be built along the South Brooklyn shore was one of the forceful arguments used to interest the City in the acquisition of the property.

On May 31, 1906, the Commissioner of Docks prepared and submitted a plan for the improvement of the water-front between 28th and 61st streets, South Brooklyn. This plan was adopted by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on June 20, 1906.

Coincident with the adoption of the plan and in order to expedite the proposed Port development, the State Legislature passed a bill (chapter 517, Laws of 1906) authorizing the acquisition of the wharf property between 28th street and 61st street, Brooklyn, without the necessity of preliminary negotiations, title to vest in the City after filing of the oaths of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, if so directed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

On January 28, 1907, the Commissioner of Docks, in a communication to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, advised the institution of proceedings for the acquisition of South Brooklyn water-front between 28th and 38th streets and between 57th and 61st streets. He pointed out that because of the establishment of the 39th street ferry, the development of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 65th street and the projected ferry to run from Whitehall street to about the foot of 61st street, the value of the property would increase materially in the near future and the property if improved would be available for transatlantic ships, to which end the plans had been drawn. On February 1, 1907, the communication of the Commissioner of Docks was referred to the Comptroller for report.

The projected ferry from Whitehall street to 61st street, to which reference was made in the Commissioner's request, was then being discussed, but it appears that no public consideration was given to the matter except by the Commissioner of Docks, who took up the question on the application made by owners and residents of South Brooklyn for the establishment of such a ferry.

The assessed valuation of the property mentioned in the request was $1,431,000.

On February 8, 1907, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acting on a recommendation contained in a report by the Principal Assistant Engineer in the Department of Finance, adopted a resolution authorizing the Corporation Counsel to proceed to condemn the property in question.

On April 17 the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted a resolution authorizing the condemnation of the property between 28th and 38th streets and 57th and 61st streets.

On April 18, 1907, the Corporation Counsel was advised of the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, whereupon he petitioned the Supreme Court for the appointment of commissioners in condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the property.

Under date of June 21, 1907, the Dock Commissioner addressed a communication to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund requesting that the Board approve an agreement to be entered into between his Department and the owners of the property lying between 28th and 36th streets and the property lying between 59th and 61st streets. This request excluded from the proposed purchase by private agreement two blocks on each of the two tracts of land under discussion. The Dock Commissioner named a rate of $1.10 per square foot as a flat price for all the property. He referred in his report to an offer made by J. Archibald Murray to sell the plot of land between 28th and 36th streets at $1.30 per square foot, but he stated that after negotiations with the representatives of the owners they had agreed to accept the sum of $1.10 per square foot. The Dock Commissioner stated that from inquiries made by him among experts on real estate the indications were that the price was a low one, and the general opinion of these experts was that the property was worth considerable more.

At the meeting of June 26, 1907, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund set as a date for the public hearing July 8, 1907. It was discovered that this did not give time to comply with all the legal requirements, and the hearing was postponed until August 5, 1907.

On August 5, 1907, a public hearing was held. The minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment state that Mr. A. R. Smith, a former member of the New York Commerce Commission, then representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, and others, appeared in favor of the proposition, but as there was no opposition the Chairman decided that it was unnecessary to hear Mr. Smith in favor of it. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted a resolution approving an agreement to be entered into between the Commissioner of Docks and the owners for the purchase of the property at the rate of $1.10 per square foot.

On September 11, 1907, the oaths of the Commissioners of Estimate and Asseessment were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings.

It appears that beyond an examination of the property no work was done by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. Probably this was due to the fact that the Dock Commissioner started negotiations for the purchase of the property at private agreement. There is no record of any request by the Dock Commissioner to discontinue the proceedings in the year 1907, but in the first half of that year and within two months after the condemnation proceedings had been started the Dock Commissioner took steps to acquire the property by private purchase.

Up to this time no money was provided for the purchase. Under date of September 16, 1907, in a communication addressed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Commissioner of Docks requested $7,000,000 to pay for the acquisition of the property between 28th and 36th streets and between 57th and 61st streets. At the same time he requested corporate stock to the amount of $6,725,000 for other dock purposes.

Under date of September 25, 1907, the Hon. Herman A. Metz transmitted with his approval a report of Chandler Withington, Principal Assistant Engineer of the Department of Finance, which recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorize $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 was to be applied to the purchase of the property between 28th and 36th streets and 59th and 61st streets "and for the starting of the improvements thereon." That report showed that the total area of the two parcels was 5,279,375 square feet, which, at $1.10 per square foot, would require $5,807,312.50 for the purchase. This left a balance from the $7,000,000 of $1,292,687.50 to be used for the improvements on the property acquired. In the same report the Comptroller and Mr. Withington recommended an additional appropriation of $3,000,000 for other dock purposes.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on October 4, 1907, the report of Mr. Withington, approved by Mr. Metz, was acted upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and $10,000,000 was authorized. The resolution authorizing the corporate stock did not separate the $10,000,000 appropriation into a fund for the purchase and improvement of the South Brooklyn property and another fund for general dock purposes, but included all of the $10,000,000 in a single appropriation "for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries."

This appropriation of $10,000,000 was placed in the Old Dock Fund, now known as C. D. D.—1.

The land between 28th and 36th streets and nearly all of the land between 59th and 61st streets was bought under the agreement by private purchase at a price of $1.10 per square foot. It appears that the Dock Commissioner did not think it advisable to buy at that time the lower half of the block between 60th and 61st streets, but bought only half of that block, together with the block between 59th and 60th streets. The price paid for the eight blocks between 28th and 36th streets and the block and a half lying between 59th and 61st streets was $5,523,968.52, which was less than the $5,807,312.50, originally estimated as the cost of all of the property to be acquired. After paying for the land $4,476,031.48 was left from the $10,000,000 appropriation. That is, it was left theoretically, but actually it was used for the general uses of the Dock Department, including salaries and wages and construction.

I have not found a record of any further step taken in this matter until April 6, 1908, when the Dock Commissioner requested the Corporation Counsel to discontinue the proceedings for the acquisition of the property, for the reason that since the institution of proceedings for condemnation the block between 59th and 60th streets and a portion of the block between 60th and 61st streets and the property between 28th street and 36th street had been purchased from the owners by private agreement. Further, that the owners of the lower half of the block between 60th and 61st streets had signified their willingness to sell at $1.10 per square foot, but that the Department had not thought it advisable to accept the offer in consequence of the lack of funds for that purpose, and that it was probable that the two remaining blocks between 57th and 59th streets could, if it was desired, be secured at the same price, thus avoiding the expense incidental to condemnation proceedings.

This communication to the Corporation Counsel was followed by a communication addressed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment under date of April 18, 1908, wherein the Commissioner requested that the Board discontinue the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the property between 28th and 36th streets and between 57th and 61st streets. In this communication he gave the same reasons he had given to the Corporation Counsel for the discontinuance.

The request of the Dock Commissioner for the discontinuance of proceedings was referred to the Hon. Herman A. Metz, Comptroller, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on April 24, 1908.

That request was filed in the Comptroller's office, and so far as I can ascertain no report was ever made upon it.

Because of the request of the Commissioner of Docks for discontinuance, no condemnation or action of any nature was taken by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment until 1911.

In 1910 a movement was inaugurated to change the plan and layout of the South Brooklyn water-front development.

On April 8, 1910, the Dock Commissioner transmitted a new plan and layout for the improvement of the water-front between 53d and 63d streets, with the request that it be approved. This new plan and layout included two blocks below 61st street not included in the original plan and layout as proposed on June 20, 1906. Under date of May 4, 1910, the Comptroller made a report as follows:

> "The Dock Commissioner has recommended that the City purchase the water-front property in Brooklyn, between 61st and 63d streets, immediately adjoining the property now owned by the City. The plan now submitted covers this additional area, with certain modifications of the former plan for the water-front between 53d and 61st streets. The marginal street is reduced from 250 feet to 150 feet in width to conform with the layout of the Bush Terminal property to the north, and the bulkhead platforms are reduced from 100 feet to 75 feet in width, these changes allowing a greater length for the piers. An additional area 350 feet in width back of the marginal street, between 57th and 63d streets, suitable for the erection of warehouses, etc., is also established.
>
> "I see no objection to the plan as presented, and would advise that it be approved.
>
> "Respectfully, (Signed) WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST."

On May 18, 1910, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund received and considered the new plan and layout submitted by the Commissioner of Docks for the improvement of the water-front between 53d and 63d streets. June 8, 1910, was fixed as the date for the public hearing upon the proposed changes of plans. On that date James W. Butterly, representing Clarence Kenyon, the owner of Parcel No. 1, and Royal E. T. Riggs, representing the Trustees of the Langley Estate, the owners of Parcels Nos. 3 and 4, were heard in opposition to the proposed change of plan, and S. M. Searing was heard in favor of the proposed change in plan. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the City Chamberlain.

Before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund approved this change of plan and layout, Clarence Kenyon, one of the owners of a portion of the property embraced in the proceedings, commenced an action of mandamus to compel the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to proceed with their duties and make a report.

Under date of February 27, 1911, the Committee, consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the City Chamberlain, reported upon the proposed change in plan between 53d and 63d streets. In their report the President of the Board of Aldermen and the City Chamberlain called attention to the fact that proceedings had been instituted to acquire property between 59th street and the middle of the block between 60th and 61st streets, and that these condemnation proceedings had not been completed. They stated that the Commissioner of Docks had stated that he was informed in May, 1910, by the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the proceedings that before taking any further action, in view of the length of time that had elapsed since the proceeding was begun, he probably would resubmit the matter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Committee reported that the improvement was a wise one and recommended the approval of the change in plan between 53d and 63d streets, but in making this recommendation the Committee stated as follows:

> "The Committee points out that the approval of the plan does not, however, commit the City to the purchase of the property embraced within its lines."

On March 29, 1911, a public hearing was held on the proposed change in plan. No one appeared in opposition, and a resolution was adopted approving of the new plan and layout.

On March 21, 1911, the Corporation Counsel apprised the Commissioner of Docks of the action brought by Clarence Kenyon to compel the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to proceed with the condemnation. In his communication the Corporation Counsel called attention to the fact that the application of the Dock Commissioner for the discontinuance of the proceeding had been referred to the Comptroller by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on April 24, 1908, but that no report was ever made thereon by the Comptroller and that no resolution was ever adopted by the Board discontinuing the proceedings. He stated further as follows:

> "One Clarence Kenyon, claiming to be the owner of a portion of the premises embraced in the proceeding, has given notice of an application to be made to the Supreme Court in the County of Kings for an order directing that a peremptory writ of mandamus be issued commanding the Commissioners in said proceeding to proceed with their duties as such and make a report in the premises.
>
> "Up to the present time no testimony as to either title or value has been taken before the Commissioners; this because of the request of Commissioner Spooner that no further action be taken in the proceedings.
>
> "* * * * The motion for mandamus is returnable on the 21st inst., but arrangements have been made for an adjournment thereof until the 28th inst., and I shall greatly appreciate an answer to this communication prior to the date last above named."

On March 23, 1911, the Dock Commissioner replied to this communication and stated as follows:

> "I beg to state that this Department is desirous of acquiring the property referred to therein, and beg to request that all necessary steps be taken to proceed with the condemnation proceedings."

Inasmuch as nearly all the property desired had been purchased already at private sale, the request that the proceedings be continued must have referred simply to the property lying between 57th and 59th streets and to the lower half of the block between 60th and 61st streets.

On June 2, 1911, Dock Commissioner Tomkins requested the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to discontinue the proceedings for the condemnation of the property between 28th and 36th streets, as this property had already been purchased by private agreement. He called attention in this communication to the fact that under date of April 18, 1908, his predecessor had made a request for this discontinuance and he wished to renew the request. As a matter of fact, the request of April 18, 1908, was for the discontinuance of the proceedings to acquire not only the property between 28th and 36th streets, but to acquire the property between 57th and 61st streets.

The Dock Commissioner's communication for the discontinuance of the condemnation proceedings for acquisition of lands between 28th and 36th streets was referred to the Comptroller.

Inasmuch as the land covered by the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of property between 28th and 36th streets had already been purchased by private agreement, the condemnation proceedings for such acquisition should, of course, have been discontinued at once. Through an inadvertence no formal report was made upon the Dock Commissioner's request of June 2nd.

On October 17, 1913, six and a half years after the authorization of condemnation proceedings by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, after hearing the testimony of seven witnesses who valued the property to be taken at various prices between 69 cents and $3 per square foot, made their final report, in which the total damages were placed at $1,804,444.80. This sum represented $1.44 per square foot for the property taken with consequential damages to adjoining property added. In making the awards the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in a memorandum stated:

> "The water-front locality of which the parcels under condemnation are a part have developed with remarkable rapidity during the last few years, and have passed from a period of low speculation and potential value into the class of availability for immediate commercial improvement. A difficult question the Commissioners have had to determine is what credence to accord the testimony of the experts in view of their differences of opinion as to percentages of increase during the last five years. That there has been an increase has been conceded, but there have been no sales of similar property whatever in the locality for five years past, and the evidence shows that all of the experts, as a basis for their respective figures, have assumed percentages of increase based upon commercial availability, development and demand in the locality, together with the constantly increasing tonnage and shipping in New York Harbor, and various other factors. The Commissioners have endeavored to analyze and weigh the widely varying appraisals in all regards, and the awards represent what they believe to be the actual market values of the several parcels herein taken."

The next step in this matter was taken on November 13, 1913, when the Dock Commissioner made a request for the discontinuance of the proceeding upon which I am now reporting.

The price fixed in the award of the Condemnation Commissioners is much higher than has ever been paid for any property along the South Brooklyn water-front.

I find that the price of $1.10 per square foot paid by the City for the property between 28th and 36th streets and between 59th and 61st streets was the highest price ever paid so far as there is any record which I have been able to obtain.

The highest price paid by any private purchaser of which I am aware was 63¼ cents. This price was paid by the Stuyvesant Realty Company for the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1904 for property between 65th and 66th streets. This property was purchased from the Langley Estate, one of the owners of the property between 57th and 61st streets.

In 1901 the property between 44th and 47th streets was purchased by the Bush Terminal Company at 26 cents per square foot. I am informed that the Bush Company did not actually have to pay as much as 26 cents per square foot for all of the property purchased at that time, but that the average price was even less than 26 cents.

The basic price of $1.44 per square foot in the award made by the Condemnation Commissioners does not by any means represent the entire cost per square foot. The consequential damages to property which the City did not acquire amounts to $130,711.20.

The total average cost per square foot under the award is $1.55. This price is very high, and it is quite doubtful if values will increase within the next five or six years to justify the payment of such a price. If the property were to be purchased now at $1.55 per square foot and if it should not be improved in the next ten years its cost, because of interest on and amortization of corporate stock and loss of taxes, would be $2.65 per square foot.

The City now owns a large tract of unimproved property between 28th and 36th streets, purchased under the private agreement referred to in this report. This property has been partially improved by the construction of two long piers. There is room for at least three more long piers. At a normal rate of development in this locality this property if improved should meet all demands for increased docking facilities for several years to come.

By changing the layout and plan the Dock Department could construct a pier on the property owned by the City between 59th and 61st streets, but it is doubtful if it would be wise to improve this property until the City has determined what plan of improvement is to be followed in the immediate vicinity.

A study of the records of the condemnation proceeding is rather confusing. In fact, it shows that the Dock Commissioner in 1908 requested the discontinuance of the proceeding for the acquisition of property between 28th and 36th streets and between 59th and 61st streets, and that the Dock Commissioner on March 23, 1911, requested the continuance of the same proceeding. Again, on June 2, 1911, the Dock Commissioner requested the discontinuance of the proceedings so far as it related to the property between 28th and 36th streets. The present Dock Commissioner on November 13, 1913, requested the discontinuance of the proceeding for the acquisition of the property between 57th and 61st streets.

I have not been able to find that Dock Commissioner Tomkins conferred with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1911 before asking the Corporation Counsel to take all the necessary steps to proceed with the condemnation.

It is estimated that the cost to discontinue the present proceedings under section 1000 of the Charter will amount to $100,000.

Assuming the total cost of acquiring the property to be $2,000,000, the expenses to the City to carry it as unimproved property at 4½ per cent., plus .0088 for amortization, would be $107,600 annually, which would almost certainly more than offset any increase in valuation of the property.

There are arguments in favor of the acquisition at the present time of this water-front property. If it were now owned by the City it would make the parcels already owned by the City, between 59th and 61st streets, immediately available for development of facilities for ocean traffic. At present this land, although owned by the City,

cannot all be developed because of the uncertainty concerning the plans for adjacent property.

However, there are strong arguments against the acquisition of the property at the present time. One of the strongest reasons against immediate acquisition is the high award. The City cannot very well afford to pay such high prices for water-front land. It is probable that the City will be able to acquire this property or property just as valuable several years from now at a price as low or lower per square foot.

The officials of the City should consider fully the high cost of carrying this property in its unimproved state and the loss of taxes upon the property.

One very important argument against the acquisition of the property at this time is that there are no funds available for this purpose. Funds could be made available only by disarranging the entire plan for water-front development in South Brooklyn, but, of course, it would not be advisable to disarrange these plans in order to carry out the purchase of the three small isolated parcels in question.

The property between 57th and 61st streets was never regarded as an integral part of the plan for the development of the South Brooklyn water-front. The property is not necessary to the development of any part of the plan that is of immediate importance. The funds that are available have already been reserved for the execution of the plan in the important features that demand early attention.

I recommend that the request of the Dock Commissioner, transmitted under date of November 13, 1913, for the discontinuance of condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the property between 57th and 61st streets, Brooklyn, be granted.

Also, I recommend that the request of the Dock Commissioner, under date of June 2, 1911, for the discontinuance of condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the property between 28th and 36th streets, Brooklyn, be granted.

In the case of the property between 57th and 61st streets the City has already bought and paid for all that, in my opinion, it should acquire at this time.

Attached to this report are the necessary resolutions carrying my recommendations into effect. Respectfully, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Law Department, Office of the Corporation Counsel, New York, February 25, 1914.

New York Supreme Court, Kings County.

Clarence Kenyon, Plaintiff, against John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of The City of New York, and others, constituting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, Defendants.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—I beg to advise you that the application of the above named plaintiff for an order restraining and enjoining the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from discontinuing or attempting to discontinue the proceeding heretofore instituted by The City of New York for the acquisition of title to certain lands, lands under water, wharf property, etc., between the center line of 57th street prolonged, the center line of 61st street prolonged, the westerly line of 1st avenue and the pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War in 1890 in the Borough of Brooklyn for the improvement of the water-front and harbor of the City, and from adopting the report of the Comptroller, dated January 23, 1914, relative to said matter and from adopting in form or substance the resolution attached to said report, has been denied by Mr. Justice Blackmar, before whom said motion was argued.

Respectfully yours, C. D. OLENDORF, Acting Corporation Counsel.

The following was offered:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York that the public interest requires the discontinuance of the proceeding entitled:

"*New York Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department.*

"In the matter of the application of The City of New York, acting by and through the Commissioner of Docks, relative to acquiring right and title to and possession of certain uplands, filled-in lands, lands and lands under water, wharf property, wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges of and to the uplands, filled-in lands, lands and lands under water and wharf property necessary to be taken for the improvement of the waterfront and harbor of The City of New York, between the centre line of 57th street prolonged, the centre line of 61st street prolonged, the westerly line of 1st avenue and the pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War in 1890, South Brooklyn, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, pursuant to a certain plan heretofore adopted by the Commissioner of Docks, and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

—in which proceeding Commissioners of Estimate were appointed by an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held for the hearing of motions at the Kings County Court House in The City of New York on the 12th day of July, 1907, and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on said 12th day of July, 1907; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board, pursuant to authority vested in it by section 1000 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby discontinues said proceeding.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Richmond—15.

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The following was offered:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York that the public interest requires the discontinuance of the proceeding entitled:

"*New York Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department.*

"In the matter of the application of The City of New York, acting by and through the Commissioner of Docks, relative to acquiring right and title to and possession of certain uplands, filled-in lands, lands and lands under water, wharf property, wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges of and to the uplands, filled-in lands, lands and lands under water and wharf property necessary to be taken for the improvement of the waterfront and harbor of The City of New York, between the centre line of 28th street, prolonged, the southerly line of 36th street prolonged, the westerly line of 2d avenue, and the pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War in 1890, South Brooklyn, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, pursuant to a certain plan heretofore adopted by the Commissioner of Docks, and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

—in which proceeding Commissioners of Estimate were appointed by an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held for the hearing of motions at the Kings County Court House in The City of New York on the first day of June, 1907, and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 3d day of June, 1907; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board, pursuant to authority vested in it by section 1000 of the Greater New York Charter, hereby discontinues said proceeding.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Richmond—15.

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The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on February 8, 1907, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and is hereby authorized to institute condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of property for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries, as follows:

All the upland, filled in land, lands and lands under water, wharf property, wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges of and to the uplands, filled in lands, lands and lands under water and wharf property situated in The City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of 2d avenue, where the centre line of 36th street, as laid down on the map of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New York to lay out streets, avenues and squares in the former City of Brooklyn, intersects said westerly line of 2d avenue, said point of intersection being distant 550.706 feet northerly from the southerly line of 38th street, measured along said westerly line of 2d avenue, and running thence westerly along the centre line of said 36th street and its westerly prolongation, the same being a line drawn parallel with and 550.706 feet northerly from the said southerly line of said 38th street to the pierhead line established by chapter 491 of the Laws of 1884, and approved by the Secretary of War, March 4, 1890; thence northeasterly and along said pierhead line to a point in the westerly prolongation of the centre line of 28th street; thence easterly and along said westerly prolongation of the centre line of 28th street and along the centre line of said 28th street to the westerly line of 2d avenue; thence southerly and along said westerly line of 2d avenue, to the point or place of beginning,

—also

All the upland, filled in land, lands and lands under water, wharf property, wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges of and to the upland, filled in land, lands and lands under water and wharf property situate in The City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of 1st avenue where the centre line of 57th street, as laid down on the map of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New York to lay out streets, avenues and squares in the former City of Brooklyn intersects said westerly line of 1st avenue, said point of intersection being distant 4,656.354 feet southerly from the southerly line of 39th street, measured along the said westerly line of 1st avenue, and running thence westerly along the centre line of said 57th street and its westerly prolongation, the same being a line drawn parallel with and 4.656.354 feet southerly from the said southerly line of said 39th street to the pierhead line established by chapter 491 of the Laws of 1884, and approved by the Secretary of War March 4, 1890; thence southwesterly and along said pierhead line to a point in the westerly prolongation of the centre line of 61st street; thence easterly and along said westerly prolongation of the centre line of 61st street and along the centre line of said 61st street to the westerly line of 1st avenue; thence northerly and along said westerly line of 1st avenue to the point or place of beginning,

—be and the same hereby is *rescinded*.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Richmond—15.

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On motion, the Board adjourned to meet Friday, Februarv 27. 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. .m. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

WARRANTS MADE READY FOR PAYMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914.

Below is a statement of warrants made ready for payment on the above date showing therein the Department of Finance voucher number, the date or dates of the invoices or bills, the date the voucher was filed in the Department of Finance, the name of the payee and the amount of the claim.

Where two or more bills are embraced in the warrant, the dates of the earliest and latest are given.

All of the warrants mentioned are 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 as to any of the below mentioned warrants, it is requested that reference be made by the Department of Finance voucher number. WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
			Armory Board.	
26105			Mill Remnants Co.	$25 50
30751	1-27-14	3-10-14	Stanley & Patterson	8 84
30752	2-11-14	3-10-14	McKesson & Robbins	15 00
30753	2-18-14	3-10-14	Keuffel & Esser Co.	8 32
30760	2- 6-14	3-10-14	Richard Fitzpatrick	2 50
30746	1-26-14	3-10-14	M. A. Lindeman	9 00
30747	1-27-14	3-10-14	John A. Casey Co.	6 60
33748	2-11-14	3-30-14	M. A. Lindeman	47 50
			Department of Bridges.	
30202	2- 9-14. 2-10-14	3- 9-14	The Burnett Co.	139 48
30207	2-21-14	3- 9-14	Swan & Finch Co.	12 25
30208	2-18-14	3- 9-14	Manhattan Wheel Works, Inc.	33 50
30209	2-18-14	3-19-14	Trautman Rubber Co.	10 50
30210	2-13-14	3- 9-14	The Lansden Co.	17 40
30210			The Lansden Co.	17 40
30211	2-19-14	3- 9-14	Rubber Tire Accessories Co.	10 28
30212	2-16-14	3- 9-14	A. J. & J. J. McCollum	24 40
30213	2- 7-14	3- 9-14	Thos. W. Kiley & Co.	29 76
30214	10-25-13	3- 9-14	Oil Well Supply Co.	4 00
			Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	
29883	1- 2-14	3- 7-14	Martin Kelly & Co.	$25 25
29884	12-23-13	3- 7-14	The Appengold Co.	54 00
29879			Anderson Electric Car Co.	90
29880	8-28-13. 12-31-13	3- 7-14	James G. Biddle	334 25
29888	12- 5-13	3- 7-14	Eimer & Amend	60 11
29889	11-13-13	3- 7-14	Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	48
29893	10-31-13	3- 7-14	D. B. Pershall & Son	9 63
29901	11- 1-13	3- 7-14	James T. Smith, Inc.	49 50
30002	10-31-13	3- 7-14	F. N. DuBois & Co.	18 40
30003	1-21-14	3- 7-14	The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works	75 00
30004	1-21-14	3- 7-14	William E. Quimby	194 76
29905	11- 1-13	3- 7-14	V. Fiorentino	13 60
29908	2- 4-14	3- 7-14	The Centauri Kumyss Co.	9 90
29910	2- 5-14	3- 7-14	Eimer & Amend	83 85
29980	12-29-13	3- 7-14	Standard Oxygen Co.	6 50
29981			Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.	422 66
29984	1-23-14	3- 7-14	Lewis Manufacturing Co.	170 00
29985	1-22-14	3- 7-14	Joseph D. Caughey	3 50
29987	2- 4-14	3- 7-14	Van Horn & Sawtell	1 17
29988	2- 5-14	3- 7-14	Schering & Glatz	9 23
29989	1-27-14	3- 7-14	Watters Laboratories	2 75
29990	2- 2-14	3- 7-14	Parke, Davis & Co.	40 00
29991	2- 7-14	3- 7-14	William C. Cullen	15 53
29992	1-30-14	3- 7-14	Schieffelin & Co.	12 00
29993	2- 6-14	3- 7-14	James A. Miller	29 40
29994	1- 8-14	3- 7-14	The Holbrook Manufacturing Co.	73 26
29997	2- 7-14	3- 7-14	Burton & Davis Co.	54 60
29999			Eimer & Amend	11 95
30000	12-18-13	3- 7-14	Anderson Electric Car Co.	21 50
30001	12-19-13	3- 7-14	Eimer & Amend	24 70
			Municipal Civil Service Commission.	
31218		3-11-14	Dr. G. M. Phelps	$85 00
			County Clerk, Bronx County.	
30881		3-10-14	Edward N. Patterson, Cashier	$10 98
			County Clerk, Queens County.	
30086	2-24-14	3- 9-14	Earl A. Gillespie	$3 77
			County Clerk, New York County.	
30034	2-11-14	3- 9-14	The S. Finck Co., Inc.	$8 75
			Board of Coroners.	
30878	1-31-14	3-10-14	James L. Vail, Coroner	$4 70
30879	2-28-14	3-10-14	James L. Vail	4 40
30880			A. B. Coe	4 75
31114		3-10-14	A. S. Ambler	7 00
31115		3-10-14	G. J. Schaefer	8 00
31116		3-10-14	Albert Humm	10 50
31119		3-10-14	New York Telephone Co.	51 20

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
			Court House Board.	
29952	4- 2-13. 1- 7-14	3- 7-14	M. B. Brown Printing & Binding Co..	$36 25
29953	1-22-14. 2-19-14	3- 7-14	L. Wertheim Coal and Coke Co.	106 92
29955	1-23-14. 2-20-14	3- 7-14	Asa L. Shipman's Sons	39 00
29965	1-20-14. 2-24-14	3- 7-14	Jas. E. Underhill or Henry Schulthies Co., successors	34 30
29966	2-26-14. 2-28-14	3- 7-14	New York Blue Print Paper Co.	137 70
			Department of Docks and Ferries.	
30805	2-28-14	3-10-14	Brooklyn and Manhattan Ferry Co. ..	$11,000 00
30822	2-13-14	3-10-14	J. Edward Ogden Co.	289 37
30823	2-20-14	3-10-14	Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works	8 00
30827	2-11-14	3-10-14	Annin & Co.	20 58
30828	2-28-14	3-10-14	Coal Tar Product Co.	68 00
30830	2-26-14	3-10-14	Schulte & Koerting Co.	23 50
30832	2-28-14	3-10-14	Brooklyn Automobile Co.	22 50
30841		3-10-14	Waverly Storage Co.	940 14
			District Attorney, New York County.	
30806	2-28-14	3-10-14	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	$11 00
30807		3-10-14	Peter Carmody, Acting Detective Sergeant	70 05
30808			Frank Tourist Co.	355 00
30809		3-10-14	M. Zalkowitz	13 50
30810	2-28-14	3-10-14	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	56 38
30811		3-10-14	Western Union Telegraph Co.	76 74
30864		3-10-14	William T. Fishbough	182 00
30866		3-10-14	American Audit Co.	200 00
30867		3-10-14	Abraham G. Meyer	25 00
30868		3-10-14	D. W. Quinn, Jr.	70 00
30869		3-10-14	A. R. Lewis	105 00
30870		3-10-14	Frank Wade Robertson, M.D.	250 00
30872		3-10-14	Hillard Mfg. Co.	15 75
30873			Frank F. George	15 00
			District Attorney, Queens County.	
30960		3-10-14	George J. Fleck	$73 13
30961		3-10-14	Leonard Hoffman	24 50
30962		3-10-14	Queens Borough Press Co.	8 75
30963	2-28-14	3-10-14	Great Bear Spring Co.	1 20
30965	3- 2-14	3-10-14	Empire State Window Cleaning and Towel Supply Co.	2 16
30966	2- 6-14	3-10-14	Baker, Voorhis & Co.	15 00
30967	2-15-14	3-10-14	Zachary P. Taylor	9 00
30969		3-10-14	Joseph Ippolito	125 64
			District Attorney, Kings County.	
30368		3- 9-14	J. B. Bacon	$7 40
30369		3- 9-14	Charles W. Johnson	9 70
30370		3- 9-14	John Worth	2 15
30371		3- 9-14	Charles V. Bowerhan	9 10
			District Attorney, Richmond County.	
30783	3- 4-14	3-10-14	F. C. Vitt	$5 00
			Department of Education.	
29840	12-31-13	3- 7-14	M. J. Tobin	$831 90
30040	12-31-13	3-10-14	Welsbach Gas Lamp Co.....	102 60
30078	1- 5-14	3-10-14	Aplin Vacuum and House Cleaning Co.	36 00
30098		3- 9-14	Smith & Bremen	188 00
30099		3- 9-14	E. Rutzler Co.	3 924 00
30100			Joseph Ohlhausen	2,196 00
30130	12-19-13. 12-29-13	3- 9-14	A. W. Elson & Co.....	72 75
30132	1-17-14	3- 9-14	A. W. Elson & Co.....	7 90
30135	12-29-13	3- 9-14	A. W. Elson & Co.....	40 50
30358		3- 9-14	William S. Drum	3 80
30583		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller.	139 26
30584		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	114 11
30585		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	73
30586		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	6 62
30587		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	2 18
30588		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	3 00
30589		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	19,710 36
30590		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	5,436 16
30591		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	18,136 62
30592		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	3,983 44
30593		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	1,412 16
30594		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	100 97
30395		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	44 84
30596		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	48 28
30597			Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	379 36
30598		3-10-14	Wm. A. Prendergast, as Comptroller..	17 86
30599	11-24-13	3-10-14	O. M. Gottesman	3 00
30600	1-27-14	3-10-14	Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.....	1 19
30602	1-22-14	3-10-14	Schoverling, Daly & Gales	6 00
30608	1-16-14	3-10-14	The Review of Reviews Co.....	19 35
30610	12-29-13	3-10-14	Charles Beseler Co.	4 00
30611	1-15-14	3-10-14	The Review of Reviews Co.....	2 77
30612	1-17-14	3-10-14	New York Stencil Works.....	85
30614	1-20-14	3-10-14	Schoverling, Daly & Gales	193 50
30615	11- 8-13	3-10-14	Gerry & Murray	6 64
30616	1- 6-14	3-10-14	S. J. Ellsworth, Principal.....	14 55
30617	2-24-13	3-10-14	Henry Holt & Co.....	6 48
30618	1-20-14	3-10-14	The Macmillan Co.	45
30619	1-20-14. 1-20-14	3-10-14	Ellis A. Gimbel	58
30620	1-20-14	3-10-14	John Wanamaker	90
30621	8-27-13	3-10-14	Abraham & Straus	1 50
30622	8-27-13	3-10-14	Ellis A. Gimbel	1 40
30623	8-27-13	3-10-14	John Wanamaker	5 34
30624			F. C. Stechert Co.	5 85
30625	3- 6-13	3-10-14	Gimbel Brothers, New York	10 82
30626	9- 3-13	3-10-14	J. A. Fay & Egan Co.....	41 00
30627	1-18-14	3-10-14	Henry Holt & Co.....	2 26
30628	1- 5-14	3-10-14	Funk & Wagnalls Co.....	1 40
30629	12-23-13	3-10-14	The Classical Weekly	1 00
30630	11-22-13	3-10-14	Longmans, Green & Co.....	1 17
30631	11-22-13	3-10-14	The A. S. Barnes Co.....	2 30
30632	1- 9-14	3-10-14	Vaughan's Seed Store	12 35
30633	7-14-13	3-10-14	U. S. Card Index Co.....	13 88
30634		3-10-14	Isabel F. Smith	10 20
30635	12-20-13	3-10-14	Koller & Smith, Inc.....	2 50
30637		3-10-14	Fannie B. Iremonger	15 25
30638			Beatrice S. Thorne	11 80
30639		3-10-14	Florence G. Duane	9 65
30640		3-10-14	Rebecca Palmland	13 00
30641	1-12-14	3-10-14	Roxy R. Greer	11 68
30642	1-13-14	3-10-14	The J. W. Pratt Co.....	5 35
30644	12-29-13	3-10-14	N. Cowen's Son	12 50
30648	1- 8-14	3-10-14	William Spence	21 50
30656	1- 5-13	3-10-14	Henry Pearl & Sons Co.....	5 50
30658	1- 7-14	3-10-14	B. Diamond	9 00
30661	1-27-14	3-10-14	John H. Goetschius	10 80
30662	1-16-14	3-10-14	Joseph A. Brophy	21 75
30665	2- 2-14	3-10-14	A. Doncourt	6 00
30666	1- 9-14	3-10-14	John A. Lenahan	3 00
30667	1-16-14	3-10-14	William Youngs	14 50
30668	1-23-14	3-10-14	John J. Barry	17 00
30669	1-19-14	3-10-14	S. Fischer	4 05
30670	12-31-13	3-10-14	Scientific Equipment Co.	1 10
30671		3-10-14	Morgan Washburn	75
30672		3-10-14	William H. Story	1 30
30673	1-31-14	3- 7-14	Charles E. O'Neill	1 62
30674		3-10-14	Minnie O. Ledwith	3 40
30675			Irving A. Hazen	95
30676			Jos. V. Witherbee	1 15
30677		3-10-14	Temperance Gray	4 95
30678	10- 2-13	3-10-14	Wm. B. Riker & Son Co.....	2 75
30679	1-15-14	3-10-14	John Lane Co.	5 00
30680	12-22-13	3-10-14	Colonial Steel Co.	18 12
30681		3-10-14	Katherine R. Brady	1 60
30682	12-31-13	3-10-14	Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	2 60
30683	5- 1-13	3-10-14	The Journal of Commerce	12 00
30684	11-18-13	3-10-14	F. N. Du Bois & Co.....	21 89
30685	10- 2-13	3-10-14	Weston Electrical Instrument Co.....	7 00
30686	10-20-13	3-10-14	Irving A. Hazen	90
30688	5- 2-13	3-10-14	International Time Recording Co.....	9 25
30689	12-31-13	3-10-14	New York & Brooklyn Towel Supply Co.	4 37
30690	1-19-14	3-10-14	Wm. Elliott & Sons	60
30691	1-12-14	3-10-14	Scientific Equipment Co.....	4 51
30692	1-16-14. 1-23-14	3-10-14	The Review of Reviews Co.....	13 20
30693	4-25-13	3-10-14	Francis W. Barker School Press.....	80
30694	1- 5-14	3-10-14	Jessie B. Colburn	2 25
30695	12-16-13	3-10-14	Schoverling, Daly & Gales	8 95
30696	10-10-13	3-10-14	F. N. Du Bois & Co.....	11 44
30697	11-23-13	3-10-14	F. N. Du Bois & Co.....	4 17
30698	12-23-13	3-10-14	Montgomery & Co.....	1 85
30699		3-10-14	Eliza S. Pell	6 40
30700	11-12-13	3-10-14	Scientific Materials Co.	20 55
30701	1-15-14	3-10-14	The Review of Reviews Co.	19 65
30702	1-31-13	3-10-14	American Machinist	4 00
30703		3-10-14	Mary L. Brady	10 80
30706	11- 8-13	3-10-14	Schoverling, Daly & Gales	24 10
30707	2- 7-14	3-10-14	Warwick & York	3 90
30708	1-10-14	3-10-14	Longmans, Green & Co.	1 20
30709	1-17-14	3-10-14	C. G. Leland, Superintendent of Libraries	1 00
30710	1-16-14	3- 9-14	E. P. Dutton & Co.	6 75
30718	1- 6-14	3-10-14	Anton Orgelfinger	5 00
30726			Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	5 00
30736	1-14-14	3-10-14	John H. Jebens & Bro.	9 90
30737	1- 6-14	3-10-14	Flanagan Fay Co.	14 00
30738	1- 8-14	3-10-14	Gaites, Peace & Co.	15 00
31004	1-27-14. 2- 4-14	3-10-14	M. J. Tobin	259 74
31005	1-27-14. 2- 4-14	3-10-14	M. J. Tobin	189 04
31006	1-27-14. 2- 3-14	3-10-14	M. J. Tobin	345 68
31007	1-27-14	3-10-14	M. J. Tobin	5 25
31008	1-27-14	3-10-14	M. J. Tobin	30 18
31015	1-12-14	3-10-14	Karl Heinrich	15 00
31016	1-12-14	3-10-14	Karl Heinrich	20 00
31017	2-14-14	3-10-14	Karl Heinrich	15 00
31018	2-14-14	3-10-14	Karl Heinrich	5 00
31019	1-21-14	3-10-14	Gus Munz	337 50
31020	2-14-14	3-10-14	Karl Heinrich	5 00
31021	1-12-14	3-10-14	Karl Heinrich	5 00
31022	2-18-14	3-10-14	Hugh D. McGrane	300 00
31184	1-19-14	3-10-14	Harper Paper Co.	1.902 38
31187	1-26-14	3-10-14	Harper Paper Co.	2.267 38
31191	1-30-14. 2- 6-14	3-10-14	Harper Paper Co.	4,001 28
31194	2-25-14	3-10-14	The J. W. Pratt Co.	110 00
31195	2-25-14	3-10-14	The J. W. Pratt Co.	174 92
31196	2-25-14	3-10-14	The J. W. Pratt Co.	275 00
31197	2-25-14	3-10-14	The J. W. Pratt Co.	17 07
			Board of Elections.	
31318		3-11-14	William Richensteen	$250 00
			Board of Estimate and Apportionment.	
30776	2-20-14	3-10-14	Tower Manufacturing & Novelty Co...	$39 24
30778	2- 2-14	3-10-14	Charles Baeszler	10 45
30779	2- 2-14	3-10-14	Charles Baeszler	9 00
30775	2-10-14	3-10-14	James C. Nichols	1 30
30800		3-10-14	J. Raymond Keiper	176 00
30821		3-10-14	J. F. Hazrick, Clerk	35 88
			Department of Finance.	
30905		3-10-14	Wm. B. Ames	$19 55
30906		3-10-14	William A. Demarest	36 26
30907		3-10-14	Eleanor H. Johnson	488 19
30908		3-10-14	John P. Hilly	12 50
30909		3-10-14	Elmer L. Clark	19 37
30910			William J. Browne	7 41
30911		3-10-14	John Monoghan	7 84
30912		3-10-14	S. Slater Bailey	8 95
30913		3-10-14	United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co..	10 00
30914		3-10-14	U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.	12 50
30915		3-10-14	National Surety Co.	12 50
30916		3-10-14	National Surety Co.	15 00
30917		3-10-14	National Surety Co.	12 50
30918		3-10-14	National Surety Co.	30 00
30919		3-10-14	National Surety Co.	30 00
30920		3-10-14	National Surety Co.	30 00
30921		3-10-14	Maryland Casualty Co.	500 00
30922		3-10-14	O. M. Edwards Co., assignee of J. A. Houston	10 00
30923			Annetta Keena, daughter of Thos. Harney, deceased	9 40
30926			Ernest Hall	60 00
30927			Charles C. Marrin	35 00
30928		3-10-14	Daniel W. Patterson	25 00
30929		3-10-14	Frederick C. Hunter	945 00
30930		3-10-14	Francis P. Kenney	945 00
30931		3-10-14	Henry A. Friedman	1,000 00
30932		3-10-14	E. Mortimer Boyle	95 00
30933			William Conover	75 00
30934		3-10-14	Ernest R. Eckley	150 00
30935		3-10-14	Henry Lau	274 48
30936		3-10-14	Henry Lau	183 87
30937		3-10-14	Henry Lau	40 13
30938		3-10-14	Henry Wacken	126 77
30939		3-10-14	Anna A. Wetterhahn	98 92
30940		3-10-14	Anna Wetterhahn	56 89
30941		3-10-14	Fridolin Weber	28 45
30942			Charles L. Neff	14 23
30943		3-10-14	William Mensch	14 22
30944		3-10-14	Fridolin Weber	153 61
30945		3-10-14	Charles L. Neff	76 81
30946		3-10-14	William Mensch	76 81
30947		3-10-14	Phillippina Morgenthaler	184 54
30948		3-10-14	Henry Wacken	415 56
30949		3-10-14	Nathan Levkowitz	444 05
30950		3-10-14	Lambert G. Mapes	462 46

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
30950			Mary A. Howell	462 47
30951		3-10-14	Lambert G. Mapes	72 50
30951			Mary A. Howell	72 50
30952		3-10-14	Kieran Fitzpatrick	100 00
30952			Kieran Fitzpatrick	100 00
30953			Rosa Berman	3,843 97
30953		3-10-14	Rosa Berman	4,500 00
30953			Rosa Berman	316 59
30970		3-10-14	Columbus Hospital	49 50
30971		3-10-14	Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital	943 01
30972		3-10-14	Brooklyn Industrial School Assn. and Home for Destitute Children	2,308 57
30973		3-10-14	Columbus Hospital	1,079 25
30974		3-10-14	Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Orphan House	420 36
30975		3-10-14	Hebrew Infant Asylum of The City of New York	3,205 11
30976		3-10-14	Hebrew Infant Asylum of The City New York	896 96
30977		3-10-14	House of Mercy	367 36
30978		2-10-14	Italian Hospital of the Borough of Manhattan	910 40
30979		3-10-14	New York Juvenile Asylum	4,112 35
30980		2-10-14	New York Foundling Hospital	2,087 50
30981		3-10-14	New York Magdalen Home	1,044 54
30982		2-10-14	Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	3,299 77
30983		3-10-14	Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn.	663 57
30984		3-10-14	The Babies' Hospital of The City of New York	348 75
30985		3-10-14	Washington Heights Hospital	377 65
31409			National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	250,000 00
31410		3-11-14	National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	4,717 47
31754			Edward C. Sheehy	1,000 00
31755			Louis Geissler	150 00
31756			John McCauley	135 00
31757			Brooklyn Benevolent Society	45 00
31759			Moses Monday and Joseph Monday	150 00
31758			Brooklyn Benevolent Society	45 00
31760			Brooklyn Athenaeum & Reading Room	2,375 00
31761			Henry Lieb	75 00
31762			United States Express Realty Co.	137 50
31763			Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	1,191 50
31764			James J. McCluskey	75 00
31765			John V. Gannon	180 00
31766			Valerie I. Steves and Jennie L. Kern	100 00
31767			Dald Realty Co.	60 00
31768			Mrs. and C. Becker	50 00
31769			Edward W. Browning	280 00
			Fire Department.	
30883	2-27-14	3-10-14	J. & T. Adikes	$79 26
30884	2- 1-14	3-10-14	Mechanics Towel Supply	1 75
30885	2-27-14	3-10-14	American Hand Laundry	5 02
30886	2-28-14	3-10-14	Elberon Hygeia Ice Co.	25 36
30887	2-21-14	3-10-14	Merck & Co.	3 00
30888	2-28-14	3-10-14	John A. Casey Co.	116 38
30889	1-31-14	3-10-14	Welsbach Gas Lamp Co.	40 25
30890	2-25-14	3-10-14	Library Bureau	1 15
30891	2-16-14	3-10-14	Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co.	37 50
30892	2- 9-14	3-10-14	John Wanamaker, New York	6 60
30893	2-20-14. 2-24-14	3-10-14	Department of Correction	430 85
30894	2-10-14	3-10-14	Charles D. Schmidt	10 56
30895	2-24-14	3-10-14	Timken Roller Bearing Co.	6 30
30896	2-11-14	3-10-14	Goodyear Rubber Tire Co. of N. Y.	12 00
30897	2-17-14	3-10-14	Buick Motor Co	23
30898	2-21-14	3-10-14	Combination Ladder Co.	84 00
30899	2-11-14	3-10-14	The Fairbanks Co.	21 60
30900	2-24-14	3-10-14	D. P. Winne Co.	11 75
			Department of Health.	
29023	12-18-13	3- 5-14	The Standard Utility Co.	$85 00
30241	1-31-14	3- 9-14	Municipal Garage	315 69
30242	1-31-14	3- 9-14	Swinton & Co.	19 25
30243	2- 3-14	3- 9-14	Crown Stamp Works	3 30
30245	2-10-14	3- 9-14	Charity Organization Society	1 00
30246	2-12-14	3- 9-14	The H. B. Claflin Co.	3 75
30247	1-31-14	3- 9-14	A. F. Brombacher & Co.	11 40
30248		3- 9-14	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	4 80
30249	1-31-14	3- 9-14	E. Steiger & Co.	2 64
30250	1- 6-14	3- 9-14	Dowd Lumber Co.	1 50
30251	1-26-14	3- 9-14	Sheppard & Kellett	16 35
30252	1-31-14	3- 9-14	Standard Utility Co.	44 50
30253		3- 9-14	William J. Sullivan	2 40
30254	12-31-13	3- 9-14	Municipal Garage	47 89
30255	7-18-13	3- 9-14	Whitall Tatum Co.	7 13
30256	11-18-13. 12- 9-13	3- 9-14	The Harral Soap Co.	13 44
30257	12- 1-13	3- 9-14	Eimer & Amend	8 60
30258	11-18-13. 11-21-13	3- 9-14	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	13 01
30259	12-31-13	3- 9-14	Swan & Finch Co.	55 00
30260	11-14-13	3- 9-14	Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.	23 20
30261	11-24-13	3- 9-14	The Hospital Supply Co.	9 45
30262	11-29-13	3- 9-14	The Kny-Scheerer Co.	11 65
30263	12- 8-13	3- 9-14	Tascarella Bros.	61 50
30264	11-24-13	3- 9-14	The Hospital Supply Co.	18 90
30265	12-26-13	3- 9-14	Gimbel Brothers	22 88
30266	1-14-14. 1-16-14	3- 9-14	A. Pearson's Sons	378 50
30267	11-24-13	3- 9-14	Agent and Warden, Auburn Prison	142 80
30268	11-29-13. 12-11-13	3- 9-14	Agent and Warden, Auburn Prison	37 80
30269	12-19-13	3- 9-14	George Ermold	229 50
30270	12-31-13	3- 9-14	Adams, Flanigan Co.	22 89
30271			B. Altman & Co.	79 05
30272	1- 2-14	3- 9-14	Annin & Co.	6 65
30273	2- 3-14	3- 9-14	A. C. Rowe & Son	19 20
30274	12-23-13	3- 9-14	Michael Paulini	2 25
30275	1-20-14	3- 9-14	Stanley & Patterson, Inc.	76 23
30276	1-23-14	3- 9-14	Agent and Warden, Auburn Prison	14 67
30277	1-16-14	3- 9-14	Richmond Radiator Co.	18 83
30278	1-14-14. 1-17-14	3- 9-14	E. Leitz	458 40
30279	1- 5-14	3- 9-14	The Emil Greiner Co.	200 00
30280	1-24-14	3- 9-14	Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd.	600 00
30281	3- 5-12	3- 9-14	The Reischmann Co.	24 50
30282	12-18-13	3- 9-14	Dennison Mfg. Co.	36 10
30283	12-23-13	3- 9-14	John Bellmann	9 00
30284	12- 4-13	3- 9-14	Waterbury Clock Co. of New York	4 50
30285		3- 9-14	The Orange County Telephone Co.	11 55
			Commissioner of Jurors, New York County.	
29777	2-28-14	3- 7-14	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	$2 64
29778	2-28-14	3- 7-14	Berkshire Springs Co.	4 50
29779			A. Schneider	1 98
			Law Department.	
28951	3-30-13	3- 5-14	Metropolitan Advertising Co.	$5 00

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
30813	1- 2-14. 1-20-14	3-10-14	Record and Guide	16 00
30814		3-10-14	C. J. O'Callaghan	2 40
30817			C. A. Parsons	7 00
30818	3- 1-14	3-10-14	United Electric Service Co.	16 20
30819	3- 5-14	3-10-14	John B. Shannahan	37 70
30820	3- 2-14	3-10-14	Samuel K. Probasco	11 21
			Permanent Census Board.	
30407		3- 9-14	New York Telephone Co.	$78 20
30409	12- 1-13. 12-31-13	3- 9-14	Edward J. Bruen	4 83
30410	12-31-13	3- 9-14	John J. Keating, Jr.	1 40
30411	12-31-13	3- 9-14	Joseph F. McCormick	80
30413		3- 9-14	Carl Von Biela	9 53
30416	2-18-14	3- 9-14	The Wabash Cabinet Co.	44 00
30417		3- 9-14	Arnold Gluck	74 35
30422	2-20-14. 2-28-14	3- 9-14	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	7 99
30423	2-25-14	3- 9-14	The Peerless Suit Case Co.	4 50
30424	2-28-14	3- 9-14	A. H. Patterson	9 35
30426	3- 4-14	3- 9-14	Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.	2 00
			Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.	
29253		3- 5-14	The United Plumbing & Cont. Co.	$862 20
29254		3- 5-14	Frank J. Helmle	148 20
30346		3- 9-14	New York Telephone Co.	176 45
30386		3- 9-14	Treasurer Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences	687 51
			Police Department.	
30843	2- 7-14	3-10-14	Meyer & Schrader	$135 00
30844	2-14-14	3-10-14	Library Bureau	18 45
30845	2- 5-14	3-10-14	F. A. Ringler & Co.	45 91
30846			Union Stamp Works	4 25
30847	2-11-14	3-10-14	Ferdinand Kuster	13 16
30848	2- 6-14	3-10-14	E. G. Soltmann	1 34
30849	2-16-14	3-10-14	The Barton Mfg. Co.	90
30851	2-14-14	3-10-14	Fallon Law Book Co.	55 20
30852	2-10-14	3-10-14	Baker, Voorhis & Co.	18 20
30853	2-18-14	3-10-14	Conner, Fendler & Co.	5 19
30854			The Smith-Worthington Co.	24 50
30855	2-20-14	3-10-14	John Boyle & Co., Inc.	6 00
30856	1-21-14. 1-31-14	3-10-14	Underwood Typewriter Co.	4 30
30857	2-11-14	3-10-14	Peters & Heins	68 50
30858			John White	19 00
30859	2-18-14	3-10-14	William J. Olvany	7 00
30860	2-14-14	3-10-14	Chas. A. Miller	1 28
30861	2-13-14	3-10-14	Comptograph Co.	1 23
30862			Ford Motor Co.	35 00
31445		3-11-14	Douglas I. McKay, Police Commissioner, as Treasurer and Trustee of Police Pension Fund	250,000 00
			President of the Borough of Queens.	
29970		3- 9-14	Leo E. Kelly, Inc.	$5,763 59
			President of the Borough of Richmond.	
30330	1-30-14	3- 9-14	Agent and Warden Auburn Prison	$38 20
30331	2-16-14	3- 9-14	The General Fireproofing Co.	39 00
30332	12-22-13	3- 9-14	I. P. Duffy Co.	173 42
30333			Richmond Ice Co.	27 00
30334			Richmond Ice Co.	33 75
30336	2- 1-14	3- 9-14	Wheeler News Co.	8 06
30337	2- 1-14	3- 9-14	Wm. Schmidt	50 00
30338	1-31-14	3- 9-14	Richmond Ice Co.	9 00
30340		3- 9-14	G. F. Van Dam & Son	1 90
30341	2- 5-14	3- 9-14	Curtis & Curtis Co.	13 50
30342	2- 2-14	3- 9-14	Staten Island Supply Co.	10 14
30343	2- 6-14	3- 9-14	William S. Van Clief	20 06
30345	2- 1-14	3- 9-14	W. H. Johnson	25 16
			President of the Borough of Brooklyn.	
22484		2-18-14	Norton & Gorman Contracting Co.	$38,397 82
29114			Hall & Hurlbert, Inc.	135 00
29150		3-10-14	Thomas G. Carlin, Inc.	326 00
29665			The Chamberlain of The City of New York	100 00
29665	2-18-14	3- 6-14	Thomas W. Wood's Sons, Inc.	8,348 00
30496	3- 2-14	3- 9-14	Brooklyn Blue Print Works	9 33
30497	3- 2-14	3- 9-14	A. Rudolph	20 33
30501	3- 1-14	3- 9-14	James F. Kelly	13 50
30502	2-28-14	3- 9-14	Abraham & Straus	2 45
30504			W. C. Wilson	6 50
30505	2- 6-14	3- 9-14	Samuel W. Cornell	5 12
30509	2-17-14	3- 9-14	E. G. Ruehle & Co.	14 45
30507			Shadbolt Mfg. Co.	49 25
30515	2-25-14	3- 9-14	Jos. Ruppert	6 54
30517	2-28-14	3- 9-14	Owen Drum	19 75
30518	3- 2-14	3- 9-14	Charles T. Holliday	19 00
30519	2-28-14	3- 9-14	William T. Allen	220 00
30520	2-28-14	3- 9-14	William T. Allen	27 50
30521	3- 1-14	3- 9-14	Brighton Stables	82 50
30522			Union Leagle Stables	137 50
30523	3- 1-14	3- 9-14	Union League Stables	25 54
30530		3- 9-14	Theodore H. Dunham	1 15
30531		3- 9-14	Thomas McDonald	1 85
30532		3- 9-14	William J. Shea, Engineer	13 75
30533		3- 9-14	William J. Shea, Engineer	35 80
30799		3-10-14	R. E. Waters, D.V.S.	38 00
30801		3-10-14	R. E. Waters, D.V.S.	35 75
31126		3-10-14	John V. Downes	5 25
			President of the Borough of The Bronx.	
29530		3- 6-14	S. Amanna	$1,534 25
30476	2-25-14	3- 9-14	The Barber Asphalt Paving Co.	58 88
30482		3- 9-14	John H. Parker Co.	71 40
161083			Briggs & McLaughlin Contracting Co., assignee of Briggs & McLaughlin	1,275 30
			President of the Borough of Manhattan.	
29395	2-19-14	3- 6-14	John A. Casey Co.	$44 36
29396	2-19-14	3- 6-14	John Simmons Co.	66 90
29398	2-10-14	3- 6-14	Mason Mfg. Co.	70 15
29399	2-19-14	3- 6-14	Jenkins Bros.	122 10
29421	2- 6-14	3- 6-14	Henry Bainbridge & Co.	105 75
29426	2-19-14	3- 6-14	The Robert Bishop Mfg. Co.	78 37
29428			The Harral Soap Co.	87 00
29430			Shaw-Walker Co. of New York	190 68
29434	1-31-14	3- 6-14	Art Metal Construction Co.	36 00
29437	2- 3-14	3- 6-14	Remington Typewriter Co., Inc.	72 90
29438	2- 7-14	3- 6-14	De Veau Telephone Mfg. Co.	51 27
29439	2- 3-14	3- 6-14	Art Metal Construction Co.	42 00
29441	2- 5-14	3- 6-14	Glidden Motor and Supply Co.	400 00
29687		3- 6-14	Harlem Contracting Co.	1,460 75
29690		3- 6-14	The Aztec Asphalt Co.	1,637 85
30428	2-21-14	3- 9-14	Sibley & Pitman	119 20
30429	2-11-14	3- 9-14	Tower Mfg. and Novelty Co.	14 27
30430	2-21-14	3- 9-14	Charles Zinn & Co.	19 50
30431	2-13-14	3- 9-14	The Smith-Worthington Co.	20 00
30432	2-14-14	3- 9-14	New York Sporting Goods Co.	6 75
30433	2-26-14	3- 9-14	Samuel Lewis	12 00

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
30434	2-28-14	3- 9-14	Henry Maurer & Son	10 00
30437	2-20-14	3- 9-14	Michael Fogarty, Inc.	6 00
30438	2-21-14	3- 9-14	Thompson-Starrett Co.	53 24
30439	2-26-14	3- 9-14	Matthew J. Sullivan	10 00
30444			Uvalde Contracting Co.	23 40
30537	1- 1-14	3- 9-14	Nicholas Proscia	6 25
30539	1- 8-14	3- 9-14	Keuffel & Esser Co.	13 88
30540			Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.	12 64
30542	2- 4-14	3- 9-14	Keuffel & Esser Co.	3 00
30543	12-19-13	3- 9-14	Keuffel & Esser Co.	1 80
30544	12-29-13	3- 9-14	E. Belcher Hyde	84 00
30546	12-31-13	3- 9-14	John McCarten's Son	4 00
30547	12-13-13. 2-25-14	3- 9-14	I. V. Mead & Co.	5 20
30956	2-24-14	3-10-14	The Holtz & Freystedt Co.	16 00
30557	1-15-14	3- 9-14	Art Metal Construction Co.	76 80
30958		3-10-14	Henry H. Lloyd, Auditor	12 40
			Department of Public Charities.	
29568	1-29-14	3- 6-14	Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd.	$121 00
29569	12-26-13	3- 6-14	Meyers & Grayson	43 23
29571	12-31-13	3- 6-14	E. T. Joyce	48 27
29572	12- 1-13	3- 6-14	Hull, Grippen & Co.	20 19
29574	12-31-13	3- 6-14	Richmond Garage	332 94
29577	12- 8-13	3- 6-14	Frank A. Hall	882 00
29583	1-24-14	3- 6-14	Abraham & Straus	44 40
29591	11-15-13	3- 6-14	The Hospital Supply Co.	361 05
29592			The Kny-Scheerer Co.	275 68
29593	1-14-14	3- 6-14	Syndicate Trading Co.	638 00
29595	11- 6-13	3- 6-14	Frank A. Hall & Sons	982 50
29611	1-21-14. 1-30-14	3- 6-14	James A. Miller	53 99
29616	1-30-14	3- 6-14	C. H. & E. S. Goldberg	88 68
29626	1- 7-14. 1-30-14	3- 6-14	E. T. Joyce	43 10
29627	1-30-14	3- 6-14	Geo. Damon & Son	108 73
29651	1-22-14	3- 6-14	Otto Metz	412 00
30391		3- 9-14	New York Telephone Co.	333 15
30392			New York Telephone Co.	500 57
30768	1- 6-14. 1-26-14	3-10-14	Frank J. Lennon Co.	200 00
30773	1-22-14	3-10-14	Chilton Paint Co.	8 42
			Register, Kings County.	
30153	2-27-14	3- 9-14	The W. N. Staats Co.	$9 00
			Register, Bronx County.	
30762	3- 1-14	3-10-14	Gramatan Spring Water Co.	$4 20
			Sheriff, Richmond County.	
29745	2-26-14	3- 7-14	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	$12 60
29746	3- 4-14	3- 7-14	Holtermann Bros.	87 56
29747	3- 4-14	3- 7-14	Daniel J. Roach	307 53
29748	3- 2-14	3- 7-14	F. A. Lambert & Co.	309 87
29749			Edward C. Kunath	36 00
29750	2-28-14	3- 7-14	M. McQuade & Co.	32 34
29751	3- 1-14	3- 7-14	Thomas E. Haley	5 50
29752	3- 2-14	3- 7-14	Morrison Bros.	4 00
29754	3- 1-14	3- 7-14	Joseph W. Wanty	12 75
			Tenement House Department.	
30142	2-24-14	3- 9-14	E. G. Soltmann	48
30147	2- 2-14. 2-28-14	3- 9-14	Knickerbocker Towel Supply Co.	33 37
30151	9-30-13.12-31-13	3- 9-14	Henry Hessner & Son.	684 00
			United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.	
31154		3-10-14	Ida Osborne	$67 30
31155	2- 9-14	3-10-14	Aetna Embroidery Works	19 00
31156	2-21-14	3-10-14	Patterson Brothers	18
31157	2-28-14	3-10-14	Great Bear Spring Co.	30
31158		3-10-14	Merchants' Union Ice Co.	1 84
31161	3- 3-14	3-10-14	Estate of James Leach	1 20
31162	3- 5-14	3-10-14	Columbia Frame & Art Co.	75
			Board of Water Supply.	
31129		3-10-14	New York Telephone Co.	$1 50
31130		3-10-14	New York Telephone Co.	64 25
31131		3-10-14	New York Telephone Co.	7 87
31132		3-10-14	New York Telephone Co.	3 85
31133		3-10-14	New York Telephone Co.	8 70
31441		3-11-14	Louis C. White	13 18
			Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.	
28700	2- 3-14	3- 5-14	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of New York	$202 72
30924		3-10-14	Rachel Rosenberg	11 66
30925		3-10-14	Nora Elliott	1 00
31204		3-11-14	Dr. A. K. Robertson	40 00

VOUCHERS RECEIVED IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914.

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 or dates of the invoices or bills, the name of the payee and the amount of the claim. Where two or more bills are embraced in one voucher, the dates of the earliest and latest are given.

If the vouchers are found to be correct, and properly payable to the respective claimants, it will be my endeavor to have the warrants therefor made ready for payment within the next seven days.

If any claimant within the time stated does not receive his warrant or a written notice in relation thereto, then written or verbal inquiry may be made at this office, using the Department of Finance voucher number as a ready means of reference.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
		Armory Board.	
32251	12- 9-13	Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co.	$29 00
32252	2-19-14	Nisbet Engineering Co.	348 00
32253	1- 5-14	Wm. J. Olvany	103 29
32254	12-26-13	Henry Berau	15 00
32255	12-12-13	Cortlandt Engineering Co.	48 19
32256	12-26-13	T. E. Quinn	79 84
32257	2- 3-14	William J. Olvany	53 00
32258	12-23-13	Wm. Messer Co.	835 60
32259	1-29-14	T. J. Cummins Plumbing Co.	145 00
32260	2-10-14	T. E. Quinn	13 01
32261	12-20-13	T. J. Cummins Plumbing Co.	5 95
32262	2-28-14	Nicholas J. Schery	212 14
32263	11- 7-14	J. W. Fiske Iron Works	160 50
32264	2-21-14	Henry Berau	557 90
32265	2-10-14	Clark & Morton	300 00
32266	1-29-14	Clark & Morton	115 00
		Brooklyn Public Library.	
32019		Brooklyn Public Library	2,882 56
32035		Brooklyn Public Library	11,925 19
		Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	
32442		P. J. Brennen & Son	21,826 80
32443		J. H. Freedlander	606 30
32444	2-28-14	Strauss Bros.	6,934 95
32445	2-28-14	Conron Bros. & Co.	2,051 76
32446	2-28-14	Jas. T. Smith, Inc.	515 91
32447	2-28-14	Robt. P. Lawless	1,317 33
32448	2-28-14	Shults Bread Co.	1,253 35
32449	2-28-14	Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	1,047 51
32450	1-31-14	Armour & Co.	1,024 82
32451	2- 4-14	Bleecker & Simons	298 50
32452	1- 5-14	Frank J. Lennon & Co.	871 02
32453	12-30-13	C. F. Smith	444 11
		County Clerk, New York County.	
32181		William J. Schneider	100 00
		City Magistrates' Courts, Second Division.	
32238	2- 7-14	Stevenson & Marsters	42 50
32239	3- 9-14	Fallon Law Book Co.	48 60
32240	3- 3-14	Stevenson & Marsters	9 60
32241	3- 1-14	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	1 50
32242	2-28-14	New York Bottling Co.	90
32243	2-28-14	J. W. Cleary	4 00
32244	3- 7-14	William F. Delaney	103 00
32245	3- 1-14	Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology	3 00
32246		William F. Delaney	14 40
32247		William F. Delaney	15 45
32248		William F. Delaney	16 50
32249	2-18-14	Underwood Typewriter Co.	75
32250	2-28-14	P. J. Collison & Co.	2 00
		City Magistrates' Courts, First Division.	
32269	2-28-14	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	21 96
32270	2-28-14	New York Towel Supply Co.	29 95
32271	2- 2-14	Fallon Law Book Co.	31 85
32272	3- 6-14	Fallon Law Book Co.	70 20
32273		New York Letter Co.	5 00
32274	2-27-14	Ansco Co.	50 00
32275	3- 9-14	Philip Bloch	1 67
32276	3- 6-14	Philip Bloch	3 70
32277		Philip Bloch	59 65
32278	1-20-14	Central Window Cleaning Co.	4 50
		City Court, New York County.	
32070	2- 4-14	Columbia Typewriter Co.	1 50
32071		Knickerbocker Ice Co.	17 60
32072	3- 5-14	Chas. E. Bensel, Jr.	11 50
32073	2-28-14	Kanouse Mountain Water Co.	9 90
32074	3- 5-14	T. Hanrahan & Co.	15
32075		Knickerbocker Towel Supply Co.	9 10
32076	3- 7-14	T. Hanrahan & Co.	20
32077	3- 9-14	T. Hanrahan & Co.	20
32078	3- 6-14	The American Law Book Co.	6 50
		County Court and Surrogate's Court, Richmond County.	
32089	1-31-14	New York Telephone Co.	5 01
32090	1-19-14	Elliott Fisher Co.	90
32091	1-29-14	L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.	41 50
		District Attorney, New York County.	
32175		John J. Buckley	281 19
32176		Emil Klinge	87 99
32177		Allen C. Landvoe	124 90
32178	2-28-14	Berkshire Springs Co.	33 00
32179		John J. Buckley	325 56
		Department of Education.	
32012	12-30-13	Berk Bros.	85 00
32013	12-16-13	Morris Levi & Co.	212 00
32014	1-27-14	S. J. McCullough & Co.	145 00
32015	1-20-14	F. J. Kloes	24 00
32016	1-19-14	H. Hanig	22 60
32017	1-28-14	Wm. Spence	29 75
32018	2- 5-14	A. L. Brasefield	274 00
32038	2- 2-14	The Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.	23 88
32039	1-21-14	Long Island R. R. Co.	89 70
32040		H. M. DeVoe	116 14
32041		Adams Express Co.	9 35
32042		Western Union Tel. Co.	10 22
32043	1-31-14	Postal Tel. Cable Co.	35 30
32044		American Dist. Tel. Co.	214 10
32045	1-31-14	Brooklyn Dist. Tel. Co.	69 80
32046	1-31-14	The Tabulating Machine Co.	88 00
32047		Thos. F. O'Neill	15 75
32048	1-30-14	Yellow Taxicab Co.	6 00
32049	2-10-14	The Crowell Publishing Co.	00 00
32050	1-29-14	The Crowell Pub. Co.	120 00
32051	1-21-14	Hugh D. McGrane	34 00
32052	1-21-14	Hugh D. McGrane	25 00
32053	1-30-14	The Crowell Pub. Co.	75 00
32054	2-25-14	Josiah H. Pitts	35 00
32055	1- 1-14	Flushing Auto Garage	14 45
32056	11- 1-13	Flushing Auto Garage	8 30
32057	1- 1-14	United Electric Service Co.	3 89
32058	6-30-13	Brooklyn Dist. Tel. Co., Ltd.	80 45
32059		The Brooklyn Dist. Tel. Co.	39 90
32060		Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	23 65
32061		N. Y. Tel. Co.	61 63
32062	11-30-13	N. Y. Tel. Co.	9 58
32063	10-31-13	N. Y. Tel. Co.	3 00
32064	11-30-13	N. Y. Tel. Co.	16 52
32065	11-30-13	N. Y. Tel. Co.	69 56
32066	1- 1-14	Flushing Auto Garage	7 00
32067	2- 6-14	H. M. De Voe	2 85
32068	12-31-13	Woodhaven Water Supply Co.	349 27
32069		N. Y. Catholic Protectory	34 40
32466	12-18-13	Coatesville Boiler Works	9 85
		Department of Finance.	
32079		Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	$2,126,038 47
32080		Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,500,000 00
32081		Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,000,000 00
32082		Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	29,205 48
32083		Goldman, Sachs & Co.	242,900 00
32084		Goldman, Sachs & Co.	242,900 00
32085		J. & W. Seligman & Co.	192,801 20
32086		Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,000,000 00
32087		Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	500,000 00
32166		Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co.	100,000 00
32167		Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co.	1,913 01
32168		German Savings Bank of Brooklyn	100,000 00
32169		German Savings Bank of Brooklyn	1,279 79
32267		Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.	1,088,468 90
32268		Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y	21,614 31
32479		Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000 00
32480		Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	250,000 00
		Fire Department.	
32020	1-31-14	Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	$2 00
32021	3- 2-14	Fredk. Fenekoh	1 76
32022	3- 1-14	M. J. Rabbitt	9 40
32023	3- 1-14	Elizabeth Dunn	23 38
32024	2-26-14	Russell & Co.	16 00
32025	3- 4-14	Bloomingdale Bros.	54 00
32026	2-21-14	The Vacuum Oil Co.	26 20
32027	2-26-14	M. Hallanan	19 45
32028	2-20-14	Underwood Typewriter Co.	83 03
32029	2-28-14	Tower Mfg. & Nov. Co.	65
32030	2-25-14	Peteler Shock Absorber Corp.	75 00
32031	2-28-14	John W. Masury & Son	30 55
32032	2-26-14	Careful Carpet Cleaning Co.	5 15
32033	1-10-14	Robt. J. Wright & Sons	80 00
32034	3- 2-14	Jay H. Morgan	580 34
		Department of Health.	
33182	2-11-14	The Manhattan Supply Co.	$51 91
33183	2-10-14	Lewis De Groff & Son	10 63
33184	1-31-14	Rock Island Butter Co.	5 59
33185	1- 1-14	Aaron Buchsbaum & Co.	78 75
33186	2- 4-14	Chas. McConnell	6 00
33187	2- 4-14	Frank J. Lennon & Co.	3 75
33188	2-16-14	Merck & Co.	17 00
33189	2-12-14	Lewis Mfg. Co.	67 50
33190	2- 4-14	Jas. Thompson & Sons	1 50
33191		Louis Blum	3 96
33192	1-31-14	Municipal Garage	53 88
32193	2-17-14	Clover Farms, Inc.	49 76
32194	2-14-14	Jessie Tarbox Beal, Inc.	4 00
32195	1- 1-14	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	17 62
32196	2-11-14	A. P. W. Paper Co.	5 75
32197	2- 4-14	Paul B. Hoeber	1 80
32198	1- 1-14	The Realty Records Co.	31 25
32199	2- 6-14	S. J. Rosenthal	17 20
32200	2- 3-14	The Union Stove Works	9 72
32201	2- 9-14	E. B. Meyrowitz	1 00
32202	2-11-14	Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic Tubing Co.	36 85
32203	2-11-14	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	8 52
32204	2-20-14	A. F. Brombacher & Co.	10 93
32205	2- 1-14	Lunny & Handibode	2 53
32206	1- 9-14	Modern Electric Co.	3 00
32207		Geo. A. Roberts	16 79
32208		Bertram H. Water, M. D.	36 75
32209		Bertram H. Water, M. D.	15 80
32210		Bertram H. Water, M. D.	36 65
32211		S. Dana Hubbard, M. D.	5 05
32212		S. Dana Hubbard, M. D.	18 25
32213		The Municipal Lighting Co.	4 30
32214	2- 7-14	Alex R. McEwan	100 00

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
		Commissioner of Jurors, New York County.	
32392	2-28-14	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co....	$46 15
		Law Department.	
32139		Fredk. Gerken	$1,364 59
32140		Johanna Gallagher	13 64
32141		Foster-Scott Ice Co.....	13 86
32142		Kanouse Mountain Water Co.	8 40
32143		Peerless Towel Supply Co..	1 25
32144		Lockwood & Almquist	27 00
32145		E. N. Little & Sons	1 50
32146		J. Lester Lamb	24 00
32147		Liberty Photo Co.....	323 00
32148		Adolph Herzog, Jr.....	44 50
32149		W. C. Wilson	15 65
32150		M. B. Brown P. & B. Co....	50 95
32151	2-26-14	A. Rudolph	2 04
32152	2-18-14	Jos. Cunningham	15 00
32153	1-20-14	G. W. Bromley & Co.....	30 00
32154	2-28-14	Kolesch & Co.....	1 43
32155	2-28-14	Jas. Macdonald	20 50
32156	1-30-14	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	7 75
32157	2-25-14	Typewriter Speed Key Co....	3 50
32158	3- 2-14	W. C. Wilson	21 95
32159	2-28-14	Stevenson & Marsters	12 01
32160	2-28-14	Kate Devlin	5 00
32161	2-28-14	Great Bear Spring Co.....	3 60
32162	2-28-14	Popham & Co.....	14 50
32163	3- 2-14	G. W. Bromley & Co.....	31 50
32164	3- 1-14	Wm. J. Mullen	39 00
32165	3- 1-14	J. & M. Steinberg	18 50
		Public Administrator, New York County.	
32409		Wm. M. Hoes	$303 11
		Department of Parks, Borough of Queens.	
32127	2-18-14	Blue Print Co.....	$2 00
32128	2-25-14	M. Shavel	4 25
32129	1-30-14	Agent & Warden, Auburn Prison	18 83
32130	1-31-14	Neal & Brinker Co.....	23 30
32131	2-21-14	The Lockwood Co.....	5 00
32132	2-20-14	Stumpp & Walter Co.....	15 00
32133	2-14-14	P. & F. Corbin	61 80
32134	2-18-14	J. S. Woodhouse Co.....	21 60
32135	2-24-14	John J. Lake	89 10
32136	2-11-14	Louis Bossert & Son.....	210 00
32137	3- 1-14	Jas. Mulligan	37 25
		Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn.	
32454	2-28-14	F. Kindt Co.....	$30 00
32455	2-28-14	R. F. Stevens Co.....	12 60
32456	2-28-14	Pure Oil Co., N. Y.....	42 50
32457	3- 4-14	A. I. Namm	47 94
32458	2-18-14	Underwood Typewriter Co..	6 30
32459	2-16-14	Abraham & Straus	49 00
32460	3- 3-14	J. J. Snyder & Son.....	15 00
32461	2-25-14	John M. Wolf Co.....	3 30
32462	2-25-14	The Knickerbocker Supply Co.	9 00
32463	2-27-14	Hall & Hurlbert, Inc.....	5 00
32464	1-22-14	Rensselaer Valve Co.....	150 00
32465	2-21-14	Brooklyn Blue Print Works.	23 43
		Public Service Commission.	
31795	1-28-14	E. J. Willis Co.....	13 00
31796	2- 9-14	H. & M. Wolfenden	17 13
31797	2- 2-14	The Brooklyn Daily Eagle...	10 88
31798	2- 2-14	N. Y. Press Co., Ltd.....	38 80
31799	2- 5-14	Engineering News	21 60
31800	2- 7-14	Engineering Record	19 20
31801	2-11-14	The New York Times	74 40
31802	2-11-14	The Standard Union	31 36
31803	2- 4-14	Brooklyn Daily Times	80 96
31804	2- 2-14	The Daily Long Island Farmer	112 00
31805	1-26-14	Long Island Star Pub. Co..	110 00
31806		The Tribune Association ...	22 40
31807	2- 6-14	The World	18 20
31808	12-10-14	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co....	71 55
31809	1-23-14	Burns Bros.	14 50
31810	1-22-14	The Half Tone Press Co....	553 41
31811	12-26-13	Law Printing Co.....	1,149 45
31812	1- 2-14	N. Y. Blue Print Paper Co..	1,017 09
31813	12-18-13	The J. W. Pratt Co.....	704 12
31814	1-10-14	Tower Bros. Stationery Co..	144 59
31815	1-22-14	Chas. G. Willoughby	307 72
31816	1-16-14	The H. W. Wilson Co.....	4 00
31817	1-28-14	Baron Ptg. Co.....	269 60
31818	12-22-13	Edward Carroll, Jr.....	239 11
31819	1-22-14	Charles Cooper & Co.....	6 26
31820	5-14-13	F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co.	8 67
	12-31-13	Patterson Brothers	33 74
	12-17-13	Powers Photo Engraving Co.	16 78
	8- 9-13	W. M. Pringle & Co.....	97 15
	1-16-14	Royal Law Printing Co.....	10 25
	1- 2-14	G. E. Stechert & Co.....	129 54
	12-31-13	Matthew J. Smith	7 20
31827	2-20-14	American Bridge Co.	13 50
31828	1-28-14	Art Metal Const. Co.	2 25
31829	1-27-14	Baker Voorhis & Co.	10 25
31830	2- 9-14	J. & H. Berge	54 87
31831	1-27-14	The Bristol Co.	3 50
31832	1-17-14	M. B. Brown Ptg. & Bdg. Co.	798 74
31833	2-11-14	C. S. Busse	19 00
31834	1-23-14	The N. H. Claflin Co.	7 59
31835	1-14-14	F. W. DeVoe & C. T. Raynolds Co.	21 17
31836	1-28-14	Duhamel & Brueckner	77 50
31837	2-11-14	The Fairbanks Co.	33 60
31838	1-22-14	The General Fireproofing Co.	76 50
31839	1-27-14	The Half Tone Press Co...	59 50
31840	1-21-14	David L. Herman	80 77
31841	1-28-14	Hodgman Rubber Co.	3 59
31842	1-31-14	T. H. Hogeman	24 75
31843	1-29-14	The Industrial Instrument Co.	5 63
31844	1- 2-14	T. B. King	25 85
31845		Knickerbocker Ice Co.	11 36
31846	1-27-14	Kolesch & Co.	2 80
31847	2-12-14	Law Reporting Co.	183 60
31848	1-27-14	Library Bureau	27 90
31849	1-19-14	The Locomobile Co. of Amer.	9 60
31850	1-28-14	The Lufkin Rule Co.	10 25
31851	1- 5-14	J. B. Lyon Co.	36 90
31852	1-28-14	McGraw Hill Book Co.	10 75
31853	1-27-14	T. S. McLoughlin	1 00
31854	1-30-14	Manhattan Elec. Supply Co.	31 80
31855		Marine Ice Co.	5 20
31856	1-22-14	John Meehan & Co.	18 50
31857	1-27-14	Montgomery & Co.	9 32
31858	1-29-14	Clarence S. Nathan	79 93
31859		Poor's Railroad Manual Co.	10 00
31860	1-20-14	The J. W. Pratt Co.....	126 20
31861	1-22-14	W. M. Pringle & Co.	65 25
31862	2- 2-14	Riehle Bros. Testing Machine Co.	50 00
31985	12-31-13	The Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Brooklyn	85 43
31986		George D. Ebermayer	12 50
31987	12-31-13	N. Y. Tel. Co.	131 64
31988		George D. Ebermayer	37 50
31989		Louis D. Fouquet	59 85
31990		Kellwood Realty Co.	55 00
31991		John H. Myers	146 84
31992		Cornelius V. V. Powers	94 64
		President of the Borough of Brooklyn.	
32410	2-28-14	Abraham & Straus	$1 25
32411	2-25-14	Standard Oil Co., N. Y.....	9 86
32412	1-30-14	Stevenson & Marsters	22 37
32413	2-28-14	The Globe-Wernicke Co....	30 50
32414	2-13-14	Underwood Typewriter Co..	2 00
32415	2-26-14	Western Electric Co.....	1 35
32416	1-26-14	Paul Ayres Co., Inc.....	38 18
32417	1- 1-14	Jackson Cowenhoven Co....	35 02
32418	3- 1-14	M. P. C. Co., Inc.....	27 50
32419	2- 2-14	A. P. Hogle Co.....	105 94
32420	3- 2-14	Stevenson & Marsters	21 00
32421	2-27-14	The Banks Law Pub. Co....	10 80
32422	3- 2-14	Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	6 25
32423	2-28-14	Kanouse Mt. Water Co.....	10 50
32424	3- 6-14	Stevenson & Marsters	1 00
32425	2- 1-14	J. P. Duffy Co.....	52 00
32426	2-19-14	Westchester Hardwood Co..	27 34
32427	3- 4-14	W. C. Wilson	1 00
32428	2- 6-14	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co..	2 50
32429	3- 2-14	Daniel A. Maher	5 50
32430	3- 1-14	Chas. G. Moser	55 00
32431	3- 1-14	P. H. Powers & Son.....	137 50
32432	3- 3-14	Stevenson & Marsters	7 55
32433		McKesson & Robbins	3 59
32434	2-26-14	Thompson & Co.....	27 00
32435	3- 7-14	Stevenson & Marsters	122 00
32436	2-24-14	Cyrus Rheims & Co.....	300 00
32437	3- 2-14	Daniel A. Maher	24 75
32438	3- 1-14	M. P. C. Co., Inc.....	4 00
		President of the Borough of Manhattan.	
32215	12-29-14	New York Blue Print Paper Co.	$148 46
32216	12-31-13	F. A. Ringler Co.....	19 01
32217	12-24-13	The Western Union Tel. Co.	6 36
32218	9-19-13	Buick Motor Co.....	63 10
32219	2-18-14	Danforth L. Jones & Co.....	4 00
32220	2-27-14	The Harral Soap Co.....	28 75
32221	2- 2-14	N. Y. Blue Print Paper Co..	53 68
32222	1-31-14	Vacuum Oil Co.....	109 44
32223	1-17-14	Tower Mfg. & Nov. Co.....	8 38
32224	1-31-14	Geo. W. Cobb, Jr.....	657 56
32225	2-26-14	Chesebro-Whitman Co.	48 36
32226	2-26-14	The Bristol Co.....	399 00
32227	2-10-14	Agent & Warden, Clinton Prison	134 00
32228	2-16-14	John Simmons Co.....	10 00
32229	3- 2-14	John McCarten's Son	52 20
32230	12-30-13	The Nytanday Letter & Design Co.	20 92
32231	12-18-13	Art Metal Construction Co..	583 60
32232		The Asphalt Construction Co.	74 67
		Public Service Commission.	
32467		Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	$9,293 63
32468		Bradley Cont. Co.....	34,010 50
32469		Patrick McGovern & Co.....	37,009 75
32470		Bradley Cont. Co.....	34,165 12
32471		Arthur McMullen & Hoff Co.	84,985 13
32472		Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc....	66,121 97
32473		Richard Carvel Co., Inc.....	37,987 09
32474		Bradley Cont. Co.....	5,245 70
32475		Bradley Cont. Co.....	26,812 80
32476		McMullen, Snare & Triest Co., Inc.	70,923 15
32477		Cooper & Evans Co.....	10,982 32
32478		E. E. Smith Cont. Co.....	58,041 23
		Department of Public Charities.	
32279	1-24-14	Horlick's Malted Milk Co..	$4 00
32280	1-31-14	Walker Gordon Laboratory Co.	96 88
32281	1-19-14	Sulzberger & Sons Co.....	148 82
32282	2- 7-14	B. Ackermann Co.....	30 00
32283	1- 7-14	Bleecker & Simons	150 75
32284	1-26-14	Kemp, Day & Co.....	75 30
32285	1-31-14	Mac Glick	13 06
32286	2-14-14	Eimer & Amend	2 50
32287	1-13-14	M. McQuade	208 00
32288		Chas. D. Norton Co.....	30 00
32289	1-23-14	Tower Bros. Staty. Co.....	50
32290	2-31-14	The Charity Organization Society	1 00
32291	1-26-14	Tower Mfg. & Nov. Co.....	1 15
32292	2- 4-14	Sulzberger & Sons Co.....	231 27
32293	1-20-14	Meyers & Grayson, Inc.....	11 97
32294	2-17-14	Michelin Tire Co.....	10 50
32295	1-14-14	The Manhattan Supply Co..	14 72
32296	1-24-14	Geo. W. Millar & Co.....	1 94
32297	1-28-14	Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co.	3 25
32298	2- 9-14	Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	13 23
32299	1-19-14	Jas. S. Barron & Co.....	78
32300	2- 9-14	John Greig	49 92
32301	1-19-14	The Smith-Worthington Co.	35
32302	2- 7-14	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	15 00
32303	2- 4-14	W. B. McVicker Co.....	25 00
32304	1-28-14	Alexander R. Boyce.....	58 90
32305	2-11-14	Library Bureau	21 60
32306	2-18-14	Koller & Smith Co.....	5 25
32307	2-24-14	The General Fireproofing Co.	27 00
32308	2- 7-14	Agent and Warden, Sing Sing, N. Y.....	46 63
32309	1-30-14	Jas. Y. Watkins & Son, Inc.	43 30
32310	1-22-14	Bramhall-Deane Co.	20 00
32311	2- 7-14	Public Service Cup Co.....	4 00
32312	2-13-14	Underwood Typewriter Co..	83 53
32313	2- 9-14	Abraham & Straus.....	3 48
32314	1-28-14	Agent and Warden, Dannemora, N. Y.	2 16
32315	2-18-14	Jas. M. Shaw & Co.....	14 24
32316	2-28-14	J. J. Snyder & Son.....	7 39
32317	2-20-14	Nason Mfg. Co.....	9 06
32318	1-11-14	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co...	12 00
32319	2-13-14	Candee, Smith & Howland Co.	9 50
32320	2-16-14	E. T. Joyce.....	1 60
32321	1-28-14	F. S. Watt Electrical Supplies	13 80
32322	2- 7-14	Froment & Co.....	20 34
32323	2- 5-14	Wm. P. Youngs & Bros....	70 07
32324	2- 3-14	Thos. C. Dunham.....	9 66
32325	2-14-14	Gus. J. Staats.....	10 50
32326	1-30-14	Jos. D. Duffy.....	102 51
32327	2- 1-14	John B. Sommer.....	5 00
32328	1-30-14	Adams Laundry Machinery Co.	9 60
32329	12-20-13	Staten Island Supply Co....	10 70
32330	12-16-13	Jas. Thompson & Sons.....	135 00
32331	12-29-13	William S. Van Clief.....	3 50
32332	1- 7-14	E. Machlett & Son.....	17 00
32333	1-31-14	B. Diamond	773 00
32334	1-19-14	Neptune B. Smyth.....	753 13
32335	12-30-13	I. Hausery	18 50
32336	12-23-13	Wm. Langbein & Bros.....	7 17
32337	12-26-13	The Superior Motor Garage Co.	11 00
32338	12-18-13	The Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients	37 14
32339	9-24-13	The Schilling Press.....	85 50
32340	11-29-13	Robert P. Lawless.....	45 46
32341	12-31-13	P. Lawless' Sons.....	40 65
32342	1- 1-14	The Fleischmann Co.....	6 60
32343	11-29-13	P. Lawless' Sons.....	25 55
32344	12-22-13	Semet Solvay Co.....	29 40
32345	12-22-13	James A. Miller.....	5 63
32346	12-30-13	Bloomingdale Bros.	25 00
32347	12-23-13	The Manhattan Supply Co..	97 62
32348	11-11-13	The Fairbanks Co.....	72 29
32349	12-22-13	James S. Barron & Co.....	16 25
32350	1- 9-14	The Fairbanks Co.....	67 50
32351	1-28-14	Arthur C. Jacobson & Sons.	239 40
32352	12-23-13	H. B. Claflin Co.....	937 06
32353	4- 1-14	New Amsterdam Gas Co....	57 41
32354	12-17-13	The Manhattan Supply Co..	28 00
32355	11- 1-13	Pattison & Bowns.....	12 00
32356	10- 3-13	Columbia Graphophone Co..	50
32357	12-22-13	G. C. McKesson.....	4 92
32358	12-29-13	Johnson & Johnson.....	5 31
32359	12-22-13	John Greig	155 41
32360	12-31-13	Eastern Insecticide Co.....	22 50
32361	12-31-13	Wm. Finan	10 50
32362	12- 3-13	A. Lehman	21 75
32363	12-29-13	Dressler Beard Mfg. Co....	75 00
32364	12-23-13	Knauth Bros.	12 00
32365	11-21-13	Carl Fischer	130 00
32366	9-11-13	Hull, Grippen & Co.....	3 75
32367	12-18-13	Richardson & Boynton Co..	7 50
32368	9-25-13	The American Laundry and Machinery Co.	53 05
32369	12-27-13	Stanley & Patterson.....	1 80
32370	12- 9-13	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co..	39 01
32371	12- 3-13	Underwood Typewriter Co..	1 00
32372	12-18-13	The Hospital Supply Co....	6 75
32373	1- 3-14	Liquid Carbonic Co.....	75 00
32374	12-31-13	Jas. Thompson & Sons.....	62 65
32375	1-22-14	Stanley & Patterson.....	11 58
32393	12-31-13	Charles B. Bacon.....	2 60
32394	1- 2-14	Max Niklas	2 70
32395	1-12-14	Walter H. Conley.....	6 70
32396		Rose Morrissey	12 60
32397	1- 1-14	Angus P. Thorne, Supt.....	59 35
32398	11-30-13	New York Telephone Co....	131 92
32399	12-15-13	Mrs. M. Dunphy.....	4 36
32400	3- 3-14	Rose Morrissey	9 75
32401	3- 9-14	Julius Wolff	27 05
32402	3- 3-14	Edward E. McMahon.....	40
32403		Joseph D. Flick.....	17 45
32404		William J. Doherty.....	31 75
32405	2- 2-14	Edith Taylor	4 45
32406		Angus P. Thorne.....	32 20
32407		Postal Telegraph Cable Co..	5 43
32408	3- 9-14	Angus P. Thorne.....	1,922 00
		Register, Kings County.	
31771		A. & W. Auburn Prison....	33 20
		Commissioner of Records, Kings County.	
31980	1- 9-14	Union Paste & Sizing Co. ..	$2 50
31981	1-31-14	Great Bear Spring Co.	12 00
31982	1-31-14	Stevenson & Marsters	5 28
31993	3-10-14	Charles H. Wilson	10 15
31984	1-31-14	N. Y. Tel. Co.	15 34
		Department of Street Cleaning.	
31345	1- 8-14	Daily & Ivins	1,094 25
31346	3- 7-14	Brooklyn Ash Removal Co., Inc., assignee of Jas. H. Ward	58,171 11
31347	10-22-13	Frank J. Lennon Co.....	30 80
31348	11-14-13	Hencken & Willenbrock Co..	31 50
31349	12-31-13	Hencken & Willenbrock Co..	100 80
31350	9- 4-13	S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc.....	17 55
31351	12-15-13	Hencken & Willenbrock Co..	160 65
31352	11-22-13	Addressograph	3 77
31353	1- 2-14	The Banks Law Pub'g Co....	6 00
31354	1- 2-14	A. B. Dick Co.....	28 88
31355	11-28-13	The Electro Sun Blue Print Co.	13 45
31356		F. F. Fuhrmann.....	21 45
31357	12-15-13	Individual Drinking Cup Co.	40 00
31358	12- 1-13	Kanouse Mountain Water Co.	18 90
31359	12- 1-13	Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	2 17
31360	12- 1-13	Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	15 83
31361	10- 1-13	Adolf Metzger	3 86
31362	12- 4-13	Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co..	18 00
31363	1- 1-14	Prospect Taxi Co., Inc.....	95 24

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
31364	1- 2-14	Nicholas Sabino	3 99
31365	12-12-13	M. H. Dingee & Co	121 99
31366	12- 9-13	John A. McCarthy & Bro..	78 50
31367	12- 9-13	John A. McCarthy & Bro....	9 50
31368	12-31-13	John A. McCarthy & Bro....	28 50
31369	12- 2-13	Valvoline Oil Co	51 25
31370	12-12-13	John A. McCarthy & Bro....	87 31
31371	12- 6-13	Department of Correction...	4,400 00
31372	12-12-13	John A. McCarthy & Bro....	25 35
31373	12-14-13	Chas. Abresch Co	17 20
31374	12-10-13	Chas. Hvass & Co	3 50
31375	12-31-13	Studebaker Bros. Co	345 80
31376	12- 2-13	A. F. Brombacher & Co	14 10
31377	12- 4-13	F. N. Du Bois & Co	17 13
31378	11-24-13	The Manhattan Supply Co...	140 74
31379	12- 2-13	New York Belting & Packing Co.	29 04
31380	12-31-13	Studebaker Bros. & Co	345 80
31381		John F. Warth	140 00
31382	1-22-14	P. T. Dunn	11 20
31383	12-20-13	Kimball Electrical Construction Co.	48 62
31384	12-22-13	Mittnacht & Co	65 00
31385	12-23-13	Mittnacht & Co	140 00
31881		John J. O'Brien	1 75
31882		Kenwood Contracting Co....	100 00
31883	1-29-14	The Frank E. Hannan Co..	474 75
31884	11-29-13	Frank J. Lennon Co	3 70
31885		F. F. Fuhrmann	17 90
31886	1-16-14	P. M. Lynch	14 18
31887	9-30-14	O'Brien Bros., Inc	648 00
31888	1-31-14	O'Brien Bros., Inc	669 60
31889	10-31-13	O'Brien Bros., Inc	841 20
31890	12-31-13	O'Brien Bros., Inc	669 60
31386	12-31-13	Dailey & Ivins	999 60
31387	12-31-13	Dailey & Ivins	999 60
31388	12-17-13	Department of Docks and Ferries	325 97
31389	11-17-13	The Maintenance Co	48 28
31390	11-24-13	P. J. O'Rourke Electrical Engineering Co., Inc	25 05
31391	12-10-13	Geo. Weiderman Electric Co.	7 73
31392	11-25-13	Geo. Weiderman Electric Co.	13 58
31393	12-22-13	John W. Sullivan Co	846 66
31394	12- 6-13	Jas. Tregarthen Son & Co...	315 00
31395	11-21-13	Jas. Tregarthen Son & Co...	771 74
31396	12-22-13	Jas. Tregarthen Son & Co...	981 45
31397	12-22-13	Jas. Tregarthen Son & Co...	852 26
31398	11-30-13	Dailey & Ivins	969 80
31399	12-31-13	Dailey & Ivins	85 00
31400	9-30-13	Dailey & Ivins	125 00
31401	11-20-13	C. F. Harms Co	162 00
31402	10-31-13	B. F. Hewitt	68 00
31403	12- 1-13	Martin H. Healey	353 47
31404		Aymar Embury, II	94 15
32180		J. T. Fetherston	23
32234	12-23-13	P. J. Langler	490 45
32235	11-19-13	Ernest W. Hill	337 50
32236	12-26-13	D. B. Fleming & Sons	822 39
32237	11-21-13	Ernest W. Hill	337 50
		Department of Taxes and Assessments.	
31775		Lawson Purdy	$8 50
31776		John Haney	34 25
		Tenement House Department.	
32233		John J. Murphy	$573 62
		Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.	
31480	10- 7-13	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co....	$6 00
31481	2- 2-14	Nickel Towel Sup. Co	5 20
31482	2- 2-14	Schildwachter Ice Co	10 40
31483	2- 9-14	N. Y. Sporting Goods Co....	8 00
31484	2- 2-14	Builders Iron Foundry	3 25
31485	1- 2-14	Eimer & Amend	8 74
31486	2- 2-14	John H. Hunter	1 25
31487	2- 2-14	Knickerbocker Ice Co	3 96
31488	2- 2-14	United Dressed Beef Co....	48 00
31489	2- 5-14	Ohman Map Co., Inc	13 00
31490	1-13-14	Weed Chain Tire Grip Co...	11 34
31491	1-19-14	Henry R. Worthington	12 00
31492	2- 2-14	S. I. Shipbuilding Co	124 46
31493	2- 2-14	The Tottenville Mach. Shop	74 44
31494	1-19-14	Alex Grant	36 00
31495	2- 2-14	Joseph M. Holahan	77 00
31496	2- 2-14	Wm. B. Birchall	60 00
31497	2- 2-14	M. J. Halloran	3 75
31498	1-28-14	Eagle Iron Works	163 00
31499	12- 6-13	Frank V. Kelly	20 00
31500	2- 5-14	Great Bear Spring Co	14 40
31501	2- 5-14	Knickerbocker Supply Co....	157 94
31502	1-24-14	Chas. W. Wolf	19 50
31503	2- 2-14	Dayton Brower Co., Inc....	19 25
31504	2- 2-14	Columbia Mach. Wks. and Malleable Iron Co	49 64
31505	2- 2-14	Peter J. Donohue's Sons....	47 40
31506	2- 2-14	John Becker	66 00
31507	2- 2-14	Ernest Leaver	66 00
31508	2- 2-14	Madison Auto Co	12 00
31509	2- 2-14	Frank V. Kelly	20 00
31510	2- 2-14	Patrick Delaney	21 63
31511	1- 7-14	Frank V. Kelly	20 00
31512	2- 2-14	Wm. F. Deegan	16 50
31513	12-18-13	George W. Odell	5 18
31514	11-21-13	Matthew F. Healy Co	7 13
31515	12-18-13	Jere J. McCarthy	9 90
31516	12-26-13	Jere J. McCarthy	11 27
31517	12- 1-13	H. P. Minogue	24 71
31518	11- 7-13	Cranford Bros.	10 70
31519	7-26-13	Cranford Bros.	9 77
31520	8- 1-13	Cranford Bros.	7 47
31521	9-18-13	Frank G. Baur	12 00
31522	11- 5-13	Frank G. Baur	18 04
31523	12-29-13	Frank G. Baur	8 79
31524	8-22-13	Robert B. Russell	11 64
31525	11-22-13	Robert B. Russell	25 14
31526	11- 5-13	James I. Kelly	25 30
31527	10-17-13	James I. Kelly	16 00
31528	12- 6-13	National Meter Co	6 60
31529	8- 7-13	Leo Collins	7 15
		Board of Water Supply.	
31405		Coldwell Wilcox Co	$3,903 50
31406		Fred K. Betts	6 62
31407		Chas. Goodman	30 86

Changes in Departments, Etc.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Daniel Leary, formerly employed as a Foreman Brick Mason in the Department of Bridges, and who was retired in accordance with resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted February 1, 1912, died March 5, 1914.

Thomas E, Flynn and James F. Mullen, Temporary Clerks in the Queens office of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, resigned, taking effect as of the close of business March 5th, 1914. The services of Henry J. Walsh as Auditor of Accounts terminated at the close of business February 28, 1914, he having accepted appointment as Warrant Clerk (Chief) in the office of the City Chamberlain, taking effect as of March 1, 1914.

Louis F. La Roche, 527 Riverside drive, Manhattan, reinstated to the position of Examiner, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, Department of Finance, with salary at $4,000 per annum, taking effect March 10, 1914.

The services of the following named Temporary Bookkeepers in the Auditing Bureau, Division of Expert Accounting, will cease as of the close of business on March 12th, 1914: William Newman, Jacob F. Keyser.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING which the Public Offices in the City are open for business and at which the Courts regularly open and adjourn, as well as the places where such offices are kept and such Courts are held

CITY OFFICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.
No. 5 City Hall, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor.
Bureau of Weights and Measures
Room 1, City Hall, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 4334 Cortlandt.
John L. Walsh, Commissioner.
Bureau of Licenses.
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2030 Worth.
Principal Office, 57-59 Centre street.
Julian Rosenthal, Chief of Bureau.

ARMORY BOARD.
Room 6, Basement, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre streets.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3900 Worth.
C. D. Rhinehart, Secretary.

ART COMMISSION.
City Hall, Room 21. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone call, 1197 Cortlandt.
John A. Mitchell, Secretary.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
No. 11 City Hall, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 7560 Cortlandt.
P. J. Scully, Clerk.
President of the Board of Aldermen.
Room 14, City Hall, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 noon.
Telephone, 6725 Cortlandt.
George McAneny, President.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.
Office, Bellevue Hospital, Twenty-sixth street and First avenue.
Telephone, 4400 Madison Square.
Dr. John W. Brannan, President.

BOARD OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.
Headquarters, 300 Mulberry street.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5. p. m. Saturdays, 2 m.
Ambulance Calls—Telephone, 3100 Spring.
Administration Offices—Telephone, 7586 Spring
D. C. Potter, Director.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.
Office, No. 320 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 12 m.
Telephones, 29, 30 and 31 Worth.
St. George B. Tucker, Secretary.

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.
Office of the Supervisor, Park Row Building, No. 21 Park Row.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, a. m. to 12 m.
Distributing Division, Nos. 96 and 98 Reade street, near West Broadway.
Telephones, 1505 and 1506 Cortlandt.
David Ferguson, Supervisor.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.
General Office, Municipal Building, 18th floor.
Telephone, 1307 Worth.
Moses M. McKee, Secretary.
Borough Offices.
Manhattan.
Municipal Building, 18th floor.
Telephone, 1307 Worth.
The Bronx.
No. 368 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth street.
Telephone, 336 Melrose.
Brooklyn.
Nos. 435-445 Fulton street.
Telephone, 693 Main.
Queens.
No. 64 Jackson avenue, Long Island 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. Saturdays, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.
Office of the Secretary.
No. 277 Broadway, Room 1406. Telephone, 2280 Worth.
Joseph Haag, Secretary.
Office of the Chief Engineer.
No. 277 Broadway, Room 1408. Telephone, 2281 Worth.
Bureau of Franchises.
No. 277 Broadway, Room 801. Telephone, 2282 Worth.
Standard Testing Laboratory.
No. 125 Worth street.
Telephones, 3088 and 3089 Franklin.
Efficiency and Budget Advisory Staff.
No. 51 Chambers street, Room 828.
Telephone, 1684 Worth.
Bureau of Standardization of Supplies.
No. 280 Broadway, Room 131. Telephones, 200 and 1220 Worth.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, a. m. to 12 m.
The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.
Municipal Building, 20th floor, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3280 Worth.
Board meeting every Tuesday at 2 p. m.
Edward V. Barton, Clerk.

BOARD OF INEBRIETY.
Office, 300 Mulberry street, Manhattan.
Telephone, 7116 Spring.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Board meets first Wednesday in each month at 3 o'clock.
Charles Samson, Secretary.

BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS.
Office, No. 148 East Twentieth street.
Telephone, 1047 Gramercy.

BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.
Finance Department, No. 280 Broadway.
Telephone, 1200 Worth.
John Korb, Chief Clerk.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.
Office, Municipal Building, 22d floor.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3150 Worth.
Joseph B. Morrissey, Secretary.

BUREAU OF THE CHAMBERLAIN.
Municipal Building, 8th floor.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Telephone, 4270 Worth.
Henry Bruere, Chamberlain.

CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION.
Office of the Commission, Room 223, No. 280 Broadway (Stewart Building), Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Regular advertised meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 2 o'clock p. m.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3254 Worth.
Lamont McLoughlin, Clerk.

CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
City Hall, Rooms 11, 12; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 7560 Cortlandt.
P. J. Scully, City Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.
Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 4315 Worth.
James McGinley, Acting Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES.
Office, No. 277 Broadway.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2828 Worth.
George H. Bell, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.
Office of Secretary, Room 9, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.
Telephone, 1200 Worth.
John Korb, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.
Municipal Building, 18th floor.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 380 Worth.
F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.
Central Office, No. 148 East Twentieth street
Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 1047 Gramercy.
Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Pier "A" N. R., Battery place.
Telephone, 300 Rector.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m
R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
Board of Education.
Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (in August 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.); Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 5580 Plaza
Stated meetings of the Board are held at 4 p. m. on the first Monday in February, the second Wednesday in July, and the second and fourth Wednesdays in every month, except July and August.
A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m (June, July and August 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.); Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 1200 Worth.
William A. Prendergast, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
Centre and Walker streets, Manhattan.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Burial Permit and Contagious Disease Offices always open.
Telephone, 6280 Franklin.
Borough of The Bronx, No. 3731 Third avenue. Borough of Brooklyn, Flatbush avenue, Willoughby and Fleet streets. Borough of Queens, Nos. 372 and 374 Fulton street, Jamaica. Borough of Richmond, No. 514 Bay street, Stapleton, Staten Island.
S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.
Offices, Arsenal, Central Park.
Telephone, 7300 Plaza.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Cabot Ward, Commissioner, Manhattan and Richmond.
Borough of Brooklyn.
Offices, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; July and August, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Telephone, 2300 South.
Raymond V. Ingersoll, Commissioner.
Borough of The Bronx.
Office, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2640 Tremont.
Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner.
Borough of Queens.
Office, The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Walter G. Eliot, Commissioner.

PERMANENT CENSUS BOARD.
No. 114 East 47th street, fourth floor.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3591 Murray Hill.
George H. Chatfield, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.
Principal Office.
Foot of East 26th street; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 7400 Madison Square.
John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner.
Brooklyn and Queens.
Nos. 327 to 331 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.
Telephone, 2977 Main.
Bureau of Dependent Adults, foot of East 26th street. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
The Children's Bureau, No. 124 East 50th street. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Borough of Richmond.
Richmond Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island.
Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.
Municipal Building, 12th floor, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 m
John T. Fetherston, Commissioner.
Telephone, 4240 Worth.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Hall of Records, corner Chambers and Centre streets.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3900 Worth.
C. Rockland Tyng, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
Municipal Building, 23d, 24th and 25th floors, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephones: Manhattan, 4320 Worth; Brooklyn, 3980 Main; Queens, 3441 Hunters Point; Richmond, 840 Tompkinsville; Bronx, 3400 Tremont.
Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building, Brooklyn. Borough of The Bronx, Tremont and Arthur avenues. Borough of Queens, Municipal Building, Long Island City. Borough of Richmond, Municipal Building, St. George.
William Williams, Commissioner.

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.
Municipal Building, 8th floor.
Telephone, 1268 Worth.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
J. A. Glendinning, Clerk.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Headquarters: Office hours, for all, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m. Central offices and fire stations open at all hours.
Headquarters of Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East 67th street, Manhattan. Telephone, 640 Plaza.

Brooklyn office, Nos. 365 and 367 Jay street, Brooklyn. Telephone, 2653 Main.
Robert Adamson, Commissioner.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
Office of Corporation Counsel.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Main office, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre streets, 6th and 7th floors.
Telephone, 4600 Worth.
Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel.
Brooklyn office, No. 153 Pierrepont street. Telephone, 2948 Main.
Bureau of Street Openings.
Main office, No. 90 West Broadway. Telephone, 5070 Barclay.
Brooklyn branch office, No. 166 Montague street. Telephone, 5916 Main.
Queens branch office, Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City. Telephone, 3886 Hunters Point.
Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.
Municipal Building. Telephone, 3460-3461 Worth.
Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.
No. 280 Broadway, 5th floor. Telephone, 4585 Worth.
Tenement House Bureau and Bureau of Buildings.
Municipal Building, 15th floor. Telephone, 1620 Worth.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE COMMISSION.
Office, No. 17 Battery place.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 1694 Rector.
James H. Fuertes, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Municipal Building, 14th floor. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Labor Bureau.
Municipal Building, 14th floor.
Telephone, 1580 Worth.
Frank A. Spencer, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL EXPLOSIVES COMMISSION.
Nos. 157 and 159 East 67th street, Headquarters Fire Department.
Meetings at call of Fire Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
Central office, No. 240 Centre street, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (months of June, July and August, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.); Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3100 Spring.
Douglas I. McKay, Commissioner.

PUBLIC RECREATION COMMISSION.
Municipal Building, eighth floor.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 1471 Worth.
Commission meeting every second Thursday at 4 p. m.
Cyril H. Jones, Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
The Public Service Commission for the First District, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, Manhattan.
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 11 p. m., every day in the year, including holidays and Sundays.
Stated public meetings of the Commission Tuesdays and Fridays at 12.15 p. m. in the Public Hearing Room of the Commission, third floor of the Tribune Building..
Telephone, 4150 Beekman.
Travis H. Whitney, Secretary.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.
Manhattan and Richmond office, Municipal Building, 19th floor.
Telephone, 1526 Worth.
Brooklyn and Queens office, 503 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Telephone, 3825 Main.
Bronx office, 391 East 149th street. Telephone, 7107-7108 Melrose.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
John J. Murphy, Commissioner.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Office of the President, Nos. 14, 15 and 16 City Hall, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 4227 Worth.
Public Buildings and Offices.
Bureau of Buildings, Municipal Building, 20th floor.
Marcus M. Marks, President.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.
Office of the President, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2680 Tremont.
Douglas Mathewson, President.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
President's Office, Nos. 15 and 16, Borough Hall; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3960 Main.
Lewis H. Pounds, President.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
President's Office, Borough Hall, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 5400 Hunters Point.
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, Office, Town Hall, Flushing, L. I.
Telephone, 1740 Flushing.
Maurice E. Connolly, President.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
President's Office, New Brighton, Staten Island.
Offices, Borough Hall, New Brighton, N. Y., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville
Charles J. McCormack, President.

CORONERS.
Borough of Manhattan—Office, 70 Lafayette street, corner of Franklin st.
Open at all times of the day and night.
Telephones, 5057, 5058 Franklin.
Borough of The Bronx—Corner of Arthur avenue and Tremont avenue. Telephones, 1250 Tremont and 1402 Tremont.
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 12 midnight every day.
Borough of Brooklyn—Office, 236 Duffield street, near Fulton street. Telephone, 4004 Main and 4005 Main.
Open at all hours of the day and night.
Borough of Queens—Office, Town Hall, Fulton street, Jamaica, L. I.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., excepting Sundays and holidays; office open then from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Borough of Richmond—No. 175 Second street, New Brighton. Open at all hours of the day and night.

COUNTY OFFICES.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
Room 127, Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Telephone, 241 Worth.
Thomas Allison, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.
Office, Hall of Records.
Telephone, 3900 Worth.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
During the months of July and August, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
John F. Cowan, Commissioner.

COUNTY CLERK.
Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 New County Court House.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. During the months of July and August the hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., except on Saturdays..
Telephone, 5388 Cortlandt.
William F. Schneider, County Clerk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Building for Criminal Courts, Franklin and Centre streets.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5.15 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2304 Franklin.
Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
No. 119 Nassau street, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 6376 Cortlandt.
William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.

REGISTER.
Hall of Records, office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. During the months of July and August the hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Telephone, 3900 Worth.
John J. Hopper, Register.

SHERIFF.
No. 299 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4. p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Except during July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 4984 Worth.
New York County Jail, 70 Ludlow street.
Max S. Grifenhagen, Sheriff.

SURROGATES.
Hall of Records. Court opens from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturday, when it closes at 12 m. During the months of July and August the hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Telephone, 3900 Worth.
William V. Leary, Chief Clerk.

KINGS COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
Park Building, 381-387 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Office hours during July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 1454 Main.
Thomas R. Farrell, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.
Hall of Records. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., excepting months of July and August, then 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 6988 Main.
Edmund O'Connor, Commissioner.

COUNTY CLERK.
Hall of Records, Brooklyn. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; during months of July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone call, 4930 Main.
Charles S. Devoy, County Clerk.

COUNTY COURT.
County Court House, Brooklyn, Rooms 1, 10, 14, 17, 18, 22 and 23. Court opens at 10 a. m. daily and sits until business is completed. Part I. Room No. 23; Part II, Room No. 10; Part III, Room No. 14; Part IV, Room No. 1, Court House. Clerk's Office, Rooms 17, 18, 19 and 22, open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m.
Telephones, 4154 and 4155 Main.
John T. Rafferty, Chief Clerk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Office, 66 Court street, Borough of Brooklyn Hours, 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m to 1 p. m.
Telephones, 2954-5-6-7 Main.
James C. Cropsey, District Attorney.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
No. 44 Court street (Temple Bar), Brooklyn 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2840 Main.
Frank V. Kelly, Public Administrator.

REGISTER.
Hall of Records. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., excepting months of July and August, then from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., provided for by statute; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 2830 Main.
Edward T. O'Loughlin, Register.

SHERIFF.
Temple Bar Building, 186 Remsen street, Room 401, Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m.
Telephones, 6845, 6847 Main.
Lewis M. Swasey, Sheriff.

SURROGATE.
Hall of Records, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Court opens at 10 a. m. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except during months of July and August, when office hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 3945 Main.
John H. McCooey, Chief Clerk.

BRONX COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
Seventh floor, Bergen Building, Arthur and Tremont avenues, The Bronx. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Telephone, 3700 Tremont.
John A. Mason, Commissioner.

COUNTY CLERK.
Bronx Court House, 161st street and 3d avenue.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
James Vincent Ganly, County Clerk.

COUNTY JUDGE.
Bronx Court House, 161st street and 3d avenue.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Louis D. Gibbs, County Judge.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Bronx Court House, 161st street and 3d avenue.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Francis Martin, District Attorney.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
2808 3d avenue, Room A, 5th floor.
9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Saturday to 12 m.
Ernest E. L. Hammer, Public Administrator.

REGISTER.
Bergen Building, No. 1932 Arthur avenue.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Edward Polak, Register.

SHERIFF.
Bergen Building, No. 1932 Arthur avenue.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
James F. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SURROGATE.
Bronx Court House, 161st street and 3d avenue.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
George M. S. Schulz, Surrogate.

QUEENS COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m; Queens County Court House, Long Island City
Telephone, 9631 Hunters Point.
Thorndyke C. McKennee, Commissioner.

COUNTY CLERK.
No. 364 Fulton street, Jamaica.
Office open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m..; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 151 Jamaica.
Leonard Ruoff, County Clerk.

COUNTY COURT.
County Court House, Long Island City.
Telephone, 596 Hunters Point.
County Court opens at 10 a. m. Trial Terms begin first Monday of each month, except July, August and September, and on Friday of each week
Clerk's Office opens 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.
Telephone, 551 Jamaica.
Burt Jay Humphrey, County Judge.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Office, Queens County Court House, Long Island City, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
County Judge's office always open at No. 336 Fulton street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Telephones, 3871 and 3872 Hunters Point.
Matthew J. Smith, District Attorney.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
No. 364 Fulton street, Jamaica, Queens County.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 397 Jamaica.
Randolph White, Public Administrator.

SHERIFF.
County Court House, Long Island City, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; during July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephones, 3766-7 Hunters Point (office).
George Emener, Sheriff.

SURROGATE.
Office, No. 364 Fulton street, Jamaica.
Except on Sundays, holidays and half-holidays, the office is open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m
Telephone, 397 Jamaica.
Daniel Noble, Surrogate.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
Village Hall, Stapleton.
Office open from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.; Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 81 Tompkinsville.
Charles J. Kullman, Commissioner.

COUNTY CLERK.
County Office Building, Richmond, S. I., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 28 New Dorp.
C. Livingston Bostwick, County Clerk.

COUNTY JUDGE AND SURROGATE.
Trial Terms, with Grand and Trial Jury, Second Monday of March, First Monday of October.
Trial Terms, with Trial Jury only. First Monday of May, First Monday of December.
Special Terms, without Jury—Wednesday of each week, except the last week of July, the month of August and the first week of September.
Surrogate's Court—
Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Borough Hall, St. George, and on Wednesday at the Surrogate's Court, at Richmond, except during the session of the County Court. There will be no Surrogate's Court during the month of August. Office at Richmond is open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.
Surrogate's Court and Office, Richmond, S. I.
Surrogate's Chambers, Borough Hall, St. George, New Brighton, N. Y.
J. Harry Tiernan, County Judge and Surrogate.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island.
Telephone, 50 Tompkinsville.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Albert C. Fach, District Attorney.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
Office, Port Richmond.
Telephone, 704 West Brighton.
William T. Holt, Public Administrator.

SHERIFF.
County Court House, Richmond, S. I.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 120 New Dorp.
Joseph F. O'Grady, Sheriff.

THE COURTS.

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.
First Judicial Department.
Court House, Madison avenue, corner Twenty fifth street. Court open from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. Friday, Motion Day, Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Motions called at 10 a. m. Orders called at 10.30 a. m.
Telephone, 3340 Madison Square.
Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.
County Court House, Chambers street. Court open from 10.15 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Telephone, 4580 Cortlandt.

SUPREME COURT—CRIMINAL DIVISION.
Building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets.
Court opens at 10.30 a. m.
Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Telephone, 6064 Franklin.
William F. Schneider, Clerk.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT.
SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Court House, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Court meets from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., excepting that on Fridays Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.
Clerk's office opens 9 a. m.
Telephone, 1392 Main.
John B. Byrne, Clerk.

APPELLATE TERM—SUPREME COURT.
Court room, 503 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Court meets 10 a. m.
Clerk's office opens 9 a. m.
Telephones, 7452 and 7453 Main.
Joseph H. DeBragga, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.
Kings County.
Kings County Court House, Joralemon and Fulton streets, Borough of Brooklyn.
Clerk's office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Seven jury trial parts. Special Term for trials. Special Term for motions. Special Term (ex-parte business). Court opens at 10 a. m.
Naturalization Bureau, Room 7, Hall of Records, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone, 5460 Main.
James F. McGee, General Clerk.
Queens County.
County Court House, Long Island City. Court opens at 10 a. m. Trial and Special Term for motions and ex-parte business each month except July, August and September, in Part I.
Trial Term, Part II, January, February, March, April, May and December.
Special Term for trials, January, April, June and November.
Naturalization, first Friday in each Term.
Clerk's office open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.
Telephone, 3896 Hunters Point.
Thomas B. Seaman, Special Deputy Clerk in charge.
Richmond County.
Trial Terms to be held at County Court House at Richmond.
Special Terms for trials to be held at Court room, Borough Hall, St. George.
Special Terms for motions to be held at Court House, Borough Hall, St. George.
C. Livingston Bostwick, Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held in the building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets.
Court opens at 10.30 a. m.
Clerk's office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Saturdays until 12 m.
During July and August Clerk's office will close at 2 p. m., and on Saturdays at 12 m.
Edward R. Carroll, Clerk.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
No. 32 Chambers street, Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Special Term Chambers will be held from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Clerk's office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Telephone, 122 Cortlandt.
Thomas F. Smith, Clerk.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Building for Criminal Courts, Centre street, between Franklin and White streets, Borough of Manhattan. Telephone, 3983 Franklin.
Court opens at 10 a. m.
Part I., Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan.
Part II., 171 Atlantic avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. Telephone, 428 Main.
Part III., Town Hall, Jamaica, Borough of Queens. Held on Tuesday of each week. Telephone, 2620 Jamaica.
Part IV., Borough Hall, St. George, Borough of Richmond. Held on Wednesday of each week. Telephone, 324 Tompkinsville.
Part V., County Court House, 161st street and 3d avenue, Borough of The Bronx. This Part is held on Thursday of each week. William E. Cullen, Clerk. Telephone, 9088 Melrose.
Frank W. Smith, Chief Clerk.

CHILDREN'S COURT.
New York County—No. 66 Third avenue, Manhattan. Telephone, 1832 Stuyvesant.
Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk.
Bronx County—No. 355 East 137th street. The Bronx. This Court is held on Wednesday and Friday of each week. Telephone, 9092 Melrose.
Michael Murray, Clerk.
Kings County—No. 102 Court street, Brooklyn. Telephone, 627 Main.
Joseph W. Duffy, Clerk.
Queens County—No. 19 Flushing avenue, Jamaica. This court is held on Monday and Thursday of each week. Telephone, 2624 Jamaica.
Sydney Ollendorff, Clerk.
Richmond County—Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George, S. I. Court is held on Tuesday of each week. Telephone, 324 Tompkinsville.
William J. Browne, Clerk.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT.
First Division.
Court open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Telephone, 6213 Spring.
First District—Criminal Court Building.
Second District—Jefferson Market.
Third District—Second avenue and First street.
Fourth District—151 East Fifty-seventh street.
Fifth District—One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeastern corner of Sylvan place.
Sixth District—One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Washington avenue.
Seventh District—No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street.
Eighth District—1014 East One Hundred and Eighty-first street, west of Boston road, The Bronx.
Ninth District (Night Court for Females)—No. 125 Sixth avenue.
Tenth District (Night Court for Males)—No. 151 East Fifty-seventh street.
Eleventh District—Domestic Relations Court—151 East Fifty-seventh street.
Thirteenth District (Domestic Relations)—Court room, No. 1014 East One Hundred and Eighty-first street, west of Boston road.
Philip Bloch, Chief Clerk, 300 Mulberry st.
Second Division.
Borough of Brooklyn.
Office of Chief Magistrate, 44 Court street, Rooms 209-214. Telephone, 7411 Main.
Courts.
First District—No. 318 Adams street.
Second District—Court and Butler streets.
Fifth District—No. 249 Manhattan avenue.
Sixth District—No. 495 Gates avenue.
Seventh District—No. 31 Snider avenue (Flatbush).
Eighth District—West Eighth street (Coney Island).
Ninth District—Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.
Tenth District—No. 133 New Jersey avenue.
Domestic Relations Court—Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues.
William F. Delaney, Chief Clerk.
Borough of Queens.
Courts.
Fifth District—St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City.
Second District—Town Hall, Flushing, L. I.
Third District—Central avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Fourth District—Town Hall, Jamaica, L. I.

Borough of Richmond.

Courts.

First District—Lafayette avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Second District—Village Hall, Stapleton, Staten Island.

All Courts open daily for business from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, when only morning sessions are held.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Borough of Manhattan.

First District—Location of Court, Merchants' Association Building, Nos. 54-60, Lafayette street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. July and August, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Additional Part is held at southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Tenth street.

Telephone, 6030 Franklin.

Second District—Location of Court, Nos. 264 and 266 Madison street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 4300 Orchard.

Third District—Location of Court, No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 5450 Columbus.

Fourth District—Location of Court, Part I and Part II, No. 207 East Thirty-second street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 4358 Murray Hill.

Fifth District—Location of Court, northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 4006 Riverside.

Sixth District—Location of Court, Nos. 155 and 157 East 88th street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Seventh District—Location of Court, No 70 Manhattan street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Eighth District—Location of Court, Sylvan place and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, near Third avenue. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 3950 Harlem.

Ninth District—Location of Court, southwest corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Parts I and II. Court opens at 9 a. m. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 3873 Plaza.

Borough of The Bronx.

First District—Court Room, Town Hall, No. 1400 Williamsbridge road, Westchester, New York City. Court open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Trial of causes, Tuesday and Friday of each week.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Saturdays closing at 12 m.

Telephone, 457 Westchester.

Second District—Court room, southeast corner of Washington avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Court opens at 9 a. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted).

Telephone, 3043 Melrose.

Borough of Brooklyn.

First District—Court House, northwest corner of State and Court streets. Parts I and II.

Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted).

Telephone, 7091 Main.

Second District—Court room, No. 495 Gates avenue.

Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted). Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 504 Bedford.

Third District—Court House, Nos. 6 and 8 Lee avenue, Brooklyn.

Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted).

Court opens at 9 a. m.

Telephone, 955 Williamsburg.

Fourth District—Court room, No. 14 Howard avenue.

Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted).

Fifth District—Court House, northwest corner of Fifty-third street and Third avenue (No. 5220 Third avenue).

Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted).

Telephone, 3907 Sunset.

Sixth District—Court House, No. 236 Duffield street.

Telephone, 6166 Main.

Seventh District—Court House, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Fulton street (No. 31 Pennsylvania avenue).

Open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Telephone, 904 and 905 East New York

Borough of Queens.

First District—Court room, St. Mary's Lyceum, Nos. 115 and 117 Fifth street, Long Island City.

Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. each day, excepting Saturdays, closing at 12 m.

Telephone, 1420 Hunters Point.

Second District—Court room in Court House of the late Town of Newtown, corner of Broadway and Court street, Elmhurst, New York. P. O. address, Elmhurst, Queens County, New York.

Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted).

Telephone, 87 Newtown.

Third District—1908 and 1910 Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 2352 Bushwick.

Fourth District—Court House, Town Hall, northeast corner of Fulton street and Flushing avenue, Jamaica.

Open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 1654 Jamaica.

Borough of Richmond.

First District—Court room, former Village Hall, Lafayette avenue and Second street, New Brighton.

Clerk's Office open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and legal holidays excepted).

Telephone, 503 Tompkinsville.

Second District—Court room, former Edgewater Village Hall, Stapleton.

Clerk's Office open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telephone, 313 Tompkinsville.

CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF chapter 537 of the Laws of 1893 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, notice is hereby given that meeting of the Commissioners appointed under said acts will be held at the office of the Commission, Room 223, 280 Broadway (Stewart Building), Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, at 2 o'clock p. m., until further notice.

Dated New York City, July 26, 1911.

WILLIAM D. DICKEY, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, DAVID ROBINSON, Commissioners.

LAMONT MCLOUGHLIN, Clerk.

BOARD MEETINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen meets in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, every Tuesday, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk to the Board of Aldermen.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund meet in the Meeting Room (Room 16), City Hall, on Wednesday, at 11 a. m., at call of the Mayor.

JOHN KORB, JR., Secretary.

Board of Revision of Assessments.

The Board of Revision of Assessments meets in the Meeting Room (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday, at 11 a. m., upon notice of the Chief Clerk.

JOHN KORB, JR., Chief Clerk.

Board of City Record.

The Board of City Record meets in the City Hall at call of the Mayor.

DAVID FERGUSON, Supervisor, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CENTRE AND CHAMBERS STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1914.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HARDWARE, PAINTS, IRON, STEAMFITTINGS, LUMBER AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES AND LEATHER FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1914.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bid will be received unless this provision is complied with.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the totals, and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Correction, Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers sts., Borough of Manhattan.

KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, Commissioner.

March 12, 1914. m13,24

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Auction Sales.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 E. 67TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONeers, on behalf of the Fire Department, will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914.

at premises No. 130 E. 13th st., Borough of Manhattan, at 12 o'clock m. on said date, the lowing six horses:

Horses, registered Nos. 26-B, 117-B, 222-B, 514-B, 594-B and 850-B.

The above horses may be seen at any time before the date of sale, at Department stables, Boliver and St. Edwards sts., Borough of Brooklyn.

ROBERT ADAMSON, Fire Commissioner.

m12,20

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Proposals.

MAIN OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, 12TH FLOOR SOUTH, NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1914.

Borough of Manhattan,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RUNWAY AND DUMPING BOARDS AT THE FOOT OF STANTON ST., EAST RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) days.

The amount of security required is Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000).

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment by a resolution dated December 24, 1913, and approved of and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen by resolution dated February 3rd, 1914, received from the Mayor February 17th, 1914, without his approval or disapproval thereof, authorized the Comptroller to issue corporate stock of The City of New York to the amount of Seven Thousand Dollars ($7,000) for the above mentioned work. Bids in excess of this amount, less the Architect's fee, amounting to 5 per centum of the contract price, will not be considered.

Bidders will state one aggregate price for the entire work, as the contract will be entire and for a complete job.

The deposit to be made with the bid shall be not less than three nor more than five per cent. of the amount of the bond.

Bidders must write out the total amount of their bid or estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

The contract, if awarded, will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

Blank forms, plans, drawings and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, twelfth floor south, New Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner.

Dated March 10, 1914. m13,24

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

MAIN OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, 12TH FLOOR SOUTH, NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1914.

Borough of Manhattan,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RUNWAY AND DUMPING BOARD, AT THE FOOT OF W. 134TH ST., NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is thirty (30) days.

The amount of security required is Fifteen Hundred ($1,500) Dollars.

Bidders will state one aggregate price, as the contract will be entire and for a complete job.

The deposit to be made with the bid shall be not less than three nor more than five per cent. of the amount of the bond.

Bidders must write out the total amount of their bid or estimate, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

The contract, if awarded, will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

Blank forms, plans, drawings and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, twelfth floor south, New Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner.

Dated March 10, 1914. m13,24

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

MAIN OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, 12TH FLOOR SOUTH, NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1914.

Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE.

The time for the delivery of the articles and the full performance of the contract is by or before June 30th, 1914.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

Borough of The Bronx.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE.

The time allowed for the delivery of the articles and the performance of the contract is by or before June 30th, 1914.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE.

The time allowed for the delivery of the articles and the performance of the contract is by or before June 30, 1914.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bids must be submitted in duplicate in separate envelopes.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each Borough and awards made to the lowest bidder on each Borough.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, twelfth floor south, New Municipal Building, Chambers st. and Park row.

Dated March 10, 1914.

J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner.

m12,24

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE AND WALKER STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health until 10.30 o'clock a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1914.

FURNISHING ALL NECESSARY LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PAINTING THE OFFICES, HALLS, ETC., ON CERTAIN FLOORS OF DEPARTMENT BUILDING, S. W. CORNER CENTRE AND WALKER STREETS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contracts is fifty (50) consecutive working days.

No bond will be required with the bid, as heretofore, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 50 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 the contract awarded to the lowest bidder for the entire contract complete.

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, southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

S. S. GOLDWATER, M. D., President; JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, M. D., DOUGLAS I. McKAY, Board of Health.

Dated March 13, 1914. m13,25

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE AND WALKER STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health until 10.30 o'clock a. m., on

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING GROCERY SUPPLIES, AS REQUIRED, TO THE HOSPITALS, CHILDREN'S CLINICS AND DAY CAMPS IN THE VARIOUS BOROUGHS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND THE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM AT OTISVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK, DURING THE YEAR 1914.

The time for the delivery of the supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1914.

No bond will be required with the bid, as heretofore, but will be required upon awarding of the contract in an amount equal to thirty (30) per cent. of the contract. The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 1½ per cent. of the amount of the bid. (As to form of deposit, see general instructions, last column, last page.)

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder for each item from No. 1 to 112, inclusive, and for Classes 2 and 3 complete.

Samples of canned goods will be opened March 16th and 17th.

Samples may be seen.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts., Borough of Manhattan.

S. S. GOLDWATER, M. D., President; JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, M. D., DOUGLAS I. McKAY, Board of Health.

Dated March 9, 1914. m9,20

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Proposals.

NORMAL COLLEGE, CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings, at the Department of Education Building, corner of Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan, until 3 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1914.

FOR GYMNASIUM APPARATUS, ETC., FOR THE FIRST PORTION OF THE NEW NORMAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS (THOMAS HUNTER HALL), ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN 68TH AND 69TH STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be sixty (60) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is Two Thousand ($2,000) Dollars.

The deposit accompanying bid shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

Bids will be compared and the contract will be awarded in a lump sum to the lowest bidder.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, at Estimating Room, 9th floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated March 4, 1914. m4,16

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Proposals.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York, at the Bookkeeper's Office, Headquarters of the Police Department, 240 Centre st., Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, until 10 o'clock a. m., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1914.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING OFFICE SUPPLIES (STATIONERY, BOOKS, BLANKS).

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is on or before December 31, 1914.

The amount of the security for the performance of the contract shall be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit which shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for each item and the Police Commissioner will award the contract to the lowest bidder on each item for all the articles, materials or supplies specified and contained in the specifications and schedule.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Commissioner, a copy of which and the specifications can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Headquarters of the Police Department, 240 Centre st., Borough of Manhattan.

D. I. McKAY, Police Commissioner.

New York, March 9, 1914. m11,21

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

POLICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York, at the Bookkeeper's Office, Headquarters of the Police Department, 240 Centre st., Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, until 10 o'clock a. m., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1914.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HORSES FOR THE MOUNTED SERVICE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the delivery of the horses and the performance of the contract is during the year 1914.

The amount of the security for the performance of the contract shall be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit which shall be in amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder for the whole number of horses, at a sum for each horse specified and contained in the specifications.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Commissioner, a copy of which, together with a copy of the contract and specifications, can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Headquarters of the Police Department, 240 Centre st., Borough of Manhattan.

D. I. McKAY, Police Commissioner.

New York, March 4, 1914. m6,17

☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."**

Owners Wanted for Unclaimed Property.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, No. 240 Centre st., 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.

DOUGLAS I. McKAY, Police Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York—Office, No. 72 Poplar st., Borough of 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.

DOUGLAS I. McKAY, Police Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

FOR REPAIRS TO ASPHALT PAVEMENTS ON THE BRIDGES OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

The repairs shall be made from time to time as required, and the contract completed on or before July 31, 1914.

In case the contractor shall fail to make any repairs within ten days, Sundays and holidays excluded, after he has been notified that they will be required, then he shall pay to The City of New York as liquidated damages for such delay the sum of Ten Dollars ($10) for each and every day until the repairs are made.

The amount of security to guarantee the faithful performance of the work will be One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

The right is reserved by the Commissioner to reject all the bids should he deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

Blank forms and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

F. J. H. KRACKE, Commissioner.

Dated February 27, 1914. m7,19

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM NO. 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1914.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTING AND INSTALLING SLUDGE DIGESTION TANK, ETC., FOR SEWAGE PURIFICATION EXPERIMENTAL PLANT AT THE 26TH WARD SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, HENDRIX ST. NEAR VANDALIA AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Time allowed for making and completing the above described work will be sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required will be Seven Hundred Dollars ($700).

The bids will be compared and the 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 Sewers, the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 215 Montague st., Brooklyn.

LEWIS H. POUNDS, President.

Dated March 3, 1914. m6,18

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Proposals.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY, 26TH ST. AND 1ST AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Trustees in the Staff Room of Bellevue Hospital (entrance, 415 E. 26th st.), until 3 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1914.

FOR SPECIFICATION NO. 22, FOOD SUPPLIES, FRESH MEATS, FRESH KOSHER MEATS, DRIED, CORNED, SALTED AND SMOKED MEATS, POULTRY AND FRESH FISH.

SPECIFICATION NO. 23, REFRIGERATING SUPPLIES, ICE.

SPECIFICATION NO. 24, FUEL SUPPLIES.

200 GROSS TONS WHITE ASH STOVE COAL FOR BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

50 GROSS TONS WHITE ASH STOVE COAL FOR GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL.

50 GROSS TONS WHITE ASH STOVE COAL FOR FORDHAM HOSPITAL.

1,000 GROSS TONS BUCKWHEAT COAL FOR BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The time for the delivery and full performance of contracts for Meats, Poultry and Fish is by or before June 30th, 1914, and the remaining articles by or before December 31st, 1914.

The surety required on contract will be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount of the contract (bonds not required with bids).

The deposit required will be not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid or estimate, and must accompany bid.

The bidder will state the price per gallon, per yard, per pound, or other designated unit, by which the bid will be tested.

The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total, and will be compared and awards made to the lowest bidder on each line or class, as stated in the specifications, as soon thereafter as practicable, according to law.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bids will be accepted unless this provision is complied with.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Contract Clerk and Auditor, entrance No. 400 E. 29th st., Borough of Manhattan.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

m4,16 By JOHN W. BRANNAN, President.

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Corporation Sales of Buildings.

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE BY SEALED BIDS.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of Brooklyn, 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 Brooklyn.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of E. 34th st., from Snyder ave. to Beverly road, in the Borough of Brooklyn, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held March 4, 1914, 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, MARCH 30, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

PARCEL NO. 119. Part of one and one-half story frame house on the northwest corner of Tilden ave. and E. 34th st. Cut 2.9 feet on front by 4.05 feet on rear. Also shed in rear. Upset price, $5.

PARCEL NO. 125. Part of shed on the east side of E. 34th st., 95 feet south of Tilden ave. Cut 5.3 feet on north and south sides. Upset price, $2.

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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 30th day of March, 1914, 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 informalities 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 March 30, 1914," 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 K, 280 Broadway, 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."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 9, 1914. m13,30

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE BY SEALED BIDS.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF the Borough of Queens, 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 Queens.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of Queens boulevard, from Hyatt avenue to Burrough avenue, in the Borough of Queens, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted at a meeting held March 4, 1914, the sale by sealed bids at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

PARCEL NO. 282. Two-story frame hotel, hall and carriage shed on the northerly side of Queens boulevard, between Hyatt avenue and Burrough avenue. Also two two and one-half story rear buildings, one-story rear building, and part of two-story rear building. Cut two-story rear building 8.76 feet on west side by 8.73 feet on east side. Also two small sheds. Upset price, $400.

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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m., on the 26th day of March, 1914, 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 informalities 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 March 26, 1914," 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, 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."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 6, 1914. m10,26

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE BY SEALED BIDS.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF the Borough of Manhattan, 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 buildings, etc., standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street purposes in the

Borough of Manhattan.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., acquired for the extension of 7th ave., from Greenwich ave. to Carmine st.; for the widening of Varick st., from Carmine st. to Franklin st., and for the extension of Varick st., from Franklin st. to West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room K, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held September 24, 1913, the sale by sealed bids of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels and in manner and form as follows:

Parcel No. 1—The buildings, parts of buildings, etc., within the lines of 7th ave., from Greenwich ave. and W. 11th st. to Perry st., as follows: Part of five-story brick building, part of three-story brick building, part of three and one-half story brick rear building and part of one and two-story brick rear buildings at the southwest corner of Greenwich ave. and W. 11th st. Cut five-story building 67.25 feet on Greenwich ave. front by 117.95 feet on rear. Cut three-story building 15.56 feet on W. 11th st. front by 46.63 feet on rear. Cut three and one-half story building 46.33 feet on north side by 22.95 feet on west side. Cut one-story building 32.69 feet on east side by 5.5 feet on south side. Cut two-story building 5.5 feet on north side by 5.01 feet on west side. Rear part of four-story brick building 3 Perry st. Cut 5.01 feet on east side by 25.79 feet on west side. Rear part of four-story brick building 5 Perry st. Cut 25.79 feet from rear corner of extension on east side by 4.17 feet on front. Four-story brick building 7 Perry st. Four-story brick building 9 Perry st. Four-story brick building 11 Perry st. Part of four-story brick building 13 Perry st. Cut 8.8 feet on rear by 37.13 feet on west side. Part of four-story brick building 15 Perry st. Cut 37.13 feet on east side by 3.37 feet on Waverly place side.

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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m., on the 20th day of March, 1914, 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 informalities 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 March 20, 1914," 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, 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."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 18, 1914. m4,20

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE BY SEALED BIDS.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of Manhattan, 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 buildings, etc., standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street purposes in the

Borough of Manhattan.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., acquired for the extension of Seventh avenue, from Greenwich avenue to Carmine street, for the widening of Varick street, from Carmine street to Franklin street, and for the extension of Varick street from Franklin street to West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room K, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held September 24, 1913, the sale by sealed bids of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form as follows:

PARCEL NO. 2. The buildings, parts of buildings, etc., within the lines of Seventh avenue, from Perry street to Charles street, as follows: Part of three-story brick building, 12 Perry street. Cut 14.74 feet on front by 20.74 feet on west side. Part of three-story brick building, 14 Perry street. Cut 20.74 feet on east side by 5.96 feet on rear. Three-story brick building, 16 Perry street. Three-story brick building, 18 Perry street. Three-story brick building, 213 Waverly place. Three-story brick building, 211 Waverly place. Part of three-story brick building, 209 Waverly place. Cut 21 feet on north side by 5.72 feet on south side. Part of three-story brick building, 20 Perry street. Cut 31.24 feet on Waverly place side by 22.17 feet on rear. Part of four-story brick building, 212 Waverly place. Cut 22.17 feet on north side by 16.24 feet on rear. Five-story brick building, 210 Waverly place. Three-story brick building, 208 Waverly place. Four-story brick building, 23 Charles street. Five-story brick building, 25 Charles street. Five-story brick building, 27 Charles street. Part of five-story brick building, 29 Charles street. Cut 79.44 feet on east side by 44.40 feet on west side. Part of five-story brick building, 31 Charles street. Cut 44.40 on east side by 8.98 feet on west side. Part of six-story brick building, 33-37 Charles street. Cut 8.98 feet on east side by 6.36 feet on front. Rear part of five-story brick building, 24 Perry street Cut 7.84 feet on east side by 5.58 feet on rear.

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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 19th day of March, 1914, 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 informalities 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 March 19, 1914," 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, 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."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 17, 1914. m3,19

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE BY SEALED BIDS.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF the Borough of Manhattan, 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 buildings, etc., standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street purposes in the

Borough of Manhattan.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., required for the extension of 7th ave., from Greenwich ave. to Carmine st.; for the widening of Varick st., from Carmine st. to Franklin st., and for the extension of Varick st., from Franklin st. to West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room K, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held September 24, 1913, the sale by sealed bids of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels and in manner and form as follows:

Parcel No. 3—The buildings, parts of buildings, etc., within the lines of 7th ave., from Charles st. to Christopher st. and W. 4th st., as follows: Part of six-story brick building 36 Charles st. Cut 38.45 feet on east side by 75.80 feet on west side. Three-story brick building 38 Charles st. Three-story brick building 40 Charles st. Three-story brick building 42 Charles st. Rear part of three-story brick building 44 Charles st. Cut 7.01 feet front by 20.04 feet from rear corner on west side. Rear part of three-story brick building 46 Charles st. Cut 20.04 feet from rear corner on east side by 7.66 feet from rear corner of extension on west side. Rear corner of three-story brick building 48 Charles st. Cut 9.86 feet on east side by 7.01 feet on rear. Rear corner five-story brick building 163 W. 10th st. Cut 3.28 feet on rear by 2.22 feet on west side. Rear part of three-story brick building 165 W. 10th st. Cut 1.5 feet on east side by 22.32 feet from rear corner of extension on west side. Cut rear corner of main building 0.26 feet on rear by 0.39 feet on west side. Rear part of three-story brick building 167 W. 10th st. Cut 24 feet on rear by 33.5 feet on west side. Rear part of three-story brick building 169 W. 10th st. Cut 33.5 feet on east side by 15.98 feet on front. Three-story brick building 171 W. 10th st. Three-story brick building 173 W. 10th st. Three-story brick building 175 W. 10th st. and part of rear extension. Three-story brick building 177 W. 10th st. Part of three-story brick building 179 W. 10th st. Cut 31.03 feet on east side by 2.18 feet on west side. Part of three-story brick building 181 W. 10th st. Cut 2.18 feet on east side by 1.55 feet

on front. Part of five-story brick building 170-172 W. 10th st. Cut 24.40 feet on front by 34.53 feet on west side. Three-story brick building 174 W. 10th st. and part of shed in rear. Three-story brick building 176 W. 10th st. and part of one and one-half story stable in rear. Cut stable 8.78 feet on north side by 8.86 feet on west side. Also part of one-story stable in rear. Cut 18.15 feet on north side by 5.32 feet on south side. Three-story brick building 178 W. 10th st. Three-story brick building 180 W. 10th st. Three-story brick building 182 W. 10th st. Rear part of four-story brick building 229 W. 4th st. Cut 17.15 feet on rear by 12.13 feet on south side. Rear part of four-story brick building 227 W. 4th st. Cut 12.13 feet from rear corner on north side by 25.14 feet from rear corner on south side. Rear part of four-story brick building 225 W. 4th st. Cut 25.14 feet from rear corner on north side by 38.15 feet from rear corner on south side. Four-story brick building 223 W. 4th st. Four-story brick building 221 W. 4th st. Three-story brick building 219 W. 4th st. Three-story brick building 217 W. 4th st. Part of four-story brick building 215 W. 4th st. Cut 63.11 feet on north side by 45.37 feet on Christopher st. side. Rear part of four-story brick building 59 Christopher st. Cut 2.6 feet on rear by 3.66 feet on west side.

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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m., on the 18th day of March, 1914, 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 informalities 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 March 18, 1914," 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, 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."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 17, 1914. m2,18

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE BY SEALED BIDS.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF the Borough of Queens, 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 Queens.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of Hunter avenue, from Academy street to Skillman place, in the Borough of Queens, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room K, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted at a meeting held February 11, 1914, the sale by sealed bids at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels and in manner and form and at upset prices as follows:

PARCEL NO. 14. Part of one-story frame and brick building at the southeast corner of Hunter avenue and Academy street, opposite Wilbur avenue. Cut 7.44 feet on north side by 12.70 feet on east 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 17th day of March, 1914, 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 informalities 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 March 17, 1914," 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, 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."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 17, 1914. f28,m17

CORPORATION SALE OF BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO ON CITY REAL ESTATE BY SEALED BIDS.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of Manhattan, 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 buildings, etc., standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

Borough of Manhattan,

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., acquired for the extension of Seventh avenue, from Greenwich avenue to Carmine street, for the widening of Varick street, from Carmine street to Franklin street, and for the extension of Varick street from Franklin street to West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room K, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held September 24, 1913, the sale by sealed bids of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels and in manner and form as follows:

PARCEL No. 4. The buildings, parts of buildings, etc., within the lines of Seventh avenue, from West 4th street to Grove street, as follows: Part of five-story brick building, 218 West 4th street. Cut 5.04 feet on north side by 24.03 feet on south side. Seven-story brick building, 210 West 4th street. Five-story brick building, 70 Christopher street. Rear part of five-story brick building, 72 Christopher street. Cut 55 feet from rear on east side by 33.02 feet from rear on west side. Rear part of five-story brick building, 74 Christopher street. Cut 33.02 feet from rear corner on east side by 10.18 feet from rear corner on west side. Rear corner of five-story brick building, 76 Christopher street. Cut 10.18 feet on east side by 11.74 feet on Grove street side.

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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m., on the 16th day of March, 1914, 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 informalities 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 March 16, 1914," 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, 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."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, February 17, 1914. f27,m16

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 Spuyten Duyvil road, from West 230th street to the prolongation of the northerly line of West 240th street and Riverdale avenue, from West 230th street northwardly to its junction with the Spuyten Duyvil road, 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held February 11, 1914, 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

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form and at upset prices as follows:

PARCEL NO. 4. Three-story frame house and one-story extension on the northeast corner of West 230th street and Riverdale avenue. Upset price, $50.

PARCEL NO. 5. One and one-half story frame building, three frame sheds, frame barn, one-story frame building and part of chicken coops on Spuyten Duyvil road, 100 feet north of West 230th street. Cut chicken coops 12 feet on south side by 11.8 feet on north 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 13th day of March, 1914, 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 informalities 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 March 13, 1914," 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 K, No. 280 Broadway, 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."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptrolller's Office, February 16, 1914. f25,m13

Confirmation of Assessments.

NOTICE 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 THE BRONX:

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 15.

RECEIVING BASIN on the north side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH STREET opposite Bronx Park ave. Area of assessment affects Blocks No. 4009 and 4333.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on March 5, 1914, and entered on March 5, 1914, 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 within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments anr Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents in the Bergen Building, 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 m., and all payments made thereon on or before May 4, 1914, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 5, 1914. m11,21

NOTICE 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 assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, SECTION 5.

RESTORING ASPHALT PAVEMENT in front of premises No. 38 WEST FIFTY-NINTH STREET. Area of assessment affects property known as Lot 64 in Block 1274.

The above assessment was certified to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, under the provisions of section 391 of the Greater New York Charter.

—that the same was entered on March 4, 1914, 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 within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureal for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before May 4, 1914, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when above assessment became a lien to the late of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 4, 1914. m11,21

NOTICE 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 BROOKLYN:

SEVENTEENTH WARD, SECTION 9.

ECKFORD STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, PAVING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between Engert and Manhattan aves. Area of assessment: Both sides of Eckford st., from Engert to Manhattan aves., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH WARDS, SECTIONS 10 AND 11.

RECEIVING BASIN on ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE at east corner of Flushing ave.; east corner of Jefferson st.; east corner of Starr st.; east corner of Willoughby ave.; east corner of Suydam st. and on INGRAHAM STREET, at the southwest corner of Porter ave. Area of assessment affects property in Blocks Nos. 2998, 3169, 3178, 3201, 3212 and 3223.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 5.

PRESIDENT STREET—PAVING, from Franklin ave. to Bedford ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of President st., from Franklin ave. to Bedford ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, SECTION 12.

BRISTOL STREET—PAVING, from 125 feet south of Blake ave. to Dumont ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Bristol st., from Blake to Dumont aves., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

DUMONT AVENUE—PAVING, between Powell and Junius sts. Area of assessment: Both sides of Dumont ave., from Powell to Junius sts., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

NEWPORT STREET—SEWER, from Osborn st. to Christopher ave. Area of assessment affects property in Blocks Nos. 3605, 3606, 3617, 3618, 3828 and 3845.

BLAKE AVENUE—PAVING, from Grafton st. to Hopkinson ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Blake ave., from Grafton st. to Hopkinson ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

AMBOY STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from Blake ave. to Dumont ave., and from Livonia ave. to Lott ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Amboy st., from Blake to Dumont aves., and from Livonia to Lott aves., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, SECTION 13.

JEROME AVENUE—PAVING, from Glenmore to Pitkin ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Jerome ave., from Glenmore to Pitkin ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

BELMONT AVENUE—PAVING, from Chestnut to Crescent sts. Area of assessment: Both sides of Belmont ave., from Chestnut to Crescent sts., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, SECTION 16.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from Church ave. to West st. Area of assessment: Both sides of 35th st., from Church ave. to West st., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from Avenue D to Newkirk ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of E. 26th st., from Avenue D to Newkirk ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET—RECEIVING BASIN at the northeast corner of Regent place. Area of assessment affects property in Block 5125.

EAST FOURTEENTH STREET—PAVING, from Ditmas ave. to Newkirk ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of E. 14th st., from Ditmas ave. to Newkirk ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET—PAVING, from Avenue D to Newkirk ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of E. 26th st., from Avenue D to Newkirk ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

CATON AVENUE—PAVING, from Ocean ave. to E. 5th st. Area of assessment: Both sides of Caton ave., from Ocean ave. to E. 5th st., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

CATON AVENUE—PAVING, from E. 4th st. to E. 5th st. Area of assessment: Both sides of Caton ave., from E. 4th to E. 5th st., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from Clarendon road to Canarsie lane. Area of assessment: Both sides of E. 29th st., from Clarendon road to Canarsie lane, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 17.

FORTY-NINTH and FIFTIETH STREETS—PAVING, from 10th ave. to Fort Hamilton parkway. Area of assessment: Both sides of 49th and 50th sts., from 10th ave. to Fort Hamilton parkway, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—PAVING, from New Utrecht ave. to 16th ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of 58th st., from New Utrecht to 16th ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET—SEWER, between 11th and 12th aves. Area of assessment affects property in Blocks Nos. 5766 and 5773.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTIONS 17 AND 18.

BAY RIDGE AVENUE—PAVING, from 5th to 13th ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Bay Ridge ave., from 5th to 13th ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 18.

EIGHTY-NINTH STREET—PAVING, between 1st and 3d aves. Area of assessment: Both sides of 89th st., from 1st to 3d ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD, SECTION 20.

AVENUE N—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, between E. 15th st. and Coney Island ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Avenue N, from E. 15th st. to Coney Island ave., extending back 100 feet on each side of the improvement.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD, SECTION 23.

AVENUE M—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from Utica to Flatbush ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Avenue M, from Utica to Flatbush ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets and avenues.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on March 3, 1914, and entered March

3, 1914, 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 within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Mechanics Bank Building, Court and Montague sts., Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before May 2, 1914, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 3, 1914. m10,20

NOTICE 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 QUEENS:

SECOND WARD.

CATALPA AVENUE—SEWER, from Myrtle ave. to Buchman ave. Area of assessment affects property in Blocks Nos. 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94c, 94d, 94b, 110, 111, 114, 115b, 115c, 115d, 115e, 115f, 115g, 115h, 115k, 115L, 115m, 115p, 115q, embraced within the territory bounded by Cornelia ave. and Putnam ave. on the north, Fresh Pond road on the east, Van Courtlandt and Myrtle ave. on the south and Cornelia ave. on the west.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Assessors on March 2, 1914, and entered March 2, 1914, 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 within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before May 2, 1914, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 3, 1914. m10,20

NOTICE 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:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST STREET—PAVING, from Broadway to Riverside drive. Area of assessment: Both sides of 151st st., from Riverside drive to Broadway.

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 8.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH STREET—PAVING, from west curb line of Fort Washington ave. to east house line of Haven ave. Area of assessment affects property in Block No. 2139.

EIGHTEENTH WARD, SECTION 3.

EAST FOURTEENTH STREET—REPAIRING SIDEWALK in front of No. 609. Area of assessment affects property known as Lot 9 in Block 982.

EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET—REPAIRING SIDEWALK in front of No. 423. Area of assessment affects Lot 14 in Block 949.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on March 2, 1914, and entered March 2, 1914, in the Record of Titles of Asruary 17, 1914, 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 within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides in part: "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before May 2, 1914, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 2, 1914. m10,20

NOTICE 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 THE BRONX:

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 11.

BRAND AVENUE—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES and ERECTING FENCES, between W. 181st st. and W. 184th st. Area of assessment: Both sides of Grand ave., from W. 181st st. to 184th st., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES, between Jerome ave. and Inwood ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of W. 172d st., between Jerome ave. and Inwood ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 12.

RECEIVING BASINS at the east side of BAILEY AVENUE, opposite W. 233d st; northwest and southwest corners of WEST TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET and BAILEY AVENUE; east side of BAILEY AVENUE, opposite W. 236th st. Area of assessments affects property in Blocks Nos. 3261, 3262, 3269 and 3270.

SEWER in PERRY AVENUE, between Gun Hill road and E. 211th st.; EAST TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET, between Perry avenue and Woodlawn road; WOODLAWN ROAD, between Gun Hill road and E. 212th st.; EAST TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREET, between Woodlawn road and Jerome ave.; ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE, between E. 212th st. and Gun Hill road; DE KALB AVENUE, between E. 212th st. and Gun Hill road; JEROME AVENUE, between E. 212th st. and summit south. Area of assessment affects property in Blocks Nos. 3328, 3329, 3344, 3356, 3361 and 3422.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 13.

SEWER in WEST TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, between Broadway and Kingsbridge ave.; WEST TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, between Broadway and Kingsbridge ave.; KINGSBRIDGE AVENUE, between W. 234th st. and W. 238th st. Area of assessments affects Blocks Nos. 3405, 3406 and 3414.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 15.

PUGSLEY AVENUE—SEWER, between Westchester ave. and McGraw ave. Area of assessment affects Blocks Nos. 3930, 3031, 3932 and 3938.

RANDOLPH AVENUE — REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES, from St. Lawrence ave. to Beach ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Randolph ave., from St. Lawrence ave. to Beach ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on March 2, 1914, and entered on March 2, 1914, 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 within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Bergen Building, 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 m., and all payments made thereon on or before May 21, 1914, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 2, 1914. m10,20

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND PARKS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1005 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of the assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenues in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

TWENTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SECOND WARDS, SECTIONS 12, 13, 14 AND 15.

OPENING AND EXTENDING OF RIVERDALE AVENUE, from E. 98th st. to Amboy st.; RIVERDALE AVENUE, from Osborn st. to Hinsdale st.; RIVERDALE AVENUE, from Georgia ave. to Pennsylvania ave.; RIVERDALE AVENUE, from Wyona st. to New Lots ave.; NEWPORT AVENUE, from E. 98th st. to Georgia ave.; LOTT AVENUE, from E. 98th st. to New Lots ave.; NEW LOTS AVENUE, from Hegeman ave. to Dumont ave., excluding the land lying within the aforesaid streets owned by the Long Island Railroad Company and the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, and for the OPENING of and EXTENDING of LIVONIA AVENUE, from E. 98th st. to Hopkinson ave. Confirmed December 13, 1913; entered March 2, 1914. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the prolongation of a line midway between Hegeman ave. and Lott ave., distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of E. 98th st., the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of E. 98th st., and running thence northwardly and parallel with E. 98th st. to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Livonia ave. and Dumont ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Livonia ave. and Dumont ave. to a point distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Hopkinson ave.; thence southwardly and parallel with Hopkinson ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Livonia ave. and Riverdale ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Livonia ave. and Riverdale ave. to a point 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Amboy st.; thence southwardly and parallel with Amboy st. to the intersection with a line midway between Riverdale ave. and Newport ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Riverdale ave. and Newport ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Thatford ave. and Osborn st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Thatford ave. and Osborn st. to the intersection with a line midway between Riverdale ave. and Livonia ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Riverdale ave. and Livonia ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Hinsdale st. and Williams ave.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Hinsdale st. and Williams ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Riverdale ave. and Newport ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Riverdale ave. and Newport ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Alabama ave. and Georgia ave.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Alabama ave. and Georgia ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Livonia ave. and Riverdale ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Livonia ave. and Riverdale ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Miller ave. and Van Siclen ave.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Van Siclen ave. and Miller ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Livonia ave. and Dumont ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Livonia ave. and Dumont ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Warwick st. and Jerome st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Warwick st. and Jerome st. to the intersection with a line midway between Dumont ave. and Blake ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Dumont ave. and Blake ave. to a point 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Montauk ave.; thence southwardly and parallel with Montauk ave. to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Montauk ave., as laid out south of New Lots ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Montauk ave.; thence southwardly along the last-mentioned line parallel with Montauk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between New Lots ave. and Hegeman ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between New Lots ave. and Hegeman ave., and the prolongation thereof, to the intersection with a line midway between Williams ave. and Hinsdale st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Williams ave. and Hinsdale st. to the intersection with a line midway between Hegeman ave. and Vienna ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Hegeman ave. and Vienna ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Osborn st. and Thatford ave.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Osborn st. and Thatford ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Hegeman ave. and Lott ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Hegeman ave. and Lott ave., and the prolongation thereof, to the point or place of beginning.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the date hereinbefore given 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 within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1006 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides * * * "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record." * * *

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Mechanics Bank Building, Court and Montague sts., Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before May 1, 1914, will be exempt from interest, as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 2, 1914. m7,18

Corporation Sale of Lease.

CORPORATION SALE BY SEALED BIDS OF THE LEASE OF CERTAIN REAL ESTATE AND APPURTENANCES THERETO.

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held March 4, 1914, the Comptroller of The City of New York will sell by sealed bids on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1914.

at 11 a. m., in Room K, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the lease for a period of five years, commencing January 1, 1916, of the premises belonging to the Corporation of The City of New York, situated on the easterly side of Clinton st., 100 feet north of Grand st., and known as 154 Clinton st., plot 25 feet by 100 feet, with the improvements thereon, in the Borough of Manhattan.

The Comptroller will receive sealed bids for the lease of the said parcel of land and the improvements thereon for the said period, at the minimum or upset price of $2,756 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the yearly rental offered; the amount so paid for one quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified that it is ready for execution.

He will also be required to give an undertaking in the amount of the annual rental bid, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, conditioned for the payment of the rent quarterly in advance and for the performance of the covenants and terms of the lease.

No person shall be received as lessee or surety who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract or who is a defaulter as surety, or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation, as provided by law.

The lease will be in the usual form of leases of like property, and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions as follows:

1. A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water per meter measurement and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

2. A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

3. A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the buildings in proper repair, both inside and outside, at his own cost and expense, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

4. A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of said lease.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 6, 1914. m10,25

Sales of Tax Liens.

NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF MANHATTAN TAX SALE.

THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Manhattan, as to liens remaining unsold at the termination of the sale of September 4, October 9, November 13, December 18, 1913, January 15 and February 26, 1914, has been continued to

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1914.

at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated February 26, 1914.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears. f27,a2

NOTICE OF CONTINUANCE OF BROOKLYN TAX SALE

THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Brooklyn, as to liens remaining unsold at the termination of the sale of October 15th, November 5th, December 3rd, 1913, and January 7th and February 11th, 1914, has been continued to

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1914.

at 2.30 p. m., pursuant to section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time in Room 2, in basement of the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dated February 11, 1914.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears f14,m18

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 September 16, 1907.

Construction.

One company on a bond up to $25.000.

Including regulating, grading, paving, sewers, maintenance, dredging, construction of parks, parkways, docks, buildings, bridges, tunnels, aqueducts, repairs, heating, ventilating, plumbing, etc., etc.

When such company is authorized to write that amount as per letter of Comptroller to the surety companies dated September 16, 1907.

Asphalt, Asphalt Block and Wood Block Pavements

Two companies will be required on any and every bond up to amount authorized by letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated September 16, 1907.

Dated January 3, 1910.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Notices of Examinations.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, NEW YORK MUNICIPAL BUILDING, March 12, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received from

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914, TO 4 P. M. THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1914,

for the position of

ENGINEERING CHEMIST.

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., Thursday, March 26, 1914, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided applicants furnish a self-addressed stamped envelope or proper postage to insure the delivery of the blank desired, but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Applications, forwarded by mail, upon which postage is not fully prepaid, will not be accepted.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. 75% will be required on the technical paper and 70% on experience.

Candidates must have received the degree of Bachelor of Science or its equivalent from a technical institution of recognized standing, or they must present a certificate from such institution that they have pursued for two years a course of study therein to qualify them for the position sought. A candidate without such a degree must have had at least one year's experience as an analytical chemist in addition to the work in college in order to be admitted to the examination.

Some credit will be given for ability to consult scientific journals in French and German.

The technical paper will be divided into two parts—Part I, General Chemistry, and Part II, Engineering Chemistry.

A physical examination will be held.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form B. Experience blanks will be issued with the applications and must be filed with the Commission at the time of filing applications. The experience will then be rated.

Candidates receiving less than 70% on the experience paper will not be summoned for the physical examination. Candidates failing to pass the physical examination will not be summoned for the written examination.

The time and place for holding the physical and mental examinations will be announced later.

Minimum age, 21 years; salary, $1,500 to $1,800 per annum.

There are four vacancies in the Standard Testing Laboratory. Certification will be made from this list to the position of Fuel Engineering Chemist.

m12,26 F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, NEW YORK, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, March 10, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received from

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1914, TO 4 P. M. TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1914,

for the position of

INSPECTOR OF TAXICABS, Grade 2.

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1914, will be accepted. APPLICATION BLANKS WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST PROVIDED APPLICANTS FURNISH A SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE OR PROPER POSTAGE TO INSURE THE DELIVERY OF THE BLANK DESIRED. APPLICATIONS, FORWARDED BY MAIL, UPON WHICH POSTAGE IS NOT FULLY PREPAID, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The date of the examination will be announced later. A physical examination will precede the mental.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Technical, 6; experience, 4. 75% is required on the technical and 70% on experience.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form B. Experience blanks will be issued with the applications and must be filed with the Commission at the time of filing applications. The Experience paper will then be rated. Candidates receiving less than 70% on the Experience paper will not be summoned for the physical examination. Candidates failing to pass the physical examination will not be summoned for the mental examination. Candidates must have had experience in making taximeters, clockwork or similar mechanism, or as Inspectors of Taxicabs or in other similar supervisory or administrative positions for owning or operating companies. They should have knowledge of taximeters, of gearing and wheelwork and the calculation of the same. They should be familiar with the several laws and ordinances relative to public hacks.

Minimum age, 21 years; maximum age, 40 years on the last day for filing applications. Candidates must be at least 5 feet 7 inches in height and weigh not less than 138 pounds. A detailed account of the medical and physical standards required will be issued with the applications.

Usual salary, $1,200 annually. One vacancy at present.

m10,24 F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914,

for the position of

CARRIAGE TRIMMER,

at the office of the Labor Bureau in the Criminal Court Building, corner of White and Centre streets, Borough of Manhattan.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request, but the Commission will not guarantee delivery of same. *Applications forwarded by mail, upon which postage is not fully prepaid, will not be accepted.*

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York, and proof of naturalization must accompany application.

Candidates must be not less than 21 years of age at the time of filing application, and must furnish evidence of previous experience as a carriage trimmer, covering a period of not less than five years. They must be experienced in the making of carriages and automobile tops, upholstering carriages and automobiles and the making of aprons and canvas covers for apparatus.

A physical and practical examination will be held, due notice of which will be given.

The salary is $4.50 a day, and there is one vacancy existing in the Fire Department.

m7,21 F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914.

CONTRACT NO. 1415.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING GENERAL SUPPLIES.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of sixty (60) calendar days.

The amount of security required shall be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

The amount of deposit to accompany bid shall be not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

Awards, if made, will be made by items.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the said Department.

R. A. C. SMITH, Commissioner of Docks.

Dated February 25, 1914. f27,m20

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Annual Apportionment and Assessment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Assessors of The City of New York that on March 27, 1914, at 10 a. m., at their office at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, they will meet to make the annual apportionment and assessment required for local improvements in the former town of Gravesend, County of Kings, under the provisions of Chapter 118 of the Laws of 1892, as amended by Chapter 171 of the Laws of 1893, at which time and place all parties interested in the lands to be affected by any such apportionment and assessment shall be entitled to be heard before said board upon the questions of such apportionment and assessment. The proposed apportionment and assessment are now open for inspection.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, President; WILLIAM C. ORMOND, JACOB J. LESSER, Board of Assessors.

ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Secretary.

February 27, 1914. f27,m27

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 The Bronx,

3946 Paving and curbing (flagging where necessary) East 180th St., between Devoe and Morris Park Aves.

Borough of Queens.

3905 Paving Beebe Ave., between William and Academy Sts., First Ward.

The area of assessment in the above mentioned lists extends to within half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

3904 Constructing sidewalks on the north side of Bay View Ave., between Forest Ave. and the Strand, Fifth Ward. Affecting property in front of which work was done.

3912 Curbing and flagging Graham Ave., between Fourth and Eighth Aves., First Ward. Affecting property in front of which work was done.

3911 Laying house connection drains where not already laid from the sewer to the curb line in George St., between Wyckoff and Cypress Aves., Second Ward. Affecting Block Nos. 143 and 144.

3913 Sewer and appurtenances in Hulst St., between Greenpoint and Anable Aves., First Ward. Affecting Block Nos. 126 and 142.

3914 Sewer and appurtenances in Jackson Ave., easterly side, between South Washington Place and Skillman Place, First Ward. Affecting Block No. 170.

9315 Sewer and appurtenances in Marion St., between Webster and Payntar Aves., First Ward. Affecting Block Nos. 56, 57 and 146.

3921 Sewer and appurtenances in Pierce Ave., between Third and Fourth Aves., First Ward. Affecting Block Nos. 123 and 124.

3928 Sewer and appurtenances in Skillman Place, between Hunter and Jackson Aves., First Ward. Affecting Block Nos. 97 and 113.

3936 Laying house connection drains, where not already laid, in Woolsey Ave., between Steinway and Second Aves., First Ward. Affecting Block Nos. 50, 51, 62, 63, 64, 65, 75, 76, 77, 78, 87 and 88.

Borough of Brooklyn.

3493 Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging 82nd St., between 18th and 20th Aves.

3531 Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging East 35th St., between Clarendon Road and Avenue D. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

3554 Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging 84th St., between 13th and 14th Aves. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

3653 Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Montauk Ave., between Atlantic and Liberty Aves. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

3655 Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Belmont Ave., between Pennsylvania Ave. and Wyona St. Together with a list of awards for damages caused by a change of grade.

3893 Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Elderts Lane, between Pitkin and Liberty Aves.

3940 Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging 36th St., between 12th Ave. and West St. and New Utrecht Road from Church Ave. and 36th St. to 14th Ave.

The area of assessment in the above mentioned lists extends to within half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

3886 Sewers in Rockaway Ave., between Riverdale and Lott Aves.; in Lott Ave., between Rockaway and Thatford Aves.; in Newport St., between Thatford and Rockaway Aves., and in Thatford Ave., between Newport St. and Vienna Ave Affecting Block Nos. 3558 to 3560, 3573 to 3575, 3586, 3587 to 3590, 3599 to 3603, 3614 to 3616, 3625 to 3627, 3636 and 3637.

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 Secretary of the Board of Assessors, 320 Broadway, New York, on or before April 7, 1914, **at 10 a. m.,** at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, WM. C. ORMOND, JACOB J. LESSER, Board of Assessors.

ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Secretary, 320 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

March 7, 1914. m7,18

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, 5TH AVE. AND 64TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

Borough of Manhattan.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING PAINTERS' MATERIALS.

The time allowed for the completion of the contract is as required before December 31, 1914.

The amount of the bond for the performance of the contract shall be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit, which shall be in the form of money or a certified check upon one of the State or National banks of The City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or corporate stock or certificates of indebtedness of any nature issued by The City of New York and approved by the Comptroller as of equal value to the security required.

Such deposit shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules, per pound, ton, dozen, gallon, yard, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total for all items. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for all items.

Blank forms and other information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, Arsenal, Central Park, 64th st. and 5th ave., on personal application; or by mail, only when request is accompanied by ten (10) cents in stamps to pay postage.

CABOT WARD, President; THOMAS W. WHITTLE, RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.

m9,19

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, 5TH AVE. AND 64TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks, until 3 o'clock p. m., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED (2,500) CUBIC YARDS OF TOP SOIL AT McCARREN PARK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, AND REMOVING FROM THE SITE OF THE WORK TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED (2,100) CUBIC YARDS OF SURPLUS EXCAVATED MATERIAL.

The amount of security required is Thirteen Hundred Dollars ($1,300).

The time allowed to complete the work will be fifteen (15) consecutive working days.

Certified check or cash in the sum of Sixty-five Dollars ($65) must accompany bid.

Blank forms and other information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and 5th st., Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The bids will be compared and the contracts awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

CABOT WARD, President; RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, THOMAS W. WHITTLE, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.

m7,19

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, 5TH AVE. AND 64TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING COAL TO PARKS AND PARKWAYS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the completion of this contract will be until December 31, 1914.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount for which the contract will be awarded. A deposit of one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid must accompany estimate.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and 5th st., Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

CABOT WARD, President; THOMAS W. WHITTLE, RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.

m7,19

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, BOROUGH HALL, ST. GEORGE, NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK CITY.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond at the above office until 12 o'clock m., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1914.

Borough of Richmond.

NO. 1. FOR CONSTRUCTING REINFORCED CONCRETE RECEIVING BASINS, WITH CONNECTIONS TO THE SEWER, AT VARIOUS PLACES ON RICHMOND TURNPIKE, BETWEEN WESTERVELT AVE. AND LOUIS ST.; ON BROOK ST., ABOUT 300 FEET WEST OF WESTERVELT AVE., AND AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF BAY ST. AND BROAD ST.

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:

7 reinforced concrete receiving basins, with iron traps, located at various points on Richmond turnpike and Brook st., all complete, as shown on the plan of the work.

1 reinforced concrete receiving basin, with brick box trap, located at the northwest corner of Bay st. and Broad st., all complete, as shown on the plan of the work.

92 linear feet of 12-inch vitrified pipe basin connections to the sewer, located at various points on Richmond turnpike and Brook st., all complete, as shown on the plan of the work.

74 linear feet of 15-inch vitrified pipe basin connections to the sewer, located at various points on Richmond turnpike, all complete, as shown on the plan of the work.

58 linear feet of 18-inch vitrified pipe basin connection to the sewer, located at Bay st. and Broad st., all complete, as shown on the plan of the work.

10 cubic yards of additional excavation.

10 cubic yards of additional filling.

6 cubic yards of additional concrete, in place.

1 cubic yard of additional brick masonry, in place.

5 cubic yards of ¾" broken stone ballast, furnished and placed.

5 square yards of granite block pavement, on sand foundation, restored.

61 square yards of block and brick pavement, on concrete foundation, restored.

10 square yards of cobble gutter pavement, on sand foundation, restored

15 square yards of macadam pavement, restored.

25 linear feet of 5" x 16" bluestone curbstone, furnished and set on concrete foundation, complete.

10 linear feet of old curb, reset.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty-five (25) days.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($550).

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Room 106, Borough Hall, New Brighton, N. Y.

CHARLES J. McCORMACK, President.

The City of New York, March 3rd, 1914.

m6,17

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

COMMISSIONEPS OF SINKING FUND.

Notices of Public Hearings.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 372 of the Laws of 1907, will hold a public hearing in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday, March 25th, 1914, relative to a request of the Commissioner of Docks that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund approve the new plan lay out in the vicinity of Pier New No. 9, Old Slip, East River, Borough of Manhattan, made and adopted by the Commissioner of Docks in accordance with law February 21, 1914.

The proposed amendment to the new plan in the vicinity of Pier No. 9, Old Slip, East River, Borough of Manhattan, consists of a lateral inshore extension to the easterly side of Pier No. 9, Old Slip, East River, 50 feet in width, and extending from the easterly side of Pier No. 9, easterly a distance of 77.5 feet to the centre line of the slip between Piers 9 and 10, East River. The inshore line of said lateral extension being coincident with the bulkhead line adopted by the Board of Docks November 3, 1899.

The plan is open to the inspection of any citizen at the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, at all times during business hours until the date of the hearing.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1914.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor, and Chairman, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

m9,14

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 372 of the Laws of 1907, will hold a public hearing in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday, March 25, 1914, relative to a request of the Commissioner of Docks, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund approve the new plan layout in the vicinity of East 129th street, between 2nd and 3rd avenues, Harlem River, Borough of Manhattan, made and adopted by the Commissioner of Docks in accordance with law February 19, 1914.

The proposed amendment to the new plan consists of the discontinuance of that portion of the marginal street, wharf or place, as adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund December 19, 1887, lying between 2nd and 3rd avenues, Harlem River, Borough of Manhattan.

The plan is open to inspection of any citizen at the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, at all times during business hours until the date of the hearing.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1914.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor, and Chairman, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

m9.14

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 372 of the Laws of 1907, will hold a public hearing in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday, March 25, 1914, relative to a request of the Commissioner of Docks, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund approve the new plan layout in the vicinity of East 34th street, East River, Borough of Manhattan, made and adopted by the Commissioner of Docks in accordance with law December 12, 1913, and transmitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for approval.

The proposed amendment to the new plan consists in the establishment of a pier 3.75 feet north of the northerly side of East 34th street, 40 feet in width, extending from the established bulkhead line to the established pierhead line.

The plan is open to the inspection of any citizen at the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, at all times during business hours until the date of the hearing.

Dated New York, March 4th, 1914.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor, and Chairman, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

m9,14

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until three o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914.

Borough of Brooklyn.

NO. 2. FOR ITEMS 3 AND 4, FURNITURE, ETC., FOR BAY RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL, ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 67TH AND SENATOR STS., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work of each item will be ninety (90) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Item 3, $2,800; Item 4, $1,200.

The deposit accompanying bid on each item shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

A separate proposal must be submitted for each item, and award will be made thereon.

The bidder must state the price of each item by which the bids will be tested.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, 9th floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan, and also at Branch Office, No. 131 Livingston st., Borough of Brooklyn.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated March 11, 1914. m11,23

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until 3 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914.

Borough of Manhattan.

NO. 3. FOR ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, ETC., AT PUBLIC SCHOOL 74, No. 220 E. 63D ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be fifty (50) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000).

The deposit accompanying bid shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

On No. 3 the bids will be compared and the contract will be awarded in a lump sum to the lowest bidder.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, 9th floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated March 11, 1914. m11,23

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School

Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until 3 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914.
Various Boroughs.

NO. 4. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING VARIOUS ARTICLES OF FURNITURE FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN, THE BRONX AND BROOKLYN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Completion: The time allowed to complete the whole work on any one order will be twenty (20), thirty (30) or sixty (60) working days, according to the cost and character of the work to be performed, as stated in the specifications.

Security will be required where the total cost of all items awarded to any one contractor is One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), or over; where the award is under that amount no security will be deemed necessary.

The security furnished shall be fifty per centum of the total amount awarded.

The deposit accompanying each bid, on one or more items, shall be Fifty Dollars ($50).

A separate price must be submitted for each article of furniture, and award will be made thereon.

Only one bid will be received from a bidder for each item.

Note: The attention of all intending bidders is expressly called to pages 1 and 2 of the specifications.

Award of contract will be made as soon as practicable after the opening of bids.

Award will be made to the lowest bidder on each item where indicated whose sample is equal to the sample of the Board of Education.

The bidders must state the price of each item contained in the specifications, by which the bids will be tested.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms, printed specifications and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, at Estimating Room, 9th floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated March 11, 1914. m11,23

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies, at the above office of the Department of Education until 11 a. m., on

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914.

FOR FURNISHING AND OPERATING STAGES OR OTHER CONVEYANCES TO CONVEY PUPILS TO AND FROM THE SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time for the performance of the contract is prior to December 31, 1914.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the contract.

The bidder may quote on conveyance other than by stage. If by stage, the price per day must be quoted. If by trolley or other conveyance the price per pupil per day and the manner in which it is intended to convey the pupils must be stated. If it is intended to convey by special car over a particular route the price per day must be stated, and such other information must be furnished as will enable the Committee on Supplies to reach a proper determination.

In the event of a school or schools being closed the contract shall be terminated as to that school or schools.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, Board of Education, Borough of Manhattan, southwest corner of Park ave. and 59th st.

PATRICK JONES, Superintendent of School Supplies.

March 9, 1914. m9,20

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies at the above office of the Department of Education until 11 a. m., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1914.

FOR FURNISHING AUTOMOBILE SERVICE FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION WITHIN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914.

The time for the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1914.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the contract.

The bidder will state the price of each item or classes of items herein contained or hereto annexed, per hour, by which the bids will be tested.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder on each item.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, southwest corner of Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan.

PATRICK JONES, Superintendent of School Supplies.

Dated March 5, 1914. m5,17

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education, until 3 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1914.
Borough of The Bronx.

NO. 3. FOR COMPLETING AND FINISHING ITEM 2, PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE OF NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 52, ON THE NORTHERLY SIDE OF KELLY STREET, ABOUT 105 FEET EAST OF ST. JOHN'S AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORIGINAL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF CONTRACT AWARDED TO THE J. J. FOLEY PLUMBING AND HEATING CO., WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED ABANDONED.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be sixty (60) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is Four Thousand ($4,000) Dollars.

The deposit accompanying bid shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

The work in question is for the completion of said abandoned contract.

The attention of bidders is expressly called to the printed addenda which has been inserted in the original specifications.

The quantities of work to be done and the materials to be furnished are the balance of the work, together with the corrections enumerated in the addenda.

The bidders must examine the abandoned work before making an estimate, and must examine the printed addenda attached to the contract and original specifications.

The bids will be compared and the contract will be awarded in a lump sum to the lowest bidder.

Blank forms, original plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, 9th floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated March 4, 1914. m4,16

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the above office of the Department of Education until 3 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1914.
Borough of Manhattan.

NO. 1. FOR OFFICE DESKS AND CHAIRS, ETC., FOR THE AUDITING BUREAU, IN THE HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be thirty (30) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is Eight Hundred ($800) Dollars.

The deposit accompanying bid shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

Borough of Richmond.

NO. 2. FOR FURNITURE, ETC., FOR NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 22, ON THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND COLUMBUS AVES., GRANITEVILLE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The time allowed to complete the whole work of each item will be fifty (50) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows: Item 1, $300; Item 2, $300; Item 3, $100; Item 4, $200; Item 5, $200.

A separate proposal must be submitted for each item, and award will be made thereon.

The deposit accompanying bid on each item shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

On No. 1 the bids will be compared and the contract will be awarded in a lump sum to the lowest bidder.

On No. 2 the bidders must state the price of each item by which the bids will be tested.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, 9th floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan, and also at Branch Office, Borough Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, for work for their respective Borough.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated March 4, 1914. m4,16

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND 59TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings, at the above office of the Department of Education until 3 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914.
Borough of The Bronx.

NO. 1. FOR ITEM 1, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION, ALSO ITEM 2, PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE OF THE EVANDER CHILDS HIGH SCHOOL, ON EAST 184TH ST. AND FIELD PLACE, BETWEEN CRESTON AND MORRIS AVES., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time allowed to complete the whole work of each item will be three hundred and seventy-five (375) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows: Item 1, $200,000; Item 2, $16,000.

The deposit accompanying bid on each item shall be five per centum of the amount of security.

A separate proposal must be submitted for each item and award will be made thereon.

On No. 1 the bidders must state the price of each item by which the bids will be tested.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, 9th floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Borough of Manhattan.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated March 4, 1914. m4,23

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 2308 MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, at the above office until 2 p. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914.
Borough of Brooklyn.

1. FOR CONSTRUCTING A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE 72-INCH STEEL PIPE LINE AND THE MASONRY CONDUIT OF THE BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY, AT SPRING CREEK, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work will be seventy-five (75) working days.

The security required will be Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($2,500).

2. FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND LAYING WATER MAINS AND APPURTENANCES IN 10TH, 11TH, 12TH, 14TH, 15TH, 16TH and 17TH AVES., IN 43RD, 44TH, 47TH, 48TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52ND, 53RD, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, 57TH, 58TH, 59TH, 61ST, 62ND, 63RD, 64TH, 65TH, 67TH, 68TH, 70TH, 71ST, 72ND, 73RD, 74TH, 75TH, 76TH, 77TH, 78TH STS.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work will be 125 working doys.

The security required will be Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000).

3. FOR REPAIRING TWO (2) BEGGS BOILERS IN THE RIDGEWOOD NORTH SIDE STATION.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work will be seventy-five (75) working days.

The security required will be Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($2,500).

4. FOR FURNISHING AND CONSTRUCTING BUILDINGS AT GOWANUS PIPE YARD, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BUTLER AND NEVINS STS.

SECTION 1—FOR ALL MASON WORK, STEEL AND IRON WORK, CARPENTER WORK, SHEET METAL WORK, ROOFING, PAINTING AND ELECTRICAL WORK.

SECTION 2—FOR ALL PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

SECTION 3—FOR ALL STEAM HEATING WORK.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work will be one hundred and eighty (180) working days for Section 1, fifty (50) working days for Section 2, and fifty (50) working days for Section 3.

The security required will be Eighteen Thousand Dollars ($18,000) on Section 1; Seven Hundred Dollars ($700) on Section 2, and Seven Hundred Dollars ($700) on Section 3.

The bidder will state the price per unit for each item of work contained in the specifications or schedule, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the award will be made to the lowest formal bidder on numbers one, two and three, and to the lowest formal bidder on each section on number four.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Room 2308 Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, where any further information desired may be obtained.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

Dated March 6, 1914. m11,23

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 2308 MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, at the above office until 2 p. m., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1914.
All Boroughs.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING WROUGHT IRON, GALVANIZED IRON, BRASS PIPE AND FITTINGS; REDUCING, GLOBE, GATE, SWING CHECK AND ANGLE VALVES; BRASS PET COCKS; LEAD LINED PIPE, NIPPLES AND ELBOWS; SPRINGS FOR PUMP VALVES; BRASS SPRINGS, STEAM TRAPS, BRICK, GLASS, LUMBER, LIME, TRAP ROCK, SAND PUDDLING CLAY, DATING AND NUMBERING MACHINES, INDEX AND LETTER TRAYS, BLADES, BRUSHES AND TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The time allowed for the delivery of the materials and supplies and the performance of the contract will be sixty (60) calendar days.

The security required will be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

The bidder will state the price per unit of each item of work or supplies contained in the specifications or schedules by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and award made to the lowest formal bidder on each item or lot number.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Room 2308 Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, where any further information desired may be obtained.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

Dated March 5th, 1914. m7,18

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THIRD FLOOR OF THE BOROUGH HALL, 5TH ST. AND JACKSON AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Queens at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m., on

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914.

NO. 1. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH OLD GRANITE BLOCKS, SPLIT AND REDRESSED AND CEMENT GROUTED JOINTS, ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN MYRTLE AVE., FROM WOODHAVEN AVE. TO LINCOLN AVE., 2D AND 4TH WARDS.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be one hundred (100) working days.

The amount of security required will be twelve thousand ($12,000) Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

2,000 cubic yards of earth excavation.
50 cubic yards of rock excavation.
3,300 linear feet of new bluestone curb.
5,300 linear feet of old curb, redressed and reset.
200 square feet of old flagstone sidewalk, retrimmed and relaid.
300 square feet of cement sidewalk.
1,550 cubic yards of concrete, outside of railroad area.
30,000 second-hand granite blocks to be furnished.
6,600 square yards of old granite block pavement to be taken up, split and redressed with new heads and relaid outside of the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and cement grouted joints and one year maintenance.
400 cubic yards of concrete within the railroad area.
1,650 square yards of old granite block pavement to be taken up, split and redressed with new heads and relaid within the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and cement grouted joints and no maintenance.
150 linear feet 12-inch vitrified drain pipe in place.
200 linear feet 12-inch cast iron pipe in place.
2 catch basins to be rebuilt.
2 new catch basins.

NO. 2. FOR REPAVING WITH IMPROVED GRANITE BLOCKS ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN FOURTH ST., FROM VERNON AVE. TO JACKSON AVE., 1ST WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required will be Sixteen Hundred Dollars ($1,600).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

350 linear feet of new bluestone curb set in concrete.
150 linear feet of old curb, redressed and reset in concrete.
200 square feet of new flagstone sidewalk.
100 square feet of old flagstone sidewalk, retrimmed and relaid.
500 square feet cement sidewalk, and one (1) year's maintenance.
180 cubic yards of concrete.
800 square yards improved granite block pavement, including sand bed and bituminous grouted joints, and one (1) year's maintenance.

NO. 3. FOR REPAVING WITH IMPROVED GRANITE BLOCK ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN 3D ST., FROM FRONT ST. TO VERNON AVE., 1ST WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required will be Seven Thousand Dollars ($7,000).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1,800 linear feet new bluestone curb, set in concrete.
600 linear feet old curb, redressed and reset in concrete.
1,000 square feet new flagstone sidewalk.
1,000 square feet of old flagstone sidewalk, retrimmed and relaid.
500 square feet cement sidewalk, and one (1) year's maintenance.
760 cubic yards of concrete, outside of the railroad franchise area.
40 cubic yards of concrete, within the railroad franchise area.
3,400 square yards improved granite block pavement (laid outside of the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and bituminous grouted joints, and one (1) year's maintenance).
250 square yards improved granite block pavement (laid within the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and bituminous grouted joints, and no maintenance).

NO. 4. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALTIC CONCRETE ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN 5TH AVE., FROM 10TH ST. TO 14TH ST, COLLEGE POINT; 18TH ST., FROM 3D AVE. TO 7TH AVE., COLLEGE POINT; 19TH ST., FROM 3D AVE. TO 7TH AVE., COLLEGE POINT, 3D WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work is ninety (90) working days.

The amount of security required will be Seventeen Thousand Dollars ($17,000).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

300 cubic yards earth excavation.
300 linear feet old bluestone curb reset.
2,300 linear feet new concrete curb and one (1) year's maintenance.
9,700 concrete curb with steel nosing and one (1) year's maintenance.
300 square feet new bluestone flag.
5,300 square feet old bluestone flag relaid.
300 square feet cement sidewalks, and one (1) year's maintenance.
2,925 cubic yards concrete in place.
17,150 square yards asphaltic concrete pavement, with five (5) years' maintenance.
150 square yards stone block gutters.
50 square yards stone block gutters relaid.
60 feet 12-inch vitrified pipe in place.
1 M. F. B. M. spruce timber in place.
3 catch basins, new.
3 catch basins, rebuilt.

No. 5. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALTIC CONCRETE ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO IN SEVENTH AVENUE FROM 14TH ST. TO 10TH ST., COLLEGE POINT, 3D WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work is forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required will be Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

100 cubic yards earth excavation.
100 linear feet old bluestone curb redressed and reset.
2,300 linear feet cement concrete curb with steel nosing and one (1) years maintenance.
100 square feet new flagstone sidewalk.
6,100 square feet old flagstone sidewalk retrimmed and relaid.
100 square feet cement sidewalk and one (1) years maintenance.
625 cubic yards concrete in place.
3,750 square yards asphaltic concrete pavement with five (5) years maintenance.
50 square yards stone gutters relaid.
50 linear feet 12-inch vitrified pipe in place.
1,000 feet (B. M.) spruce timber in place.

No. 6. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALTIC CONCRETE ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO IN ELEVENTH STREET, FROM 2D AVE. TO 7TH AVE., COLLEGE POINT; TWELFTH STREET, FROM 3D AVE. TO 7TH AVE., COLLEGE POINT; THIRTEENTH STREET, FROM 1ST AVE. TO AVENUE C, COLLEGE POINT; FOURTEENTH STREET, FROM 3D AVE. TO 7TH AVE., COLLEGE POINT; COLLEGE AVENUE, FROM 13TH ST. TO AVENUE C, COLLEGE POINT, 3D WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work is one hundred (100) working days.

The amount of security required will be Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

500 cubic yards earth excavation.
400 linear feet old bluestone curb reset.
42 linear feet new concrete curb and one (1) years maintenance.
10,200 linear feet concrete curb with steel nosing and one (1) years maintenance.
400 square feet new bluestone flag.
6,300 square feet old bluestone flag relaid.
400 square feet cement sidewalks and one (1) years maintenance.
3,540 cubic yards concrete in place.
21,000 square yards asphaltic concrete pavement with five (5) years maintenance.
200 square yards stone block gutters.
50 square yards stone block gutters relaid.
4 catch basins, new.
4 catch basins, rebuilt.
60 feet 12-inch vitrified pipe in place.
1,000 feet (B. M.) spruce timber in place.

No. 7. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH OLD GRANITE BLOCKS, SPLIT AND REDRESSED AND CEMENT GROUTED JOINTS, ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN MYRTLE AVENUE, FROM LINCOLN AVE. TO JAMAICA AVE., 4TH WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be one hundred (100) working days.

The amount of security will be Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

250 cubic yards earth excavation.
10 cubic yards rock excavation.
2,800 linear feet new bluestone curb.
4,500 linear feet old bluestone curb reset.
10,000 square feet old bluestone flag relaid.
200 square feet cement sidewalk and one (1) years maintenance.
1,300 cubic yards concrete 8 inches thick, outside the railroad area.
5,500 square yards old granite block pavement to be taken up, split and redressed with new heads, and relaid outside of the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and cement grouted joints and one years maintenance
350 cubic yards concrete within the railroad area.
1,400 square yards old granite block pavement to be taken up, split and redressed with new heads and relaid within the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and cement grouted joints and no maintenance.
20,000 second-hand granite blocks to be furnished.
155 linear feet 12-inch vitrified pipe in place.
100 linear feet 12-inch cast iron pipe in place.

No. 8. FOR REPAVING WITH IMPROVED

GRANITE BLOCKS ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN FRONT STREET, FROM 3D ST. TO DOCK ST., 1ST WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be ninety (90) working days.

The amount of security required will be Eight Thousand Six Hundred Dollars ($8,600).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

15 cubic yards of concrete in the railroad area.

2,600 linear feet of new bluestone curb, set in concrete.

500 square feet of new flagstone sidewalk.

200 square feet of old flagstone sidewalk retrimmed and relaid.

10,000 square feet cement sidewalk and one (1) years maintenance.

850 cubic yards of concrete, outside railroad area.

3,800 square yards improved granite block pavement (laid outside of the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and bituminous grouted joints and one (1) years maintenance).

70 square yards of improved granite block pavement (laid within the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and bituminous grouted joints and no maintenance).

250 square yards of old stone block pavement relaid outside of the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and sand joints.

3 receiving basins to be adjusted.

1 highway basin and connection to sewer, to be constructed as per plans on file in the Bureau of Highways.

10 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement (laid outside of the railroad franchise area, including binder course).

3,000 square yards of old stone block pavement to be purchased and removed.

NO. 9. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH IMPROVED GRANITE BLOCKS AND WITH OLD GRANITE BLOCKS SPLIT AND REDRESSED, ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN BROADWAY, FROM VERNON AVE. TO NEWTOWN ROAD, 1ST WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be one hundred and ninety (190) working days.

The amount of security required will be Thirty-eight Thousand Dollars ($38,000).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

13,000 linear feet of new bluestone curb, set in concrete.

3,000 linear feet of old curb, redressd and reset in concrete.

10,000 square feet of new flagstone sidewalk.

2,000 square feet of old flagstone sidewalk, retrimmed and relaid.

1,000 square feet of cement sidewalk, and one year's maintenance.

5,400 cubic yards of concrete, outside the railroad area.

4,000 square yards of improved granite block pavement laid outside the railroad franchise area, including sand bed, bituminous grouted joints and one year's maintenance.

500 square yards improved granite block pavement, laid within the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and bituminous grouted joints and no maintenance.

20,000 square yards of old granite block pavement, taken up, split and redressed with new heads and relaid outside the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and cement grouted joints, and one year's maintenance.

3,000 square yards of old granite block pavement, taken up, split and redressed with new heads and relaid, inside the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and cement grouted joints, and no maintenance.

50 square yards of old stone block pavement, taken up and relaid, including sand bed and sand joints.

2 catch basins to be rebuilt.

3 catch basins to be adjusted.

560 square yards of asphalt block pavement, taken up and relaid, including mortar bed and sand joints.

50 square wards of sheet asphalt pavement.

50 square yards of wood block pavement, taken up and relaid, including mortar bed and sand joints.

800 cubic yards of concrete within the railroad area.

NO. 10. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALTIC CONCRETE ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN 15TH ST., FROM 3D AVE. TO 7TH AVE., COLLEGE POINT, 3D WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work is sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required will be Six Thousand ($6,000) Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

100 cubic yards earth excavation.

100 linear feet old bluestone curb, redressed and reset.

4,200 linear feet cement concrete curb with steel nosing, and one (1) year's maintenance.

100 square feet new flagstone sidewalk.

8,400 square feet old flagstone sidewalk, retrimmed and relaid.

100 square feet cement sidewalk, and one (1) year's maintenance.

1,050 cubic yards concrete in place.

6,250 square yards asphaltic concrete pavement, with five (5) years' maintenance.

50 square yards stone gutters relaid.

1 catch basin rebuilt (standard Bureau of Sewers).

60 linear feet 12-inch vitrified pipe in place.

1 M. F. B. M. spruce timber in place.

The bidder must state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedule herein contained or hereafter annexed, per square yard, linear foot, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from a total. Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum. Blank forms may be obtained and the plans or drawings may be seen at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens.

Dated March 10th, 1914.

MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, President.

m10,23

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THIRD FLOOR OF THE BOROUGH HALL, 5TH ST. AND JACKSON AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Queens at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1914.

NO. 1. FOR REPAIRING SHEET ASPHALT AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO IN THE 2D AND 4TH WARDS OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be until December 15th, 1914.

The amount of security required will be Six Thousand ($6,000) Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

10,500 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement laid outside of the railroad franchise area, including binder course.

150 cubic yards concrete outside of the railroad area.

75 square yards of stone block pavement relaid, outside of the railroad area.

3,000 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement, laid within the railroad franchise area, including binder course.

40 cubic yards of concrete, within the railroad area.

20 square yards of stone block pavement, relaid within the railroad area.

200 linear feet of concrete curb rebuilt, using old steel nosing.

200 linear feet of concrete curb rebuilt, with new steel nosing.

100 linear feet bluestone curb redressed and reset.

NO. 2. FOR REPAIRING SHEET ASPHALT AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN THE 1ST AND 3D WARDS OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be until December 15th, 1914.

The amount of security required will be Four Thousand Five Hundred ($4,500) Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

8,000 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement, laid outside of the railroad franchise area, including binder course.

75 cubic yards of concrete, outside of railroad area.

50 square yards of stone block pavement relaid, outside of railroad area.

1,000 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement, laid within the railroad area.

20 cubic yards of concrete, within the railroad area.

20 square yards of stone block pavement relaid, within the railroad area.

200 linear feet of concrete curb rebuilt, using old steel nosing.

200 linear feet of concrete curb rebuilt, with new steel nosing.

100 linear feet of bluestone curb, redressd and reset.

NO. 3. FOR LAYING A CONCRETE SIDEWALK ON THE WEST SIDE OF CENTRAL AVE., FROM SANFORD AVE. TO MADISON AVE., WHERE NOT ALREADY LAID TO GRADE, 3D WARD, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 435 OF THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be ten working days.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred and Fifty ($150) Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

450 cubic yards of earth excavation.

2,000 square feet cement sidewalk, and one (1) year's maintenance.

NO. 4. FOR REGULATING AND GRADING THE SIDEWALK SPACES AND LAYING SIDEWALKS AND CURBS (WHERE NOT ALREADY LAID TO GRADE AND IN GOOD CONDITION) AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, ON THE EASTERLY SIDE OF JUNCTION AVE., FROM JACKSON AVE. TO A LINE 92 FEET SOUTH OF BURNSIDE AVE., 2D WARD, OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 435 OF THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be fifteen working days.

The amount of security required will be Five Hundred ($500) Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

700 cubic yards embankment (in excess of excavation).

580 linear feet new bluestone curb.

2,800 square feet ceemnt sidewalk, and one (1) year's maintenance.

100 square yards of stone block gutters, furnished and laid.

NO. 5. FOR FENCING IN VACANT LOTS ON BOTH SIDES OF GREENE AVE., FROM SENECA AVE. TO CYPRESS AVE., AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, 2D WARD, OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 435 OF THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be ten working days.

The amount of security required will be Seventy-five ($75) Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

200 linear feet board fence 6 feet high.

NO. 6. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH OLD GRANITE BLOCKS, SPLIT AND REDRESSED, AND CEMENT GROUTED JOINTS, ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, IN MYRTLE AVE., FROM THE PARK DRIVE TO WOODHAVEN AVE., 2D WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be one hundred working days.

The amount of security required will be Fifteen Thousand ($15,000) Dollars.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

1,000 cubic yards earth excavation.

50 cubic yards of rock excavation.

3,000 linear feet new bluestone curb.

4,800 linear feet old curb, redressed and reset.

200 square feet old flagstone sidewalk, retrimmed and relaid.

3,000 square feet cement sidewalk, and one (1) year's maintenance.

1,400 cubic yards of concrete, outside of railroad area.

25,000 second-hand granite blocks to be furnished.

6,000 square yards of old granite block pavement, taken up, split and redressed with new heads and (relaid outside of the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and cement grouted joints, and one (1) year's maintenance).

350 cubic yards concrete, within the railroad area.

1,500 square yards of old granite block pavement, taken up, split and redressed with new heads and (relaid within the railroad franchise area, including sand bed and cement grouted joints, and no maintenance).

150 linear feet of 12" vitrified drain pipe in place. 2 new catch basins.

NO. 7. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 10,000 CUBIC YARDS OF SAND AS DIRECTED IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be on or before December 1st, 1914.

The amount of security required will be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

The bidder must state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedule herein contained or hereafter annexed, per square yard, linear foot or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from a total. Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum. Blank forms may be obtained and the plans or drawings may be seen at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens.

Dated Long Island City, New York, March 6, 1914.

MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, President.

m6,18

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Notice of 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, at 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 17th day of March, 1914, at 12.15 o'clock p. m., upon the proposed terms and conditions of a contract for the installation of tracks, etc., in a part of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad, to wit, that part known as the Fourth Avenue Subway, running from the Manhattan Bridge through Flatbush Avenue extension, Fulton street, Ashland place and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, to 86th street.

Copies of the draft of said proposed contract may be obtained at the said office of the said Public Service Commission upon the payment of the fee of one dollar for each such copy.

Dated New York, February 27, 1914.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

By EDWARD E. MCCALL, Chairman.

TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary. m2,17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PUBlic hearing will be held at the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District, at 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 13th day of March, 1914, at 12.15 o'clock p. m., upon the proposed terms and conditions of contracts for the construction of Sections Nos. 1 and 2 of Route No. 48, being a part of the Park Place, William and Clark Street branch of the Seventh Avenue-Lexington Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad, in the Borough of Manhattan, which sections may be briefly described as follows:

Section No. 1. Beginning at a point under Park place, in the Borough of Manhattan, about one hundred and seventeen (117) feet east of the easterly building line of West Broadway and extending thence easterly under Park place, the United States Post Office building and Beekman street to a point about sixty-two (62) feet west of the westerly building line of William street.

Section No. 2. Beginning at a point under Beekman street, in the Borough of Manhattan, about sixty-two (62) feet west of the westerly building line of William street, curving thence southerly under William street and easterly under Old Slip to a point about opposite the easterly building line of Pearl street.

Copies of the drafts of said contracts may be obtained at the said office of the said Public Service Commission for one dollar each.

Dated New York, February 24, 1914.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

By EDWARD E. MCCALL, Chairman.

TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary. f26,m13

Proposals.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.

For the Supply of Track Materials for Use in the Construction of Rapid Transit Railroads.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR the First District (hereinafter called "the Commission") invites proposals to supply track materials for use in the construction of rapid transit railroads, to wit: Tie Plates, Felt Pads and Ballast.

A fuller description of the materials and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are stated in the form of contract, which is to be deemed a part of this Invitation. Copies of the form of contract, bond and contractor's proposal may be inspected and purchased at the office of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Copies of contract drawings T-1016 and T-1002 for Felt Pads may be inspected and purchased at the same office. Copies of drawings T-1015 and T-1016, showing the general nature of the Tie Plates desired, may be inspected and purchased at the same office, but bidders for the supply of Tie Plates must submit with their proposals competitive drawings showing the details of the Tie Plates which they propose to furnish, and the drawings so submitted will, if the proposal be accepted, be made part of the contract.

The Ballast is to be bid upon in five separate lots. Four of these lots shall be for approximately ten thousand (10,000) cubic yards each and the fifth lot shall be for approximately twelve thousand (12,000) cubic yards. The first lot (of approximately ten thousand (10,000) cubic yards) is to be delivered between May 1, 1914, and July 1, 1914; the second lot (of approximately ten thousand (10,000) cubic yards) is to be delivered between May 15, 1914 and July 15, 1914; the third lot (of approximately ten thousand (10,000) cubic yards) is to be delivered between June 1, 1914, and August 1, 1914; the fourth lot (of approximately ten thousand (10,000) cubic yards) is to be delivered between July 1, 1914, and September 1, 1914; and the fifth lot (of approximately twelve thousand (12,000) cubic yards) is to be delivered between August 1, 1914, and October 1, 1914; except as provided in the form of contract.

Bidders for Ballast may submit proposals in either or both of two ways. In the first place a bidder may submit a proposal for supplying any one or more of the separate lots to be delivered as above stated, specifying in his proposal by lot number or numbers the particular lot or lots which he proposes to furnish, in which event such proposal will be considered as for the particular lot or lots so specified and not for any other lot. In the second place a bidder may, without specifying any particular lot or lots, submit a proposal for supplying any one or more lots which the Commission may elect to award to him, in which event the Commission shall have the right to award any of the lots above stated to the successful bidder, and in which event, also, in case any bidder shall propose to furnish more than one lot, the Commission may award the full number of lots which such bidder offers to furnish or any lesser number. In case any bidder shall so submit a proposal for supplying any one or more lots without specifying any particular lot or lots to which he desires to restrict his bid, the Commission may award to him any of the lots above stated to be delivered within the periods above named. The award of the contract or contracts, if made, will in any case, however, be made for the lots above described separately.

Ballast is to be either trap rock or hard limestone, and proposals will be received for either kind of Ballast. The award of the contract or contracts, if made, for each lot will be for one or the other kind of Ballast as the Commission may in its discretion elect. The Contractor will not have the option under the contract of furnishing either kind of Ballast, but must furnish the kind for which the proposal is submitted and the contract awarded.

Proposals may be submitted for any one or more of the different types of Tie Plates, and the award of the contract or contracts, if made, will be for each type separately.

Bidders for Tie Plates and Felt Pads shall specify in their proposals the rate of delivery and times of first and last delivery of the material. In view of the necessity for prompt deliveries, the times of delivery as set forth in the Contractor's Proposal as well as the prices contained therein will be considered in awarding the contract.

Proposals must be in the form prescribed by the Commission.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the office of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until the 26th day of March, 1914, at twelve-fifteen (12:15) o'clock p. m., at which time, or at a later date to be fixed by the Commission, the proposals will be publicly opened.

Every proposal must, when submitted, be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed *"Proposal for Supplying Track Materials for use in the construction of Rapid Transit Railroads,"* and must be delivered to the Commission or its Secretary; and in the presence of the person submitting the proposal it will be deposited in a sealed box, in which all proposals will be deposited.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a certified check in a sum not less than ten (10) per centum of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of two hundred dollars ($200) will be required with all bids and that a deposit of two thousand dollars ($2,000) will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the different materials. Certified checks submitted with proposals must be payable to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York and must be drawn upon a National or State bank or trust company satisfactory to the Commission and having its principal office in New York City.

Deposits made by bidders whose proposals are not accepted will be returned within five (5) days after the contract is executed and delivered. The deposit of the successfupl bidder will be returned when the contract is executed and its provisions in respect of the bond or deposit are complied with.

No proposal, after it shall have been deposited with the Commission, will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever.

The award of the contract will be made by the Commission as soon as practicable after the opening of the proposal.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

New York, March 4, 1914.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.

By EDWARD E. MCCALL, Chairman.

TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary. m6,26

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.

Part of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue and Eastern Parkway Rapid Transit Railroad.

The Public Service Commission for the First District (hereinafter called the "Commission") invites proposals to construct Section 1-A, of Route No. 12, a part of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad and of the Eastern Parkway Rapid Transit Railroad.

The points within The City of New York between which the said part is to run and the route to be followed are briefly as follows:

Section 1-A. Beginning at a point under Flatbush avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, about two hundred and seventy-four (274) feet southeast of the northeast corner of St. Mark's avenue and Flatbush avenue, and extending thence as a six-track structure southeasterly under Flatbush avenue to a point about three hundred and fifty (350) feet southeast of the southeast corner of Plaza street and Flatbush avenue, where the structure divides into two separate structures; a four-track structure curving easterly under the Plaza to a point about fifty-five (55) feet north of the southerly line of St. John's place extended, and a two-track structure continuing southeasterly to a point under the Plaza about fifty-five (55) feet north of the southerly line of St. John's place extended.

The Contractor will not be required to provide or lay tracks, ties or ballast, or to do station finish work.

The work under the contract will include the care and support of buildings, vaults, sewers, pipes, railroads and other surface, subsurface and overhead structures, the maintenance of traffic and the restoration of pavements and other surfaces.

The method of construction will be by trench excavation under cover, unless otherwise permitted by the Commission.

Bidders must examine the form of contract and the specifications and contract drawings, must visit the location of the work and inform themselves of the conditions along the line thereof and make their own estimates of the facilities and difficulties attending the execution of the work.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are given in the form of contract and in the contract drawings therein referred to, which are to be deemed a part of this Invitation. Copies of the form of contract, contract drawings, bond and contractor's proposal may be inspected and purchased at the office of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Partial payments to the Contractor will be made monthly as the work proceeds.

The Contractor must complete the work within thirty (30) months from the delivery of the contract.

At the time of the delivery of the contract the Contractor must furnish security to the City by depositing a bond, cash or securities in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000). As further security fifteen (15) per centum of the amounts certified from time to time to be due to the Contractor will be deducted until the amounts so deducted and retained shall equal ten (10) per centum of the total estimated amount to be paid to the Contractor under the contract. Thereafter there shall be so deducted and retained for such purpose ten (10) per centum of the amounts certified from time to time to be due to the Contractor.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the office of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until the 27th day of March, 1914, at twelve fifteen (12.15) o'clock p. m., at which time, or at a later date to be fixed by the Commission, the proposals will be publicly opened.

Proposals must be in the form prescribed by the Commission.

A statement based upon the estimate of the Chief Engineer of the Commission of the quantities of the various classes of the work and of the nature and extent, as near as practicable, of the work is to be found in the schedule in the form of contractor's proposal. The quantities given in such schedule are approximate only, being given as a basis for the uniform comparison of bids, and no claim is to be made against the City of New York (hereinafter called the "City") on account of any excess or deficiency, absolute or relative, in the same, except as provided in the specifications and form of contract.

Every proposal must, when submitted, be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed *"Proposal for Constructing Part of Rapid Transit Railroad—Route No. 12, Section No. 1-A,"* and must be delivered to the Commission or its Secretary; and in the presence of the person submitting the proposal, it will be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals will be deposited. No proposal will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City and drawn upon a national or state bank or trust company having

its principal office in the City of New York, and satisfactory to the Commission. Such check must not be enclosed in the envelope containing the proposal.

The Unit Prices must not be improperly balanced, and any bid which the Commission considers detrimental to the City's interests may be rejected.

No proposal, after it shall have been deposited with the Commission, will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever.

The award of the contract will be made by the Commission as soon as practicable after the opening of the proposals.

Deposits made by bidders whose proposals are not accepted will be returned within five (5) days after the contract is executed and delivered. The deposit of the successful bidder will be returned when the contract is executed and its provisions in respect of the bond or deposit are complied with.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

New York, March 3, 1914.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.
By EDWARD E. McCALL, Chairman.
TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary. m6,27

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Notice of Public Hearing.

FRANCHISE MATTERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the public hearing on a form of contract modifying contract dated July 10, 1912, granting a franchise to the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line by substituting a route on Fulton street, Ashland place and Lafayette avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, for a portion of its existing route, which was, by resolution duly adopted November 20, 1913, fixed for December 24, 1913, and on that date continued until January 9, 1914, when it was continued until January 23, 1914, and on that date continued until February 6, 1914, when it was continued until the meeting of February 20, 1914, when it was continued until March 6, 1914, was continued until the meeting of March 20, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at which time and place all persons interested will have an opportunity to appear and be heard.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.
Dated New York, March 6, 1914. m9,20

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 Manhattan Fire Alarm Company has, under date of November 29, 1911, made application to this Board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to lay, erect, construct, lease and maintain wires and other connections, with necessary poles, pipes, conduits and appliances in, over and under the streets, avenues, highways, parks and public places throughout the territory of The City of New York, to be used in the electrical or other operation of electrical or other call boxes in connection with telephone, telegraph and any system for transmitting calls and signals for electric or other protection service; 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, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants, and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on January 18, 1912, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as February 15, 1912, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least two (2) days in the "New York Press" and "The Sun," 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 Manhattan Fire Alarm 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 Manhattan Fire Alarm 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 Manhattan Fire Alarm Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates and charges, upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

This Contract, made and executed in duplicate this day of , 1914, by and between The City of New York (hereinafter called the City), party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The City hereby grants to the Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and privilege to lay, construct, maintain and operate suitable wires or other electrical conductors under the streets and avenues within the Borough of Manhattan and the portion of the Borough of The Bronx lying west of the Bronx River, and to lay, construct, maintain and operate suitable wires or other electrical conductors and the necessary conduits for the same under the streets and avenues within that portion of the Borough of The Bronx lying east of the Bronx River, the Borough of Brooklyn, the Borough of Queens and the Borough of Richmond for the purpose of electrically connecting detecting and signalling apparatus to be located upon the premises of subscribers with signal recording apparatus located or to be located at some suitable point or points where such signals are to be received and thereby maintaining and operating a fire protection signalling service system for the protection of the premises of subscribers and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the Company:

First—The said right and privilege to lay, construct, maintain and operate wires or other electrical conductors in conduits for the purpose aforesaid shall be held and enjoyed by the Company from the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor to and until December 31, 1928, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for a further period of ten (10) years upon a fair revaluation of said right and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the Board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two (2) years and not later than one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Company and the Board, but in no case shall the annual rate of compensation to the City be fixed at a less amount than the sum required to be paid during the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract.

If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding ten (10) years shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with each other fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, but in no case shall the annual rate so fixed be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate and at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders, selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board, one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six (6) months prior to the expiration of this original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board within three (3) months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations, without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine any of the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuations so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but no annual sum shall, in any event, be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year of this original contract. If in any case the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Second—The Company shall pay to the City for the privilege hereby granted the following sums of money:

1. The sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in cash within thirty (30) days after the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

3. The further sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) in cash, for use and occupation of the streets of the City since October 4, 1911, to be paid within thirty (30) days after the signing of this contract by the Mayor.

3. During the first period of five (5) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500), and which shall be equal to three (3) per cent, of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500).

4. During the second period of five (5) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), and which shall be equal to four (4) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

5. During the remaining period of this original contract an annual sum which shall in no case be less than eighty-five hundred dollars ($8,500), and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of eighty-five hundred dollars ($8,500).

The annual charges shall commence from the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

All 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 moneys due when this contract is signed by the Mayor shall be paid into the Treasury of the City within thirty (30) days immediately following such date, and provided further that the first annual payment thereafter shall be only for that proportion of the first annual charge as the time between the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Whenever the percentage required to be paid shall exceed the minimum amount as above, then such sum over and above such minimum shall be paid on or before November 1 in each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding.

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—The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of this contract (whether original or renewal), notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other company providing for payment for similar rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sublease of the rights or privileges hereby granted (whether original or renewal), or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract, and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said conditions as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract.

Fourth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall the title thereto, or right, interest or property therein, pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the Company or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, and the granting, giving or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents.

Fifth—Upon the termination of this original contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of the said renewal term, or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any cause, or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, the wires and equipment of the Company constructed, pursuant to this contract, within the streets and avenues shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used or disposed of by the City for any purpose whatsoever, or the same may be leased to any company or individual.

If, however, at the termination of this concontract, as above, the Board shall so order, by resolution, the Company shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice from the Board, remove any and all of its wires and other equipment constructed pursuant to this contract, and the said streets and avenues shall be restored to their original condition at the sole cost and expense of the Company.

Sixth—The Company shall construct, maintain and operate its electric system subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of the City who have jurisdiction in such matters, as provided by the Charter of the City, and in strict compliance with all laws or ordinances or departmental rules and regulations now in force or which may be adopted affecting companies operating electrical conductors in the City.

No construction or repair of said electric system shall be commenced until written permits have been obtained from the proper City officials. In any permit so issued such officials may impose such conditions, as a condition of the granting of the same, as are necessary for the purpose of protecting any structures in the streets and avenues and the proper restoration of the surface of such streets and avenues over which such officials have jurisdiction and the Company shall comply with such conditions.

Upon the completion of any work of construction the Company shall furnish to the President of the Borough a plan of such character as he may direct, showing accurately and distinctly the location, size and type of construction and complete dimensions of the structures erected, installed or constructed under this contract and the location and dimensions of all substructures encountered during the progress of the work. The depth below the street surface of the new structure and of the substructures encountered must be shown; also their location with reference to the nearest curb line and the nearest curb-line intersection.

The electrical and other equipment to be installed by the Company, whether the same be under streets and avenues, in any Department of the City or in private property, shall be constructed and maintained subject to the approval and under the supervision and control of the Fire Commissioner.

Seventh—The plant, conduits, wires, conductors, connections, instruments and all appurtenances thereto shall be constructed, maintained and operated in the latest approved manner and with the most modern and improved appliances, and it is hereby agreed that the Board may require the Company to improve or add to its plant, conduits, wires, conductors, connections, instruments and appurtenances from time to time, as such additions or improvements are necessary in the opinion of the Board. Upon failure on the part of the Company to comply with the direction of the Board within a reasonable time, the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine.

All equipment installed and used by the Company shall be under continual test and be systematically inspected in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Fire Department. The Company shall keep accurate records of these tests and inspections and furnish verified statements of the same to the Fire Commissioner upon ten (10) days' request therefor.

Eighth—All cables and wires of the Company laid pursuant to this contract shall be placed in ducts, conduits or subways (referred to in this paragraph as subways). In the Borough of Manhattan and that portion of the Borough of The Bronx west of the Bronx River such subways shall be leased from the company or companies having control thereof under the provisions of law, or from the City, should it succeed to the rights of such company or companies. In the other territory in which the Company is authorized to operate by virtue of this contract it may construct sufficient subways for the accommodation of its cables and wires and no more. If the City shall construct or acquire subways for electrical conductors of the character or tension of those used by the Company or similar companies in any or all of the Boroughs, the Company hereby agrees to lay its wires and conductors in such subways and the City agrees to lease to the Company such space as may be necessary and available for the operation of the alarm system hereby authorized. No cables or wires shall in the future be strung above the surface of the streets and avenues by the Company, and those at present in existence shall be removed and placed underground when and where required by the Board or the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Ninth—The Company shall not in the future connect any of its auxiliary boxes or apparatus of any kind with the street boxes or City box circuits of the Fire Department, and the connections now in existence shall be discontinued within one year from the date upon whch this contract is signed by the Mayor, provided, however, that before the expiration of the said year the Company shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice from the Fire Commissioner, discontinue such connections as he shall so order.

Tenth—It is a condition of this contract that the Company shall bear the entire expense of all work undertaken by reason of this grant. Any alteration to the sewerage or drainage system or to any other subsurface or to any surface structures in the streets required on account of the construction or operation of the underground conduits herein authorized to be placed in the streets shall be made at the sole cost of the Company, and in such manner as the proper City officials may prescribe.

Eleventh—It is agreed that the right hereby granted to lay and maintain conduits shall not be in preference or in hindrance to public work of the City, and should the said conduits in any way interfere with the construction of public works in the streets and avenues, whether the same is done by the City directly or by a contractor for the City, the Company shall, at its own expense, protect or move its conduits and their appurtenances in the manner directed by the City officials having jurisdiction over such public work.

Twelfth—Should the grades or lines of the streets and avenues in which the Company is hereby authorized to operate be changed at any time during the term of this contract or any renewal thereof, the Company shall, at its own expense, change its conduits and appurtenances to conform with such new grades and lines, and during the construction of any public improvement upon said streets or avenues the Company shall take care of and protect its conduits and appurtenances at its own expense, all to be done subject to the direction of the City official having jurisdiction over the construction of such change.

Thirteenth—The Company shall, upon request from any individual or corporation occupying or owning premises in the territory in whch the Company is operating, not in arrears to it for service already rendered, extend its wires to such premises and furnish protection service to such individual or corporation, provded that such premises are not more than one-half mile from any other premises in which the Company has its apparatus installed at the time such request is made.

Fourteenth—The Company shall file with the Board on the 1st day of November in each year a map or plan upon which shall be plainly and separately indicated the number of wires which are in use by the Company on September 30 preceding, and the streets in which the same are located, and also those which were put in use during the year preceding that date. It shall also file with the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and the Fire Commissioner on or before the 10th day of each month a map or plan of the locations in which wires have been placed by it during the preceding month.

Fifteenth—The rates to be charged by the Company shall not be in excess of the following, without the consent of the Board, and it is agreed that the same may be altered or changed by the Board, as hereinafter provided:

(a) For ordinary fire alarm service by means of manual boxes installed in buildings or premises of any description a yearly rental of fifty dollars ($50) for the first box installed and an additional yearly rental of ten dollars ($10) for each additional box installed in the same building or premises.

(b) For Combination Fire Drill and Fire Alarm Service, with boxes and gongs arranged to give employees or other occupants of buildings or premises designated signals, a yearly rental of fifty dollars ($50) for the first box and gong installed and an additional yearly rental of twenty-five dollars ($25) for each additional box and gong so installed in the same building or premises, provided, however, that these rates shall be effective only where the subscriber contracts for a minimum installation of five such boxes and gongs.

(c) For Combination Fire Alarm and Watchman Supervisory service a yearly rental of sixty dollars ($60) for the first box installed and an additional yearly rental of eighteen dollars ($18) for each additional box installed in the same building or premises.

(d) For any other service furnished or to be furnished by the Company the rates charged shall be reasonable and fair, and before being put into effect shall be submitted to the Board for its approval.

The Company shall file with the Board on February 1 of each year a verified schedule of the rates charged by it for each class of service which it furnishes, and certified forms of the contracts used by it with subscribers for its various classes of service.

The Company agrees, upon request of any Board, Department or Bureau of the City Government, to furnish service to any and all buildings under the control of such Board, Department or Bureau at one-half the rates above authorized to be charged by it for whatever class or classes of service may be required.

Sixteenth—During the term of this contract or any renewal thereof the Board shall have the power to regulate and fix the maximum and minimum rates to be charged by the Company in the City, provided such rates shall be reasonable and fair.

Seventeenth—The Company shall not require or receive from its subscribers any deposit or advance payment in excess of what is reasonably necessary to insure payment of current bills, and on such amounts so paid the Company shall pay interest at the statutory rate whenever such money is held for more than one month. Unpaid bills, unless due from its owner, shall never be charged against property, and no person not himself in arrears shall be denied service because any previous occupant of the same premises is in arrears to the Company for service.

Eighteenth—The wires of the Company shall be employed for no other purpose than those explicitly set forth herein and the Company binds itself not to lay, use, lease or operate wires for illegal purposes or to illegal places. Except with the express consent of the Fire Commissioner no circuit installed or maintained by the Company over which alarms of fire are to be transmitted shall be used for the transmission of other than fire alarm signals.

Nineteenth—The Company shall assume all liability to persons or property by reason of the construction or operation of the system authorized by this contract, 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 hereby agrees to repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or defaults of the Company.

Twentieth—Nothing in this contract shall be deemed to affect in any way the right of the City to grant to any individual or other corporation a similar right or privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions in the territory covered by this contract, or any part thereof.

Twenty-first—If the Company shall fail to give efficient public service at the rates herein fixed, or fail to maintain its structures and equipment as herein provided in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, the Board may give notice to the Company specifying any default on the part of the Company, and requiring the Company to remedy the same within a reasonable time; and upon failure of the Company to remedy such default within a reasonable time the Company shall, for each day thereafter during which the default or defect remains, pay to the City the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) as fixed or liquidated damages, or the Board, in case such structures or equipment which may affect the surface of the streets shall not be put in good condition within a reasonable time after notice by the Board as aforesaid, shall have the right to make all needed repairs at the expense of the Company, in which case the Company shall pay to the City the amount of the cost of such repairs, with legal interest thereon, all of which sums may be deducted from the fund hereinafter provided for.

Twenty-second—If for a period of twelve consecutive months the fire alarm system of the Company shall not be operated, or if the same shall not be operated for a period of eighteen months out of any consecutive twenty-four months, the Board may declare the right and franchise and this contract terminated without further proceedings at law or in equity.

Twenty-third—The Company shall at all times keep accurate books of account and shall, on or before November 1 in each year, make a verified report to the Comptroller of the City of the business done by the Company for the year ending September 30 next preceding. Such report shall contain a statement of the gross receipts received from the operation of the system hereby authorized from all subscribers served by the Company within The City of New York, together with such other information and in such form and detail as the Comptroller may require. The Comptroller shall have access to all books of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of its report and may examine its officers under oath.

Twenty-fourth—The Company shall submit to the Board a report not later than November 1 of each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding, and at any other time upon request of the Board, which shall state:

1. The amount of stock issued, for cash, for property.
2. The amount paid in as by last report.
3. The total amount of capital stock paid in.
4. The funded debt by last report.
5. The total amount of funded debt.
6. The floating debt as by last report.
7. The total amount of floating debt.
8. The total amount of funded and floating debt.
9. The average rate per annum of interest on funded debt.

10. Statement of dividends paid during the year.
11. The total amount expended for same.
12. The names of the directors and officers elected at the last meeting of the corporation, held for such purpose.
13. Location, value and amount paid for real estate owned by the Company, as by last report.
14. Location, value and amount paid for real estate now owned by the Company.
15. Number and location of premises served by the Company.
16. Total receipts of the Company for each class of business.
17. Amounts paid by the Company for damage to persons or property on account of construction and operation.
18. Total expenses for operation, including salaries.
—and such other information in regard to the business of the Company as may be required by the Board.

Twenty-fifth—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company within ninety (90) days after the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred hereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), either in money or securities, to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by the Company of all of the terms and conditions of this contract, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charges for the privileges hereby granted, in default of which payment of the annual charges the City shall collect the same, with interest, from the said fund, after ten (10) days' notice to the Company.

In case of failure of the Company to comply with the terms of this contract relating to the filing of annual statements, furnishing of service to applicants as herein provided, the installation or maintenance of its structures and equipment, or its neglect or refusal to comply with any demand or direction of the Board or other municipal officials, made pursuant to the terms of the contract, or under the authority of any laws, ordinances or departmental regulations now or hereafter in force, in such case and in any of these events, the Company, except as herein otherwise provided, shall pay to the City a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) for each violation.

The procedure for the imposition and collection of the penalties in this contract shall be as follows:

The Board, on complaint made, shall give notice to the Company, directing its President or other officer to appear before the Board on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why the Company should not be penalized, in accordance with the foregoing provisions. If the Company fails to make an appearance, or, after a hearing, appears in the judgment of the Board to be in fault, said Board shall forthwith impose the prescribed penalty, or where the amount of the penalty is not prescribed herein, such amount as appears to the Board to be just, and without legal procedure direct the Comptroller to withdraw the amount of such penalty from the security fund deposited with him. In case of any drafts made upon the security fund the Company shall, upon ten (10) days' notice, in writing, pay to the City a sum sufficient to restore said security fund to the original amount of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), and in default thereof this contract shall be cancelled and annulled at the option of the Board, acting in behalf of the City. No action or proceeding or right under the provisions of this contract shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

Twenty-sixth—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained this contract may be forfeited by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel on notice of ten (10) days to the Company, or at the option of the Board, by resolution of said Board, which said resolution may contain a provision to the effect that the system 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 the contract forfeited should not be adopted In case the Company fails to appear action may be taken by the Board forthwith.

Twenty-seventh—If at any time the powers of the Board or any other of the authorities herein mentioned, or intended to be mentioned, shall be transferred by law to any other board, authority, officer or officers, then and in such cases such other board, authority, officer or officers shall have all the powers, rights and duties herein reserved to or prescribed for the Board or other authorities, officer or officers.

Twenty-eighth—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.

Twenty-ninth—The words "streets and avenues" or "streets or avenues," wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean streets, avenues, highways, parkways, driveways, concourses, boulevards, bridges, viaducts, tunnels, public places or any other property to which the City has title or over which the public has an easement, included within the limits of the territory in which the Company is hereby authorized to operate.

Thirtieth—The grant of this privilege is subject to whatever right, title or interest the owners of abutting property or others may have in and to the streets and avenues of the territory in which the Company is authorized to operate by this contract.

Thirty-first—Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to grant any right or privilege to the Company to make or continue any installation of its apparatus in the Headquarters or Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department, or to connect or continue to connect in any way with the City's Fire Telegraph system, and no such installation or connection shall be made or continued without the separate additional consents of the Board and of the Fire Commissioner. The Company agrees that any consent so granted shall be a mere temporary and revocable license to make such installations or such connections, which may be revoked by resolution of the Board, approved by the Mayor, at any time, and when so revoked the Company holds and will hold the City harmless from any loss or damage sustained or which may be sustained by the Company or any of its subscribers on account of such revocation.

The Company further agrees that if permitted to make such installations or connections it will comply with all rules and regulations now in force or which may hereafter be made by the Fire Commissioner, and will pay such reasonable sum or sums as may be fixed by the Board on the recommendation of the Fire Commissioner for the space in such places where it makes its installations or for the use of such portions of the City's telegraph systems as it may use in making such connections, or for such other facilities as may be afforded to it by the City, and will pay such reasonable sum or sums as may be imposed by the Fire Commissioner as a penalty for each and every false alarm transmitted by its apparatus.

Nothing herein contained, however, shall be deemed to, nor shall the same affect in any manner the provision contained in section 2-Ninth of this contract, and no consent granted under this clause shall authorize or permit the making or the continued use of the connections therein prohibited.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this contract 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.

Sec. 4. 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 this contract fixed and contained.

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.
MANHATTAN FIRE ALARM 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 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 provision as to rates 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 Manhattan Fire Alarm 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 twenty (20) days immediately prior to Friday, March 20, 1914, in the CITY RECORD, and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Friday, March 20, 1914, in two (2) daily newspapers to be designated by the Mayor therefor and published in The City of New York, at the expense of the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company, together with the following notice, to wit:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before authorizing any contract for the grant of a franchise or right applied for by the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company and 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 any 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, March 20, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

The "Evening Mail" and the "New York American" designated.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 6, 1914. f25,m20

SUPREME COURT — FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Hearings on Qualifications.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of EASTCHESTER ROAD, from Williamsbridge road to Laconia avenue; SEYMOUR AVENUE, from Eastchester road to Hicks street; and SACKET AVENUE, from the prolongation of the easterly line of Newport avenue to Eastchester road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1914, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 3rd day of March, 1914, W. Russell Osborn, Henry L. Haffen and Clarence C. Rogers, Esqrs., were appointed Commissioners of Estimate in the above entitled proceeding, and that in and by the said order Clarence C. Rogers was appointed the Commissioner of Assessment.

Notice is further given that, pursuant to the statutes in such cases made and provided, the said W. Russell Osborn, Henry L. Haffen and Clarence C. Rogers, Esqrs., will attend at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, to be held at the County Court House, in the County of Bronx, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, or by any other person having any interest in the said proceeding, as to their qualifications to act as such Commissioners.

Dated New York, March 9th, 1914.
FRANK L. POLK, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m9,19

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of HAVILAND AVENUE, from Virginia avenue to Zerega avenue; of BLACKROCK AVENUE, from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek; of CHATTERTON AVENUE, from Virginia avenue to the bulkhead line of Westchester Creek, and of WATSON AVENUE, from Clasons Point road to Havemeyer avenue, and from the unnamed street west of Zerega avenue to the bulkhead line of the Westchester Creek, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1914, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 3d day of March, 1914, Wilfred H. Warner, Esq., was appointed a Commissioner of Estimate and the Commissioner of Assessment in the above entitled proceeding in the place and stead of Louis D. Gibbs, resigned.

Notice is further given that, pursuant to the said order bearing date the 27th day of February, 1914, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 3d day of March, 1914, the said Wilfred H. Warner, Esq., will attend at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, to be held at the County Court House in the County of Bronx, in The City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, or by any other person having any interest in the said proceeding, as to his qualifications to act as such Commissioner.

Dated New York, March 6, 1914.
FRANK L. POLK, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m6,17

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of BRONX BOULEVARD (although not yet named by proper authority) from Old Boston Post road to east Two Hundred and Forty-second street (DeMilt avenue), in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, as amended by order of this Court bearing date the 27th day of May, 1909, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3rd day of June, 1909, by including in this proceeding the additional lands required and by excluding from this proceeding the lands not required.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, bearing date the 20th day of February, 1914, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 20th day of February, 1914, which order resettled an order bearing date the 12th day of January, 1914, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 14th day of January, 1914, Frank A. Spencer, Jr., was appointed a Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled proceeding.

Notice is further given that pursuant to the said order bearing date 20th day of February, 1914, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 20th day of February, 1914, which order resettled an order bearing date the 12th day of January, 1914, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 14th day of January, 1914, the said Frank A. Spencer, Jr., will attend at a Special Term, Part II, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York or by any other person having any interest in the said proceeding as to his qualifications to act as such Commissioner.

Dated New York, March 4, 1914.
FRANK L. POLK, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m4,14

Filing of Final Report.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH STREET, from Brook avenue to the westerly right-of-way line of the New York and Harlem Railroad, in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and of the Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in forenoon of that day; and that the said final reports have been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx, in the Bronx Court House, East One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Third avenue, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, March 9, 1914.
GEORGE F. STIEBELING, GEORGE A. DEVINE, MATTHEW C. GRIFFIN, Commissioners of Estimate; GEORGE F. STIEBELING, Commissioner of Assessment.
JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. m9,13

Filing Bill of Costs.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET, from Amsterdam avenue to Jumel place, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated New York, March 13th, 1914.
JAS. W. HYDE, WILLIAM T. SABINE, Jr., HENRY BRADY, Commissioners of Estimate; HENRY BRADY, Commissioner of Assessment.
JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. m13,24

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of the EASTERN BOULEVARD, from the property of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to Hunts Point road, in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, as amended and corrected by a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 20th day of April, 1911, and by an order of this Court bearing date the 29th day of December, 1911, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 3d day of January, 1912, so as to omit from said proceeding that portion of the said Eastern boulevard between Truxton street and the property of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, March 7, 1914.
CHARLES B. McLAUGHLIN, JOHN J. MACKIN, WILLIAM J. KELLY, Commissioners of Estimate; JOHN J. MACKIN, Commissioner of Assessment.
JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. m7.18

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Filing of Final Reports.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of LOCUST STREET, from SKILLMAN AVENUE to BORDEN AVENUE, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and of the Commissioner of Assessment in the above entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Trial Term thereof, Part I, to be held in the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1914, at the opening of Court on that day; and that the said final reports have been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated New York, March 13th, 1914.
WM. RASQUIN, Jr., ARTHUR M. McKNIGHT, Commissioners of Estimate; WM. RASQUIN, Jr., Commissioner of Assessment.
WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m13,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of PACKARD STREET, BETWEEN BORDEN AVENUE AND MIDDLEBURG AVENUE, in the First and Second Wards, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and of the Commissioner of Assessment in the above entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of The State of New York, Second Department, at a Trial Term thereof, Part I, to be held in the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1914, at the opening of Court on that day; and that the said final reports have been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated New York, March 13th, 1914.
HARRISON S. MOORE, GEORGE POPLE, Commissioners of Estimate; HARRISON S. MOORE, Commissioner of Assessment.
WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m13,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of FOSDICK AVENUE, from Otto street to Luther place; LUTHER PLACE, from Fosdick avenue to

Lafayette street; LAFAYETTE AVENUE, from Otto street to Indiana place; and TOMPKINS PLACE, from Edsall avenue to Indiana place, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and of the Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Trial Term thereof, Part I, to be held at the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1914, at the opening of Court on that day; and that the said final reports have been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated New York, March 13th, 1914.

CHAS. POPE CALDWELL, HARRY R. GELWICKS, FRANK L. ENTWISLE, Commissioners of Estimate; CHAS. POPE CALDWELL, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m13,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title in fee to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening and extending EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, from Flatbush avenue to Flatlands avenue, in the Thirty-second Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE final report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Commissioner of Assessment in the above entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and that the said final report has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated New York, March 10, 1914.

JOHN E. EASTMOND, FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, JOHN J. BARNICLE, Commissioners of Estimate; JOHN E. EASTMOND, Commissioner of Assessment.

EDWARD RIEGELMANN, Clerk. m10,14

Filing Bill of Costs.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title in fee, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of WILLOW STREET, between Wyckoff avenue and Myrtle avenue; STEPHEN STREET, between Wyckoff avenue and Myrtle avenue; SUMMERFIELD STREET, between Wyckoff avenue and Myrtle avenue; NORMAN STREET, between Wyckoff avenue and Myrtle avenue; GEORGE STREET, between Wyckoff avenue and Myrtle avenue; CENTRE STREET, between Wyckoff avenue and Myrtle avenue, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, as amended by an order of this Court bearing date the 25th day of November, 1910, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 28th day of November, 1910, so as to relate to the said streets, as shown upon section 30 of the final maps of the Borough of Queens, as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 21st day of May, 1909, and further amended by an order of this Court bearing date the 29th day of August, 1911, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 30th day of August, 1911, so as to relate to the said streets, as shown upon section 30 of the final maps of the Borough of Queens, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 1st day of July, 1910, and approved by the Mayor on the 13th day of July, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Trial Term thereof, Part I, to be held at the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated New York, March 4, 1914.

WM. A. MOLLER, PATRICK J. MARA, HERMAN PLUMP, Commissioners of Estimate; WM. A. MOLLER, Commissioner of Assessment

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m4,14

Hearings on Qualifications.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of SCHOOL STREET, from Thompson avenue to a point 100 feet north of Nott avenue; HILL STREET, from Skillman avenue to Gale street; RAWSON STREET, from Skillman avenue to Hunters Point avenue; MOORE STREET, from Skillman avenue to Hunters Point avenue, HONEYWELL STREET, from Queens boulevard to Hunters Point avenue, and BUCKLEY STREET, from Skillman avenue to Hunters Point avenue, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1914, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 28th day of February, 1914, Harry I. Huber was appointed a Commissioner of Estimate in the above entitled proceeding in the place and stead of Eugene V. Daly, resigned.

Notice is hereby further given that, pursuant to said order, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1914, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 28th day of February, 1914, the said Harry I. Huber will attend at a Trial Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, or by any other person having any interest in the said proceeding, as to his qualifications to act as such Commissioner.

Dated New York, March 5, 1914.

FRANK L. POLK, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m5,16

Filing Preliminary Abstracts.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of BRAGAW STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), from SKILLMAN AVENUE TO BORDEN AVENUE, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their supplemental and amended estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 23rd day of March, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his supplemental and amended estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 24th day of March, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 13th day of March, 1908, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Bounded on the northwest by a line midway between Harold avenue and Bragaw street, and by the prolongations of the said line; on the northeast by a line distant 100 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the southerly boundary line of the Sunnyside Yard, the said distance being measured at right angles to the said boundary line; on the southeast by a line midway between Bragaw street and Lowery street and by the prolongations of the said line, and on the southwest by a line distant 100 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Borden avenue.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said supplemental and amended estimate of damage and of said supplemental and amended assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1914.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said supplemental and amended abstracts, the supplemental and amended reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing supplemental and amended abstracts of estimate and assessment or to either of them, the motion to confirm the supplemental and amended reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, March 5, 1914.

DENNIS J. HARTE, Chairman; CHARLES A. WADLEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, Commissioners of Estimate; CHARLES A. WADLEY, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m10,20

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title in fee, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of FOURTH AVENUE OR RAPELJE AVENUE, between Jackson and Washington avenues and between Graham and Winthrop avenues, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 1st day of April, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned Commissioner of Assessment has completed his estimate of benefit, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 2d day of April, 1914, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 8th day of March, 1907, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

One-half of the block on each side of the street to be opened, including the area lying within the line one-half block distant on each side of the street extended southwestwardly to the right of way of the Long Island Railroad and extended northeastwardly to a line 100 feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Winthrop avenue and parallel therewith.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Municipal Building, Court House square, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 2d day of April, 1914.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, February 27, 1914.

WILLIAM E. STEWART, Chairman; HARRISON S. MOORE, OWEN FITZPATRICK, Commissioners of Estimate; WILLIAM E. STEWART, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m9,25

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of BAY TENTH STREET, from Eighty-sixth street to Bath avenue, and CROPSEY AVENUE, from Fourteenth avenue to Fifteenth avenue, in the Thirtieth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 25th day of March, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Second—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Bounded on the northeast by a line midway between Harold avenue and Bragaw street, and by the prolongations of the said line; on the northeast by a line distant 100 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the southerly boundary line of the Sunnyside Yard, the said distance being measured at right angles to the said boundary line; on the southeast by a line midway between Bragaw street and Lowery street and by the prolongations of the said line, and on the southwest by a line distant 100 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Borden avenue.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said supplemental and amended estimate of damage and of said supplemental and amended assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1914.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said supplemental and amended abstracts, the supplemental and amended reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing supplemental and amended abstracts of estimate and assessment or to either of them, the motion to confirm the supplemental and amended reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, March 5, 1914.

DENNIS J. HARTE, Chairman; CHARLES A. WADLEY, C. AUGUSTUS POST, Commissioners of Estimate; CHARLES A. WADLEY, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m10,20

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title in fee, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of FOURTH AVENUE OR RAPELJE AVENUE, between Jackson and Washington avenues and between Graham and Winthrop avenues, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 1st day of April, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned Commissioner of Assessment has completed his estimate of benefit, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 2d day of April, 1914, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 8th day of March, 1907, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

One-half of the block on each side of the street to be opened, including the area lying within the line one-half block distant on each side of the street extended southwestwardly to the right of way of the Long Island Railroad and extended northeastwardly to a line 100 feet northeast of the northeasterly side of Winthrop avenue and parallel therewith.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1914.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1914.

WILLIAM O'MALLEY, PHILIP LOHMANN, Commissioners of Estimate; WILLIAM O'MALLEY, Commissioner of Assessment.

EDWARD RIEGELMANN, Clerk. m5,21

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of CHURCH AVENUE, from Brooklyn avenue to East Ninety-eighth street, in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Wards, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 25th day of March, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Second—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 26th day of March, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 3d day of June, 1910, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the prolongation of a line midway between Linden avenue and Church avenue as these streets are laid out adjoining East Ninety-eighth street, distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of East Ninety-eighth street, the said distance being measured at right angles to East Ninety-eighth street, and running thence southeastwardly and parallel with East Ninety-eighth street to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Church avenue and Avenue A; thence southwestwardly along the said line midway between Church avenue and Avenue A, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Church avenue and Snyder avenue as these streets are laid out between East Fifty-ninth street and Ralph avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Church avenue and Snyder avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Brooklyn avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Brooklyn avenue; thence northwardly and parallel with Brooklyn avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Church avenue and Linden avenue as these streets are laid out between East Fifty-eighth street and East Fifty-ninth street; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Church avenue and Linden avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line, to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Church avenue and Linden avenue as these streets are laid out adjoining East Ninety-eighth street; thence northeastwardly along the said line midway between Church avenue and Linden avenue, and along the prolongations of the said line to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1914,

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated New York, March 5, 1914.

W. SEWARD SHANAHAN, JOHN F. CANAVAN, Commissioners of Estimate; JOHN F. CANAVAN, Commissioner of Assessment.

EDWARD RIEGELMANN, Clerk. m5,21

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of ADDISON PLACE, from Laurel Hill boulevard to Anable avenue, as shown upon a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 11, 1912; and to GOSMAN AVENUE, from Borden avenue to Barnett avenue, and from Dreyer avenue to Jackson avenue, in the First and Second Wards, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing duly verified, with them at their office, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 26th day of March, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Second—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment,, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 27th day of March, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 18th day of April, 1912, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on a line midway between Fifteenth avenue and Sixteenth avenue, distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Jackson avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Jackson avenue and running thence eastwardly and always distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Jackson avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Fitting street and Stone street, as these streets are laid out between Middleburg avenue and Queens boulevard; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Fitting street and Stone street, and along the prolongations of the said line to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Borden avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Borden avenue; thence westwardly and always distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Borden avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Packard street and Bliss street; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Packard street and Bliss street, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Fifteenth avenue and Sixteenth avenue; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Fifteenth avenue and Sixteenth avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 26th day of March, 1914.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 22nd day of May, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated New York, February 26, 1914.

WM. ROWEN PARSONS, Chairman; J. H. QUINLAN, Commissioners of Estimate; J. H. QUINLAN, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m4,20

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of MONROE STREET, from Betts avenue to Fisk avenue, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 23d day of March, 1914.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated New York, February 20, 1914.

WILLIAM W. GILLEN, Chairman; ROB'T B. LAWRENCE, HENRY DOHT, Commissioners of Estimate; WILLIAM W. GILLEN, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. m2,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from Fourteenth avenue to Stillwell avenue, excepting the land occupied by the tracks of the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad, in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 19th day of March, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Second—That the undersigned Commissioner of Assessment has completed his estimate of benefit, and that all persons interested in this proceeding or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1914, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 20th day of March, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 19th day of June, 1908, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on a line midway between Eightieth street and Eighty-first street, distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of Fourteenth avenue and running thence southeasterly along the said line midway between Eightieth street and Eighty-first street to the intersection with the westerly line of Stillwell avenue; thence eastwardly at right angles to Stillwell avenue a distance of 200 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Stillwell avenue to the intersection with a line at right angles to Stillwell avenue, and passing through a point on its easterly side where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Eighty-first street and Eighty-second street; thence westwardly along the said line at right angles to Stillwell avenue to its easterly side; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between Eighty-first street and Eighty-second street and the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line parallel with Fourteenth avenue, and passing through the point of beginning; thence northeastwardly and parallel with Fourteenth avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 28th day of March, 1914.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 22d day of April, 1914, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated New York, February 27, 1914.

EDMOND HUERSTEL, JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Commissioners of Estimate; EDMOND HUERSTEL, Commissioner of Assessment.

EDWARD RIEGELMANN, Clerk. f27,m16

NOTICE TO BIDDERS AT SALES OF OLD BUILDINGS, ETC.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH BUILDINGS, ETC., WILL BE SOLD FOR REMOVAL FROM CITY PROPERTY.

THE BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay cash or certified check, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must also give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of $50, the sum of $50 shall be the amount of the security to be deposited. This security may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any of the work required under the contract, but unfinished at the expiration of the contract period.

The purchaser shall not lease, occupy, cause or permit the building or buildings, etc., purchased by him to be used or occupied for any purpose other than that of their speedy removal, nor shall he collect any rental or other revenue for the use of either the land or the buildings, etc., situated thereon. The breach of either or any of these conditions shall forthwith void the sale and cause immediate forfeture of the purchase money and the security deposited for the faithful performance of the conditions of the sale. The placing therein or permitting the occupancy of any such building by any tenant free, for rent or otherwise, excepting the necessary watchmen or the workmen engaged in the actual demolition thereof, shall of itself be a breach of the above conditions of sale.

The sale will be as of the condition of the property on date of delivery thereof to the purchaser. The City of New York will not be responsible for any change or loss which may occur in the condition of the buildings, or their appurtenances between the time of the sale thereof and the time of delivering possession to the purchaser, after being properly vacated of all tenants. The sale and delivery to purchaser will be made as nearly together as the circumstances of vacating the structures of their tenants will permit.

All the material of the buildings, sheds, walks, structures and cellars of whatsoever nature, with their exterior and interior fixtures, appurtenances and foundations of all kinds, except the exterior walls of the buildings and their foundations and the sidewalks and curb in front of said buildings, extending within the described area shall be torn down and removed from the premises. None of the dirt, debris or waste resulting from demolition shall be allowed to remain on the premises, except old mortar or plaster only, which may be left, but not higher at any point than two feet below the curb opposite that point. The exterior walls and their foundations shall be taken down only to a plane whose elevation shall be the level of the curb in front of the building. Where there is no curb the elevation of the surrounding ground shall be considered curb level. All wells, cesspools, sinks, etc., existing on the property must be filled to the level of the surrounding ground with clean earth.

The purchaser at the sale shall also withdraw and remove all abandoned water taps and old service mains, and in place thereof cause to be inserted a brass plug in the main water pipe in the street, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that this has been performed.

The purchaser at the sale shall also remove all house sewer connections to the main sewer in the street, and the opening of the main sewer in street shall be properly closed in compliance with the directions of the Bureau of Sewers in the Borough in which the buildings are situated, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Bureau of Sewers that the work has been properly performed.

The permit for all opening in the street to be obtained by and at the expense of the purchaser of the building.

Failure to remove said buildings, appurtenances, or any part thereof, within thirty days from the day of possession will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings, appurtenances, or portion as shall then be left standing, together with all moneys paid by said purchaser on account thereof at the time of the sale, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding, and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed, and the cost and expense thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and must be completed within thirty days from the day of possession, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damage and costs to which it, they or any of them be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of said buildings.

Where party walls are found to exist between buildings purchased by different bidders, the materials of said party walls shall be understood to be equally divided between the separate purchasers.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adjacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furrings, plaster, chimneys, projecting brick, etc., on the faces of such party walls are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beamholes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs and adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted and made watertight where they have been disturbed by the operations of the Contractor.

The Comptroller of The City of New York reserves the right on the day of sale to withdraw from sale any of the buildings, parts of buildings and machinery included therein, or to reject any and all bids; and it is further

Resolved, That, while the said sale is held under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Comptroller is authorized to cause the sale to be advertised and to direct the sale thereof as financial officer of the City.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

The person or persons making a bid or estimate for any services, work, materials or supplies for The City of New York, or for any of its departments, bureaus or offices, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the supplies, materials work or services for which the bid or estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the President or Board or to the head of the Department at his or its office, on or before the date and hour named in the advertisement for the same, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the President or Board or head of said Department, and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each bid or estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, and names of all persons interested with him therein, and, if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a Department, chief of a Bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of The City of New York is, shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate that the several matters stated herein are in all respects true.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of any proposal, it be accompanied by a certified check upon one of the State or National banks of The City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money or corporate stock or certificates of indebtedness of any nature issued by The City of New York, which the Comptroller shall approve as of equal value with the security required in the advertisement to the amount of not less than three nor more than five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

The amount shall be as specified in the proposals or instructions to bidders and shall not be in excess of 5 per cent.

The certified check or money should not be inclosed in the envelope containing the bid or estimate, but should be either inclosed in a separate envelope addressed to the head of the Department, President or Board, or submitted personally upon the presentation of the bid or estimate.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the supplies, or the nature and extent of the work, reference must be made to the specifications, schedules, plans, etc., on file in the said office of the President, Board or Department.

No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to The City of New York upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City.

The contract must be bid for separately.

The right is reserved in each case to reject all bids or estimates if it is deemed to be for the interest of the City so to do.

Bidders will write out the amount of their bids or estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank forms prepared and furnished by the City, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department for which the work is to be done. Plans and drawings of construction work may also be seen there.