

THE CITY RECORD.

VOL. XXXIII.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905.

NUMBER 9627.

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.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, MAYOR.

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PATRICK J. TRACY, SUPERVISOR.

Published daily, except legal holidays.

Subscription, \$9.30 per year, exclusive of supplements. Three cents a copy.

SUPPLEMENTS: Civil List (containing names, salaries, etc., of the city employees), 25 cents; Canvass, 10 cents; Registry Lists, 5 cents each assembly district; Law Department and Finance Department supplements, 10 cents each; Annual Assessed Valuation of Real Estate, 25 cents each section of Manhattan.

Published at Room 2, City Hall (north side), New York City.

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

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THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CHARTER MEETING.

Monday, January 2, 1905, 12 o'clock M.

The Board met in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

Present:

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Aldermen

Charles Ahner,	Andrew M. Gillen,	James Owens,
Thomas F. Baldwin,	Elias Goodman,	Pierce N. Poole,
Frank Bennett,	Henry F. Grimm,	James W. Redmond,
William C. Boerner,	John D. Gunther,	Frederick Richter,
Frederick Brenner,	Ferdinand Haenlein,	Beverley R. Robinson,
John J. Bridges,	John J. Haggerty,	John A. Schappert,
John J. Callahan,	Leopold W. Harburger,	Joseph Schloss,
Patrick Chambers,	Philip Harnischfeger,	Cornelius A. Shea,
Charles W. Culin,	John Hann,	Peter A. Sheil,
John R. Davies,	Patrick Higgins,	Daniel E. Sickles,
John Diemer,	Samuel H. Jones,	Michael Stapleton,
John H. Donohue,	Patrick S. Keely,	Peter J. Stumpf,
John H. Dougherty,	Ardolph L. Kline,	Frank D. Sturges,
Reginald S. Doull,	Martin W. Lochner,	Moritz Tolk,
Frank L. Dowling,	John T. McCall,	John J. Twomey,
Robert F. Downing,	James Cowden Meyers,	Franklin B. Ware,
Andrew J. Doyle,	William E. Morris,	Moses J. Wafer,
Frank Gass,	Owen J. Murphy,	William Wentz,
John D. Gillies,	Hammond Odell,	John Wirth,

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of The Bronx.

The President appointed a Committee of three, consisting of Aldermen McCall, Wentz and Owens, to wait upon his Honor the Mayor, inform him that the Board was in session, and ask him if he had any message or communication to present to the Body. Pending the absence of the Committee, a recess of five minutes was taken.

AFTER RECESS

Present:

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Aldermen

Charles Ahner,	Andrew M. Gillen,	James Owens,
Thomas F. Baldwin,	Elias Goodman,	Pierce N. Poole,
Frank Bennett,	Henry F. Grimm,	James W. Redmond,
William C. Boerner,	John D. Gunther,	Frederick Richter,
Frederick Brenner,	Ferdinand Haenlein,	Beverley R. Robinson,
John J. Bridges,	John J. Haggerty,	John A. Schappert,
John J. Callahan,	Leopold W. Harburger,	Joseph Schloss,
Patrick Chambers,	Philip Harnischfeger,	Cornelius A. Shea,
Charles W. Culin,	John Hann,	Peter A. Sheil,
John R. Davies,	Patrick Higgins,	Daniel E. Sickles,
John Diemer,	Samuel H. Jones,	Michael Stapleton,
John H. Donohue,	Patrick S. Keely,	Peter J. Stumpf,
John H. Dougherty,	Ardolph L. Kline,	Frank D. Sturges,
Reginald S. Doull,	Martin W. Lochner,	Moritz Tolk,
Frank L. Dowling,	John T. McCall,	John J. Twomey,
Robert F. Downing,	James Cowden Meyers,	Franklin B. Ware,
Andrew J. Doyle,	William E. Morris,	Moses J. Wafer,
Frank Gass,	Owen J. Murphy,	William Wentz,
John D. Gillies,	Hammond Odell,	John Wirth,

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of The Bronx.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor, through Alderman McCall, the Chairman, reported verbally that they had waited upon his Honor the Mayor, and that he desired, through the committee, to thank the members of the Board of Aldermen for their hearty co-operation with the administration during the year 1904; that he further wished each member of the Board of Aldermen a happy and prosperous new year, and that his annual message would be presented to the Board in a few minutes.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Fornes at this point spoke as follows:

"I extend my heartiest wish for a happy and prosperous new year for every member of this Board, and also express my thanks to you for the uniform courtesy and friendly spirit you have extended to me in the past year. I trust that these cordial relations may continue during the year to come, and that we will be able to show our sincere interest for the welfare of the City."

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

At this point John H. O'Brien, Secretary to his Honor the Mayor, was escorted to the desk, where he presented the following message:

No. 1297.

MESSAGE OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR, JANUARY 2, 1905.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1905.

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

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the requirements of the Charter, I have the honor to transmit to you a general statement of the finances of the City, which has been furnished to me by the Comptroller.

Debt Statement as of January 1, 1905.

THE CITY DEBT.

Funded Debt (Including Special Revenue Bonds).

	December 31, 1902.	December 31, 1903.	December 31, 1904.
Gross Funded Debt.....	438,503,423 27	*\$485,063,094 35	†\$558,265,517 60
Less amount thereof held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.....	126,742,948 97	*150,893,603 05	†157,330,352 85
Net Funded Debt.....	\$311,760,474 30	\$334,169,491 30	\$400,935,164 75
		311,760,474 30	334,169,491 30
Increase in the year 1903 of Net Funded Debt.....		\$22,409,017 00	
Increase in the year 1904 of Net Funded Debt.....			\$66,765,673 45
Increase in the year 1903 of Net Funded Debt.....			22,409,017 00
Total increase in the years 1903 and 1904 of Net Funded Debt.....			\$89,174,690 45

*Includes \$8,500,000 of General Fund Bonds issued pursuant to chapter 103 of the Laws of 1903.

†Includes \$18,000,000 of General Fund Bonds issued pursuant to chapter 103 of the Laws of 1903.

Temporary Debt.

REVENUE BONDS ISSUED IN ANTICIPATION OF TAXES.

Amount Outstanding—			
Revenue Bonds of 1901.....	\$5,000,000 00		
Revenue Bonds of 1902.....	17,467,600 00	\$14,549,000 00	\$7,050,000 00
Revenue Bonds of 1903.....		27,199,600 00	7,575,000 00
Revenue Bonds of 1904.....			19,832,000 00
	\$22,467,600 00	\$41,748,600 00	\$34,457,000 00
		22,467,600 00	41,748,600 00
Increase in the year 1903 in Temporary Debt.....		\$19,281,000 00	
Decrease in the year 1904 in Temporary Debt.....			\$7,291,600 00
Increase in the year 1903 in Temporary Debt.....			19,281,000 00
Decrease in the year 1904 in Temporary Debt.....			7,291,600 00
Total net increase in the years 1903 and 1904 in Temporary Debt.....			\$11,989,400 00

Summary.

Increase for the year 1903 in Net Funded Debt.....	\$22,409,017 00
Increase for the year 1903 in Temporary Debt.....	19,281,000 00
Total increase in the year 1903 in Net Bonded Debt.....	\$41,690,017 00
Increase in the year 1904 in Net Funded Debt.....	\$66,765,673 45
Decrease in the year 1904 in Temporary Debt.....	7,291,600 00
Total net increase in the year 1904 in Net Bonded Debt.....	59,474,073 45
Total increase for the years 1903 and 1904 in Net Funded Debt....	\$89,174,690 45
Total net increase for the years 1903 and 1904 in Temporary Debt..	11,989,400 00
Total increase for the years 1903 and 1904 in Net Bonded Debt.....	\$101,164,090 45

The foregoing statement displays the debt of the City so far as its funded and temporary debts are concerned.

To ascertain the borrowing capacity or margin for incurring further indebtedness we must take into consideration an item not shown in the foregoing statement. That item consists of obligations incurred by the City in connection with contracts entered into; the liability accruing for lands acquired in condemnation proceedings and not paid for and the liability of the City on account of judgments in litigations not yet liquidated.

The condition of the City's finances in relation to its borrowing capacity or margin for incurring further indebtedness on October 1, 1904, was as follows:

Ten per cent. of the Assessed Valuation of Real Estate for the year 1904.....	\$501,546,377 90
Net Funded Debt (excluding County Indebtedness)...	\$358,442,858 90
Net Contract Liability (including Rapid Transit Construction, Manhattan and The Bronx, originally as \$35,000,000, and extra work amounting to \$4,500,000; Brooklyn-Manhattan as \$2,000,000)...	43,072,393 41
Liability for Lands Acquired.....	11,174,398 59
Liability for Judgments (estimated).....	2,000,000 00
	<hr/> 414,689,650 90
Margin or excess of Ten Per Cent. of Assessed Valuation over Debt.....	\$86,856,727 00
From this margin or excess must be deducted Revenue Bonds of 1902 issued in 1903, outstanding October 1, 1904.....	530,000 00
	<hr/> \$86,326,727 00
Balance of excess of Ten Per Cent. of Assessed Valuation over Debt.....	

From a report made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Comptroller, December 6, 1904, it may be reckoned that the normal increase per annum of the City's borrowing capacity will be between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000. It shall be my policy to keep the issue of obligations for ordinary requirements within this limit, and to reserve the present existing margin for such large and important public works as water supply and rapid transit.

We must congratulate ourselves on the resourceful condition of the finances of the City, but the study of the figures emphasizes one feature which calls for special attention, and, if possible, remedy. As taxes for the year are imposed and collected in the fall, it is necessary, in order to make payments from the beginning of the year until the taxes are in, to issue Revenue Bonds in anticipation of their collection. In other words, we live through the intervening months on credit. Theoretically, the operation of this process means the redemption of the Revenue Bonds as the taxes come in, thereby finally balancing the budget and the treasury. Practical operation and experience show a far different result.

To illustrate the point, I quote from the communication of the Comptroller to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a table showing the uncollected taxes on real and personal property at October 1, 1904, as follows:

Statement of Uncollected Taxes at October 1, 1904.

	Personal Taxes.	Real Estate.	Total.	Deficiencies Provided for in Tax Levies for 1899 and Subsequent Years.
1898 and prior.....	\$10,080,034 16	\$3,735,016 35	\$13,815,050 51	.....
1899.....	4,441,558 54	1,513,121 45	5,954,679 99	\$1,689,877 81
1900.....	2,735,452 74	5,661,087 78	8,396,540 52	1,618,473 98
1901.....	4,884,692 49	6,572,446 66	11,457,139 15	1,726,169 24
1902.....	4,876,086 30	7,379,136 97	12,255,223 27	1,730,018 42
1903.....	4,519,427 27	7,558,930 70	12,078,357 97	1,522,209 07
Totals.....	\$31,537,251 50	\$32,419,739 91	\$63,956,991 41	\$8,286,748 52

The amount of Revenue Bonds of 1903 and prior years outstanding at October 1, 1904, was as follows:

Revenue Bonds of 1902.....	\$2,730,000 00
Revenue Bonds of 1903.....	2,603,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$5,333,000 00

The amount of the appropriations for the year 1903 and previous years remaining unexpended or unapplied at October 1, 1904, was as follows:

1897 and prior years.....	\$246,482 60
1898.....	61,512 15
1899.....	82,950 39
1900.....	79,283 95
1901.....	259,830 66
1902.....	658,069 88
1903.....	2,629,886 63
Total.....	<hr/> \$4,018,016 26

The Revenue Bonds of 1904 outstanding October 1, 1904, and the unexpended appropriations for the year 1904, at the same date, are not used in this illustration for the reason that the taxes for the year 1904 did not become collectible until after October 1, 1904.

This calculation shows outstanding taxes exceeding the counter figures by \$46,319,226.63, demonstrating clearly that the obligations of the City provided for in the budget and payable from taxation and the general fund are temporarily met by the use of the other funds of the City, a practice which cannot be commended and ought not to be necessary.

In the schedule of uncollected taxes, amounting to \$64,000,000, are large sums which are uncollectible. I quote from the Comptroller's recent report:

"Without doubt the sum of thirty-two and one-half millions of arrears on real property is good and collectible, except the portion of the franchise taxes which is vacated by the decision of the Court of Appeals, but there still remain thirty-one and one-half millions of arrears of personal taxes, which it is evident from an inspection of the table above are in the main uncollectible. Against these the deficiency item for the different years in the Budget amounts to somewhat over eight millions of dollars, leaving a balance of about twenty-four millions for arrears of personal taxes, the major part of which is uncollectible. The City cannot hope to carry such a deficiency forever. It is growing bigger year by year. Its loss is temporarily made good and covered over by the temporary use of other funds in hand, but this is a course which cannot, in the nature of things, be continued, and eventually this account must be made good by the issue of Corporate Stock. The power to issue Corporate Stock to make good such deficiencies in the collection of personal and franchise taxes does not now exist, I believe, under any of the present Charter provisions, and I recommend that this Board seek to obtain such power for the City at the next session of the Legislature."

Radical faults exist in a system of taxation which permits us to reach such a condition, and unless a remedy is found they will ultimately bring our finances to a state of embarrassment. Either the uncollected personal taxes are imposed without proper estimate of the responsibility of the individuals or corporations assessed, or the machinery to enforce payment is defective. Uncollected real estate taxes ought to be a good asset, being liens on the property, but, since 1889, no Comptroller in Manhattan and The Bronx has undertaken to collect them by tax sale, the means prescribed by the Charter.

The practice of living on borrowed money from January to October costs the City annually \$2,000,000 in interest, adding to the burden of taxation. A cure for this, for the accumulation of uncollected taxes and for the other weaknesses of our financial system must be had by legislation. I shall appoint a commission to examine into our financial methods and report a plan to perfect them.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

I am in favor of municipal ownership and operation of an electric lighting plant to light the streets, parks and public buildings of New York.

I do not believe that government should engage in any service which can be done better or as well by private enterprise, or should invade business fields in competition with the legitimate trade of the citizen. Where service rendered by private corporations is unsatisfactory, either because of its inferiority or excessive cost, it becomes the province of government to take control of that utility for its own uses. The prices which the City is compelled to pay for gas and electric light are so out of proportion with the charges in other cities that they must be extortionate. No relief is in sight, as there appears to be an absence of real competition.

This matter has received the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and at its last meeting, after hearing the opinion of the Corporation Counsel and Judge Dillon, a commission was appointed consisting of Prof. George G. Seaver, of Columbia University; W. T. Cary Hutchinson, electrical engineer; and Nelson P. Lewis, the engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and instructed to report, as soon as possible, general plans and estimates of cost for a municipal lighting plant for the streets, parks and public buildings of the City as a whole, by boroughs and by districts. This project if decided on will be greatly aided by the use of the rights reserved in grants heretofore given to the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Company, and the Empire City Subway Company, and by virtue of which these companies have constructed and now maintain their conduit systems. Section 4, paragraph 3, of the agreement of May 15, 1891, is as follows:

"Said party of the second part shall without charge supply to The City of New York all space in said subways, conduits and ducts, necessary for its electrical conductors, and the electrical conductors of each separate department of said city which may now or hereafter be required."

Here we have the right to the free use of the conduits in which to place wires for the transmission of electrical currents. This right removes from the discussion a large element of expense, and seems to leave it open to the City, even if it should not build its own generating plant, to perhaps secure in the open market the electrical current, conveying it if necessary, from localities outside the City or State of New York.

I do not apprehend that the matter of purchasing the lamps and poles now in use or, if that be inadvisable or unprofitable, supplying others in their stead, would offer any serious problem.

In connection with this subject, it is suggested that still another economy may be effected by the utilization of the waste and refuse collected by the Street Cleaning Department, for this, it is urged by competent authority, will very likely generate all the current needed for lighting in streets, avenues, parks, docks and public buildings of the entire city.

The experience of many cities and towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales has demonstrated that their lighting has been made possible by employing their mixed refuse as fuel for the making of steam, which in turn is utilized in the generation of electric currents. The process calls for well-designed, well-built and intelligently managed destructors. The incinerator used by the Street Cleaning Department in West Forty-seventh street, where a current is generated for lighting the stable and dock, shows the practical results that are obtained even on so small a scale.

Data has been furnished showing the very considerable extent to which this method is carried, especially in the cities of England, and the actual product per ton of refuse. The Borough of Woolwich, in London, has recently established a destructor and in connection with it a complete electrical equipment, which is in practical operation. Brentford, with one small destructor, erected four years ago, and burning only 14 tons of refuse in twenty-four hours, pumps 600,000 gallons of sewage in that time, besides supplying light to the stable and plant. Gloucester lights its streets with its

waste, using no other fuel. Liverpool utilizes its refuse in the same way. In Sheerness the destructor plant is within eight feet of a public school, and is so inoffensive as to cause no complaint.

There are scores of illustrations in Great Britain of the successful operation of these plants. With 5,500 tons of refuse gathered daily by the Department of Street Cleaning—twice the per capita quantity collected in London—New York has a power producing fuel that should be used profitably. It would seem feasible, therefore, to settle two propositions at the same time—that of municipal lighting and that of utilizing the City's waste as fuel for the generation of electricity. The subject is an interesting one, and it is hoped that it will receive careful consideration by your Honorable Body.

While the right and authority of the City to establish and maintain a plant for supplying light to the public streets and buildings appear from the recent opinions of the Corporation Counsel and Judge Dillon to be settled, it may be that when such a course is determined upon, interested persons may resort to vexatious litigation to retard or defeat if possible the proposed plan. For the purpose of removing even the semblance of a hope of such a result, I have caused to be prepared a measure for introduction in the Legislature about to convene. This measure will be simply declaratory of the right and power already existing in the city, but its enactment may prevent many so-called taxpayers' suits by which private interests may seek to impede the institution of a public improvement.

WATER SUPPLY.

The numerous evidences of the City's amazing development which give so much satisfaction to the people, suggest at the same time important plans for the future. Our trade, commerce and population grow at a rate that makes calculations on the future of New York mount into stupendous figures. The progress of to-day must make provision for the greatness of to-morrow. The rapid transit system planned but four years ago has already been overtaken, and we have been put to new projects to keep pace with our expansion.

Yet there is another problem quite as important, if not as constantly in the public mind as that of transportation. Health and the safety of property—two essentials to municipal advancement—demand adequate supply of pure water. When we have reached the limit of our supply, we have reached the limit of our growth. Only last winter New York was warned by legislation which shut off access to desirable watersheds that the solution of this problem will become more difficult with each year's delay. Nor are the physical questions to be met in a day. Expenditures now to secure our supply will, I feel confident, be regarded as judicious and economical investment when the city of four millions shall have attained ten million inhabitants.

Recently the Board of Estimate and Apportionment received from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, a report, predicated on the findings of the Burr Water Commission, recommending the adoption of a plan for acquiring watersheds and building aqueducts and mains, roughly estimated to cost ninety million dollars. This report was committed to the three experts, Messrs. Burr, Freeman and Herring, who had previously made an exhaustive examination into the question in the interests of the City, and their opinions on the recommendation of the Commissioner will be delivered to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment some time this month.

If the City decides to take up the project, I believe the work should be placed in the hands of a commission, and I shall recommend a special enactment by the Legislature thereon. My own view is that the commission will be aided so materially by the mass of information and suggestion now in the City's possession that its preliminary inquiry will be correspondingly shortened and the actual work of construction may begin some time this year.

I believe the enterprise will be safeguarded by constituting a commission in this manner: One member appointed from a list certified to the Mayor by the governing body of the Chamber of Commerce, one member appointed from a list certified to the Mayor by the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the third member to be named by the Mayor. Such a commission should secure the highest efficiency. If correct business administration could be had through a bi-partisan body, I should favor so constituting it, but the experience of the city with a bi-partisan Police Board and a bi-partisan Aqueduct Commission has demonstrated the signal failure and irresponsibility of that method of administration.

The act creating this commission should enable it to so plan its work as to utilize the energy that may be developed from the water power. Since we are at the disadvantage of taking our supply from distant watersheds and piping it down from the higher levels up-State, the water should be made to earn its own passage. Experts have estimated that many millions of horse-power may thus be created and put to many uses to bring revenues to the city. Only an insignificant part of this power, for example, would be needed to provide the energy to light the city with electricity.

This project is as vital to the other boroughs as it is to Manhattan and The Bronx.

Although large appropriations have been expended in almost every variety of improvement and extension, and will be continued on a generous scale, the water supply and service of Brooklyn do not, in consequence, measure up to the standard required for that rapidly developing borough. Manhattan and The Bronx are better provided and can more satisfactorily meet their immediate needs, enormous as their consumption is, amounting to 357 million gallons a day. Although Brooklyn's supply has been increased 13½ million gallons daily during the past year, its consumption has correspondingly increased 11½ million gallons per day.

The many recommendations for enlarging and improving the system of that borough recall the language of the report submitted to my predecessor in 1903, which declared that: "For the last 40 years the water supply of this borough has barely kept pace with the consumption, the reserve, therefore, being usually unimportant, because the improvements and extensions have not been authorized until imperatively demanded by the shortage in the supply. This explains the great number of small stations scattered over the watershed, most of which have been the product of emergency appropriations,

granted at the last moment." These observations apply with almost as much force to the conditions to-day, and they certainly suggest much-needed relief.

Brooklyn's needs are partially supplied by private enterprise. As for that matter more than half the territory of Queens Borough and almost the whole of Richmond Borough are similarly supplied. The increasing demand of the citizens of those two boroughs for the enlargement and improvement of their water supply service may ultimately result in their being entirely supplied by the City.

Confident that the importance of this whole subject of water supply warrants immediate and affirmative action, and equally confident that the people of this city prefer to handle a proposition of such magnitude themselves, and acting solely in what I believe to be the interests of these five boroughs, I beg to recommend to the public that a commission be created, as I have suggested, with full authority to conduct the undertaking.

Incidental to the subject of water supply service is the high-pressure fire-service system, whose installment was authorized less than a year ago. Insurance interests and business interests generally may be gratified to learn that the Department of Water Supply expects to have it ready for operation during the present year (1905). Its necessity was so apparent that I recommended its installation in this borough in the territory in which the dry goods district and the lofty office buildings are located, and on Coney Island, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and appropriations were granted accordingly. The plans provide for a single central station at Coney Island and a main station and reserve station in Manhattan, in each of which either salt or fresh water may be utilized. The Coney Island station will probably be in operation before the close of the winter. Bids have been received for the hydrants to be used in Manhattan and the contract for laying the mains is about ready to be advertised. Contracts are in preparation for the building of the pumping stations and machinery, and will be ready for advertising presently, so that the plant will probably be in operation before the close of the year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

While the administration of the public school system is not within the direct control of the Mayor, I have regarded it with the gravest concern, believing that our civic progress depends largely on the provisions for education. One of the first acts of my administration was to ask for the co-operation of the Board of Education in supplying a seat for every child, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment loyally supported me in tendering to the Board of Education all the money that might be required for adequate accommodations for the 500,000 children seeking admission to our schools. The Board of Education has done well, although its work has been retarded by labor troubles, which have interrupted the work of construction in permanent buildings, and by the difficulty of securing sites for temporary buildings at advantageous rentals.

We may derive satisfaction from the fact that in the first year of this administration more money has been appropriated and expended for school buildings, and more sittings have been contracted for than in any previous year in the history of The City of New York.

During the year 22 new buildings have been completed and 13 additions to existing schoolhouses have been put up, affording accommodations for 57,025 pupils. Contracts have been let for 19 new buildings and 29 additions to schoolhouses at a cost of nearly \$6,000,000. On the completion of these buildings, during the present year, 49,500 new sittings will be provided. The Board has spent \$1,186,841 in equipment improvements. To meet the emergency arising from strike delays and to keep pace with the notable increase in school population, contracts have been let for the erection of six one-story buildings under the Williamsburg Bridge. These will accommodate 2,100 children. Contracts are now being prepared for similar buildings nearby, which will care for 950 children, but there remains an imperative necessity for more buildings on the crowded East Side. Condemnation proceedings have been begun to meet this situation and plans have been drawn for buildings, which will be erected as soon as title has been vested in the City. More than 23,000 sittings will be provided by the buildings for which plans have been completed, and the Board of Education will come to us early in the year for additional issues of corporate stock to acquire new sites on the lower east side of Manhattan and in the rapidly growing sections of The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

I realize that your Honorable Board is so keenly alive to the wisdom of such expenditures that there is no need to urge upon you the expediency of giving the Board of Education every dollar it may want for these purposes. At the same time, I am mindful of the possibilities of extravagance and waste in a department which costs the City \$25,000,000 a year, and I have stood with my colleagues in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the practice of every economy consistent with fair treatment of the school child. While we may not approve of all the acts and plans of the Board of Education, I am sure that your Honorable Board would willingly face the people of New York after having voted, if necessary, the last dollar of the municipal debt limit to provide the essentials of education for the coming generation. By your public-spirited treatment of the school system the number of children in part-time classes has been reduced 20,000, although the school attendance shows an increase of more than 45,000 over last year.

The policy now dominating the Board of Education, if actually pursued, will, with your co-operation, bring an early solution of the question of accommodation.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The opening of the Rapid Transit Subway and the demonstration of its success is a cause for congratulation to the public of this city.

The necessity for further subway facilities, notably on the East Side, where transportation lines are now almost overwhelmed by the crowds of the rush hours, must be kept continually in mind and provided for as promptly as possible.

A progress in subway extension can be reported that is almost as gratifying as the experience of the advantages of the completed portion. I refer to the work in lower

Broadway, under the East river and on the Brooklyn side. The plans, which are being carried forward with remarkable rapidity, insure uninterrupted connection between The Bronx and Brooklyn.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Of related interest to rapid transit is the administration of the Department of Bridges. The work of the year has very largely dealt with revision of much criticised action previously taken by the Department, and with the completion and utilization of the Williamsburgh Bridge, nominally opened to the public in December, 1903, with one roadway partly available for use. This bridge carried 30,000 passengers daily during December on the south trolley tracks, and its roadway receipts per month were about \$5,000, as against \$6,000 on the Brooklyn Bridge. Its overhead trolley and plaza loops, its elevated railway and trolley tracks are now ready for use, and the immense facilities of this bridge are now felt in the amelioration of the difficulties of the East river crossing traffic.

The revised action of the Department resulted in the elimination of the experimental eye-bar construction for the Manhattan Bridge and the substitution of wire cable suspension. Bids for the anchorage of this bridge were opened last month (December, 1904), and plans for the steel work are well advanced. It is very much to be regretted that some four years of progress on this important work were wasted in the effort to impose individual ideas upon a public enterprise. As now planned, the Manhattan Bridge promises to be the most efficient of those yet built or authorized over the East river. The roadway provided for is 34 feet wide, and there will be eight railway tracks.

Plans for the Blackwells Island Bridge have been developed, work is in an advanced stage in the shops and erection will begin in a few weeks.

The Manhattan terminal improvement of the Brooklyn Bridge, pending the construction of a complete terminal, has been stopped by the litigation of an unimportant question involving a small leasehold. This proceeding has avowedly only the object of delaying the work. In the meantime plans are nearly ready to provide for the fuller utilization of the present facilities. In the complete terminal construction I shall recommend that the utmost advantage be taken of the costly site by carrying up the structure as many stories as will be needed to furnish offices for the City Departments and effect a saving of rent sufficient to pay interest on the immense expenditure involved.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The administration of the Tenement House Department has effected notable progress in a more perfect, thorough and uniform enforcement of the Tenement House Law. The object held paramount in this work has been the bettering of the condition of the poor without undue hardship to the property-owners affected by the requirements of the law and necessities of modern sanitary and moral advancement among the multitudes sheltered in these swarming habitations. Discrimination and favoritism have been avoided as the recognized best method of making the improvements involve neither injustice nor hardship.

The practical elimination of the social evil, with its deadly moral contamination, from the homes of the people is a most important and beneficent effect of the work of this department. The improvement of physical conditions has included especial attention to provisions for the erection and maintenance of adequate fire-escapes upon tenement-houses to minimize the danger to life from fire in non-fireproof structures used for this purpose. Light and ventilation for living rooms to conform with the provisions of the law received attention as of scarcely less importance in life and health-giving results.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

In the Department of Parks conditions were found presenting great and peculiar difficulties for the incoming administration.

In the thickly settled parts of the City the need of new parks and playgrounds, and the proper care of the established popular pleasure grounds were both pressing and important questions. In the outlying districts the improvement of the splendid areas of park territory provided for the future could not be ignored. It was found that the policy had apparently been to neglect the conservation of existing valuable and important park features to lavish attention and expenditure on new projects. Even in this direction, however, great discrepancies were found between that which had been proclaimed as completed work and that which was really in an efficient and practical condition. Substantial progress has been made all over the City in remedying this state of affairs.

Thomas Jefferson Park and Williamsburgh Bridge Park have been completed. De Witt Clinton Park, St. Gabriel's Park and Sunset Park have been progressed toward completion in a satisfactory manner, and jetty work to protect the beach at Seaside Park has been provided for. The work in these parks and the beginning of construction in St. Nicholas and Colonial Parks will receive attention in Manhattan Borough in the coming year, and in the other boroughs there are areas of park property with similar requirements. In the Borough of The Bronx the amount of construction work in the direction of bridges, parkways and in buildings for the Zoological Reservation has been large.

These questions of detail lead up to a complication in connection with the finances of the Park Department, and I wish to suggest to your Honorable Board the consideration of some method of obviating the difficulty. This administration found that the proceeds of bond issues and maintenance appropriations had in late years been somewhat confused in park work. In the suggested attention to restoration in the older parks the difficulty of drawing the line between the maintenance and bond accounts will be even greater. Citizens and officials interested in the parks are of the opinion that the titles of accounts derived from bond issues should be made sufficiently elastic to permit work being done on improvements which are of an enduring and permanent character.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In morale and efficiency the Police force of The City of New York equals any similar body in the world. In numbers only is it an inferior organization, and the wonder is that it executes so well the infinite variety of tasks thrust upon it. The force

has not increased proportionately with the population, property value and needs of the five boroughs. It is almost impossible, therefore, to afford the people of this City at all times the fullest measure of police protection to which they are justly entitled.

The force now numbers 8,291 officers and men. Application has been made for an increase of 400 Patrolmen and substantial arguments are advanced in favor of a very much larger increase than that. The dispersal of great numbers of residents—fully 35,000 families, it is estimated, having vacated their homes on Manhattan Island, owing to the construction of railroad terminals, bridges and lesser improvements, the most of them having sought the outlying districts of Brooklyn, Queens and The Bronx, has increased police necessities elsewhere. To meet these, constant drafts have been made upon the main force in Manhattan, and this means, in its fullest significance, lessened police protection for that borough. These drafts must continue with the completion of bridges, terminals and subways, all of which will require police assistance for the regulation of traffic and the protection of the traveling public.

Another drain upon the regular patrol force is in the demand for special assignments, which is legitimately increasing year by year. The Slocum disaster taught the necessity for detailing policemen to accompany the excursion boats in the summer. Separate assignments are also required for recreation piers, parks, playgrounds for the children, night schools, concerts, baths, theatres, the regulation of street traffic and the increasing number of nearby summer resorts, and to that extent they tax the regular force at the expense of our two largest boroughs.

In 1896 there was one Patrolman to every 540 of this City's population. Greater protection to life and property was demanded, and an increase of 800 men was authorized. To-day there is one Patrolman to every 574 of population, a per capita representation which is below the standard of the great cities of other countries and very much below that of this City for the preceding twenty-eight years. Any application, therefore, for an increase in the City's patrol force may be regarded as timely and most reasonable.

The three-platoon system which has been adopted during the year has justified the expectations and hopes of its friends and advocates. It increases the patrol force by one-third during the day, when most needed. Although the reasons for a larger day than night patrol are substantial, the fact remains that the perfection of the system will not be fully realized until there has been such a material increase in the general force as will tend to equalize the night patrol to what it formerly was and to strengthen the day patrol to everything that could be desired.

A Bureau of Street Traffic Regulation was established by the Police Department in July, which is rendering valuable service in enforcing the Rules of the Road adopted by your Honorable Board. Originally composed of patrolmen on foot, its labors were hazardous, they were not altogether appreciated by the drivers of vehicles and were not wholly successful. But, with the addition of mounted patrolmen, some 80 of whom are now on detail in Manhattan and Brooklyn, an altogether different condition of affairs has been created. The refractory spirit of the highway has been curbed where hitherto it had disregarded the patrolman on foot, confident of easy escape. The first test of the mounted man's worth was on Broadway, and it was pronounced highly satisfactory by merchants and the business public generally. Other congested thoroughfares were similarly and successfully treated and many appeals have been made to the Department for the extension of the system to other localities.

The general testimony is that there has been a decided improvement in the movement of street cars and vehicular traffic, and that pedestrians are assured far greater safety. There has been a marked decrease in the number of accidents to the latter in the congested districts and at dangerous crossings. If the system is to be applied equally to all boroughs a considerable outlay will be required to increase the mounted force and its equipment. The demand by the public for the extension and perfection of this important phase of police duty seems to be unmistakable.

The increasing needs of the force in the Borough of Brooklyn ought not to be ignored. Although four new station-houses are in course of erection in that borough and a new headquarters has been secured, at least three more houses should be provided at an early date. Funds should also be provided for perfecting its patrol telephone system, for only one-half of its station-houses are at present equipped with this valuable police adjunct. The entire Borough of Manhattan will be thus equipped in a few more weeks, and, the funds being available, the system will be duly installed in The Bronx. Elsewhere it will be extended as rapidly as possible.

STREET CLEANING.

The work of enlarging Riker's Island by the Street Cleaning Department, in co-operation with the Department of Docks and Department of Correction, has been steadily prosecuted during the year, and it is expected that in about eight months the entire area between the westerly bulkhead and the island shore will have been filled in with the City's refuse, and a tract of land comprising about 63½ acres will thus be added to the City's territory. To avoid again sending scows to sea with this refuse and creating a nuisance to the residents of Long Island and New Jersey it is urged by the Department that additional dumping territory be forthwith procured to the eastward of the island, where an area of some 147 acres can be reclaimed by filling in.

The departmental records show an increase in the volume of work for the year over that for the year 1903. In the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx 5,448,725 cubic yards of street sweepings, ashes, rubbish and garbage were collected, as against 5,288,204 cubic yards in 1903. The miles of streets swept daily were 1,536.81, against 1,500 in the year before.

Seventy-five miles of streets were washed daily, against 50 miles the preceding year. There were removed 5,743,388 cubic yards of snow and ice, against 3,729,848 cubic yards in 1903. The Department asks for additional docking and dumping facilities on both the North and East rivers.

OPERATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The work of the Municipal Civil Service Commission is of growing importance. The code of rules in force under the Civil Service Law and the City Charter has been gradually extended in operation, in compliance with the point of the law to govern all appointments, promotions or other changes of status, whether temporary or permanent, in 98 1-3 per cent. of the public service, excepting elective officers, heads of departments, principals and teachers in the schools. This comprehensive system is not a creation of statute law alone. It is incorporated in the Constitution of the State and has been accepted as a permanent part of our public policy.

That the Civil Service rules should be fairly and correctly administered becomes, therefore, a matter of direct concern to every department of the City Government. The efficiency of each department must depend, in the last analysis, upon the efficiency of the individual officer or employee, and the efficiency of the individual should be guaranteed by the operation of these rules.

The Commission during the past year has been charged with giving effect to a number of administrative changes prescribed by the revised rules of December 4 of the year before. The Commission, through more frequent meetings, is disposing more promptly of the innumerable routine matters before it affecting the daily operation of other departments, and has in view other important improvements in its own field.

The most important object to be sought, in my judgment, is to improve the examination system itself. The common-sense methods lately introduced are steps well taken in that direction. Capacity and fitness for the service required are the real questions to be determined, and it is quite impossible to do this by a purely academic standard. The examinations should be as searching as a fair ascertainment of the qualifications of candidates may demand, but practical in their character and sensibly fitted to the particular case. They should also be so adjusted to the general needs of the service that the number of eligibles placed upon a list, and thus encouraged to expect appointment, will not be excessively disproportionate to the number of vacancies that can possibly be expected. Better results would follow if the opportunity for candidates to compete were offered more frequently. Entrance to the City service should not be barred for such long periods as the present practice involves. This is not democratic, as the principle of competition in itself essentially is, and it is not businesslike. Much may be done, I believe, to make the conditions of employment clearer, to give the examination system as a selecting process, coupled as it is with the provision for actual trial on probation, a stronger place in public confidence, and to bring about a wider appreciation of the fact that the rules governing both selection and retention are administered without prejudice.

I am of the opinion that the administration of the Civil Service rules, and the smoother working of many departmental bureaus and offices as well, would be greatly facilitated by a systematic reorganization of the public service. Some progress has been made in the past few years in securing a better grading of the clerical branches of the service. The results are, however, incomplete. Many inequalities remain in these branches and in others in the rates of salary paid, in the adjustment of salaries to the duties performed and in the proper description of duties by the titles employed, either for classification or for office purposes.

As full provision as necessity may require should be made for the development of the Commission's work. I shall in the future, as in the past, regard the spirit as well as the letter of the law in furthering its fullest enforcement.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Additional responsibilities have been placed on the Department of Correction by the act of the Legislature creating a reformatory for male misdemeanants on Hart's Island, and establishing a Board of Parole with power to parole and discharge inmates of the institution. This carries with it increased expense to The City of New York, and the Board of Parole has asked for an appropriation of \$100,000. The modern estimate of the moral revenue to a community from such discretionary jurisdiction over prison life is so well founded that I feel the money will be wisely spent.

DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Contracts have been let by the Dock Department for five new high-speed ferry-boats for the municipal ferry connecting Manhattan and Staten Island. The boats are well under way, and the people of Staten Island will soon enjoy the benefits of rapid transit. New terminal plans for St. George and Whitehall docks have been adopted, which will make material improvement there.

The Dock Department secured from the Legislature of 1904 power to undertake extensive improvements along the East river waterfront, between Whitehall and Montgomery streets, and work is now in progress which will give the City the benefit of an adequate marginal street for a distance of 7,079 feet. By this proceeding the number of the City's piers will be increased by twenty.

Three new piers have been completed in the Chelsea section, and two others are in course of construction. The Dock Commissioner wisely recommends that legislation of a similar nature to that covering the improvement between Whitehall and Montgomery streets be asked for all of the waterfront of The City of New York, and the administration contemplates the introduction of such a bill at Albany in the interest of our vast and growing commerce.

LICENSES.

A new department, that of Licenses, was added to the Civil Service by the Legislature of 1904, and came into existence on May 1. The Commissioner licenses and supervises all employment agencies, and the Department exercises a wholesome protection for the employer of labor and for those seeking such employment as well. During eight months the Department caused refunds to be made in 486 cases where money had been illegally taken from patrons, both employee and employer.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Under the present control the hospitals have done greater and more valuable service in the year 1904 than ever before. The number of patients treated has increased largely over that of any previous year. An intelligent preparation for the present and the future is evidenced by the increased facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis, the engaging of a Pathologist and Dietitian, the steps taken for the building of a new Bellevue Hospital and a new wing to the Gouverneur Hospital, the extension of the bulkhead line of the hospital property, the work done in connection with the Harlem and the Fordham hospitals, and the union of effort on the part of the hospital authorities and the Police Department in respect to ambulance service.

A forward step in connection with the Bellevue Hospital is the proposed taking over by the City of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. By reason of the generous offer of the authorities of that institution, it now seems possible for the City to take over that training school, to increase its facilities, and to establish for the future a school for the training of enough Nurses to supply all the demands of Bellevue and its allied hospitals and the Health Department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The efficiency of the Fire Department has been largely increased during the year 1904, not only by the addition of 419 Firemen, but also by the repair of an old fire-boat, the building of a new one and various improvements of that character.

Precautions taken by the City Government to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster as the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago in December, 1903, have evidently been effective, for the insurance companies now recognize the diminished risk of such an event by reducing the rate of insurance in a marked degree.

The most pressing need of this Department at the present time, and of a part of the City, is the extension of the paid Fire Department system throughout the more thickly settled sections of the boroughs of Richmond and Queens. Despite the very great increase of expense to the Department and the City which such extension would naturally entail, it is so important that the populous sections of both boroughs should receive protection from fire, that the City cannot too soon undertake to meet that expense. In extending the system it would, of course, be wise to have the line of extension follow the most populous sections of the boroughs, and also to have the extensions take in and protect all the rights of the present volunteer fire companies now engaged in this territory.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The general work of the Law Department has increased greatly during the year. This follows necessarily from the increase in the size of the City and the number and complexity of the questions presented thereby.

It is a source of satisfaction to observe that, despite the fact that more contract and tort actions have been tried during 1904 than 1903, the aggregate of judgments against the City is only about one-half, being less than \$794,000, as opposed to more than \$1,500,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Health Department has been conducted with great vigor and success during the last year. It has shown marked results not only in the carrying out of its routine duties, but also in the taking of the initiative in devising and furthering certain plans for the prevention as well as the cure of some of the more common diseases to which the City is subject.

A commission to investigate and report upon measures designed for the prevention of pneumonia has been organized.

The inspection of milk by the Health Department, one of the most important single reforms prosecuted, has resulted in the condemnation of a great amount of unwholesome milk and the establishment of a higher standard for all the milk shipped into the City.

I regret that the work of the Health Department in the suppression of the soft-coal smoke nuisance has been seriously interfered with by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, which declares that the section of the Sanitary Code prohibiting the issuance of smoke from the chimneys of the City is "unreasonable, in restraint of trade, against public policy, and void."

An important factor wanting in the administrative control of tuberculosis has been supplied by the establishment of a special clinic for the treatment of this disease, opened in March, with which is connected a corps of trained Nurses.

NEW YORK CITY EXHIBIT AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The New York Exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were excellent in character and very successful in results. I recommend that steps be taken to ensure their proper preservation and exhibition in this City.

The following departments won grand prizes:

Department of Bridges, Department of Docks and Ferries, Department of Street Cleaning, Department of Health, Tenement House Department, Rapid Transit Commission, Board of Education, Finance Department, William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer, Rapid Transit Commission; Aqueduct Commission and Department of Water Supply, Art Commission, Department of Public Charities.

In conclusion I desire to thank your Honorable Body for its hearty support in the policies of the administration, and to express my appreciation of the loyal co-operation I have received from the heads of the City departments.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR TO THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, JANUARY 2, 1905—REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK MADE TO THE MAYOR IN DECEMBER, 1904.

CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
January 2, 1905.

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

GENTLEMEN—On November 16, 1904, I sent the following letter to the heads of the municipal departments:

"SIR—For the purpose of enabling me to prepare my annual message to the Board of Aldermen, kindly let me have, not later than December 15, 1904, a summary giving generally the work done in your Department during the year, together with a general statement as to the conditions now existing there. Please have it in this form, namely, as to each general subject a very short paragraph stating in substance what were the general conditions at the beginning of this year, the progress made during the year, what is necessary still to be done to complete any work now projected, and what work should, in your opinion, now be initiated for the purpose of furthering the effectiveness of your Department. This paragraph should be so condensed as to constitute a few sentences only.

"After this introductory paragraph in each case please go more into detail, and state more specifically the general matter outlined in the introductory paragraph.

Respectfully,

(Signed) "GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor."

The replies form an interesting and fairly complete record of the work of the year in the various departments, and I transmit them to you herewith as an appendix to my message.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
STEWART BUILDING, No. 280 BROADWAY,
December 13, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your communication of November 16, last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement giving the desired information:

The total assessed valuation of real and personal estate in The City of

New York for 1904 is.....	\$5,640,542,657 00
The aggregate tax on above amount for 1904 is.....	86,068,403 42
The total assessed value of real estate for 1904 in The City of New York is	5,015,463,779 00
The increased valuation of real estate for 1904 over that of 1903 is....	263,912,953 00
The total assessed value of personal estate for 1904 in The City of New York is	625,078,878 00
The decreased valuation of personal estate for 1904 as compared with that of 1903 is	55,787,214 00

Statement Showing Real and Personal Estate for 1904 by Boroughs and the Amount of Tax Thereon.

Boroughs.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Tax.
Manhattan	\$3,676,857,411 00	\$508,478,655 00	\$63,335,951 00
The Bronx	261,026,477 00	14,756,953 00	4,173,623 53
Brooklyn	901,994,957 00	88,573,775 00	15,579,878 20
Queens	131,379,225 00	7,477,425 00	2,182,721 14
Richmond	44,205,709 00	5,792,070 00	796,229 49
Total	\$5,015,463,779 00	\$625,078,878 00	\$86,068,403 36

Statement Showing Total Real and Personal Estate for the Year 1904 in Each Borough.

Boroughs.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Real and Personal.
Manhattan	\$3,676,857,411 00	\$508,478,655 00	\$4,185,336,066 00
The Bronx	261,026,477 00	14,756,953 00	275,783,430 00
Brooklyn	901,994,957 00	88,573,775 00	990,568,732 00
Queens	131,379,225 00	7,477,425 00	138,856,650 00
Richmond	44,205,709 00	5,792,070 00	49,997,779 00
Total	\$5,015,463,779 00	\$625,078,878 00	\$5,640,542,657 00

The total assessed valuation of real estate exempt from taxation in 1904 in The City of New York is..... \$999,762,309 00

The assessed valuation of special franchise for 1904 for The City of New York is

This is an increase over the special franchise assessment for 1903 of... 16,337,125 00

The assessed valuation of bank shares in The City of New York for 1904 is

The amount of tax for 1904 on said bank shares is..... 2,694,395 53

The increased valuation of bank shares in 1904 over 1903 is..... 2,571,976 00

The amount deducted by the State Board of Equalization in 1904 from the assessed value of real estate in The City of New York is.....	218,658,825 00
The amount of the State tax for The City of New York for 1904 is....	556,542 00
The Department expenses for the year 1904 amount to.....	\$354,687 05
As against 1903 of.....	350,157 47
Showing an increase of.....	\$4,529 53

The decrease in personal property for 1904 is more apparent than real, for it represents largely assessments that, if retained on the tax-roll, would never have ripened into a collection of the tax levied. This class of assessments has been carried on the tax-rolls from year to year, but the courts have consistently declared that the basis adopted by the Department to ascertain their value was defective. As their further retention on the rolls would be in the light of a punishment to the City, by incurring a State tax on values that had no existence, it has been deemed proper to reduce or cancel the assessments rather than invite useless litigation in the effort to retain them.

The requirements of chapter 454, Laws of 1903, relating to the publication of the Annual Record of the assessed valuation of real estate in the several sections, districts or wards, in The City of New York as a supplement to the CITY RECORD as far as they relate to this Department, have been complied with.

Aside from the expense of this publication, its practical value to property-owners is questionable, for the reason that the assessments in which they are intended have become fixed, the tax imposed and in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes for collection before the publication is ready for distribution and sale. In the face of an actual grievance disclosed by this published record it is plain that no relief could be given to the party aggrieved for the year covered by the publication. The original books of the Annual Record of real estate assessments are opened on the second Monday of January each year and remain open until the close of business hours on the 31st of March for public inspection, examination and correction. Competent officials are in attendance to give such assistance as may be necessary to facilitate the work of the examinations of the records by the taxpayers of the city who seek information as to their assessments.

The impossibility of publishing the Annual Record before it is opened for public inspection, makes it vitally necessary for real estate owners to call at the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in the borough in which their real estate is located between the second Monday of January and the 31st of March if they desire to ascertain the assessed valuation of their property.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK A. O'DONNELL, President.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
STEWART BUILDING, No. 280 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 15, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York:

SIR—Replying to your request of November 16, 1904, for statement of work of the Aqueduct Commissioners for the current year, for use in preparing your annual message to the Board of Aldermen, we transmit herewith copy of Report No. 1124 of our Chief Engineer, dated December 12, 1904, as the reply of the Commissioners to your request.

Yours respectfully,

THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS,

By WM. H. TEN EYCK, President.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE—AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS,
ROOM 213, No. 280 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 12, 1904.
REPORT No. 1124.

To the Aqueduct Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—Pursuant to your direction for a report on the communication of his Honor the Mayor, dated November 16, 1904, requesting information as to the work carried on under the direction of the Aqueduct Commissioners during the year 1904, for use in preparing his annual message to the Board of Aldermen, I beg to submit the following:

The progress on the entire work is best shown by Diagram No. 1, which gives graphically the value of the work accomplished each year from 1895 to 1904, inclusive, as measured by the sum of the monthly estimates.

The bulk of the work is covered by five principal contracts. The following table shows the progress for the year and the amount of work still remaining to be done on each of these contracts:

Table Showing State of Work at Beginning of Year, Amount Accomplished during Year, Amount Still to be Done and the Estimated Date of Completion, Under Five Principal Contracts.

(All Figures are in Per Cent.)

Contract.	Amount done, Jan. 1, 1904.	Amount done during 1904.	Amount still to be done	Probable date of completion.
Jerome Park Reservoir.....	60	11	29	Jan., 1905.
New Croton Dam	78	14	8	*Oct., 1905.
Muscoot Dam	50	46	4	June, 1905.
Highways, boundary walls and abutments	20	56	24	July, 1905.
Highway bridge superstructures ..	..	88	12	Feb., 1905.

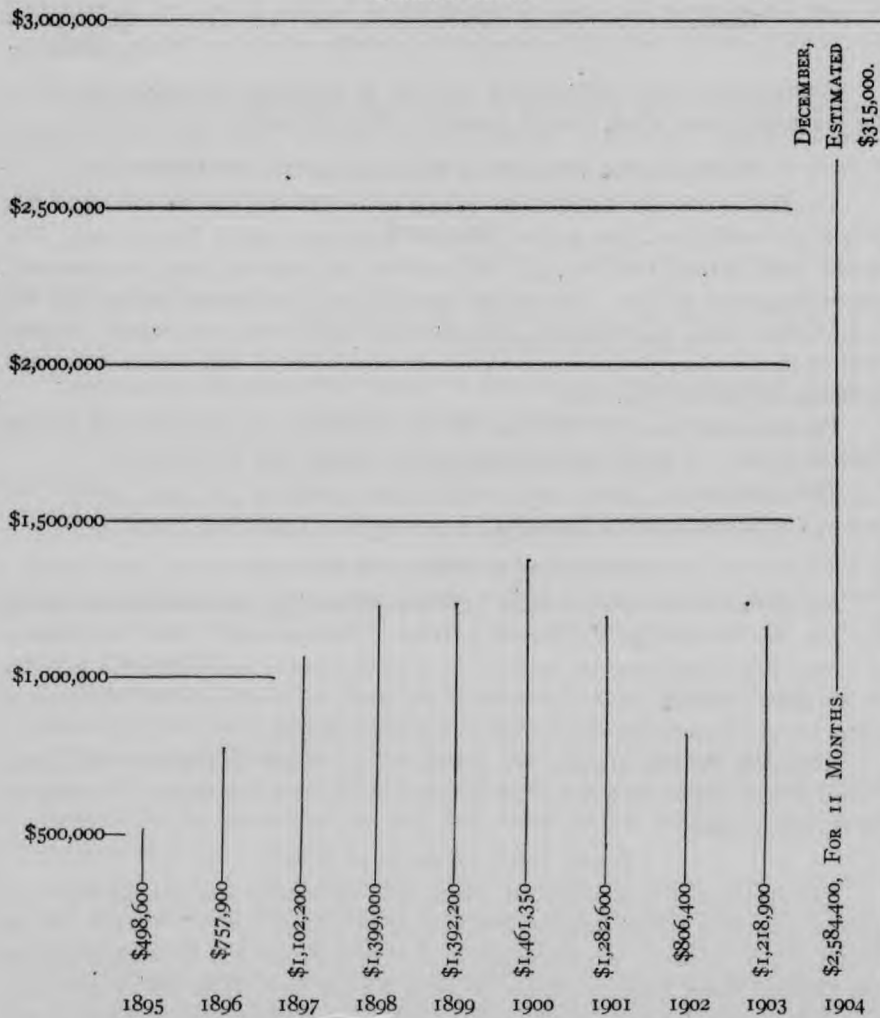
*West basin.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS, NEW YORK.

DIAGRAM TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER, DECEMBER, 1904.

Total Value of Work Done Under Contracts and Agreements Each Year Since 1895.

DIAGRAM NO. I.



Besides the above, there are ten small contracts, most of which were let during the year, and which are now completed or approaching completion. The sum of the estimates for payment on these contracts amounts to \$317,000.

The extreme weather conditions existing during the winter practically stopped all work; it was not until the month of April was well advanced that active operations were resumed, after which it required nearly a month for the contractors to recruit an adequate force of men and get machinery and materials for a very vigorous prosecution of the work. June was the first month in which the real working strength of the contractors' forces was shown. This is more clearly indicated in the following tables:-

Amount of the Monthly Estimates in the Several Principal Contracts Compared with the Three Previous Years.

JEROME PARK RESERVOIR.

Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	\$69,021 87	\$19,782 16	\$13,361 15	.....
February	39,267 12	743 25	4,654 25	\$787 30
March	64,904 23	22,297 08	36,234 54	35,467 93
April	56,010 05	42,066 51	34,687 13	49,458 28
May	51,287 07	43,699 92	42,702 56	63,080 05
June	58,769 32	58,740 71	32,520 79	63,603 80
July	43,598 44	36,733 52	49,697 98	91,953 15
August	42,294 18	44,331 62	38,817 50	101,001 34
September	46,914 95	52,544 53	51,732 53	107,290 29
October	57,215 74	35,276 93	57,806 39	107,404 73
November	40,697 02	31,865 58	47,756 17	71,199 69
December	31,387 37	17,030 11	44,516 55	*50,000 00
Total.....	\$601,367 36	\$405,111 92	\$454,487 54	\$741,246 56

* Estimated.

NEW CROTON DAM.

Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	\$60,929.62	\$15,244.72	\$15,039.47	\$15,316.67
February	46,977.30	10,397.66	8,863.16	17,316.31
March	63,047.13	8,734.43	45,308.82	14,755.31
April	59,233.78	21,219.38	52,373.46	42,114.40
May	65,496.42	28,303.77	70,020.32	77,537.72
June	60,687.40	46,421.55	53,826.14	116,381.72
July	46,346.80	51,220.61	62,185.93	149,953.56

Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
August	60,436.52	49,325.42	57,586.20	159,415.57
September	62,891.42	31,854.40	69,697.32	177,084.58
October	47,455.08	36,834.24	68,907.88	132,046.20
November	45,991.08	42,959.57	55,629.80	93,250.18
December	23,981.60	18,044.72	35,725.97	*75,000.00
Total.....	\$643,474.15	\$359,640.47	\$595,164.47	\$1,070,172.22

* Estimated.

MUSCOOT DAM.

Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January .....	.....	\$490.60	\$457.40	\$283.90
February .....	.....	.....	502.90	.....
March .....	.....	.....	6,286.70	.....
April .....	.....	3,413.20	5,419.05	.....
May .....	.....	5,417.85	6,379.69	.....
June	\$2,724.20	5,559.35	6,673.98	4,061.40
July	2,083.30	5,809.70	6,087.63	12,670.50
August	5,046.60	4,467.65	7,431.51	33,500.00
September	3,686.90	4,102.40	7,105.22	17,305.90
October	4,071.55	4,293.42	6,094.10	16,568.30
November	4,097.85	6,596.60	3,075.65	13,701.30
December	1,009.20	1,111.40	2,405.20	*14,000.00
Total.....	\$22,719.60	\$41,262.17	\$57,919.03	\$112,091.30

* Estimated.

HIGHWAYS, BOUNDARY WALLS AND BRIDGE ABUTMENTS.

Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
January	\$1,605.00
February	3,484.90
March	10,010.33
April	27,907.20
May	\$2,450.62	50,584.56
June	7,666.40	42,960.88
July	15,330.56	42,940.19
August	16,903.13	34,907.19
September	20,152.22	31,990.54
October	16,944.73	22,767.64
November	20,828.64	23,580.07
December	11,069.21	*23,000.00
Total.....	\$111,345.51	\$315,738.75

* Estimated.

JEROME PARK RESERVOIR.

The work has been actively prosecuted. Aqueduct North is practically completed, with the exception of the junction with the new aqueduct and the grading. The division wall is completed, except for a short gap used for the contractors' railroad. About one-third of the area of the bottom of the westerly basin has been covered with concrete. The progress on concreting the bottom has not been satisfactory to the contractors or to the Engineer. It is the largest piece of work of the kind ever attempted, and one for which it was difficult to devise a method for working with great rapidity. It is firmly believed, however, that a plan is now being matured so that the westerly basin will be completed and filled with water before the end of 1905.

In the easterly basin about 2,673,000 cubic yards have been excavated. Recommendations have been made to the effect that all work on the easterly basin be suspended, so that it may be re-designed and made suitable for use in connection with a filtration plant, should one be constructed in the future. Your Engineer asks that early action be taken, so that either the work may be stopped or preparations be made to insure a progress which will complete the work within two years.

NEW CROTON DAM DIVISION.

On account of the great need of the City for more water, and the consequent necessity for completing the new reservoir at an early day, every effort has been made to raise the dam to such a level that a large quantity of water could be stored this winter, and thus avoid a serious shortage of water. The contractors have pushed the work with great energy and have ably seconded the efforts of the Engineers in their desire to complete the work. They deserve praise for accomplishing a large amount of work under exceptionally trying conditions.

The southerly extension of the dam has been raised during this season to a height of 180 feet above the foundation, and a new record has been made in quantity of masonry laid in a contracted space. The space in which work could be carried on the past year was small in comparison to that obtaining in many previous years. In spite of this much more has been accomplished than in any year since the letting of the contract in

1892, the monthly estimates since May being from 19 to 125 per cent. greater than the largest previous monthly estimate.

The final closure of the openings through the dam is now in progress, and will, it is expected, be completed by January 15, 1905. The entire work will be completed within one year.

The roads in this division are nearly completed, and some of them have been in use, requiring maintenance and repairs. Some ballasting and fencing remains to be done. About ten miles of stone-wall boundary fencing have been built during the year.

MUSCOOT DAM.

On account of the poor showing made by the contractors on this work for the seasons of 1901, '02 and '03 and their evident inexperience in work of this class, the contract was declared abandoned and readvertised, and another contract entered into on April 26, 1904. It was not until June, however, that the new contractor had sufficient plant and force on the ground for an active prosecution of the work, since which time good progress has been made. The dam is now completed to the flow line, except for a space about sixty feet long near the centre, where work has been stopped at elevation 180, so as to prevent, in case of heavy freshets, a serious flooding of the old roads; but it is in such condition that it can be completed within a month. Besides the completing of the dam, there still remain to be done the gate-house superstructure and some grading and protective work on the downstream side of the dam. This will not, however, interfere with the flooding of the reservoir and can all be completed in a short time in favorable weather.

HIGHWAYS, BOUNDARY WALLS AND BRIDGE ABUTMENTS.

(Croton River Division.)

During this season most of the roads have been practically completed, so far as the bulk of material to be handled is concerned, but there yet remains a considerable amount of finishing to be done; 25,000 linear feet of post and rail fencing have been built and there remain 105,000 feet to do; 27.4 miles of stone wall boundary fencing have been built, leaving 11½ miles still to do.

At the beginning of the year the abutments for one bridge and the single abutment for another had been built. During the season the piers and abutments for 12½ bridges have been completed. The table previously given shows the comparison by months of the previous years.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURES.

None of the bridges were erected at the beginning of the year, but seven have been erected to date. At the present rate of progress the eighteen bridges, covered by the contracts with the American Bridge Company and the King Bridge Company, will be completed about the end of the year. Besides these, contracts have been let for a highway bridge just downstream from the new Croton Dam and also for a 200-foot spillway bridge, which call for their completion early in the spring.

GENERAL REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Probably all important contracts necessary for the completion of the work now in hand are in progress. In the final cleaning up, however, it may be necessary to let a few contracts for small amounts. The only possible ones in mind at the present time are for the Jerome Park gate-house superstructures and, perhaps, repairs on the old aqueduct in the neighborhood of Jerome Park.

ADDITIONAL RESERVOIRS.

Surveys and investigations for additional dams and reservoirs in the Croton Valley have been in progress since September. Borings are being made on the site for a dam in the Cross River Valley, proposed by the Department of Water Supply, which indicate that a good foundation exists.

On the East Branch of the Croton river surveys are in progress around Patterson, N. Y., which, at present, seem to indicate that a dam could be constructed at moderate cost. This reservoir would be a great improvement of the water supply by reason of its flooding a large area of low ground, and furnishing additional storage in the part of the Croton Valley where the storage is now comparatively small. The advisability of constructing these two reservoirs will be taken up by the Commission on Additional Water Supply, to which the Mayor has just referred the whole matter of increasing the supply. If they report favorably on this project, I recommend that contracts for one or both of these reservoirs be let at the earliest possible day. It is believed that if a contract for Cross River Reservoir could be entered into before April 1, 1905, it could be constructed in two working seasons, and that if a contract for the construction of a reservoir at Patterson, N. Y., could be entered into some time during 1905, it also could be constructed in two working seasons.

The Chief Engineer begs to state, in closing this report, that, in compliance with the directions of the Commissioners, he has put forth his best efforts to push all the work to an early completion.

Respectfully,

J. WALDO SMITH, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NOS. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW,
CITY OF NEW YORK, December 17, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your request of November 16, I respectfully submit herewith a general statement of the work done in this Department during the year 1904.

The regular appropriation for the use of this Department amounted to \$4,799,852.23, all of which it is estimated will have been used by the end of the year for the purposes for which the appropriation was made. The three special one million-dollar appropriations for the improvement of the water supply were, in September, 1904, apportioned as follows:

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.....	\$1,735,000 00
Borough of Queens.....	340,000 00
Borough of Richmond.....	15,000 00
Borough of Brooklyn.....	910,000 00
Total.....	\$3,000,000 00

Contracts have been made and are in course of preparation to expend this money for the purposes for which it was intended, as above indicated.

WATER SUPPLY, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

The first of the year found all the storage reservoirs full, but the rainfall of this year being insufficient 26,000 million gallons of water were drawn from storage. The use of water in these two boroughs, made possible by completed mains, has increased 16,000,000 gallons per day. The average amount used is 297,000,000 gallons per day from Croton supply and 60,000,000 gallons per day from Bronx river supply. A great deal of the necessary preliminary work for the installation of high service mains and pumping-stations has been done.

Provision must be made next year for the distribution of water from the Jerome Park Reservoir. A special appropriation for this purpose will be necessary.

The experience of former years indicates that a series of dry years is about due and no time should be lost in beginning the construction of additional storage reservoirs.

WATER SUPPLY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

An increase in the supply of about 13,500,000 gallons daily has been secured during the year, but this increase is not much in excess of the increase in daily consumption. A liberal policy respecting the increase of pumping-stations and infiltration galleries is absolutely necessary; even now some of the mains have to be partially throttled in order to have an equitable distribution of the present supply.

Respecting the high-pressure fire system in the Borough of Brooklyn, the Coney Island system will be ready by spring and the river front system should be completed by the end of 1905.

WATER SUPPLY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The supply of this borough has always been inadequate, and this condition has become somewhat critical because of the laying of a large number of mains for the supply of new territory. An appropriation of at least \$50,000 will be necessary to pay the Citizens' Water Supply Company for water for the First Ward, and an appropriation of \$200,000 to lay mains in Wards No. 1 and No. 3, to fill the applications for water service for household and business purposes. This borough is practically supplied by private companies; I believe their plants should be bought up and operated by the City and that such a course would result in a saving to the City Treasury and a distinct benefit to the inhabitants of this borough.

WATER SUPPLY, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The City has only a very small plant in this borough, most of the water being supplied by private companies. Seven miles of new mains were laid, but unless the appropriations made for 1905 are increased all work of extensions of mains will have to stop. The supply of water for this borough will eventually have to be brought from New Jersey. If sufficient money were appropriated I would recommend that the private water company be bought up, and the entire system in this borough be rehabilitated.

STREET LIGHTING CONDITIONS.

Total of lamps installed January 1, 1904.....	32,249
Total of lamps installed December 1, 1904.....	31,945
Number of lamps decreased.....	304
Candle-power increased, about.....	1,250,000

This was accomplished by the change to mantle gas lamps and the extension of electric light service. It is recommended that the change to mantle lamps be extended throughout the Greater City.

LIGHTING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Inspection of public buildings has been continued and endeavor made to increase same. The lack of men and the lack of control of appliances installed has crippled the service, although it is still kept in force. A number of public buildings have been improved at a reduced cost and many additional buildings have been lighted. The work of supervising and paying for lighting for the Board of Education was assumed on September 1. The work called for by the Board of Education seriously embarrasses the general inspection of public buildings. Only three men are devoted to this work, and it is beyond their powers to cover it all.

APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation for the year 1905 is entirely inadequate to pay the bills for the service now being rendered to the City. This was caused by the fact that Revenue Bonds previously made, in addition to our appropriation of 1904, were forgotten in making up the Budget for 1905. In consequence, the actual appropriation for Manhattan and The Bronx is \$8,500 less than in 1904.

ELECTRICITY.

A special effort has been made in the work of inspection of electrical equipments used in theatres, concert halls and places of public resort.

The last pole line in The City of New York below Central Park, known as the West Side Pole Line, has been practically removed, with the exception of a few poles that are used by the Fire and Police Departments. If these Departments were to place the offending wires in the subway, the last of these poles could be removed, and the general appearance of that section of the city much improved.

Considerable time and effort have been devoted to tests for electrolysis, but the investigation has not advanced to a stage where a definite report can be made at this time.

The records of this Bureau show that there is a considerable increase in the amount of electrical inspections in New York City each year. If this average is maintained for 1905 an addition to the inspection force will be necessary, and it is probable, therefore, that an additional appropriation for this purpose will be asked for.

Practically the same conditions exist in Brooklyn and the other boroughs. Twelve and a half miles of streets in Brooklyn will be cleared of wires this year.

Reference is made to the accompanying detailed statement in which the foregoing subjects are discussed at greater length and with considerably more detail.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. OAKLEY, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Supplement to Report to Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, December 16, 1904.
BUREAU OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

At the beginning of the year the storage reservoirs were full, and the rainfall of this year being not so great as that of 1903, 26,000 million gallons of water have been drawn from the storage reservoirs. The use of water in these two boroughs has increased 16,000,000 gallons per day, and the average amount used has been 297,000,000 gallons per day from the Croton supply and 16,000,000 gallons per day from the Bronx river supply.

Fifty-three miles of new mains have been laid, 146 stop-cocks set, 849 fire hydrants placed and 3,754 taps and large connections made.

Owing to the inadequate appropriation made for "Repairing and Renewal of Pipes, etc.," a large amount had to be transferred to this account from other appropriations, thereby leaving undone many improvements that had been intended to be completed this year.

A large force of men is constantly employed in patrolling the Croton and Bronx river watersheds, so that nuisances, if existing, may be discovered and abolished. Weekly analyses and examinations of the waters of the several branches of these rivers are made, with the result that a high standard of quality is maintained.

Extensive examinations have been made to find where high service mains and pumping stations can best be placed.

So far it has been found that the best positions for pumping stations are at James slip and South street for salt water, and at Centre, Reade, Chambers streets and City Hall place for fresh water.

The restrictions of the Charter as to the use of patented appliances have prevented the completion of the plans for this work, many of the most modern forms of machinery, hydrants and stop-cocks being patented.

The western half of the Jerome Park Reservoir will be completed in 1905, necessitating the laying of a large number of 48-inch mains for the distribution of water therefrom to the lower portions of The Bronx and the upper portions of Manhattan. An appropriation of at least \$2,500,000 will be necessary to carry out this work.

As a series of dry years are now due the question of storage, especially in the Croton watershed, is one that cannot properly be ignored at this time. Although the Cornell Reservoir is now under construction by the Aqueduct Commission, it will be several years before it is available. It is my policy, therefore, to proceed at once with the building of the reservoir on the Cross River Branch of the Croton river, should the same meet with your approval. Maps of the lands necessary are now before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its approval, and it is estimated that an appropriation of \$1,500,000 is immediately necessary.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Water Supply and Consumption.

At the beginning of the year the available water supply for this borough was scarcely sufficient for the consumption, and the danger of this condition was all the greater since, owing to the large number of new mains being laid, especially in the older sections, an increase in consumption considerably exceeding the yearly normal increase was to be expected. Our main efforts were, therefore, directed to increase the supply as much and as speedily as possible, and a daily increase of about 13,500,000 gallons has been secured, as follows:

Sources of Supply.	Amount of Increase in Supply. U. S. Gallons.
Baiseley's Filter Plant.....	4,500,000
Springfield Filter Plant.....	2,500,000
Hempstead Filter Beds.....	2,500,000
Forest Stream Filter Beds.....	1,000,000
Queens County Water Company.....	3,000,000
Total increase	13,500,000

This increase represents, in round numbers, no less than about 12½ per cent. of the supply available at the beginning of the present year; but since, as already stated,

the large number of new mains laid has resulted in an increased consumption much larger than the normal yearly increase we still must proceed actively with the works necessary to increase the supply, since the latter is yet barely sufficient to meet the consumption. Some idea of the effect of the new mains in the consumption can be gathered by stating that the average consumption in October and November, 1903, was, in round figures, 101,650,000 gallons, and the consumption for these two months in 1904 averaged 112,800,000 gallons, showing a daily difference of about 11,150,000 gallons, and this difference would have been still greater had we allowed the full use of the new 48-inch mains, one of which is not in use and the other partially throttled, in order to avoid the increase in consumption which it would be beyond our means to supply. The works under way, or about to be undertaken to secure an increase in the supply, are: Wantagh Infiltration Gallery, Infiltration Galleries at Massapequa and Watts Pond and enlargement and development of the New Lots and Gravesend Pumping Stations, for all of which appropriations have been already obtained and plans and specifications are well under way. These are to be followed in the immediate future by an infiltration gallery within the borough limits and infiltration galleries along the existing watershed, as generally outlined in the Annual Report of 1903.

Supplementing the above general statement as to water supply and consumption, it may be added that for the last forty years the available supply in this borough has barely kept pace with the consumption, the reserve, therefore, being usually unimportant, because the improvements and extensions have not been authorized until imperatively demanded by the shortage in the supply. This explains the large number of small stations scattered over the watershed, most of which have been the product of emergency appropriations, granted at the last moment. The rainfall, which is the ultimate source of both our surface and underground supplies, has, since, 1896, been greater than the average, with the single exception of the year 1900, when it fell two inches below the average, and an examination of our rainfall records since 1826 shows the present period of high precipitation to have been of longer duration than any previous one. We should reasonably expect, therefore, and be prepared for a cycle of low rainfall years, the result of which, while owing to the geological formation of the south side of Long Island, will not be felt as rapidly as in other watersheds, will certainly be to lessen the supply from existing sources. As on the other hand the present dry season supply is not equal to the existing consumption, it is evident that we must, as above stated, make immediate preparations to provide in the first place for the deficiency in the present supply, which would result from low precipitation, and secondly, to provide for the normal increase in consumption. The plan prepared by this Bureau to increase the supply, and under course of construction, consists in developing the underground supply by means of the infiltration galleries, of which one is under construction and two will be shortly advertised, as well as to improve the surface supply by filtration where the pollution of the stream makes this necessary. In the cases where filtration will prove more costly than the acquisition of lands to protect the supply from pollution, the latter method is followed. In pursuance of this plan, we have this year practically completed the filter beds at Forest Stream to filter Simonson's Stream and the filter beds at the Hempstead Storage Reservoir in order to filter the waters from Horse Brook, the latter having been the worst polluted tributary in our watershed, and one that has given for years great cause of complaint. The work on the Wantagh Infiltration Gallery is temporarily stayed, owing to difficulties which have arisen from the delay in furnishing the land to the contractors. The work to carry out the contract with the Queens County Water Company was also completed, and the company is now delivering the water. Lastly, the mechanical filter plants at Baiseleys and Springfield were completed and accepted during the year.

Conduit Capacity.

The supply for this borough is brought to the City through a brick conduit, and two 48-inch cast-iron pipes, the latter being at present taxed to their utmost capacity. Immediate provision should therefore be made for additional pipe conduits, and the most economic method would be to lay a steel or cast-iron pipe connecting the pumping stations directly to the Ridgewood Reservoir, and thereby largely saving pumping expenses. The preliminary surveys for this conduit have been completed, and an appropriation will be asked in the coming year.

For a proper discussion of this subject, the following facts should be borne in mind:

The estimated capacity of the brick conduit carrying the supply from points east of Millburn to the Millburn Pumping Station, is about 65,000,000 gallons per day. The Millburn station has, during the past year, frequently pumped over 60,000,000 gallons, and it is therefore evident that the conduit is now carrying practically its maximum capacity. On the old watershed the water is carried through a brick conduit and two 48-inch cast-iron pipes to the Ridgewood Engine-house; the capacity of each of these cast-iron pipes is about 25,000,000 gallons, and the safe average capacity of the brick conduit, with the given points and the quantities of delivery, is about 75,000,000 gallons per day. Under these conditions it is evident that unless additional conduit capacity be provided the Ridgewood station cannot obtain a supply of more than, say, 125,000,000 gallons per day, under favorable conditions, i. e., assuming that the great bulk of this supply is obtained from the old watershed. As at least two years will be necessary to build the new conduit, no time should be lost in securing the necessary appropriation in order to proceed with the preparation of the contracts and specifications, etc. As already stated, a preliminary survey has been practically completed, and it is intended that through the new conduit the additional supply should be directly pumped into the Ridgewood Reservoir.

Pumping Capacity.

At the beginning of the present year the pumping capacity at Millburn and at Mt. Prospect was entirely inadequate to the needs of the service, and at the Ridgewood Pumping Station the safe pumping capacity was barely equal to the requirements. The

completion of two new 12,500,000-gallon engines for the Millburn station during the year completes the engine equipment at Millburn and greatly improves existing conditions there. A contract for one 6,000,000-gallon steam turbine-driven centrifugal pump for the Mt. Prospect Pumping Station was awarded this year, and the engine and pumps are already to be set up. These pumps will be connected with both the tower and reservoir systems and furnish a much needed addition to the pumping capacity of this station. At the Ridgewood station a considerable increase in capacity is urgently needed. A portion of the work in connection therewith will shortly be undertaken, making use of a partial appropriation granted during the year, but an additional appropriation should be early made in order to complete this work. The plans for the infiltration galleries contemplate the installation of low-priced temporary plants, to be replaced by high-duty permanent plants as soon as the stations are completed, the yield definitely ascertained and new conduit laid.

The enlargement of the pumping capacity at the Ridgewood Station not only provides for the additional service required there by present and prospective demands from consumption, but also for the transfer to that station of all the pumping now done at the Mt. Prospect Station, thus concentrating this work with a saving in expense, which, capitalized, more than pays for a large portion of the necessary outlay. This plan and its general features were fully discussed in the Annual Report of 1902. The necessary plans for the remodeling of the pumping-stations at Gravesend and New Lots, already alluded to, are about completed and it is expected that they may soon be advertised.

Distribution System.

The public dissatisfaction created some two years ago, owing to the increase in insurance rates, and the alleged reasons for such a course on the part of the underwriters, are, no doubt, still remembered. During the year, work has been practically completed on contracts involving the expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000 to improve those conditions. The magnitude of this work will be appreciated by stating that it represents no less than about 20 per cent. of the total expenditure for distribution mains since the Brooklyn Water Works were installed, in 1858 and 1859. The main features of the work were the large trunk mains from the Ridgewood Reservoir and the Ridgewood engine-house and the replacing of tuberculated mains. It may be interesting to add that some of these old 6-inch mains were so rusted that a 2-inch pipe could not be passed through them without breaking off some of the tubercles. Provision will yet have to be made for extending the distribution system through the rapidly growing sections of the borough and to replace the old tuberculated mains yet remaining in the river front section.

The large work done to improve the distribution system was planned along three different directions, i. e.:

- 1st. Extension of the distribution mains in the outlying districts.
- 2d. Laying additional trunk mains from the Ridgewood Reservoir and Ridgewood engine-house to connect with the existing distribution system.
- 3d. Replacing old tuberculated mains in the older sections of the borough near the river front.

The following table gives a summary of the work done up to December 1 and the percentage of pipe laid as compared with the total amount laid up to this year, and gives, therefore, an adequate idea of the magnitude of the work done:

Water-mains Laid to December 1, 1904.

Size of Main.	Total Laid to January 1, 1904. Miles.	Total Laid from January 1 to December 1, 1904. Miles.	Total Removed from January 1 to December 1, 1904. Miles.	Total Laid up to December 1, 1904. Miles.	Percentage Laid from January 1 to December 1, 1904. Per Cent.
48-inch	21.57	4.88	....	26.45	22.6
36-inch	10.74	0.28	....	11.02	....
30-inch	9.46	2.10	....	11.56	22.2
24-inch .....	....	3.72	....	3.72	....
20-inch	26.30	15.09	....	41.39	57.4
16-inch	10.99	3.21	....	14.20	29.2
14-inch	0.60	....	....	0.60	....
12-inch	69.02	4.00	1.68	71.34	3.3
10-inch	3.71	....	....	3.71	....
8-inch	155.32	12.15	6.96	160.51	3.3
6-inch	383.68	11.00	10.19	384.49	....
4-inch	10.48	0.05	....	10.53	....
Total	701.87	56.48	18.83	739.52	5.4

Hydrants Set to December 1, 1904.

Total set to January 1, 1904	7,785
Total set from January 1 to December 1, 1904	859
Total removed from January 1 to December 1, 1904	193
Total set up to December 1, 1904	8,451
Percentage set from January 1 to December 1, 1904	8.6 per cent.

The continued rapid growth of the borough will necessitate larger expenditures during the coming year for extension of distribution mains and the work of replacing the old tuberculated mains should be speedily continued until all the mains laid previous to 1860 have been replaced. The necessity of this work was forcibly shown by

the almost complete choking by rust of the small mains. This increase in the size of the mains has had the natural effect of increasing the pressure and thereby increasing the amount of water needed to meet the demands of the consumers. This, however, should not be an argument against the replacing of the mains, as the pressure in many sections was not sufficient to give a sufficient supply to meet the ordinary requirements of the consumers. From the standpoint of fire protection, an enormous improvement has been effected by these mains, since both the available supply, in case of heavy draft, and at many points the pressure, have been largely increased. Furthermore, the new double-nozzle hydrants are of larger capacity, giving a free flow, and the mains are ample to supply them with the necessary water. The cross-connecting of the old and new mains has also provided a sufficient supply for the hydrants on the old mains, so that in case of a fire in the district in which the mains were old, no fear need be felt that the fire-engines cannot obtain a sufficient supply, even for a large fire.

HIGH-PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE SYSTEM.

The disastrous conflagrations occurring last winter in Baltimore, Rochester and Toronto, together with the large fires in our own city, emphasized the need of more adequate distribution of water for fire purposes. Recommendations were made and appropriations were obtained early in the year for an independent high-pressure fire service at Coney Island and in the river front, high office building and dry goods districts. At Coney Island there was to be one central station and provision made for utilizing either salt or fresh water. The river front, high office building and dry goods districts will have a main station and a reserve station, and also provision for either fresh or salt water. The work at Coney Island is now under contract and making rapid progress. Bids have recently been received for hydrants to be used on the river front, high office building and dry goods districts and the contract for laying the mains is about ready to be advertised, the bids received on October 12 for this work having been rejected. Work is being pushed on the contracts for the pumping-stations buildings and the machinery, which will complete the installation, and these contracts should be ready for advertising early in the coming year. It is expected that the Coney Island system will be ready before spring, and that the river front system, etc., will be completed before the end of 1905.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

In Wards Nos. 1 and 3, supplied by the City, 16 miles of new mains have been laid, 96 new hydrants placed and 491 new taps driven.

In Wards Nos. 2 and 4, supplied by private companies, 21 miles of new mains have been laid and 236 hydrants placed.

Your attention is called to the great increase in population in this the largest borough in this City in point of area. Many districts, formerly under cultivation, have been divided into building lots and dwellings erected thereon. In the First and Third Wards of the Borough of Queens applications for the laying of water service mains for household use have been filed to such an extent that it will cost over \$100,000 in each ward to lay the mains necessary to give the service asked for.

Surveys and examinations are now in progress for lands, dams, storage reservoirs, wells and filtration galleries, to fully develop the watersheds at Flushing and Bayside Pumping Stations, Ward 3.

The increase in use and consumption has been supplied from private water companies, an increase of about two million gallons per day, especially in the Long Island City district, Ward No. 1. There is necessary a further increase in the amount supplied this district (for which no appropriation has been made) of \$50,000, under the contract of the Citizens' Water Supply Company, to supply water to the First Ward, Borough of Queens (Long Island City), and \$200,000 to lay mains in Wards Nos. 1 and 3, to supply the houses and manufactories in same, which are increasing so fast that this Department has to curtail the amount of water used by same by only giving small taps instead of large connections as requested.

This brings up the question as to buying the several private water companies in the Consolidated City who are supplying more than half of the Borough of Queens, a portion of the Borough of Brooklyn, and almost the whole of the Borough of Richmond, and in districts which are rapidly growing in population and improvements.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

A new boiler has been placed in the small station at Tottenville, the only portion supplied with water by the City.

Seven miles of mains have been laid, 56 hydrants placed and 95 taps driven.

This doubles the length of mains belonging to the City in this borough, and, as the appropriations for 1904 were only sufficient to allow the pumping station to be operated for sixteen hours per day, which does not furnish all the water required, this Department has to curtail the size of taps asked for by consumers. The appropriations for 1905 are the same as for 1904, so that if they are not increased, all work of extension mains will have to stop.

The supply of water for this borough will eventually have to be derived from New Jersey, the private water companies bought and an extensive system of new mains, connections, etc., provided, at an expense of at least \$1,500,000, at once.

It is evident that this Department is handicapped in all the boroughs by the want of a future supply to provide for the present wants in dry weather and to provide for the great increasing demand.

LAMPS AND GAS.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

As per dates specified below, the number of lamps burning in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx were as follows:

Kind of Lamps.	January 1, 1904.	December 1, 1904.
Open flame gas.....	19,599	2,225
Mantle gas	5,078	21,904
Open flame naphtha.....	1,439	1,423
Mantle naphtha	854	794
Electric arc lamps.....	4,843	5,007
Electric incandescent lamps.....	436	592
Total	32,249	31,945

The principal change made during the year has been the addition of the lights as shown, and the general change of open flame gas lamps to mantle gas lamps, which was mainly completed in the month of November. This and the extension of the arc lamp service in certain districts in the City, seem to have given general satisfaction.

In street lighting the change from open flame lamps of all kinds to mantle lamps is to be continued until completed throughout the Greater City. Mantle naphtha lamps should be placed in sections where there are at present no gas mains. Many of these exist in The Bronx. The use of electric arc lamps should be continued, particularly in the rougher sections of the City, near the river fronts. They are also used with great effect on some of the central avenues in the City. In a number of other instances, however, they could be replaced by mantle naphtha or gas lamps, giving equal lighting with decreased expense.

Public Lighting.

Persistent effort has been made to continue the supervision and inspection of the lighting of public buildings. The work has been rather crippled from the lack of men and the lack of control over the appliances to be installed. The number of lights in all buildings has been counted and inspected, the lighting of a number of public buildings has been improved at a reduced cost, and many additional new buildings have been lighted.

Payment of the bills of the lighting of the Board of Education, and the beginning of supervision over this lighting, took place September 1, as on that date a Revenue Bond appropriation was obtained to pay for same, no adequate appropriation having been made to this Department before this date, for the payment of these services. Little progress has been made in this matter as yet, on account of the size of the Department of Education and our having no additional men to put on it.

Public building lighting inspection should be made with greater frequency than we are at present able to do. The extravagant demands made upon this Department for lighting should be curtailed. A comparative checking system as to the use of gas and electric current should be maintained from year to year. Comparative reports could then be made from time to time to every Department, showing their records in this matter, and requiring as much economy as if they had to pay their own bills.

It would be well to consider the question of the introduction of a bill in the Legislature giving this Department the power to approve or disapprove appliances used for lighting in every Department. Such a bill was introduced last year, but failed to pass.

An analysis is submitted showing the comparative expenditure and appropriation for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the years 1904 and 1905.

It appears to me, in making up the Budget for 1905 that the Board of Estimate forgot that they had added to our general appropriation for 1904 the sum of \$140,000 to provide for the lighting of the Board of Education. The appropriation this year shows an absolute decrease in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx of \$8,500.

The decreased appropriation in Manhattan is not sufficient to provide for the actual expenditure necessary to pay for the lights now in service, and next year, on account of the increased lighting, both in the candle-power and in the number, the deficit will be approximately as shown.

The matter of the insufficient appropriation for the year 1905, as shown, should be taken up and settled at a very early date; otherwise the efficiency of this Department is crippled by the fact that it knows in advance that it cannot pay the bills for the lights now installed, and that no improvements involving additional lights can be made, the Department being placed in a position where it is spending more money than has been appropriated for its use.

Expenditures, Appropriations and Balances, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, in the Years 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Kind of Lighting.	1903. Actual.	1904. Estimated.	Lamps as of Date January 1, 1905. Estimated.	With Percentage of Increase as in 1904. Estimated.
Electric lighting	\$699,253 21	\$715,000 00	\$725,000 00	\$740,000 00
Naphtha lighting	57,319 62	58,170 00	60,000 00	65,000 00
Gas lighting	506,318 56	536,378 00	612,368 00	627,500 00
Street signs	*15,081 00	15,500 00	15,972 00	16,500 00
Public Buildings—				
Board of Education.....	†133,210 84	155,000 00	165,000 00	177,000 00
Department of Buildings.....	219,149 52	236,000 00	240,000 00	250,000 00
Bureau expense	21,093 61	18,500 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
Contracts and orders for supplies....	19,778 50	5,000 00	.....	.....
Margin for safety.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	\$1,671,204 86	\$1,739,548 00	\$1,843,340 00	\$1,901,000 00

Kind of Lighting.	1903. Actual.	1904. Estimated.	Lamps as of Date January 1, 1905. Estimated.	With Percentage of Increase as in 1904. Estimated.
Less Board of Education.....	133,210 84	.....	.....	.....
	\$1,537,994 02	.....	.....	.....
Less street signs.....	15,081 00	.....	.....	.....
	\$1,522,913 02	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation	1,583,163 50	\$1,675,563 50	\$1,760,563 50	\$1,760,563 50
Balance	\$60,250 48	.....	.....	.....
Deficit .....	.....	\$63,984 50	\$82,776 50	\$140,436 50
Revenue Bond for Board of Educa- tion, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx .....	.....	93,500 00	.....	.....
Estimated balance.....	.....	\$29,515 50	.....	.....

*In 1903 was paid by Revenue Bond Fund from Borough President's Office. Inserted here for comparative purposes only.

†Expenditures shown here, for comparative purposes only.

‡All these amounts were paid from Appropriations of Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in 1904.

Costs based on unchanged prices.

ELECTRICITY.

High Tension Electric Service.

During 1904 there were constructed 150.760 miles of subways for high tension electric service.

The following is a summary of high tension subway construction in the Borough of Manhattan, from the introduction of the subway system, in 1886, to December 31, 1904:

	Subways Built, Miles.
1886-1897, under direction of the Board of Electrical Control.....	738.991
1898-1901, under direction of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies	565.657
1902-1904, under direction of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.....	433.277
Total to December 31, 1904.....	1,737.925

	Subways, Miles.
Average yearly construction—	
Twelve years (1886-1897).....	61.583
Four years (1898-1901).....	143.412
Three years (1902-1904).....	144.426

Low Tension Electric Service.

The length of low tension subways built in 1904 is approximately 49.72 miles.

The following is a summary of construction for low tension electric service since the introduction of the subway system in Manhattan and The Bronx, in 1886:

	Subways Built, Miles.
1886-1897, under direction of the Board of Electrical Control.....	1,278.969
1898-1901, under direction of Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies	482.474
1902-1904, under direction of Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.....	605.474
Total to December 31, 1904.....	2,366.917

	Miles.
Yearly averages—	
12 years under the Board of Electrical Control.....	106.581
4 years under Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.....	120.618
3 years under the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.....	201.827

The figures given in the foregoing part of this report on the subject of new construction are summaries for three separate periods when the work was successively under the direction of the Board of Electrical Control, the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies and the present Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The subjoined tables give the details, including both high and low tension electric service.

TABLE I.

Showing Length of Subways and Ducts Constructed in 1904, with Classification of Service.

For Edison Electric Light Company—

Duct: 42,240 feet; 8 miles.

For electric light and power companies—

Trench: 195,672.39 feet; 37.059 miles.

Duct: 796,017.43 feet; 150.760 miles.

For telephone and telegraph companies—

Trench: 36,670.22 feet; 6.94 miles.

Duct: 202,303.61 feet; 41.72 miles.

TABLE II.

Total Construction of Subways in Manhattan and The Bronx from Introduction of System in 1886 to December 31, 1904.

	Miles.
Edison, low tension.....	277.734
Electric light, high tension.....	1,737.348
Telephone and telegraph	2,102.766
Ventilating pipe	60.110
Grand total	4,177.958

The total construction is shown in the following tables in detail, giving class of service, linear feet and total mileage by years, as follows:

Year.	Edison. Feet.	Edison. Miles.	Electric Light. Feet.	Electric Light. Miles.	Telephone and Telegraph. Feet.	Telephone and Telegraph. Miles.	Ventilating Pipe. Feet.	Ventilating Pipe. Miles.
1886.....					235,644.16	44.629		
1887.....	209,011.64	39.585	238,428.65	45.157	958,264.69	181.489		
1888.....	22,227.88	4.210	183,353.13	34.725	1,136,970.37	215.336		
1889.....	57,327.24	10.858	1,929,962.97	365.523	344,985.58	65.338	77,752.28	14.725
1890.....	248,973.54	47.155	438,902.05	83.125	944,567.32	178.895	59,187.68	11.210
1891.....	180,303.14	34.148	274,411.20	51.972	236,835.94	44.855	30,314.65	5.741
1892.....	166,034.00	31.445	129,852.00	24.593	70,760.82	13.401	8,033.50	1.520
1893.....	92,577.40	17.534	156,646.10	29.667	574,982.07	108.898	73,776.24	13.973
1894.....	38,250.47	7.244	107,427.90	20.346	119,662.70	22.662	8,845.40	1.675
1895.....	59,332.14	11.237	95,781.40	18.140	246,193.39	46.627	16,943.76	3.209
1896.....	41,247.79	7.812	183,788.50	34.808	152,807.85	28.491	25,598.55	4.847
1897.....	62,899.57	11.913	163,334.75	30.935	166,940.13	31.618	4,753.63	.900
1898.....	73,732.44	13.96	120,019.68	22.731	436,548.00	82.68	12,197.00	2.31
1899.....	52,252.69	9.896	518,728.30	98.241	261,353.20	49.499		
1900.....	48,317.280	9.151	261,507.840	49.528	899,944.320	170.444		
1901.....	9,262.38	1.754	2,086,417.20	395.154	1,161,493.83	219.979		
1902.....	16,357.26	3.093	620,034.58	117.430	1,184,909.70	224.415		
1903.....	44,094.40	8.730	868,952.22	164.574	1,749,575.20	331.340		
1904.....	42,240.00	8.000	796,017.43	150.760	202,303.61	41.720		

TABLE IV.

Permits Issued for Construction of Subways and Subsidiaries Since the Organization of this Bureau in 1898.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Subway permits	140	350	320	391	723	953	978
Subsidiary permits	973	2,950	3,010	2,789	3,861	4,071	4,276
Totals	1,113	3,300	3,330	3,180	4,584	5,024	5,254

TABLE.

Permits Issued in 1904 for Erection of Poles and Stringing Overhead Wires.

For signal wires	2,824
For electric lighting	2,465
For pole lines	243
For resetting dangerous poles	382
For City lighting and lamp-posts	303
Total	6,217

Interior Wiring.

During the past year labor troubles have developed strikes and lock outs extending over a period of several months, during which time the building operations and electrical construction work in general were retarded or stopped, but notwithstanding these interruptions our records show that more applications for inspection of interior wiring have been received, and complaint notices sent out, than in the year 1903.

During the time of the general suspension of work we were called upon to inspect principally minor changes and additions to existing installations, and comparatively few new applications for inspection were received.

It is generally known that electric wiring and appliances deteriorate with age and use, also that the methods employed in their installation and utilization and construction of appliances accepted by the inspection authorities as standard when installed a few years ago, have since developed defects which now prohibit the introduction of similar installations in buildings in this City.

The safety of life and property depend in a large measure on the proper installation of electric appliances, therefore, I have considered important the inspection of old installations, and during the time when practically all building operations had ceased such inspections were made. The results have been that a number of buildings were rewired, and dangerous conditions removed.

The wiring in theatres has received our special attention this year, and although in prior years our requirements for the equipment of places of public amusement have been rigid, and generally complied with, our endeavors have met with a more hearty co-operation from the managers since the terrible catastrophe in the Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, the early part of this year. In this connection, I would say, that the electrical appliances used by the "Bluebeard Company," which played at that theatre when the fire occurred, were condemned by this Bureau when this company was at the Knickerbocker Theatre in this City.

TABLE.

Applications, Inspections and Certificates for Interior Wiring, 1898-1904.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Applications for inspections	11,363	14,949	15,693	15,903	18,443	21,113	22,106
Certificates issued	10,842	13,509	14,352	14,226	16,736	20,501	21,239
Complaint notices issued	1,564	2,136	3,238	3,396	3,078	5,674	5,867
Complaint notices attended to....	1,459	1,779	3,095	3,337	2,832	6,122	6,037
Work covered by certificates:							
Incandescent lamps	394,715	115,625	504,365	440,662	424,232	443,914	622,323
Arc lamps	3,840	3,887	6,411	3,123	4,030	7,226	7,697
Motors	3,234	4,663	4,743	5,147	5,933	7,393	10,640
Horse-power of motors	14,999	17,934	17,135	15,302	20,328	25,002.57	29,385
Generators	131	94	115	160	166	246	375
Kilowatt capacity of generators..	7,587	11,912	5,475	8,249	60,516	30,653.714	56,472
Inspections made.....	27,367	41,240	50,663	48,832	58,015	70,965	83,697

Rules and regulations for installation and use of electrical wiring and appliances in theatres and places of public amusement, published in September, 1904, have been distributed to all such places, which has proven beneficial both to this Bureau and those interested in such work, and has materially improved this class of construction.

There are many theatres in this City of the vaudeville variety, and each week the bill is changed and many of the performers introduce new electrical effects, which are manufactured in different parts of the country, and when brought to this City are condemned. In order to give this class of work proper attention, two Inspectors were detailed to inspect theatres and the work which they were performing up to that time was given to the other Inspectors. We then found that we were unable to properly cope with the work on hand with the existing force.

About the first of the year, however, four additional Inspectors were employed temporarily and, while this relieved the situation, owing to the lack of appropriation we were obliged to dispense with the service of two, and we are practically operating under the same conditions, with an increased volume of work, as we were in 1903.

At present there are indications that next year will show an increase over the present year, and no additional appropriation has been made with which to employ additional help to meet it.

Aerial Wiring.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the unsightly pole line on West street, Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Broadway, owned by the New York Telephone Company, has been removed, with the exception of about ninety-six poles, which were left standing as they supported the signal wires of the Police and Fire Departments, who are unable to make other arrangements for their accommodation owing to the lack of appropriation for that purpose. The removal of this pole line practically marks the disappearance of overhead wires in the Borough of Manhattan. This line of wires would have been removed long since if it had been possible to transmit the sound of speech with intelligible distinctness for long distances through wires in subways which contain a large number of conductors for other kinds of electric service.

The invention of Professor Pupin, of Columbia University, overcame this difficulty, and telephone wires may now be successfully operated in subways.

We have made preliminary tests for electrolysis in the Borough of The Bronx with a view of determining its existence and extent of its effects on underground pipes and metal structures, and if the results of further tests warrant, a request will be made for the employment of a sufficient force to give this subject their undivided attention.

Exterior Wiring.

Permits Issued.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Signal wires	1,485	2,124	2,600	2,416	2,059	2,514	2,824
Electric lighting	1,083	1,340	989	983	1,150	2,833	2,465
Poles and pole lines.....	38	93	126	126	224	234	243
Resetting poles	45	12	30	61	25	18	382
City lighting	22	38	15	9	61	136	303
Subsidiaries	975	2,950	3,010	2,789	3,874	4,071	4,276
Subways	140	350	320	391	723	953	978
Underground conductors ..	....	....	3,202	2,027	3,590	5,021	3,789
Inspections made .....	....	9,325	14,522	13,020	14,738	15,780	16,111
Total certificates issued	10,842	13,509	14,352	14,226	16,736	19,773	21,239
Total complaint notices issued	1,564	2,136	3,238	3,396	3,078	5,736	5,867
Total permits issued	3,788	6,907	10,292	8,802	11,706	15,780	15,260
Grand total	16,194	22,552	27,882	26,424	32,420	41,289	42,366
Total inspections made .....	....	50,565	65,185	61,852	72,753	82,937	99,708

As complete reports have not been obtained from the various companies operating in New York, as to the construction of subways, electrical conductors and devices, the figures given for same in the foregoing tables are approximate, based on the returns which have been received up to November 30, 1904.

LAMPS AND GAS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Testing Illuminating Gas.

Regular and frequent tests continue to be made of the candle power of illuminating gas. These tests have generally been conducted at the various works, and with the aid of apparatus furnished by the companies. In case of citizens' complaints, however, tests have been made with a portable photometer set up on the complainant's premises. Almost without exception the Charter requirements have been met.

Our facilities for determining the impurities of the gas are extremely limited, and no tests of this nature have been made since the organization of the Bureau some seven years ago. Although the Charter imposes the duty upon this Department, the matter is one relating solely to public health, and may, perhaps, be left to the Health Department.

We should have a photometer wagon, properly equipped for testing gas at any point on the mains, and in addition to this, two or three fixed photometer stations such as now exist in the Borough of Manhattan.

An ordinance regulating gas pressures is urgently needed, and such an ordinance would tend to reduce materially the annual public clamor over "poor gas."

Electricity.

Owing to lack of appropriation the testing of electric meters is neglected, except in those cases where insistent complaint is made. No apparatus has been purchased during the year to enable us to keep pace with progress in methods of meter testing.

Interior Conductors.

An increased force of Inspectors has enabled us this year to give better attention than ever to electrical equipments installed in buildings. Special care has been devoted to resurveys of theatres, armories, churches and other important places of public assemblage.

Ordinances governing the installation of electrical appliances are urgently needed. At present we are working under rules which offer slight legal hold upon violators of good electrical requirements. The Consulting Electrical Engineer, after a year's labor, has brought to a conclusion a work of considerable magnitude—namely, the preparation of a set of rules to be known as the Electrical Code of The City of New York. Enactment of these rules into ordinances is sure to reflect great credit upon the officers who are instrumental in securing such enactment. In addition to the adoption of an electrical code, the passage of a law or ordinance requiring the licensing of electrical contractors or workers must be brought about shortly, if the City is to secure the greatest immunity from fires due to electrical causes.

Overhead Conductors.

Brooklyn is covered with an immense mass of overhead conductors of all classes, interwoven in all kinds of shapes. This is the outgrowth of years of construction, and we are endeavoring continually to bring about better conditions, either through the burial of wires or through the rearrangement of pole lines. There are no public subway companies in the borough and each electric company is obliged to carry out its own construction. Owing to lack of appropriation, the Fire and Police Departments have only just begun, this year, the removal of their wires from many poles whose owners have been desirous for some years of taking them down. This Department, through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has selected some twelve and one-half miles of streets to be cleared of wires this year.

Third Rail.

For six years the operation of an exposed third rail on our elevated railways has been watched carefully. We have kept ourselves thoroughly conversant with engineering progress along the line of third-rail protection. It is believed that now the time has arrived to require that this rail be protected and I intend, therefore, at an early date, to take some positive action regarding this matter.

Subways.

Subway construction is progressing favorably, and apparently more rapidly than in former years. In the low tension subways space has been reserved for the accommodation of the City's wires, but much of this space is as yet unoccupied, although the City is maintaining lines of overhead wires parallel to these subways.

Subsurface Construction.

The space beneath our roadways is becoming occupied very rapidly, and in the past due consideration has not been given to the relation of new obstructions to old. This is due largely to the fact that a general map showing in consolidated form all the subsurface constructions does not exist.

We have begun such a map, but its preparation is infinitely slow and laborious. We have one draughtsman who gives a portion of his time to this work. With a yearly appropriation of \$25,000 the preparation of this map might be made self-supporting, as in Philadelphia, in the course of a few years, through the sale of information to persons who desire to open the street.

BUREAU OF LAMPS AND LIGHTING.

During the eleven (11) months ending November 30, 1904, there were received in general relation to lamps, lighting, repairs required to same, from citizens, Inspectors and others, 1,870 complaints and requests; of these, 1,385 were received from citizens and 485 from the Department Inspectors. Orders were issued to the various light-supplying companies in connection with the above complaints to the number of 1,450.

The number of lamps of each kind in service November 30, 1904, is as follows:

Gas lamps, open flame.....	10,152
Welsbach lamps, gas.....	4,817
Welsbach lamps, naphtha.....	456
Electric lights, 1,200 candle power.....	4,749
Electric lights, 600 candle power.....	210
Naphtha lamps, plain.....	12
Total	20,396

The companies supplying street lighting, and the number of lamps maintained by each, are as follows:

Brooklyn Union Gas Company.....	10,620
Kings County Gas and Illuminating Company.....	4,349
Flatbush Gas Company.....	646
Edison Electric Illuminating Company.....	4,313
Welsbach Street Lighting Company of America.....	456
New York and New Jersey Globe Gas Light Company.....	12
Total	20,396

Changes were made as follows in extending the lighting systems during the period between January 1 and November 30, 1904:

209 new gas lamps added.
8 gas lamps uncapped and relighted.
304 gas lamps capped and discontinued.
496 new Welsbach lamps added.
4 Welsbach lamps capped and discontinued.
57 new electric lights.
11 electric lights relighted.
71 electric lights extinguished.
63 Welsbach naphtha lamps added.

1,223.

Showing required repairs to gas lamp-posts accomplished during the eleven (11) months ending November 30, 1904, by the companies, the number of posts set and the number removed:

39 releaded.
261 reset.
35 straightened.
47 new standpipes.
48 new services installed.
8 new columns connected.
283 new posts set.
344 posts removed.

The putting on of new globes, reglazing and cleaning of lamps, repairs to and the replacing of stop-cocks, the putting on of new burners, much of which kind of work was found necessary to be done, was accomplished upon orders to the various companies.

Received at the Department Storehouse the following lamp stock incident to changes in the lighting system during the period between January 1 and November 30, 1904:

311 square lanterns.
268 square frames.
27 boulevard frames.
9 boulevard lamps.
290 lamp-posts.
22 lamp-post butts.
15 lamp-post columns.
78 cross arms.
8 clocks, stems and burners.
24 canopies.
24 reflectors.
2 domes.
80 street sign frames.
2 street sign lamps.
3 globes.

Delivered to gas companies the following lamp stock during the period between January 1 and November 30, 1904:

263 square lanterns.
241 square frames.
95 globes.
135 domes.
436 gas lamp-posts.
5 gas lamp-post columns.
43 canopies.
60 cocks, stems and burners.
9 boulevard lamps.

Work accomplished at the Department Storehouse, in the matter of repairs to lamp stock, for the period from January 1 to November 30, 1904:

Square lanterns, painted and repaired.....	1,477
Square frames, painted and repaired.....	1,360
Boulevard frames, painted and repaired.....	1,272

Boulevard reflectors, painted and repaired.....	151
Boulevard canopies, painted and repaired.....	266
Street sign frames, painted and repaired.....	61

The following number of electric lights were discovered unlighted, and were tabulated from Police and Bureau Inspectors' reports, by months, from January 1 to November 30, inclusive, and the value thereof to be deducted from the bills of the several companies supplying lighting:

Edison Electric Illuminating Company—

January	485	
February	492	
March	796	
April	644	
May	648	
June	3,194	
July	265	
August	324	
September	273	
October	100	
November	1,121	
	8,342	\$2,836 28

The following number of gas lamps were discovered unlighted, and were tabulated from Police and Bureau Inspectors' reports, by months, from January 1 to November 30, inclusive, and the value thereof to be deducted from the bills of the several companies supplying lighting:

Brooklyn Union Gas Company—

January	1,523	
February	1,788	
March	504	
April	110	
May	96	
June	91	
July	40	
August	213	
September	49	
October	106	
November	376	
	4,876	\$209 81

Kings County Lighting Company—

January	1,929	
February	1,662	
March	695	
April	57	
May	11	
June	24	
July	2	
August	211	
September	40	
October	22	
November	95	
	4,748	\$365 24

RECAPITULATION.

Company.	Lamps Unlighted.	Value.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company.....	8,342	\$2,836 28
Brooklyn Union Gas Company.....	4,876	209 81
Kings County Lighting Company.....	4,748	365 24
	17,966	\$3,411 33

Showing the number of gas lamps, gas Welsbach, naphtha Welsbach, plain naphtha lamps, also the number of electric lights, which were burning January 1, 1904; the number of each kind which, during the period from January 1 to November 30, inclusive, have been added new, relighted, discontinued, and the number in service November 30, 1904:

Kind of Lamps.	Burning, Jan. 1.	New Lamps.	Lamps Relighted.	Lamps Discontinued.	Lamps in Service Nov. 30, 1904.
Gas lamps	10,240	209	8	304	10,152
Gas Welsbach	4,325	496	..	4	4,817
Naphtha Welsbach	393	63	..	..	456
Naphtha plain	12	..	..	..	12
Electric (1,200 candle-power)....	4,754	57	11	71	4,749
Electric (600 candle-power).....	210	..	..	..	210
Total.....	19,934	825	19	379	20,396

Work projected during the period from January 1 to November 30, 1904, and not yet accomplished:

- 8 Welsbach gas lamps,
- 35 1,200-candle-power electric lights.

The matter of lighting is a continuous one, and new street conditions and the development and changing of suburban territory make necessary the spread of the lighting system in this borough. There is now required in streets regularly opened and frequently traveled, but which are situate in the suburban portion of the borough, street lighting of various kinds, the approximate annual value of which is about \$37,000, but which it has not been possible to install because of the lack of appropriation. The sections referred to and the number and kind of lights required are as follows:

Section.	Number of Lamps.	Kind of Light.
Midwood	40	Electric
Flatlands	40	Electric
Beverley square (West).....	5	Electric
Ditmas Park	30	Electric
Canarsie	10	Electric
Gravesend	12	Electric
Flatbush	8	Electric
Kings Oak	10	Electric
Oak Crest	2	Electric
Lincoln Park	2	Electric
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards.....	3	Electric
Vanderveer Park	76	Gas
Bayview Heights	85	Gas
Lincoln Park	60	Gas
Beverley square (East).....	4	Gas
Kensington Park	40	Gas
Oak Crest	80	Gas
Sheepshead Bay	100	Gas
Homecrest	100	Gas
Homewood	28	Gas
Dyker Heights	50	Gas
Bay Ridge	100	Gas
Borough Park	100	Gas
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards.....	23	Gas
South Midwood	71	Welsbach

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Electricity.

In this borough the amount of exterior work has greatly increased, and general repairs have placed the pole lines and wires in good condition.

In the interior work the installations are larger than before and the work is of a generally higher standard.

The railway work has greatly increased, including about sixteen miles of new line, also a large amount of repairs.

The subways have been generally extended, and a large number of new subways have been completed or are under construction. If police wires and fire wires were removed from poles to existing subways over six hundred poles could be removed from the streets.

The number of inspections is about the same for each of the last three years. Although the force of Inspectors remains the same, the amount of work has nearly doubled, and the present force is entirely inadequate to properly inspect the work.

Lamps and Gas.

The appropriation for the year has been inadequate, and it was therefore impossible to light rapidly growing sections of this borough. We have hundreds of petitions on file, but we cannot grant their requests.

Many dead lamp-posts in the First Ward have been removed, thereby improving the appearance of the streets.

The electric lighting system throughout the borough is in good condition, consisting of inclosed alternating arc lamps, which give good satisfaction.

Several of the gas and naphtha lamps should be changed from open flame to mantle lamps, in particular those in the Second Ward, where the Newtown Gas Company supplies 3,337 gas and naphtha lamps on a contract given them before consolidation. This contract was for seven years from the time each lamp was erected, and the contract is expiring on many lamps daily. Plans are now under way to make the improvements mentioned.

We find it almost impossible to light some of the streets during the summer, as the branches of the trees are so low and the foliage so thick that they shade most of the light. Some arrangement should be made to properly trim the trees.

We are greatly hampered by having no Inspectors of lamps and gas.

Great improvement is expected in the gas lighting for next year by changing to mantle lamps; and this can be done without additional cost, as the mantle lamps give a much greater candle-power, and it will not be necessary to have so many of them, thereby balancing the additional cost.

Lighting Conditions in the Borough of Richmond.

Complaints, formerly so numerous, of unsatisfactory service in this borough have almost entirely ceased. The lighting of the streets and parks shows a decided improve-

ment over former years, owing to the fact that a great deal of inferior work has been, under the direction of this Department, replaced with wiring of a better grade by the Electric Company.

BUREAU OF WATER REGISTER.

Borough of Manhattan.

The receipts for this Bureau from January 1 to December 1, 1904, are as follows:

Regular Rates—	
Principal	\$1,969,419 99
Penalties	20,618 97
	<hr/> \$1,990,038 96
Meter Measurement—	
(Meters, exclusive of steamboat meters).....	2,423,392 24
Steamboat meters	142,586 40
Building purposes	41,234 12
Extras, boilers, etc.....	4,135 46
Tugs	18,952 50
Taps	8,764 00
Meter Setting Fund No. 2.....	4,164 72
Repairs, etc. (Bureau Chief Engineer).....	4,360 13
Street sprinkling	7,332 88
	<hr/> Total..... \$4,644,961 41

—a total increase of \$53,688.71 over the receipts for revenue for water service for 1903.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The receipts of the Water Register's Bureau in this borough for the year 1904, with the month of December estimated, will reach the sum of \$575,000, an increase of \$80,000 over 1903.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The receipts for this Bureau for the year 1904 are \$2,339,436.92, an increase of \$84,727.53 over 1903.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

In the Borough of Queens the receipts for the Water Register's office for the year 1904, with the month of December estimated, are \$215,000, an increase of about \$11,000 over the receipts for the year 1903.

The moneys received from the branch office in the Borough of Richmond for the year 1904 will aggregate about \$4,500, approximately the same as last year.

Respectfully,

JNO. T. OAKLEY, Commissioner.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET,
NEW YORK, December 15, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York, City Hall, New York City:

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the Board of Education, and in compliance with your request under date of November 16 last, that you be furnished with

"A summary giving generally the work done in this Department during the year, together with a general statement as to the conditions now existing there,"

—I have the honor to submit the following:

As the quantity of work done in this Department during the year depended largely upon the amount of money allowed for its purposes, we will consider first the

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The Budget requirements for all purposes, fiscal and calendar year 1904, were	\$23,235,472 30
The appropriations allowed by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, were	21,229,361 49
Making a reduction of.....	<hr/> \$2,006,110 81

This Budget reduction was met generally as follows:

On the physical side by limitation of all expenditures to the actual sums allowed; by deferring the execution of repairs so far as same could be done without great detriment to property interests; by limiting the quantity of supplies and text-books furnished, and by refraining from establishing additional workshops, cooking rooms, kindergartens, etc.

On the educational side by reducing salaries in evening schools; by curtailing the number of sessions and limiting the number of teachers employed; by reducing the number of vacation schools, playgrounds and evening recreation centres, as well as free libraries, etc.

The above appropriation being the fund with which the activities of this Department have been carried on, we will now proceed to the work of the

BUILDING BUREAU.

January 1, 1904, there were in course of construction

New buildings	22
Additions to old buildings	13
	<hr/> Total..... 35

Of these the greater number have been so far completed as to permit of occupancy, affording accommodations for 57,025 pupils.

Since January 1, contracts have been let for

New buildings	19
Additions	29
Excavation and foundation	1
	<hr/> Total..... 49

—at a cost of \$5,993,473 00

These will afford accommodations for 49,550 pupils.

Contracts have also been let for the equipment of new buildings and additions, with sanitary, electric heating and ventilating, furniture work, etc., amounting to \$1,196,841.

Progress in the completion of all contracts, both for buildings and equipment, has been slow, due to the continued labor troubles, which, while not extending to all branches of the building trades, yet affected certain of them, which, sooner or later, tied up the work upon almost every building.

In order to overcome the overcrowding, owing to delays caused by strikes and other matters, and to endeavor to keep pace with the tremendous increase in school population, contracts have been let for the erection of six one-story buildings in Manhattan, beneath the Williamsburg Bridge. These will accommodate pupils in number about 2,100.

We have just received permission to use two other plots at the same point, and contracts will be immediately let for two other buildings to accommodate 950 additional pupils, but there is still an imperative necessity to acquire additional sites in the neighborhood most speedily.

Notwithstanding all this work of progression the Board has been steadily engaged in maintaining in serviceable condition the school buildings throughout the City, of which there are upwards of 550.

This is a task of no small magnitude, when one remembers that besides the daily use of these buildings by 650,000 children attending the day schools, many of the buildings are also used for night schools, lectures, summer schools, vacation playgrounds, club meetings, etc., making constant wear of the hardest kind.

In this connection it must not be forgotten that the larger number of our buildings, to wit, those erected before 1891, were never designed for such use as they are now receiving, and this is especially true of the majority of the buildings in The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, where many are frame structures, and the matter of maintenance and repairs becomes a hard problem year by year.

During the year, of new high schools

There have been completed and occupied	3
And contracted for, or are under way	4
	<hr/> Total..... 7

Owing to the fact that the sites owned by the Board have been exhausted, it has been compelled to suspend active operations in this line for the past few weeks, and awaits the consummation of condemnation proceedings, but meantime is not idle, as the preparation of plans and specifications for buildings to be erected on these sites, when acquired, has been actively pushed, and it is now ready to let contracts aggregating sittings, in number, about 23,000, as rapidly as title to the various parcels is vested.

Additional moneys from issues of Corporate Stock will be necessary early in 1905 for the acquisition of additional sites urgently needed, especially in the lower east side of Manhattan, and the rapidly growing sections of The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, for the erection thereon of buildings, as well as for the equipment of buildings now under construction.

Such being a concise statement relative to the building operations for the past year, we will now consider the use made of such buildings and others under the control of the Board in fulfilling its primary purpose of providing an education for the children of this great City.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The average attendance for the school year ending:

July 31, 1903, was.....	439,928
July 31, 1904, was.....	466,571

An increase of..... 26,643

The average register for the school year ending:

July 31, 1903, was.....	494,434
July 31, 1904, was.....	544,293

An increase of 49,859

The total register was:

October, 1903	532,566
October, 1904	557,437

An increase of 24,871

The total average attendance was:

October, 1903	457,791
October, 1904	503,320

An increase of 45,529

The total number of part-time pupils was:	
October, 1903	91,709
October, 1904	72,087
A decrease of	
	19,622

APPOINTMENTS OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.

In the elementary schools there has been, during the year 1904, but a very slight increase in the number of Principals, which has been due to the fact that smaller schools have been consolidated and the excess Principals transferred to vacancies.

The number of Supervisors of special branches has been decreased by two, and no increase in this respect is contemplated.

The number of special Teachers has remained stationary, with the exception of a slight increase of Teachers of Shop-work, Cooking and German.

The great increase has been in the number of regular class Teachers, the number engaged in the instruction of classes being, at the end of:

1903	11,417
1904	11,815
An increase of	
	398

—which is a small increase when compared with that of 1903 over 1902, of 775, and 1902 over 1901, of 624, and was probably due to two causes:

First, the increase in registration in 1904 was less than any previous year, and second, a very large number of classes were consolidated.

In this connection, I am advised that it would be unwise to take this abnormally low increase in 1904 as a basis for an estimate for 1905, because no further consolidations can be made, and that it is not at all probable that the rate of increase in registration will continue as low as in 1904.

For the year 1905, it is stated that an increase of six new Principals will probably be required and about three times that number of Assistants to Principals; that about fifty new Teachers will be needed in shopwork, cooking and German; and that a conservative estimate of the number of new Teachers for new classes to be formed during 1905 should not be lower than 600.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Department of Compulsory Education was well organized and in good working order with the beginning of the year, but we have lost the service of ten Attendance Officers by resignation or death, and only two of these vacancies have been filled. Progress has been made in establishing a system of co-operation for the enforcement of the Compulsory Education Law, and the Newsboy Law, between this Department and the Board of Health, the State Department of Child Labor and the Children's Courts. The New York and Brooklyn Truant Schools have been improved.

There are two truant schools, one in Manhattan on East Twenty-first street, with a capacity of 65 boys, the other in Brooklyn on Jamaica avenue, accommodating 148 boys; both of these institutions are inadequate, and a large number of boys have necessarily been transferred to the Catholic Protectory, New York Juvenile Asylum, and the Westchester Temporary Home, in the enforcement of the above-mentioned laws.

The establishment of a school capable of accommodating 1,000 or more truants has been advocated for a number of years, and a site has been acquired in the Borough of Queens for the establishment of such a school. It is intended that such school shall provide for a number of cottages, also facilities for the cultivation of a farm, in order that the boys may receive instructions in agriculture and gardening, and to provide for their own support. It is also intended to establish shops for the training of boys in the rudiments of various industries, and to provide them with necessary physical training and athletics.

It is necessary to secure an appropriation of \$150,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings, and the equipment of the same on such site. Additional Attendance Officers to enforce the Compulsory Education Law more thoroughly in day and evening schools and to provide means for the more efficient enforcement of the Newsboy Law, will also be required in 1905.

CLASS LIBRARIES.

A system of class libraries in the elementary schools was authorized by the Board of Education in 1902, and in this connection a fund is administered by the Bureau of Libraries, which was established in February, 1903. One-half of this fund is raised by the City, the other half being given by the State.

As a result of the expenditure of this fund and its additions, there are now in the elementary schools:

Class libraries numbering	7,981
Containing books to the amount of	246,148
Of schools provided with a reference or teachers' library there are	484
Containing books to the number of	113,412
Making the total number of books in the libraries of elementary schools	359,560

At the close of school in June, a report on the circulation of class library books shows that 2,308,601 books have been issued for home use, these figures not including use for reference in school.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

This department comprises:

High schools	10
Elementary schools	72
Pupils registered during the past season	78,386

No person attending a day school is permitted to enroll in an evening school. Among the pupils enrolled last season there were:

Non-English speaking persons	26,850
------------------------------------	--------

The number enrolled this term is far in excess of this amount.

VACATION SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUNDS AND EVENING RECREATION CENTRES.

These are opened only in the summer seasons, and comparing the work in these branches of the service with those of 1903, we find the following:

Vacation Schools.

Number Open—	
1904	39
1903	46

Average Attendance—	
1904	17,446
1903	18,927

Number of Teachers—	
1904	601
1903	760

Playgrounds.

Number Open—	
1904	88
1903	91

Average Attendance—	
1904	69,497
1903	64,870

Number of Teachers—	
1904	386
1903	442

The growing popularity of these recreation centres is clearly revealed by an analysis of these figures.

In spite of the reduction in the number of Vacation Schools and Playgrounds operated and the number of Teachers employed, the average attendance in the schools did not decrease proportionately, while in the playgrounds the average attendance actually increased.

During the summer of 1904 the aggregate attendance at the Vacation

Schools was	523,399
And at the Playgrounds	3,335,851

—which figures would seem to demonstrate the large usefulness of these branches of service.

The Evening Recreation Centres now number 21, although all are not open nightly, and this is two less than were operated in January, 1904.

The aggregate attendance at these places in January and October is about the same, 156,000.

In the Vacation Schools there were classes in bench work, fret sawing, whittling, knitting and crocheting, cooking, housekeeping and nursing, elementary sewing, advanced sewing, millinery, embroidery, nature study, art study, girls' basketry, boys' basketry, chair caning, leather, burnt wood, venetian iron, city history, kindergarten and connecting classes.

In the Vacation Playgrounds there were athletics and gymnastics, library work, quiet games, kindergarten and basketry classes.

In the Evening Recreation Centres there were athletics and gymnastics, reading, quiet games, rooms for study, library and debating clubs and in some, raffia work.

The importance of these activities, which offer, as a substitute for the amusements of crowded streets, or other less desirable meeting places, the clean playgrounds and class rooms of the schoolhouses, which, otherwise, would be idle at such times, cannot be overestimated. This economical use of the municipal plant for the benefit of the citizens should be encouraged in every possible way.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

An exhibit of the work of the public schools was had at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and made possible a comparison of what our pupils do in the school with that accomplished in other cities. The merit of our system is attested by:

A grand prize for the collective exhibit.

Four gold medals for exhibits of manual training, drawing and domestic science—vacation schools and evening schools—and physical training.

Grand prize for the collective exhibit relative to High Schools—several gold and silver medals to individuals connected with the system.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

During the year new buildings have been opened for the Morris High School in the Borough of The Bronx and for the Bryant High School in the Borough of Queens.

Besides, new buildings have been begun, or contracts let, for the De Witt Clinton High School, Borough of Manhattan; Normal High School, Borough of Brooklyn; Erasmus Hall High School, Borough of Brooklyn; Stuyvesant High School, Borough

of Manhattan (established and opened in the building No. 225 East Twenty-third street, September 12, 1904).

In addition, a new building has been authorized for the Eastern District High School, Borough of Brooklyn, and plans are being prepared.

The new building for the Manual Training High School, Borough of Brooklyn, is nearly ready for occupancy.

NEEDS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

A new building is needed for the Girls' Technical High School, Borough of Manhattan, which is now housed in four different buildings, one of which is rented and one is partially occupied by an elementary school.

The examination for graduation from high schools for admission to training schools, etc., was held in January, when the number of candidates examined

Was 1,913
And in June, when the number of candidates examined was 2,576

Total 4,489

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The work of the Training Schools for Teachers continues satisfactorily, the increase in the registration this year over last being about 40 persons.

BUREAU OF LECTURES.

No expansion of the work of the Free Lecture Department was possible in 1904 over that of the year preceding.

On January 1, 1904, lectures were given in 143 different centres, distributed as follows: Manhattan, 61; Bronx, 19; Brooklyn, 34; Queens, 22; Richmond, 6, and among these there were three centres where lectures were given in Yiddish and three in Italian.

In March, owing to the curtailment of the appropriation, 17 of these centres were closed, and at 4 the number of lectures was reduced one-half. I am informed this reduction met with very great disapproval on the part of those attending, and petitions for their reintroduction were received by the Board.

Since October, 1904, 140 centres have been again established.

The attendance in all boroughs:

October and November, 1903, was 355,492
October and November, 1904, was 376,649

An increase of 21,157

During the year from October 1, 1903, to October 1, 1904, the total attendance was 1,134,000

Owing to the reduction in the appropriation for the year 1905, I am informed it will probably be necessary to close up several centres and to make other reductions, which will have a tendency to prevent the expansion of the work commensurate with the increased demands.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

This is conducted on board the schoolship "St. Mary's," and no material changes have been made this year in the workings of the school; the routine, bill of fare and instruction carried on in various departments remains practically unchanged.

One feature this year has been an effort to destroy the prevailing erroneous impression that the "St. Mary's" is in some respects a reformatory. In order to disabuse the residents of The City of New York of this idea the Superintendent is, under the supervision of the Supervisor of Lectures of the Board of Education, visiting various educational centres and lecturing to the people, the subject being the Nautical School, setting forth its aims and objects and the results there sought to be accomplished.

This year an extra appropriation was made in order to make certain essential repairs on the "St. Mary's," and to cover other necessary items.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES.

Advertising for supplies necessary for the schools was had earlier this year than last, and lists for text-books and general supplies are now in the hands of the Principals, who will thereby be enabled to make out their requisitions more intelligently. This is a step far in advance of the work done in 1903, and it is expected that a further improvement will be made for 1905.

Because of the lack of proper facilities for delivering supplies during the year 1904, a system known as a "direct delivery system" for text-books, copy-books and such items was, per force, adopted, and while this method increased the expense, the extra cost was more than offset by what was considered a matter of greater importance, to wit, the necessity of having the books on time.

Every means to keep down this expense was taken, and at the same time, the establishment of a proper Supplies Bureau urged, resulting in the procuring of a building at No. 418 East Sixty-eighth street which, while it has relieved the pressure, is totally inadequate for the needs of the Department.

All general supplies are now stored in this building, and because of this centralization, we have been enabled to give up the depositories in both the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, in so far as these depositories have to do with the receipt and delivery of regular supplies.

About \$100,000 worth of summer school supplies were scattered all over the City in the cellars of the school buildings without any proper supervision; the larger amount of these are now stored in the Brooklyn depository, so that the Committee can give them proper supervision; a portion still remains stored in the basement of the building

of the Board. By proper systematizing and arrangement, it is hoped that all these supplies can be located, assorted and arranged in Brooklyn, so that when it comes time to purchase summer school supplies for the year 1905, it is expected that little will be needed, because it will be known then for the first time what supplies are on hand, and they can be turned to advantage.

In view of the expense attending the "direct delivery system," it was thought best to use the depository at Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street for the delivery of text-books, and we are now stocking up, and hope to be able to deliver these supplies as promptly as by the "direct delivery system," and expect to save the City at least \$50,000.

In the matter of delivering supplies to the schools, many obstacles have been overcome, great progress has been made and general satisfaction appears to prevail throughout the system.

Improvements are contemplated and progress is being made in the bookkeeping of the Department, which is in much better shape than it was in 1903, and it is expected will be still better in 1905.

During the current year extreme care has been exercised in the receipt and delivery of coal, the quality of that furnished being of a superior character and 2,240 pounds to the ton, and bought at a lower price than by any private concern or any other city.

A plan is under way, having for its object, proper supervision and a comparison of schools of equal size to determine whether the Janitor or Engineer is careful in the use of coal.

Because of this supervision, when the Budget for coal was made for the year 1905, \$122,000 less was asked for than that allowed for the current year, although the demands upon us will be greater.

In addition to this, when advertising for coal for the ensuing year, bids were thrown out because admitted excessive and for other reasons, resulting in the creation of a competition, which caused a saving of from \$12,000 to \$13,000; that is, the last bids received, were that amount less than the first.

The total number of items on all lists published during 1904 was over 16,000. Of these items, less than 1,500 passed directly through the Bureau of Supplies, and received the supervision which was deemed necessary.

Because of securing the depository in East Sixty-eighth street, an increase to 6,000 in the items passing through the Supply Bureau during the year 1905 is expected and there they will receive proper consideration and examination.

Further, at least 4,000 items, that is the text-book items, ought not to be advertised for.

They are controlled by certain publishers, from whom they must be purchased either directly or indirectly—if directly, at low prices—if indirectly, at higher prices.

The Committee on Supplies, seeing that besides the matter of printing a great waste of time occurred each year, deemed it advisable to make a contract for text-books to cover five years. Such a contract, if made, would result in a considerable saving, representing thousands of dollars, not only from a printing standpoint, but from a clerical standpoint as well, it being necessary to take employees from their regular duties in order to have the work connected with this branch of the service properly performed, resulting in a congestion in their usual work.

This contract gives the Board of Education the privilege of revising the lists at any time, and in this particular it is believed a far greater saving than in either of the methods above mentioned will result. Heretofore many text-books were stricken from the lists without regard to the number of these particular books that were in the schools at the time, thus, as it were, throwing the latter out of use and making them only of value as paper, whereas, owing to this five-year contract, the Board of Superintendents will be furnished with the purchases for the five years, and will then be able to judge of the demand for books and the number that should be in the schools, and with proper care in this particular, there should be no waste of text-books.

All these considerations lead to the suggestion that there should be a proper Supply Bureau centrally located, so that all boroughs would be easy of access, instead of the present system, where a portion of the staff is located in the Borough of Brooklyn, another portion in Sixty-eighth street, and another at Fifty-ninth street. It is utterly impossible for an executive, however capable, to properly manage a department where his force is so widely scattered.

In addition, the question of proper receipt and delivery of supplies is an important one, and without going into further details at this time, it is deemed proper to suggest that a building sufficiently large to carry on all the work connected with the receipt and delivery of supplies for this great system should be procured, not only large enough to cover present needs, but also to permit of natural growth, the excess of space meanwhile being utilized by other departments.

Further, we are compelled each year to furnish a large quantity of chemicals and apparatus to our High Schools and Departments. This material, if we had proper place for storage, could be imported free of duty at a great saving to the City, because, I understand, all items for educational purposes are allowed to enter duty free. It is true, we do import a large number of items at the present time, but our schools have to wait several months before they are received.

It is hoped, if present plans under consideration can be carried out, that a saving of at least \$30,000 to \$35,000 on general supplies will be made this year, in addition to which a saving on text-books estimated at \$50,000 is looked for, but, of course, these are only estimates, and the results may be far different.

I am informed that in many cities visited by our Superintendent of Supplies they had far better facilities for delivering supplies than exist in The City of New York, which should not be. Some of the other cities use their own trucks for delivering, with very satisfactory results, whereas, in New York, we let out the contract for such purpose each year, and the results are not satisfactory.

While the method of own delivery might be somewhat more expensive, the results attained by it, in promptness and exactness, would more than compensate for the additional expense.

There are other utilities connected with this question of a proper supply building, thoroughly equipped, which probably will appear in the Annual Report, so that further space is not taken here.

In conclusion, it may be stated generally that this resume of the work of the entire Department of Education during the past year and of its needs for the future is, at best, but a slight indication of the numerous activities carried on by it, as well as the immense amount of thought, care and detail expended and existing in the administration of this great school system, and of the many requirements for its proper expansion to meet the many and constantly increasing demands upon it.

Very respectfully,

HENRY N. TIFFT,
President of the Board of Education of The City of New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BRIDGES,
NEW YORK, December 14, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, City of New York:

DEAR SIR—In response to your request I beg leave to submit the following statement as to work done in the Department during the past year:

A number of contracts for bridges had been let during the last quarter of 1903, and one of the largest of these was let on general plans, leaving the detail or working plans to be prepared by the contractor, and a great deal of time during the past year has been given to working out the details of these plans.

Efforts were made early in the year to secure the reconstruction of the westerly or Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, under chapter 712 of the Laws of 1901, and an attempt was made to secure the extension of the bridge railway tracks across Centre street, pending the construction of a complete terminal. This was stopped by litigation, and I have again asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize its construction.

Contracts were made for the construction of the railway tracks over the Williamsburg Bridge. The southerly tracks were completed and cars commenced running on these tracks on the 3d of November, under a traffic agreement entered into for the operation of trolley cars on the bridge. This agreement was contested in the courts, a temporary injunction was dissolved, and decision has just been rendered sustaining the traffic agreement.

The plans for the Manhattan Bridge were changed early in the year, so as to provide for a wire cable suspension bridge instead of an eye-bar cable bridge, as had been previously projected. Bids for the anchorages will be opened the 22d of this month, and the plans for the steel work are well advanced.

Plans for the Blackwell's Island Bridge have been developed by the contractors, work is in an advanced stage in the shops, and the erection will begin in the field within a few weeks.

Contract was let for the bridge over Flushing creek, and work has been well advanced on the Vernon Avenue Bridge, in the Borough of Queens, and the Pelham Bay Bridge, in the Borough of The Bronx, as well as on the bridges over the Go-wanus canal.

Plans should be prepared and contracts let during the coming year for the completion of the Fordham Heights Bridge and the new Madison Avenue Bridge over the Harlem river; for the Borden Avenue Bridge over a branch of the Newtown creek; for the superstructure of Pelham Bay Bridge and the reconstruction of the Unionport and Eastchester bridges.

Brooklyn Bridge.

This bridge has been kept under constant surveillance and careful inspection, and the bridge is now in first-class condition. The number of passengers crossing it has increased so that about 36,000 passengers now cross the bridge in the bridge trains in a single rush hour at night; this means that the cars, which seat about forty people, actually carry about three times that number during this one rush hour, from 5.30 to 6.30 P. M. These passengers are crowded into the cars and on the station platforms in a most disgraceful manner.

In 1890 careful estimates were made of the probable future travel on the bridge, and the number of passengers now carried in the busiest hour of the day is 40 per cent. greater than the maximum capacity then believed to be practicable with the length of train and number of trains now run, and it was estimated that the number of passengers now carried would not be reached until 1920. Obviously the growth of travel has increased beyond any growth then reasonably expected, and it is hardly possible that the number of passengers carried will be diminished, but that it must increase until the Manhattan Bridge can be completed and put in operation to relieve the pressure on this structure.

The completion of the subway, with its principal station directly in front of this bridge, will certainly increase the pressure on this bridge. Much time will be required to completely reconstruct the Manhattan terminal and build the large station now projected as a joint City Hall terminus for the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges, but it is certain that the extension of the bridge tracks across Park row and onto the subway plaza will permit the use of a greater number of trains and the more rapid movement of these trains and nearly or quite double the platform areas and the convenience of access thereto. This construction would be temporary, pending the completion of the larger station, and should be commenced at once and completed if possible before the heavy travel of the summer begins. There is no good reason for delaying this work, the plans for which have now been changed so as to avoid trespassing on the grass plots of the City Hall Park, and failing to secure this measure of relief the conditions at the Manhattan terminal must grow steadily worse, and they are now so bad as to seem unbearable.

The extension over Park row must be temporary in any event, for the larger station cannot be operated without its removal, and the necessity for its existence will disappear, at latest, with the completion and full use of the Manhattan Bridge. This extension will not be more unsightly than the present terminal, and the relief which it is certain to give would seem to justify fully the temporary continuance of an unsightly structure at this point. Unfortunately the few interests which oppose its construction are those which never or rarely ever use the bridge, and have thus far outweighed the interests, convenience, comfort and even safety of the millions who must use the bridge.

Williamsburg Bridge.

This bridge was opened to public travel on the 19th of December, 1903, one roadway only being available for use.

The creosote-resinate block pavement was 75 per cent. completed at that time, and was entirely completed on the 17th day of January, 1904.

The kosmocrete sidewalk was 90 per cent. completed, and was fully completed on May 26, 1904.

The roadway pavement on the approaches was 70 per cent. completed, and was entirely completed on May 17, 1904.

Concreting the anchor chain tunnels was 94 per cent. completed, and was fully completed on April 22, 1904.

The footwalk flooring was 15 per cent. completed, and was fully completed on May 13, 1904, and the south footwalk was opened to public travel on May 7 and the north footwalk on May 28.

On May 28, the north roadway was opened for public travel.

The comfort station contract was let last year, but the work was not started until the beginning of this year, and about 98 per cent. is now completed.

The grading and paving of the Brooklyn plaza was 15 per cent. completed on the 1st of January, and was fully completed in November.

The electric wiring contract, let but not started last year, was completed on July 16, 1904.

The hoods over the cable saddles, contract let, but work not started last year, were completed in August, 1904.

The asphaltting under the Manhattan approach was completed in June, 1904.

The elevated railway and trolley tracks were completed November 3, 1904.

The overhead trolley and plaza loops were completed in December, 1904, and the conduit tracks for the use of the New York City Railway Company are about 80 per cent. completed.

On November 3, 1904, the Coney Island Company and the Bridge Operating Company started the operation of trolley cars on the south tracks of the bridge.

Owing to the fact that the ground designated as a plaza on the Manhattan side of the Williamsburg Bridge had been given over to street purposes, it was not available for this Department. Adequate facilities for car service cannot be constructed on the Manhattan side, and the cars commenced operating, and are operated on a very meager and inadequate terminal. But notwithstanding the condition of this terminal, more than 1,000 round trips per day have since been made by the trolley cars on the south tracks of the bridge, and something like 30,000 passengers per day are carried in these cars.

It is of the utmost importance that the ground designated as a plaza on the original maps of the bridge should be restored to the control of this Department, in order that something like adequate accommodation may be afforded the cars and passengers at the Manhattan end of the bridge.

The travel on the roadways of the bridge has fully equalled the anticipations, and the receipts per month now aggregate about \$5,000, against \$6,000 on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Manhattan Bridge.

In all probability this bridge will be the most efficient of any of the large bridges now authorized over the East river. It is provided with a middle roadway, 34 feet in width, and with eight railway tracks, four for trolley cars and four for elevated railway trains.

This bridge, with the Flatbush avenue extension, will form a wide avenue, virtually from Prospect Park to the junction of Canal street and the Bowery, which may be continued through the wide avenue of Canal street to the North river. The bridge will form an important link, therefore, in a wide highway from the ocean to the North river through the central portion of the City.

It is, I think, unfortunate that the Flatbush avenue extension should not be continued as a part of the approach to this bridge, for this wide avenue will require some of the most careful and skillful treatment to adapt it to the needs of traffic. It is proposed to extend the Fourth avenue subway from Fort Hamilton through this avenue over the Manhattan bridge. Whether this will be found practicable or not, it is certain that the construction of the Flatbush avenue extension is intimately connected with the construction of the bridge. The work on each should be conducted in harmony with the work on the other, for here is perhaps the greatest opportunity in the City for the development of a highway for travel of maximum efficiency. It is important, if possible, that it should be ornamental, but it must be useful, or the money devoted to its construction will be wasted, and it is of the utmost importance that the avenue and the bridge should be constructed in the shortest practicable time.

The preparation of the plans for this bridge was first authorized on November 30, 1898. Early in 1902 the plans for the superstructure of a wire cable suspension bridge had been developed, and had these plans been adhered to contracts might have been let for this type of bridge before the close of the year 1902. It was, however, determined to change these plans and prepare plans for an eye bar cable bridge, using nickel steel for the eye bars. Now, while the eye bar form of construction is one of the earliest that was ever used for suspension bridges, it went out of use, because of

the limitation of the size of eye bars which could be manufactured and their efficiency, nearly a hundred years ago.

It is true that a highway bridge of something like one thousand feet span was built in Budapest on this principle within the last five years, but the eye bars were cut from steel plates, and not forged, as they would have to be for a larger and heavier bridge; and it is a fact that the bids for a wire cable bridge were lower than for a plate eye bar bridge, and would have been more rapid of execution in this place, but the question was decided in favor of the plate eye bar construction because the material could be made in Hungary, and the question of the use of home products determined the matter.

Here, then, was a structure designed in the middle of 1902 of a type which had never before been constructed on the scale here proposed, and it involved the use of a steel which has never yet been used in bridge construction. We are just now making nickel steel eye bars for the Blackwell's Island Bridge 16 inches in width, with 16-inch pins, and the difficulties of securing this material render it almost certain that from one to two years would be necessary to develop the larger eye bars of nickel steel required for the Manhattan Bridge.

The calculations show that there are 10,000 tons more steel in the eye bar type of bridge for this location than will be required for the wire cable construction, and notwithstanding the fact that statements diametrically opposed to this are made, I am convinced that the wire cable suspension bridge can be built in one-half the time, and at very much less cost, than the eye bar bridge.

In the preparation of the plans for the eye bar bridge none of the essential details were worked out on a practical basis, and while a contract could have been let on the plans prepared, it is certain that more than a year's time would have been required for the contractor to determine the details of construction before any work could be done.

The City of New York already owns two wire cable suspension bridges, both of them of spans exceeding that for the Manhattan Bridge by nearly 150 feet. The valuable work that these bridges have done, the ease and facility with which these bridges were constructed, the certainty of knowing within a reasonable time when the bridge would be completed and with close proximation what it would cost, the knowledge that the wire cable bridge would make a satisfactory bridge, and the experimental nature of the eye bar bridge and the uncertainty as to its action under the traffic imposed, led me to reject the plans for this bridge, especially as I believed that they had not been legally approved by the City authorities, and to substitute therefor the wire cable bridge, which was anticipated in the original authorization and which I believed would give the safest bridge, at the least cost and in the least time.

The plans for the wire cable bridge were approved by the Art Commission in September last, and the preparation of detailed plans was at once commenced. Contracts for the anchorages will be let during the present month, and contracts for the steel superstructure will be let during the early part of the year 1905.

The methods of construction of this type of bridge are not in the least experimental, they are well understood and familiar to us all, and I believe that there is no good reason why the bridge on this plan should not be completed and opened for traffic early in the year 1908, while there is no experience to found an opinion on and no good reason to believe that the eye bar bridge can be completed before the year 1910.

The Manhattan Bridge as designed will, I believe, be one of the handsomest bridges that has ever been built in the world, and I believe that it will be built at less cost and in less time than any other structure of corresponding magnitude.

The wildest vagaries of vigorous imaginations and concentrated prejudices have led the uninformed to entertain and utter malevolent and iniquitous statements as to the motives for changing the plans for this bridge. These expressions, however, have not deterred me from the performance of what I believed to be the clear, clean duty of building this bridge on a recognized type of construction and removing it as far as possible from the realm of untried experiment.

Blackwell's Island Bridge.

The work on the erection of the steel superstructure of this bridge has commenced and will reach an advanced stage during the coming year, and it is expected that contracts will be let for so much of the approaches as is covered by the original plans. More land must be taken on the Manhattan side to provide for terminals at that point, and these terminals must be studied with great care.

On the Queens side we should have more width of land for the approaches, and although not now perhaps directly within the jurisdiction of this Department, provision should be made for carrying a viaduct, preferably as an approach to this bridge, across the low ground of Jackson avenue and the extensive railroad yard which the Pennsylvania Railroad is building at this point. This is a matter of the very greatest importance, not especially to Long Island City, but to millions of people who must eventually reside in the Borough of Queens, between Long Island City and the easterly boundaries of the borough.

Realizing that bridges of this character cost immense sums of money, and are not likely to be easily duplicated, and in view of the fact that the large bridges should be given the greatest capacity possible, I have thought it advisable, at a slight increase only in cost, to recommend the construction of this bridge so as to provide for the addition of two elevated railway tracks in the future, in case it should be deemed necessary to build them.

Harlem River Bridges.

At the Willis Avenue Bridge an approach from the Southern Boulevard is now under contract and will be ready for public use early in the summer of 1905. This improvement will be of great benefit to the rapidly growing district to the north and east of the bridge.

The Madison Avenue Bridge, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, is carrying an ever-increasing amount of traffic, for which the structure is quite inadequate.

The project of a new bridge at this point has been under discussion for some years, and land necessary for its approaches is now being acquired. The approximate cost of a new Madison Avenue Bridge of modern equipment and of sufficient capacity will be \$1,750,000, and it is very desirable that the work of construction should begin early in the coming year.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Bridge, which was authorized nearly ten years ago, was stopped early in 1902 to permit the construction of the Rapid Transit tunnel across the Harlem river, which was located so near this bridge as to make it difficult or impossible to conduct both pieces of work at the same time. It was not until the late summer of this year, and then only through vigorous effort and the friendly action of the contractors for the tunnel, that we were able to resume work on the construction of this bridge, which had laid idle for more than two years. This bridge will be opened for public travel before May, 1905, and should afford a very convenient avenue between the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

The New York and Putnam Railroad Bridge, which crosses the river at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, has a footwalk for public use to which the City, in 1892, built and has since maintained approaches. They are built of wood on the railroad company's land and were intended to be temporary. The approach on the Bronx side, from Sedgwick avenue to the railroad bridge, is in bad condition, and must soon be radically repaired or a new bridge built. With the consent of the Commissioner of Parks an ornamental structure can be built on the north end of Macomb's Dam Park, which will be in harmony with the improving conditions of the locality, and be adequate to carry the rapidly increasing travel. The number of foot passengers now using this bridge is 2,600 per day.

A centre pier at Two Hundred and Seventh street or University Heights has been built during the year, and the construction of the bridge and approaches, together with the elimination of the Fordham Landing grade crossing of the New York and Putnam Railroad, will be proceeded with as soon as an appropriation for the purpose can be secured. The plans for this bridge will be presented to the Art Commission in a few days.

The rebuilding of the Ship Canal Bridge, in order to accommodate the Rapid Transit Subway construction, necessitates the removal of the bridge now at that site, which is a comparatively new bridge and in excellent condition. The plan for the Rapid Transit Subway Bridge has been approved by the Art Commission, and authority has been given by the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen for a contract for the removal of the superstructure of this bridge to the masonry of the University Heights Bridge, and for the construction of a new bridge over the Ship Canal, the result being that we shall have excellent bridges in both these locations.

It has been proposed by citizens interested in celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river that, instead of building a water gate or a triumphal arch or other equally beautiful but equally useless monument, a memorial bridge should be erected over Spuyten Duyvil creek, near the Hudson river, in honor of the famous navigator Hendrik Hudson, who, in the year 1609, sailed up the river which bears his name.

The ground is high on both sides of the creek, and a bridge on this site would be similar in usefulness and artistic importance to the Washington Bridge. The Riverside drive and Boulevard Lafayette, extended, lead almost directly to the southern approach, and the bridge would form an extension of these boulevards on to the high and picturesque ground east of the Hudson and north of the Harlem.

A beautiful design for a memorial bridge has been made by a well-known firm of consulting engineers, and there would seem to be no reason why the Department of Bridges should not be able to construct a creditable work of art in this location, and one which will at the same time afford a useful and extremely necessary connection between the westerly sections of the two boroughs. If the bridge is to be ready by 1909 there is very little time to be lost in preparing for its construction.

Existing bridges over the Harlem river have been maintained during the year 1904 with vigilance and economy, and are in their usual good condition. The question of the proper protection by paint of these metal structures is a serious one, and owing to the limited appropriation for repairs, a question always difficult to meet. It does not appear to be good economy to allow structures which have cost from one-half million to two million dollars each, and which should last indefinitely, to deteriorate for want of an annual expenditure of less than one-half of one per cent. of their cost.

Borough of The Bronx.

Pelham Bridge Over Eastchester Bay—The contract for the foundations and piers of this bridge was let on November 12, 1903, but the work on it could not begin until April, 1904, on account of the severe winter weather. Since that time it has been pushed with considerable vigor. The foundations of one abutment, two intermediate piers and of one draw span pier are now practically finished. The other four foundations and all the masonry above low water cannot be built until next spring. The contract for the concrete-steel arches and the steel draw-spans will be ready for letting at that time. It now appears as if an additional appropriation of about \$100,000 must be obtained in order to complete this bridge. The work covered by the present contract is now practically half done.

Westchester Avenue Bridge Over Bronx River—The permanent bridge over the Bronx river at Westchester avenue was finished during the first quarter of this year, but is not yet open for traffic because the grade of Westchester avenue is not yet completed, and the temporary bridge about one hundred yards down stream is still in use. The regulating and grading of Westchester avenue is under contract by the Bureau of Highways, and as soon as the avenue is completed the bridge will be opened to traffic.

The rapid growth of the borough east of the Bronx river has resulted in the opening of new arteries of travel; one of the most important is the extension of

Tremont avenue across Westchester creek, at the site of the present Unionport Bridge, an old narrow structure that will be inadequate for traffic coming through the new thoroughfares. Studies are being made for a modern bridge at this crossing, and application will be made early in the year for an appropriation necessary to rebuild this bridge.

Eastchester Bridge Over Hutchinson River—This structure is old and nearly worn out, but as traffic on the Boston Post road has been light the bridge has answered the purpose until now. With the improvement of the old thoroughfare it is likely that the travel will increase, and the present span should be torn down and replaced, which I think can be done at comparatively trifling cost.

All of the bridges in the borough have been more or less extensively repaired. The superstructures of Kingsbridge and of Farmers' Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek have been entirely rebuilt since the first of the year. Most of the other structures have been replanked and are now in fair condition. The principal requirements in the way of maintenance during the coming year will be the relaying of the asphalt pavement on the City Island Bridge and the strengthening or renewal of the foundation of Unionport Bridge and the strengthening of the arches of old Pelham Bridge.

Borough of Queens.

The bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon avenue was contracted for December 9, 1901, at an estimated cost of \$547,046. On January 1, 1904, the bridge was 41 per cent. completed. On December 1, this year, it was 78 per cent. completed, 37 per cent. having been finished during the year. The approximate date of completion is May 1, 1905.

The bridge over Flushing creek, from Jackson avenue, Newtown, to Broadway, Flushing, now in course of construction, was contracted for April 15, 1904, at an estimated cost of \$257,844. The temporary bridge to be used during the construction of the new bridge was completed and opened for traffic September 27, 1904, and the superstructure of the old bridge was removed. The date of the completion of the new bridge, as per contract, is October 1, 1905, but the delay in securing the right of way will probably extend this to the beginning of the year 1906.

The bridge over Newtown creek at Metropolitan avenue, connecting the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, is a fixed wooden trestle. The old bridge has been removed and the work of reconstruction is now going on, and will be completed before the end of the year, at an estimated cost of \$2,000, which will be charged to maintenance appropriation.

The creek under this bridge is not navigable, and there is no good reason why the bridge should be maintained. Efforts will be made during the coming year to have a bulkhead constructed at this point, and Metropolitan avenue carried over the same on earth fill, which will materially improve Metropolitan avenue and the surrounding district.

In this borough the City should acquire land at the northeast corner of Vernon avenue and Fourth street, Long Island City, for the purpose of forming a plaza and an adequate entrance to the Vernon Avenue Bridge.

The Greenpoint Avenue Bridge and the Meeker Avenue Bridge should both be raised so as to allow a clear headway of 24 feet at mean high water (same height as at the Vernon Avenue Bridge now building), and by means of viaducts on the Queens side of the creek in both cases, abolish the dangerous grade crossings of the Long Island Railroad, the tracks of which cross the streets leading to these bridges a few hundred feet from the creek. At an early date, probably not next year, an effort should be made to eliminate the centre piers of the draw bridges on Newtown Creek. These piers materially restrict the water way and the convenience of operating floating traffic on the creek. With bascule or some other bridges without centre piers, and with clear headway under them of 24 feet, the traffic on the creek would be materially benefited and the necessity for opening the bridges would be materially lessened by these changes.

The Borden Avenue Bridge, over a branch of Newtown creek, should be rebuilt next year, as should the bridge over Ally creek, between Bayside and Douglaston.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Richmond.

Funds for the four bridges over the Gowanus canal were made available in February. The work on three of these bridges, Hamilton avenue, Third street and Union street, was started promptly and promises to be completed in January. The fourth one of these bridges, Ninth Street Bridge, owing to difficulties in obtaining the right of way for a temporary structure, cannot be started until the Union Street Bridge is finished, but will be finished, it is thought, before the 1st of June, 1905.

These new bridges, with greater facilities for both land and water travel, will greatly increase the usefulness and cleanliness of the canal and the usefulness of the streets crossing it.

The Princess Bay Bridge, which is a long timber trestle, with an iron draw near the middle, requires a great deal of attention to keep the timber work in repair. It is proposed to replace the long trestle by an earth fill, which will make a substantial approach to the draw span and materially lessen the cost of maintenance.

It is proposed to erect the old Ninth Street Bridge, crossing Gowanus canal, across Lemon creek, near Tottenville, S. I., and thus replace a structure which is old and inconvenient.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. E. BEST, Commissioner of Bridges.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET,

December 15, 1904.

To the Mayor:

SIR—In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of November 16, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work done in the Police Department and of the conditions now existing in it:

General Police Conditions.

Conditions are good. Life, limb and property are as well protected as in any metropolis and good order is the rule. The number of arrests this year will probably exceed that of last year, basing the estimate on the arrests made for the first eleven months of this year.

The Police Force.

An Inspection District Office and a new Police Precinct have been established in the Borough of Richmond.

Total force at the end of 1903, 8,174; December 1, 1904, 8,291 (an increase of 117). Its morale and efficiency are equal to that of any similar body in the world. Four hundred additional Patrolmen have been asked for. An increase of 1,500 is really necessary.

The three-platoon system has been put into operation and found to be a success.

New Richmond Inspection District.

The establishment of an Inspection District Office in the Borough of Richmond has facilitated the police work there and has put the residents in direct communication with an Inspector of Police at all times. Formerly, where it was necessary to investigate a complaint, the residents of that borough who were witnesses were compelled to travel to the Borough of Manhattan to the Inspector's office whose district included the Borough of Richmond, and were put to needless expense and loss of time. In addition to this, the fact that an Inspector has only the Borough of Richmond to look after insures to its residents better police protection, as not only the Inspector but his aides, in addition to the Captains, Sergeants and Roundsmen of the precincts, visit the various Patrolmen on their posts to see that they are performing proper police duty. The Eightieth Precinct, Borough of Richmond, has been subdivided and a new precinct established, so that now there are two precincts and two sub-precincts, all of which has a tendency to give the residents better police protection.

The Force Numerically.

The Police Force of the Greater City of New York, it is respectfully submitted, should really be increased by at least one thousand five hundred Patrolmen, for the reason that it has not increased in proportion with the population, property and needs of the city.

On January 1, 1898, the Police Department assumed police jurisdiction over the entire territory in Greater New York. Many of the villages and towns in the Borough of Queens had formerly been policed by constables or, at the most, one or two uniformed officers. These places justly demanded police protection that was more efficient and, in consequence, a large number of officers were sent from the Borough of Manhattan to perform duty there. This was in the winter time. The summer of 1898 brought the opening of the pleasure resorts in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens and an added force was necessary to properly cope with the conditions there. Although the assignments to these places were only temporary and for the summer months, it must not be forgotten that the same quota of Patrolmen is required in this borough at all times. The population of the Greater City of New York has increased in such proportion, especially in the outlying districts of the city, where many have been compelled to move as a result of the condemnation of property for the use of bridges, parks, railroad improvements, etc., that an added Police Force is imperative if these people are to have the same protection as that afforded in the Borough of Manhattan and the more settled portions of Brooklyn. To strengthen the Police Forces there at the expense of these two larger boroughs is not good judgment. The increased building operations in The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens; the substitution of large office buildings on sites occupied by old and, for the most part, small buildings, all serve to increase both the permanent as well as the floating population of the city.

Owing to the building of the new Williamsburg Bridge and other bridges with their approaches, about thirty thousand families have been compelled to vacate their homes. The rise in rentals has forced the majority of these people, who are of the poorer class, to the outlying districts in Brooklyn, Queens and The Bronx. The completion of this bridge necessitates the establishment of a new precinct, which will require a force almost equal to that at present on the Brooklyn Bridge (about one hundred).

The lessening of these patrol posts does not apply to the Williamsburg Bridge, as that part of the property condemned will still have to be patrolled by the same if not a larger force than was there previous to the breaking of ground for this bridge.

Every new bridge constructed over the East river presents the same condition, viz.: The establishment of a precinct or sub-precinct, and the consequent drain on the regular patrol force in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

The preparations for building the Pennsylvania Railroad Station have depopulated the territory between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets and from Seventh to Ninth avenues (causing the removal of between three and four thousand families). The New York Central terminal improvement has had a similar effect. Although this will cause a certain reduction of patrol posts in the localities named, the completion of both these depots will call for an increased force. Sub-stations will have to be established at these depots and a force provided for the regulation of traffic and the benefit of the traveling public.

The laying out of City parks in the past five years (about ten such have been opened) in each instance has taken a square block or more, and this, especially in the thickly populated portions of the city, means the removal of from four to five thousand people. Each such dispersal brings increased police necessities elsewhere.

Furthermore, recreation piers, parks and playgrounds for the children of this city are continually being completed and laid out, and every such pier or park calls for an increase of police service, which can be only be given at the expense of the regular patrol force. Also, during the summer months, the outing resorts in the

Greater City are adding vast attractions, particularly Coney Island, with its Luna Park and Dreamland and other attractions which are under contemplation for the ensuing year; also the proposed new attractions at Rockaway, Bergen Beach, North Beach, Fort George, South and Midland Beaches, and the other summer resorts which attract numerous crowds and very severely tax the force of police that can at present be sent there. Every detail of patrolmen sent to these resorts during the summer months is made at the expense of the patrol force in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and seriously affects the efficiency of such force during those months.

The recent disaster on the "General Slocum" has shown the necessity for a detail of officers on steamers of this kind when laden with excursion parties, and during the summer months these further tax the available patrol force.

Ten new theatres have been constructed during the past year, each calling for additional police protection. There are no more posts in the city to-day than there were in 1880. Since that time the population of the Borough of The Bronx has increased from 50,000 to 350,000, and other boroughs in proportion. Only a short time ago, say about 1885, the upper portion of this city (Harlem) was very sparsely built up, consisting mainly of flats and houses here and there. To-day the same portion of the city is as thickly populated as the down-town sections, but the police protection afforded is not in proportion to the increased population.

Every increase in the force of the outlying districts means less protection in the Borough of Manhattan, as it is principally from this borough that men are taken.

The regulation of street traffic, which is constantly increasing and becoming a more serious problem with each day, is one that is within the jurisdiction of the Police Department. The assignment of officers for this duty must of necessity be governed by the force that can be consistently spared from patrol. There is no question but that an increase in the patrol force would permit of a larger detail for this important work, and prove of incalculable benefit to the business interests of the city.

Every assignment made to other than regular patrol, viz.: Recreation piers, baths, parks, courts, public playgrounds, evening schools, band concerts, temporary detail in plain clothes, telephone tables in precincts, theatres, etc., is one that is absolutely necessary, and at the same time is detrimental to such patrol service, and these demands for separate assignments are legitimately increasing with every year. The opening of the subway holds out the possibility of necessarily assigning officers to duty there in case of emergencies, and must also be considered.

To at all times afford the people of The City of New York the fullest measure of police protection that can be given them, the present force and the provisions for its increase have been wholly inadequate for some time past.

The increase in the Police Force of The City of New York has not kept pace with the increase in population. The estimated population of Greater New York on January 1, 1898, June 1, 1900, and January 1, 1905, is as follows:

January 1, 1898 (Board of Health estimate).....	3,231,561
June 1, 1900 (United States census).....	3,272,418
January 1, 1905 (Board of Health estimate).....	3,892,455

The total number of Patrolmen on—

January 1, 1898, was.....	6,504
June 1, 1900.....	6,253
January 1, 1905, about.....	6,783

The increase in population of 1900 over 1898, $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

During that time there has been a decrease in the patrol force of about 3 4-5 per cent.

The increase of estimated population of 1905 over 1900, $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The increase in patrol force of 1905 over 1898, 4 1-3 per cent.

While the increase in population from 1898 to date has been $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the increase in the members of the force has only been 4 1-3 per cent.

The following table will show the population, patrol force and number of Patrolmen per capita in 1876, in February, 1896 (at the time that the Board of Police applied for and obtained an addition of 800 Patrolmen); in 1896, after the addition of 800 Patrolmen; the present time (1904), and with the increase asked for, viz.:

Date.	Population.	Patrol Force.	Per Capita.
1876.....	1,075,532	2,261	475
February, 1896.....	1,935,360	3,584	540
December, 1896.....	1,935,360	4,384	441
December, 1904.....	3,892,455	6,783	574
1905.....	3,892,455	8,283	470

It will be seen that even with an addition of 1,500 Patrolmen the per capita will be far less than what it was in 1896 after the police force was increased by 800 men, and is only equal to the per capita in the year 1876.

This per capita is below the standard of metropolitan cities of other countries. In my estimation, the actual patrol force of a city of this size should be one Patrolman to every four hundred of its population.

Three-Platoon System.

In comparison with the old two-platoon system, the patrol force is increased by one-third during the hours of the daytime when most needed, but decreased by one-third during the hours of the nighttime. A substantial increase in the patrol force would tend to equalize the night patrol to what it formerly was and strengthen the day patrol to everything that could be desired.

It is an absolute necessity to have a force on patrol duty in the daytime greater than at night, for the following reasons:

During the daytime the male members of the family are at their places of business and the women are shopping or on the street with children, etc. Houses and homes are left in charge of servants (in many cases incompetent), and in case of fire or other accident they depend solely on the police.

The conditions as to the perpetration of crime have also changed materially in the past twenty years. The oldtime burglar and bank robber have practically disappeared and are no longer the factor they were. Years ago these people operated at night, and very extensively. Burglar alarms and other methods of protection at night have been brought to such a high standard that it is no longer profitable. On the other hand, almost every known thief who is worthy of the appellation "professional" operates during the daytime, taking advantage of the carelessness of the people in general and the servants and women folk who have been left alone in apartments and houses. The pickpocket works on the cars during the rush hours of the daytime and in the shopping districts. The shoplifter works only in the daytime. The violators of the gambling laws, the professional wire tapper, the confidence man and bunco steerer who lays in wait for the unwary immigrant along the river front, the furnished room thief—all these operate principally in the daytime. These are only the offenders who commit felonious crimes. The begging evil has assumed such proportions that special squads had to be organized for its suppression.

The hundreds of thousands of people who cross the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges and come into Manhattan from Brooklyn and other boroughs and from adjacent cities and towns, the large traffic of vehicles, business and otherwise (the special object of wagon thieves who ply their vocation principally in the day time), the enormous crowds of women on the streets and in the shopping districts all demand a Police Force in the day time greater than that provided for at night.

Regulation of Traffic.

A highly successful Bureau of Street Traffic Regulation has been established. It is desired to extend its operations. More men and horses are required for this purpose.

The Rules of the Road adopted by the Board of Aldermen on December 8, 1903, and approved by the Mayor on December 14, 1903, were inaugurated with a view to better traffic conditions in this city. Although placed in operation at the commencement of this year, with the exception of along lower Broadway, and more especially at the Broadway and Chambers street and the Broadway and Canal street crossings, there was no noticeable improvement in the manner in which vehicles traveled over our streets, nor was there any decrease in the number of accidents which resulted in death or serious injury to pedestrians through collisions of all kinds of vehicles or by being knocked down or run over by surface cars, automobiles or other vehicles; in fact, there was an increase in the number of accidents, as drivers made but little pretense of obeying the Rules of the Road, but instead drove as they pleased over our streets and public squares, frequently causing congestion and confusion on our thoroughfares and obstructing, not only the street surface cars, but impeding their own progress as well, besides making it extremely difficult and dangerous for persons obliged to travel on foot. Such were the conditions that existed on July 26 last when this Bureau was established, with headquarters at the Third Precinct Station, City Hall.

This Bureau, starting with one mounted Sergeant, one Sergeant and one Roundsman on foot, and four Patrolmen in plain clothes, aided by the members of the Broadway Squad south of Fourteenth street, succeeded in changing conditions to such an extent that all surface car lines were enabled to make their schedule time and vehicular traffic was so regulated that little or no congestion was complained of on Broadway, where previously it had been most noticeable.

As it was the intention from the beginning to use a mounted force to bring about a successful administration, it was at this time decided, in order to overcome the obstinacy of drivers who were opposing our efforts (many of whom had been arrested for obstructing traffic), that better results could be obtained by resorting to that plan in the belief that the combination of Patrolmen on horseback with Patrolmen on foot detailed at street crossings, while looking after the same territory, would bring refractory drivers to their senses, and show the determination of the police authorities to compel obedience to their orders in respect to a strict observance of the Rules of the Road, and thus solve to some extent the heretofore difficult problem of regulating street traffic.

The first steps in this direction were taken on September 8 last, when one Mounted Roundsman and eight Mounted Patrolmen were assigned to duty on Broadway, from Bowling Green to Fourteenth street.

This innovation, which was to be a test of the efficiency of Mounted Patrolmen in regulating traffic, was watched with deep interest by merchants and business men generally, as well as the police authorities, and the good work accomplished within one week by this small mounted force was so apparent as to call forth their appreciation, as well as the commendation of the public press.

This prompt recognition and appreciation of an improved service was followed by placing, from time to time, additional mounted officers on other congested thoroughfares, with the same favorable results.

The progress thus made necessitated the establishment of two sub-stations, one at No. 1 East Twenty-seventh street, Manhattan, and the other at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, to accommodate the total force now being used in connection with this Bureau, which is as follows:

Three Sergeants, 6 Roundsmen and 134 Patrolmen on foot, and 1 Sergeant, 6 Roundsmen and 74 Patrolmen mounted duty.

The police regulations, devised under chapter 315 of the Greater New York Charter to improve traffic conditions on the principal thoroughfares and in congested dis-

tricts, such as Columbus Circle, Herald square, Madison square, Park row and Brooklyn Bridge, in this borough, and Borough Hall square and Fulton street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, have been so frequently commended in the newspapers as to attract the attention of business men and residents of other sections of the City, who are now appealing to this Bureau for the extension of the system to their localities.

However, the greatest obstacle in the way of affording such relief to other streets and squares is the inability to obtain more Patrolmen to detail at street crossings and additional Mounted Patrolmen and horses for that purpose, as almost every available man and horse that could be spared from various precincts have already been drafted into this service. Therefore, if this improved system is to be equally applied to all the boroughs in the near future, a large sum of money will be needed to increase the force of Patrolmen and to purchase horses and equipments, as well as for the care and accommodations of the latter. In the Borough of Manhattan alone an additional force of at least one hundred Mounted Patrolmen, with horses and equipments, is needed on our principal streets and avenues for the proper regulation of traffic.

Since the establishment of this Bureau, all surface car lines have been enabled not only to make their schedule time, but to make extra trips, while prior thereto it is understood that it took from thirty to ninety minutes more time to make the regular number of trips.

There is also an uninterrupted passage of vehicles of all kinds in the hitherto most congested districts and a great decrease in the number of accidents occurring to pedestrians at these points.

On the whole there is a most decided improvement throughout the City as regards the movement of street surface cars, the movement of all kinds of vehicles and the safety with which pedestrians can cross over our public squares and thoroughfares. This improvement has been recognized and commended, not only by the public press but by prominent merchants, business men and truck owners.

The overwhelming public demand is that this work must go on and perfect itself. Additional congested districts demand attention if we only had sufficient men and horses, with men on foot, at the principal crossings.

The principle employed is to create and enlarge safety zones in badly-congested localities so as to insure full safety to pedestrians and to people getting on and off the cars, and going to and from the elevated and subway transit stations. The people at once welcomed the change, but additional men and horses are needed.

Horses have of recent years gone up in price, and it takes from sixty to ninety days to fully train a green man and horse for the mounted service. A training school for the mounted service, preferably in the park region of The Bronx, is among our immediate wants. We ought to have about seventy-five horses at school or in reserve, with a small number of competent instructors to train both men and horses.

Harbor Policing.

Steam launches have been substituted for naphtha launches, three new launches having been contracted for. Seven additional ones should be provided. The steamer "Patrol" has been put in condition for temporary service, but needs immediate and thorough overhauling.

The substitution of steam for naphtha launches is, in my opinion, a great improvement. The old naphtha launches were 30 feet in length, and attained a speed of seven miles an hour, while the new steam launches are 50 feet in length, of from 70 to 75 horse power, and can steam over twelve miles an hour. These launches, being strongly built, will naturally be more serviceable. The naphtha launches were of a construction intended more for pleasure boats, and were unserviceable for proper police duty. The substitution of these steam launches will be a great benefit to this Department, and tend to better the system of harbor patrol.

I would suggest for the patrolling of the water frontage of this city, which covers about 350 miles, that seven additional steam launches, making a total of ten, be furnished to this Department, and the following territory to be covered by them:

1. Along the shores of the North river, from Pier A to Fifty-ninth street;
2. North river, from Fifty-ninth street to city line;
3. Along the shores of the Battery and East river, from Pier A to Fifty-ninth street;
4. Along the shores of the East river and Long Island Sound, Fifty-ninth street to city line, including Harlem river;
5. From Norton's Point to Gowanus Canal;
6. From Gowanus Canal to Newtown Creek;
7. From Newtown Creek to city line, including Flushing Bay;
8. Jamaica Bay;
9. East shore of Staten Island, from St. George through the Kills to Tottenville;
10. West shore of Staten Island, along the shores of the lower bay, from St. George to Tottenville.

This would be the means of establishing proper patrols along the water-front, so that if at any time any accident occurred, assistance could be had in short order. It will also give better protection and prevent thefts from vessels and along the docks of the City, and would be the means of preventing thefts from vessels moving through the various Kills of Staten Island.

New boilers are needed in the steamer "Patrol," which will necessitate a general overhauling. The United States Steamboat Inspectors have permitted it to remain in commission until the first of the year only, under a much reduced pressure of steam, which renders the boat not nearly so serviceable.

Patrol Telephone System.

The installation of this valuable system has made considerable progress. It is contemplated to extend it as rapidly as possible.

The work has been completed in all precincts below Fifty-ninth street, Manhattan. Within a few weeks the entire borough will be equipped.

The matter of installing a suitable system in The Bronx will be duly taken up. Funds are available.

Only seventeen of the thirty-two precincts in Brooklyn have a signal system. The remaining precincts should be supplied, funds for which have not been provided.

The system consists of telephone connection with the various precinct station-houses by means of telephones, the boxes of which are attached to buildings, etc., at convenient locations on the Patrolmen's posts. It is a means of having the officers at the station-houses become cognizant of the fact that officers on patrol are doing their duty. If any special alarm was to be sent out to prevent any prisoner from escaping or otherwise, it could be done in emergency cases through the signal box system. It also puts the officer on desk duty in direct communication with the officers on patrol duty and where, formerly, the officer at the station-house, who wanted to communicate with an officer on post had to either send the Roundsman on patrol or the officer on the station-house post with the message, now it can be delivered when the officer signals to the station-house, thereby insuring great accuracy, as the message is not transmitted through two or three persons. It does away with the necessity of taking the man off the station-house post and it is also of valuable assistance when the officer on post requires a patrol wagon or an ambulance.

Headquarters and Station-houses.

A new Headquarters Building in Manhattan has been provided for and contracts for its construction will shortly be let.

New Headquarters have been rented in Brooklyn and are practically all fitted up.

During the year one new station-house has been completed, seven have been contracted for and are in course of erection, one has been rented (Williamsburgh Bridge Squad) and application has been made to the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an additional site and station (Nineteenth).

Eleven more new station-houses should be provided.

All stations should be put in first class, modern condition, especially with respect to sanitation, lighting and plumbing. Appropriations for this purpose have been quite inadequate. Conditions, however, have been considerably improved.

During the year one new station-house (Seventy-fifth Precinct, Nos. 83 to 89 Fourth street, Long Island City) has been completed, and seven additional new ones have been authorized and are in the course of erection on the following sites:

Thirty-sixth Precinct, One Hundred and Sixtieth street and Third avenue.

Thirty-ninth Precinct, White Plains road, near Sixteenth avenue.

Forty-first Precinct, Moshula parkway and Webster avenue.

Sixty-eighth Precinct, Avenue U and East Fifteenth street, Brooklyn.

Seventieth Precinct, Bay Twenty-second street and Bath avenue, Brooklyn.

Seventy-first Precinct, Fifth avenue and Eighty-sixth street, Brooklyn.

Seventy-second Precinct, Lawrence avenue, near Third street, Brooklyn.

General repairs and improvements, so far as inadequate appropriation would permit, have been made to the several Department buildings and, upon the whole, conditions have been much improved.

The appropriation for buildings in course of erection is ample, but for proper repair and maintenance of old buildings a larger appropriation is necessary, as the inadequate appropriations of former years have left many of them in poor condition.

Department buildings throughout the city, excepting those recently improved, should be thoroughly repaired, painted and provided with modern plumbing and lighting facilities.

New Police Headquarters building is to be erected on block bounded by Grand and Broome streets, Centre street and Centre Market place as soon as bids are advertised and accepted, and new station-house for Nineteenth Precinct is contemplated on West Thirtieth Street, opposite the old station-house. Both of these buildings are very old and too small to accommodate the present force.

A new location has been provided at No. 269 State street, Brooklyn, for a Headquarters building for the Borough of Brooklyn, under a five years' lease from June, 1904.

Three floors have been leased at No. 191 Broadway, Brooklyn, for the use of the Williamsburgh Bridge Police.

New station-houses should also be provided for the Seventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-eighth, Fiftieth, Sixtieth, Sixty-third, Seventy-eighth and Eighty-first Precincts, in the Thirty-eighth, Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth and Eighty-first Precincts to replace quarters now being leased, in other instances to replace old and inadequate stations. The Seventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precinct stations are very old and entirely too small to accommodate the present force, the Seventh and Thirteenth being 50 and 102 years old, respectively. No funds have been provided for any of these stations. Funds for the Nineteenth have been applied for.

Horses and Equipment.

Seventy-seven horses bought in 1904, 55 more contracted for, 7 died and 27 were sold. With additional horses authorized, total force, 535. A number of business wagons, patrol wagons, horse equipments, etc., bought or authorized. Money provided for 75 additional horses required for 1905. No provision made for Traffic Squad increase. Average cost of horses estimated at \$295.

Revolver Practice.

Arrangements have been made for instruction of all members of the force in the handling and the use of the revolver.

Routine Work.

The work of certain bureaus is largely of a routine nature, varying but little from year to year and affording small opportunity for improvement in the manner of its handling; consequently it can be covered by the remark that the same standard of efficiency has been maintained in the management of these bureaus.

Bureau of Information.
Complaint Clerk's Office.
Chief Clerk's Office.
Bookkeeper's Office.
Auditor's Office.
Sanitary Company (Boiler Squad).

Detective Bureau.

This Bureau has reached a high state of efficiency. It has a full complement of men.

An Italian Secret Service Squad has been formed and has proven eminently satisfactory.

A "professional thieves' law" would materially aid the work of this Bureau.

In a general way this Bureau has reached as high a state of efficiency as can be attained and has continued along these lines for several years past. There has been no progress of a very remarkable or noticeable nature, with the possible exception of the formation of an Italian Secret Service Squad, which was brought into existence for the purpose of keeping pace with that lawless element which is prevalent to some extent among our rapidly increasing Italian population. The duties of this Squad are being faithfully performed by the members, all of whom are either native Italians or descendants of Italian parents, so that in a general way this Bureau will be able to more successfully cope with any crimes that are perpetrated by the so-called "Mafia" or Italian bands of a similar nature.

It is respectfully suggested that efforts should be made looking to the passage of a law that will empower the Police Magistrates to deal with professional thieves that are arrested on the different street car lines, the elevated and subway trains, railroad stations, entrances of banks, etc., who are there for no other purpose than to ply their criminal vocations. The passage of such a law would be the means of ridding this city of professional thieves and putting an effective stop to the operations of pickpockets. With our increased lines of travel this is a subject of no mean importance. Such a law, it is understood, is already in force in Ohio, Massachusetts and elsewhere, providing generally for the expulsion from cities and elsewhere of criminals and the like.

License Squad.

The increased activity of this Squad will result in receipts from licenses being increased \$10,000 over any previous year.

As the fees average only from 50 cents to \$4 (except from pawnbrokers), this increase is a creditable exhibition of the efficient services rendered by members of the force assigned to license duty.

School of Instruction.

Four class rooms are required to be furnished with the necessary paraphernalia.

The lack of accommodations for schooling Probationary Patrolmen needs serious attention. The Department has no drill rooms or class rooms, and for the past two years has relied on the courtesy of Col. Edward M. Duffy in allowing it the use of the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory and on the management of Cooper Union in affording the necessary class rooms. We need at least four class rooms, with ample accommodations for fifty men each, to be furnished with desks, black-boards and other necessary paraphernalia. It is expected that the new headquarters will ultimately provide accommodations for this school.

Police Pension Fund.

The customary receipts of the Pension Fund are insufficient to meet the necessary payments, which average approximately \$100,000 a month, with a tendency toward increase. There are 2,359 pensioners now on the rolls.

During the last year it has been necessary to sell for account of this Fund investment securities which yielded \$144,750. A deficiency appropriation of \$197,000 for 1904 was secured from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

A deficiency appropriation of \$194,000 has already been provided for by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Departmental Estimate for this Fund for 1905, in addition to which it will be necessary to sell the remaining \$136,500 (par value) of investment securities now held by the Fund. The deficiency for 1906 will consequently be increased by approximately \$150,000 or more.

Legislation.

It is my intention to submit to you, before asking remedial legislation, some proposed enactments which it is thought will help the police in their work and be for the public good. Notable among these will be one increasing the penalties for carrying concealed weapons and making the fine a more serious one, and the extension of the vagrancy and disorderly persons laws so as to cover the cases of professional law breakers, and such other legislation as from time to time may be deemed necessary in increasing the efficiency of the force.

Very respectfully,

W. McADOO, Police Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
NEW YORK, December 15, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York:

SIR—I have the honor to report that at the beginning of the current year the Department of Street Cleaning had a force of 4,881 uniformed men and an equipment of 1,735 horses.

During the previous year, 1903, the work done by the Department was the collection of 5,288,294 cubic yards of street sweepings, ashes, rubbish and garbage, the daily sweeping of 1,500 miles of streets and the daily washing of 50 miles of streets, as well as the removal of 3,729,848 cubic yards of snow and ice, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn.

During the year 1904 the work done by the Department of Street Cleaning, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, was the collection of 5,448,725 cubic yards of street sweepings, ashes, rubbish and garbage, the daily sweeping of 1,536.81 miles of streets, the daily washing of 75 miles of streets, and the removal of 5,743,388 cubic yards of snow and ice.

There were collected in the City of New York and delivered to the Sanitary Utilization Company in the year 1903, under their contract with the City, 525,040 cubic yards of garbage.

There have been 534,583 cubic yards of garbage collected and delivered to the Sanitary Utilization Company in 1904.

In 1903 there were collected 4,763,254 cubic yards of ashes, rubbish and street sweepings.

There have been 4,914,142 cubic yards of ashes and rubbish and street sweepings collected in 1904.

Progress was made in the various items with regard to the work at which the force was employed as shown above. The contract for the removal of snow was formed in such a way as to enable us to make our house to house collection of garbage and ashes without disturbance.

In conjunction with the Department of Docks and Ferries work has been continued and is now approaching a state where it will be of use to this Department for filling in 147 acres between the bulkhead line and the existing easterly side of Riker's Island.

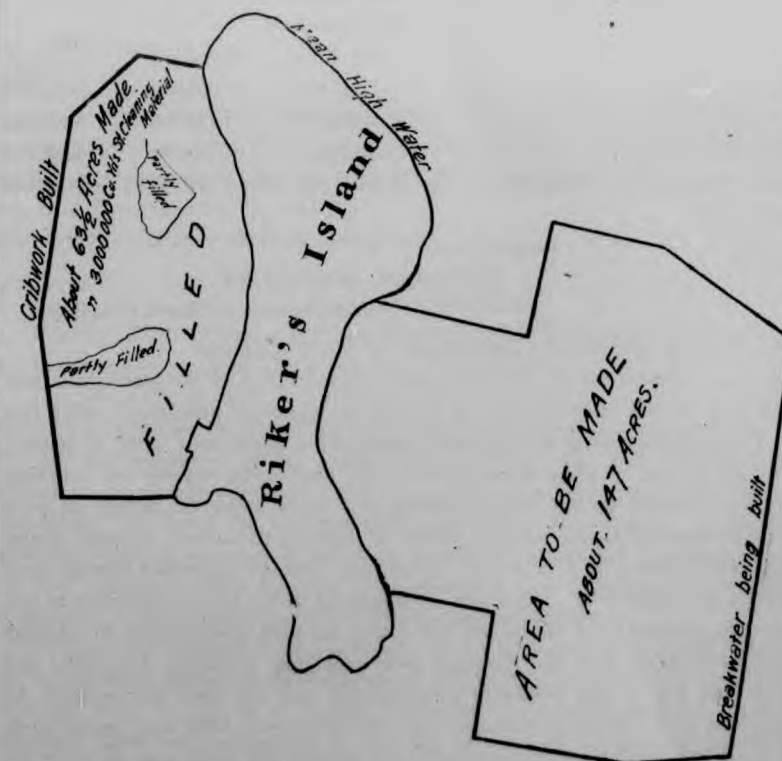
During the previous year and at the commencement of this year work was still in progress filling in behind the bulkhead on the westerly side of Riker's Island.

The incineration plant at Forty-seventh street dump was beginning to run regularly at the first of this year. This plant has been in operation during the whole year and has marked, in my opinion, a line of departure from prevailing practice which the City will have to undertake in order to properly serve the interests of the public.

WORK TO BE INITIATED.

I would call attention to the following as being in my opinion the most necessary for furthering the effectiveness of this department. In conjunction with the Department of Docks and Ferries the work of completion should be pushed as rapidly as possible of the retaining structure on the easterly side of Riker's Island. In about eight months from the present date the work of filling on the westerly side of the island will be completed and it will be necessary for the City to secure further extension of the dumping territory in order to avoid the nuisance and the expense of removing the city refuse to sea.

As a matter of interest I forward with this a sketch showing the area of land made up to date on the westerly side of Riker's Island, to wit, 63½ acres, and also the amount of land which it would be possible to make on the easterly side of the island, comprising about 147 acres. It should be realized that not only is the City making valuable land by the process of filling in with the City's refuse (other than garbage) at this locality, but the nuisance has been abated of sending the City's refuse to sea to become an annoyance to the shore residents of both New Jersey and Long Island. In the future a proper consideration of the matter of incineration and filling in the City's lands under water will not only render the removal of the material very much more economical than it is at present, but also use this material to the best advantage in making and adding to the much needed territory of this city.



The development of the work of burning refuse in the incinerator built by the Department upon the Forty-seventh street pier, North river, has shown conclusively, as may be noted below, the economy of incinerating the City's waste. It is my opinion that a number of incinerators should be added to the plant of the Department at various localities in the City so as to avoid the long haul of the City's waste to the water front before it can be disposed of.

The effectiveness of the Department can be increased if legislation is enacted by which it would be possible for the City to sprinkle and sand the streets, as well as clean them, as it is imperative that these matters should be arranged one in conjunction with the other, which is not possible under the present conditions, where permits not under the control of this Department are allowed for sprinkling the streets.

In regard to the operation of the incinerator at Forty-seventh street I beg to call your attention to the following:

To tow and unload at sea 263 yards of rubbish costs.....	\$53 80
Burning in the incinerator costs.....	19 60
<hr/>	
Saving per day, due to incinerator.....	\$34 20
Saving per annum (300 working days).....	\$10,260 00

The saving per annum represents a percentage on the first cost of 51.3 per cent. Interest on incinerator was figured on a cost of \$20,000 at 3½ per cent. per annum.

I here make no mention of the possibilities of use of the great volume of heat which is generated by this destruction, a small part of which we employ in lighting the stables of the Department and the dumping board.

The subject of garbage I have not touched upon, as the contract with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company does not expire until August, 1906, and until that time the conditions must remain the same.

The work of this Department is greatly impeded by the inaccessibility of the water front of this city at various localities and the impossibility for this Department securing the necessary facilities for the carrying on of its work. Inviting attention to the fact that from the Battery to Thirtieth street on the North river there is but one point of contact, wholly insufficient, at Canal street, and that from Forty-seventh street to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, North river, there is no point of contact, thus requiring a large amount of the material of this district to be hauled directly across the city to the east side, and that on the east side of the island between Twenty-ninth street and Rivington street there is no opportunity to get to the water front, and in the near future the dumping board at Eightieth street will be taken from this Department by the local improvements in that vicinity, I would earnestly recommend that such action be taken by you through the departments necessary to consider the necessity of establishing locations on the water front for the use of this Department for the purpose of the removal of the waste material between Canal and Thirtieth streets.

I earnestly recommend that in any action taken by the City for the further acquisition of park area on the North river water front, preferably at about One Hundred and Seventy-second street, some consideration be given to the needs of this Department, and that in order to provide for the development of the city, facilities be given this Department for the construction of a plant at or near the above location on the North river.

Further facilities are needed at Fourteenth street and East river. Also I would call attention to the fact that up to the present time the points where this Department disposes of the refuse of the city at the various localities on the river are not in any way a permanent right and are revocable at the pleasure of the Dock Commissioner, and I would earnestly request that some steps be taken by which locations once given over to the control of this Department for operation as above may remain absolutely in its control until given up owing to changed conditions.

In regard to the extensive growth of the city, I beg to call your attention to the following comparative table showing the increase in the various kinds of materials handled in 1902, 1903 and 1904:

	Boroughs of Manhattan and		
	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Total.
1902	3,745,179	1,268,649	5,013,828
1903	3,935,038	1,353,256	5,288,294
1904	4,035,943	1,412,782	5,448,725

Increase, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, 1904, over 1903, 160,431 cubic yards.

Respectfully,

JOHN McG. WOODBURY,

Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Major JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY, Commissioner of Street Cleaning:

SIR—As bearing upon the question now under consideration of the municipalization of street lighting by the establishment of a plant for electrical generation under city ownership, I deem it consistent with the duty assigned me under your letter of instructions of August 9, 1904, to place before you in brief outline the reasons for believing that the refuse collected by the street cleaning and waste collection service of your department will generate all the current needed for lighting the streets, avenues, parks, docks and public buildings of New York. These facts have an important bearing upon the question of final disposition. They were disregarded in the report submitted to you under date of September 1, for the reason that it was not then contemplated to establish a municipal competition with the company now supplying electricity for public and private uses. As this is now distinctly contemplated, and the plan has received the specific approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, what was appropriately dismissed from my calculations and estimates two months ago must now be made the basis of both. Hence this report is offered as a supplement to that of September 1 on the general subject of refuse destruction by incineration. An attempt at utilization for local lighting, which is futile on a small scale at the West Forty-seventh street incinerator, would represent an important municipal economy if conducted on a large scale for serious public lighting.

According to the best data obtainable, the experience of many cities and towns has

demonstrated that the municipal lighting of a city or large town is always possible if its mixed refuse is employed as a fuel to evaporate water to steam, and the steam is utilized in the generation of electric currents. This calls for well-designed, well-built and intelligently managed destructors without which the experiment is likely to be unsatisfactory.

From such available records as I consider it safe to accept without personal verification, I have compiled the following brief notes of the practical results which have attended the lighting of streets on this plan in other cities and towns.

In London several of the metropolitan boroughs have an excess of power which they apply to the purpose of electric lighting.

Fulham gives 26.62 k. w. hours per ton of refuse burned as the average power available for lighting during a year.

Hackney, on a special test, the engines running non-condensing, gave the salable power as 54.2 k. w. hours per ton of refuse burned.

Shoreditch, which has the oldest destructor in London, reports an excess of power over that needed to operate the plant, of 20 k. w. hours per ton of refuse.

Stepney reports 32 k. w. hours per ton of refuse.

Owing to the very satisfactory results obtained with the older installations, the new destructor in the Borough of Woolwich, which has not been in operation long enough to have had its results published, was built with a complete electrical equipment, the power to be used for lighting.

Throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales a large number of municipal destructor plants are equipped to do electric lighting and traction, and show very satisfactory results. Other plants in towns where the light was adequately provided for, were built to do the pumping of the town's sewage or water supply, and the power available for these purposes may be converted into electrical units with perfect safety, since it must be remembered that though the power is not actually applied to the end of producing light, it might very well be made to do so if it should appear desirable.

Accrington applies its excess power to electric lighting, and reports 25 k. w. hours per ton of refuse.

Bangor gets only 20 k. w. hours.

Brentford, with a small destructor, erected in 1900, burning only 14 tons of refuse in 24 hours, pumps 600,000 gallons of sewage in that time, beside supplying light to the stable and plant.

Cambridge burns 32 tons of refuse per day, and gets 140 h. p. for 24 hours, which is used in pumping sewage. This is equivalent to 5.3 k. w. hours per ton of refuse.

Cleckheaton, which uses its power for electric traction, has 35 k. w. hours per ton of refuse.

Colne reports only 20 k. w. hours.

Dartford erected a municipal destructor plant in 1903, based the best results of English experience. It is equipped not only to pump all the sewage of the town, but it is expected to supply all the electric current the town needs until the demand for that form of power increases materially.

Darwen reports 33 k. w. hours per ton. The electric plant, before the erection of the destructor, was equipped to supply power to the street railways as well as the municipal lighting. The destructor plant was arranged to supply power to the electrical plant. Since this installation the coal bill has been divided by two, it costing very little more to fire the destructor than the coal grates.

Fleetwood is said to do all of its municipal lighting with power from refuse combustion, but the figures are not available.

Gloucester reports an excess power of 35 k. w. hours per ton of refuse, and lights its streets with this without the aid of any other fuel.

Gray's reports 33 k. w. hours per ton as the available power used in electric lighting.

Liverpool was not restricted by law, and for many years used to send all its refuse out to be dumped at sea. The figures are not available, but there is said to be material economy in the present system of burning everything except steam ash, and applying the power so obtained to electrical generation.

Llandudno reports 32 k. w. hours per ton of refuse.

Lytham, at a labor cost of 16 cents per ton, disposes of all its refuse, using the power for sewage pumping and works lighting, and burns no coal in accomplishing these hitherto expensive operations.

Mexborough, with a labor cost of 22 cents, burns 20 tons per day, and from the power thus obtained lights 213 16 c. p. bulbs and 8 500 c. p. arcs.

Nelson, at a labor cost of 25 cents, has an excess power of 40 k. w. hours per ton, which is used in electric traction.

Rhyl reports 15 k. w. hours per ton.

Sheerness uses its power to pump the town water supply. The water pumping station was in a central location, and before the installation of the destructor was a nuisance, owing to the large amount of black smoke issuing from the chimney. The combination of the two plants has been most satisfactory. There has been no nuisance from smoke or gases. The destructor plant is so inoffensive that though it is only 8 feet from a public school, there has been no complaint. Moreover, the possibility of having the final disposition accomplished centrally obviated the necessity of a long average haul, and cheapened the collection materially.

Southampton has 2 installations. From the one erected in 1887 there is no excess power. From the one erected in 1901, about 12 h. p. for 24 hours suffices to pump the town sewage.

Stoke-on-Trent lights its streets with the power obtained from refuse destruction, without the use of auxiliary coal.

Warrington reports the very high excess of 80 k. w. hours per ton of refuse burned.

Wimbleton reports 45 k. w. hours.

Partick has a showing of 27 k. w. hours.

The evaporation is a usual and fair basis of comparing the efficiencies of boilers. It is taken from and at 212.

The results of boiler tests on 15 English destructor plants not equipped with economisers, show an average evaporation of 1.1115 pounds of water per pound of fuel. Of these plants 9 were fired with the unsorted mixed refuse of the town. The rest were burning refuse mixed with sewage sludge, slaughter-house offal and other forms of highly moist waste.

Of twenty-two destructors using economizers, the average evaporation from and at 212 is 1.387 pounds of water per pound of refuse. Of these seventeen were burning unsorted town refuse, comprising all classes of the City's waste.

Several analyses of the waste of English towns give the average moisture as about 25 per cent. This is probably high.

Mr. Rudolph Hering, in a paper read before the St. Louis Congress of Civil Engineers this fall, states that the comparative analyses of the waste of New York and London show:

	New York.	London.
Water	8.47 per cent.	9.17 per cent.
Combustible	30.73 per cent.	32.50 per cent.
Incombustible	60.80 per cent.	58.33 per cent.

The average available for the four London boroughs given above is 33.2 k. w. hours per ton of refuse burned. Probably this figure could be raised materially for New York by the construction of a thoroughly modern and well-equipped plant. But taking this as the number to reason about, New York's may be assumed to average nearly 5,500 tons of refuse disposed of daily by the Department. A simple multiplication gives 177,100 k. w. hours available per day for lighting. This figure could be made much larger in practice. That this is true is shown conclusively by the fact that the new destructor plants in England all show available power of 40 to 80 k. w. hours per ton. It is the older plants, erected during the nineties, that show the lower returns.

London has less than half the per capita refuse that New York returns show, so that if they can light their streets with the power from refuse combustion, we can surely do the same thing.

In a report to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, by Cary T. Hutchinson, under date of May 11, 1903, on the Cost of Building and Operating an Electric Plant for the Public Lighting of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, the figures are given for the amount of electric power used by the city. They are not stated directly, and the calculation of separating them may have been slightly in error. He seems to show, however, that the total municipal lighting required at the time of his report about 31,000 k. w. hours per day, and he recommends its extension to twice the present scope. This would take approximately 60,000 k. w. hours per day. According to the figures calculated above, the power available from the combustion of New York's refuse is three times this requirement, which represents the thorough lighting of all parts of Manhattan and The Bronx. The collection figure is also for those two boroughs. It will be remembered that the calculation of the available power was based on a conservative figure. Allowing for both a considerable error in this estimate and in the lighting requirement, it would still be hard to show that the refuse of New York could under any circumstances be inadequate for the purpose of supplying light to the city.

To say that the New York refuse differs in quality from that of English towns, and that generalizations, based on foreign experience are therefore unreliable, is merely to confuse the argument to no purpose. The difference in character is no doubt a fact. But it is no greater than the difference in the refuse of London and Llandudno, in Wales, the returns of which show almost exactly the same power generating capacity. Any difference, as far as New York is concerned, is all in the direction of added fuel value, for there is probably no city in the world so wasteful of combustible boxes, barrels and paper as New York, or where the domestic consumption of coal is as wasteful of carbon in its unsifted ashes.

For the purposes of this memorandum it was not deemed necessary to go further than to point out that two problems can be solved at one and the same time—that of municipal lighting and that of final disposition, by using the waste of the city as fuel for the generation of electric current. The ultimate economies of either result cannot be calculated until the general plan has been agreed upon by the responsible executive heads of the City Government. For simple destruction by incineration, I am satisfied that the suggestions of my report of September 1, 1904, relative to the establishment of one great plant on Riker's Island are practical. If, however, the primary object of such incineration is for municipal lighting, it may be found more economical and advantageous to have several destructor plants and as many centres of electrical generation and distribution. The main fact is that the City is now at great cost to dispose of a quantity of material having a fuel value at least two and perhaps three times as great as the maximum requirement for municipal electric lighting. This accepted and made the basis of a plan for profitable final disposition, the details may be worked out with reference to the best attainable results from every point of view.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES C. BAYLIS,

Consulting Engineer.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 61 ELM STREET, CORNER OF LEONARD STREET,
NEW YORK, December 19, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. MC CLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York:

SIR—The following figures show you something of the detail work of this Department since January 1, 1904, and your attention is respectfully called to the fact that during two months of that time no application for any positions in the Labor Class were received.

As you know, the present Commission took office on the 5th day of October. The Commission at that time was in the midst of several examinations, the most important of which was for the position of Fireman in the Fire Department, and it was impossible to immediately incorporate changes which seemed to us necessary. However, the Commission canceled the first mental examination for Fireman, and substituted a new one upon a common-sense basis, in which action we believe we were sustained by the public at large and yourself. In this connection it seemed necessary for us to grant many physical re-examinations owing to the fact that our predecessors had granted a large number, and we thought that everyone should have the same chance. The present Commission is strongly of the opinion that the growth of appeals, both for mental and physical examinations, is the most grave abuse that has grown up in the civil service of this City, and one which cannot be found in that of the nation, or any other State or municipal corporation. We have prepared a rule on this subject, doing away with all appeals for re-examinations, except those made absolutely necessary owing to some error or mistake for which the Commission is responsible. This applies to the physical as well as the mental, but we propose to give ample notice to all persons applying for a physical examination not to take the same unless they are in normal condition. I inclose copy of this amendment and brief in support of same. We believe this rule will be passed Friday next and sustained by all those interested in the higher development of the merit system. We also propose to devise some means by which we can conduct mental examinations without allowing candidates to know their own examination numbers. In short, it is our intention to bring civil service before the public at large as a purely merit system in which all should be treated alike and no undue favors granted to any.

Respectfully,

BIRD S. COLER, President.

REPORT SHOWING WORK PERFORMED BY THE MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
DURING 1904.

NEW YORK, December 19, 1904.

Labor Class.

Applications received	17,244
Candidates notified	13,882
Candidates who passed examination.....	8,779
Candidates rejected	982
Candidates who failed to appear.....	4,121

Competitive Class.

Applications filed	19,954
Examinations held:	Candidates.
95 mental competitive	16,042
41 mental promotion	862
58 mental non-competitive	313
40 physical	3,030
234 examinations	20,247

Note—When the Commission came into office on January 1, 1904, it found two thousand application papers unrated, the same being the result of examinations held during the last seven or eight months of 1903. It was necessary to rate these papers before any new examinations could be held.

Appeals for rerating considered during 1904..... 3,319

Proposed Amendments.

Resolved, That Clauses 4 and 5 of Rule IX. of the Municipal Civil Service Rules be and they are hereby amended by substituting therefor the following:

The Secretary, as early as practicable after the completion of an examination, shall notify each candidate therein of the rating he has received and, if such rating be above the required minimum, of his comparative standing. He shall likewise notify any candidate who, though admitted to the examination, has been rejected for reasons other than failure to receive the required minimum, stating such reasons specifically. Any candidate receiving any such notice may personally inspect his examination papers, at any time during the office hours of the commission, and in the presence of such officer or employee as the Commission from time to time may designate.

No examination paper or any part thereof, and no record of the results of a physical test, or any other record or statement rated as part of an examination, or in connection therewith, shall be subject to review, alteration or rerating after the marks of the examiners have been registered or attested as required hereunder; except that the Commission, at any time within a year from the date of the certification of an examination, may correct any manifest error or mistake of marking or rating appearing in any such paper or record, the nature of which it shall set forth in its minutes; such correction, in any case, to be without prejudice to the status of any person previously appointed as a result of such examination.

Resolved, That Clause 11 of Rule VII. of the Municipal Civil Service Rules be and hereby is amended by substituting therefor the following:

No candidate shall be granted a second or special examination or any second or special trial or test, either written or physical, preliminary to or in connection with any examination held hereunder; unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that his failure to appear for, or to gain admission to, or to complete such examination or test, was due to a manifest error or mistake for which the Commission is responsible, the nature of which shall be set forth in its minutes, or that such failure was due to compulsory attendance before any court or other public authority having the power to compel such attendance.

Memorandum in re the Practice of Re-rating, Granting of Special Examinations, etc.

Drafts of amendments to the rules are attached, proposing in effect:

I.—To exclude from consideration all appeals that represent mere difference of opinion between the examiners and the candidate—that is, appeals from the judgment of the examiners, made in the hope of securing an alteration of marks through the action of the Commission itself; and

II.—To restrict the granting of second or special examinations or tests, physical or mental, to those cases where the failure of the candidate to qualify has been due to technical errors for which the Commission is responsible.

I.

The original purpose of a review on an appeal was to protect the candidate from injustice resulting from error or mistake. The practice under every other Municipal Civil Service Commission is still confined virtually to this line. In New York City the Commission in recent years has acted as an appellate court, reviewing actual marks and judgment of the examiners and frequently reversing them. The results may be summarized under the following four heads:

(1) The competitive character of examinations, strictly enjoined by law, is impaired:

Ninety per cent. of the appeals considered are based upon the general claim of the candidate himself that the marking is "too low." The papers in these cases are considered individually. The examiners have marked them originally with reference to certain standards carried in their minds at the time. Each set of papers was marked, therefore, in comparison with the papers of all other competitors. Whatever figures may be used to express the results they are in each case purely relative. An individual paper cannot, therefore, be properly reconsidered or, at least, given a new mark, unless it is again judged in comparison with all the rest. Without such a reference, particularly after several weeks or months have passed, an examiner cannot possibly re-establish in his mind the comparative standard he has followed. To create an absolute standard for the one paper, which is the only alternative, destroys at once the competitive element. A mark arbitrarily raised, or based on the examiner's report that he "finds he can give" this candidate so many points more on this paper or that—raising the general average and position on the list correspondingly—prejudices at once the rights of every lower candidate who has not chanced to appeal and whose papers have not, therefore, been reconsidered. Whether this is a constitutional proceeding is in itself a serious question.

(2) The identity of the appellant candidate is revealed:

One of the most important general requirements of the rules is that when papers are marked a candidate shall be known to the examiner by his number only, and never by his name. A paper bearing the slightest identifying mark is promptly excluded. When an appeal is made the identity of that candidate is at once revealed. If the rule referred to is of any use in minimizing the chance of favoritism based on knowledge of this identity it is, at least, completely defeated when the papers of any candidate may be reappraised, in reference back, in this manner, to the examiner who marked them first in their anonymous form, or by the Commission itself. The temptation to the examiner, where improper motives are wholly absent—as it may be assumed they usually are—to raise a mark from pure sympathy or good nature when he is, in a sense, brought face to face with an appellant candidate is in itself difficult to resist.

(3) The chances of favoritism, based on either personal or political backing, are increased, and the good repute of the examination system itself is seriously impaired.

The knowledge that ratings may be raised through actual changes in the marks of examiners, frequently and not unnaturally induces the candidate to bring every influence at his command to bear upon the examiners and Commission alike. This is grossly unfair to the present Commission, and under a commission appointed for reasons of practical politics would be exceedingly dangerous. This point need not be elaborated. Its force may be illustrated, however, by the consideration of police promotions alone. It was at one time a notorious fact that these promotions went either by favor or purchase. When a change of one place on an eligible list may mean the appointment or non-appointment of a sergeant, captain or inspector, and when a comparatively slight "re-rating," based upon a reconsidered examination paper or efficiency record, would yield that change, the risk for the future is obvious.

The development of the rerating practice has already cast much public suspicion upon the examination system itself. Common gossip assumes, especially in political circles, that favors may be secured; ignorant candidates are not infrequently buncoed by men claiming that they have such favors to sell, and reputable citizens who, under different circumstances, would become desirable candidates, but who hear this sort of talk, are kept away.

(4) The volume of appeals has greatly increased and the time of the Commission is needlessly sacrificed.

During the first half of the present year 1,615 appeals of every description were considered. Though the figures for the third quarter have not been tabulated proportionately they are understood to be greater. Of the 1,615, nearly 90 per cent.—1,449—were appeals for changes in the examination papers themselves, and of these 206 were granted and 1,243 declined. Compared with those of other Commissions,

some of which are cited below, these totals are enormous, though not out of accord with those of the year preceding. Under the present Commission the proportion of reratings allowed has already gone down. Of 150 appeals covered by the report of October 31, only 4 were granted. But this merely emphasizes the fact that it is unfair to compel the Commission to consider the great majority of them at all. Without reference to the time it gives to the subject itself it is certain that the time given by subordinates is very great. Every expression of opinion on the part of a candidate that he should have "thus and so" instead of the mark received is a reason for a reference of his papers back to the examiners. The time they give, when hundreds are thus referred, and the time given by the clerical employees, in the correspondence involved, makes up a very expensive item. The disposition of a single Commission to hold the abuse in check, is encouraging at the moment, but cannot be a guarantee against the revival of the abuse or its future growth, so long as the rules that apply stand in their present form. Nor will such a disposition relieve the Commission, in any considerable degree, from the importunities to which it is subjected, or the expense in time to which it is compelled to submit.

Numerous specimen appeals, that received favorable consideration during the first six months of 1904, with notes of the facts concerning each, are attached hereto. They are most instructive.

The proposed draft of the rule dealing with this question provides simply that alteration of the returns of the examiners shall be limited to those cases in which it appears on the face of the papers that a mistake, prejudicial to the position of the candidate, has been made. The right of the candidate to inspect his papers and thus to satisfy himself that they are free from such mistakes is expressly preserved. While review of the judgment expressed in the marks of the examiners is excluded, the fact remains, as a matter of course, that where the Commission finds the judgment of an examiner to be conspicuously or habitually faulty—as the result either of its own investigation or the marking of papers, or of the representations of the Chief Examiner—the remedy lies in its power of prompt dismissal.

In connection with the general subject, and the points above stated in particular, the experience and practice of other Civil Service Commissions, is naturally valuable. Early in 1903 letters were received from each of the more prominent of these, to wit, those of (1) the Federal Service, (2) New York State, (3) Massachusetts, (4) the City of Chicago and (5) the City of Buffalo, replying to a number of queries, one of which covered appeals. Excerpts from these are as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the year 1902 51,360 sets of papers were rated by the Commission. During this same period 419 cases were passed upon by the Board of Appeals. Of this number 357 were dismissed. In 55 cases the ratings were raised—in 19 of these from ineligibility to eligibility. In 7 cases the ratings were reduced. The small number of reductions in rating is due to the fact that it is the practice not to reduce ratings on appeal except in cases of clearly apparent oversight on the part of the examiners to make specific charges, and not then in the case of persons already ineligible.

New York State.

From January 1 to December 17 of that year (1902) a total of 25 appeals in competitive examinations were considered. Of these 20 were dismissed; one candidate was granted a new physical examination, for which he failed to appear; allowances were made to four candidates, three of whom were placed upon the eligible list as a result of their appeal, and one who was on the list had his mark raised. In non-competitive examinations, of which there were about 2,500, there were two appeals, one of which was dismissed and a re-examination granted in the other.

Massachusetts.

Some complaints have been made and considered by the Commission (1883-1902), who have given instructions that the markings given by the examiners be reconsidered by them. There are, however, so few cases where a revision of the papers has discovered any mistake in marking or reason for making changes that I can hardly recall them. Applicants come to the office, look over their papers and ask why they were given special markings, and we always take pains to show them their mistakes. In almost all cases they go away saying that they are perfectly satisfied.

Buffalo.

In the matter of appeals, our rules provide for no appeals. If a candidate thinks he has been unjustly dealt with in any marking or grading, we give him the right to appear before the Commission in person or send a communication. The examiners then usually look over his papers again. If he is satisfied that no error or injustice has been committed he will so report to the Commission; or if he thinks he has done an injustice, he may possibly recommend that the marking be changed. The Commission in some particular cases have made changes, but as a rule there is very little of that. There are very few complaints and exceedingly few changes made. During the last year only two complaints of that character came before us, but no changes were made in those instances.

The letter of the Chicago Commission, stating that the Commission having first abolished all privilege of appeal, revived it only to apply to errors, is attached in full.

II.

The present rules (R. VII. CL. 11) prohibits the granting of second or special examinations, except in cases where the responsibility for the candidate's failure to appear or to complete an examination, lies with the Commission. It was held by the previous Commission, however, that this provision does not apply to preliminary physical tests, as, for instance, for the Fire or Police services. The result of this construction is to continue the practice existing before the present rules were adopted, a practice that gave rise to serious abuses. These may be stated briefly:

(1) The request for a second or special physical test is often the result of circumstances that could readily be overcome in advance of the examination.

A number of dates, covering many days, are usually fixed for the physical examination. A section of those on the list of applicants are called for each day. No preliminary printed information as to the details of the test to be made is distributed. The result is that many, being unable to appear on the day set appeal to the Commission to allow them a second opportunity, while many others who do appear are rejected for slight defects that they might have remedied in advance had they known what would be expected of them. These two classes of appeals could be largely done away with if a complete circular of required qualifications—covering the condition of teeth, for instance—were printed for general distribution, and if the candidate unable to appear on the date fixed in his case were allowed to appear on any of the other dates of the schedule—also to be published—without direct appeal to the Commission.

(2) The real interests of the City are frequently sacrificed in concessions to the individual candidate.

The number of applicants for the police and fire forces usually is largely in excess of the demand. When 4,000 or even 6,000 appear for a single examination the City can afford, and is even required to be severe, in the conditions of fitness it imposes. Those who may be rejected for defects coming within the rule as to standards, however slight those defects may be, may well wait another year for the second trial, instead of demanding a re-examination after they have gone through a course of repairs or a "preparatory course" at a civil service "school." The City does not need this class. It needs rather prompt examinations, uninterrupted by their re-appearance for a second trial with all of the formality and delay incident thereto. Their own right to a trial has already been met. If they have set about putting themselves in better physical shape, they will have their second chance in the next recurring examination. If the integrity of the system is to be preserved they have no claim for any other.

(3) The power to suspend a candidate, pending a second examination, is liable to grave abuse.

To give to a single medical examiner—or even to the majority of a Board of three if the system were changed—the power to reject a candidate for some slight defect, subject to an appeal to be determined before the mental examination occurs, is to risk disaster—this, of course, without reference to the present or any other particular examiner. The principle is vitally wrong. An untrustworthy examiner might, it is true, use his power to reject outright with improper motives, but the power to suspend a man for the time being and to accept him later, after what, in the absence of verification are, in a sense, arbitrary rulings at each stage, is certainly much more liable to abuse. There have been cases in the past where this fact has been strikingly proven. It is another of the pertinent arguments that does not require elaboration.

The proposed rule under this head, is in its terms, a mere extension of the present rule so as to remove any doubt of its application to the physical examinations; though, to meet a recent decision of the Supreme Court, it also excepts from its operation candidates kept from an examination, because of their detention elsewhere under subpoena.

Letter of the Chicago Civil Service Commission.

CHICAGO, January 15, 1903.

DEAR SIR—Permit me to acknowledge yours of the 5th instant and to apologize for not answering it before this, as we have been so busy that our letter writing has been neglected.

In answer to your question in regard to the appeals from the marking of Examiners, it was the custom of the Civil Service Commission to grant review of papers prior to November, 1897, when their experience was such that the following amendment was adopted, to wit: "No examination papers and no examination shall be subject to review by the Civil Service Commission or any of its members after posting of the eligible list." This amendment was in force up to November, 1901; then, owing to a complaint made by a candidate who had participated in a promotion examination, and upon investigation of said complaint by the Commission, it was discovered that the Board of Examiners had failed to mark one-half of the answer of one question of the complaining candidate, the Examiners having overlooked the fact that the remaining half of the answer was at the top of the next sheet of the candidate's paper. This error was so evident, and the Board of Examiners who made this mistake being composed of some of our most reliable and best citizens, and the Commission, recognizing the justice of the complaint, but being powerless to change the markings, as the list had been posted, the Commission decided to change the rule, but, if possible, to protect the rule from all abuses that might result from the granting of a review of papers, and on October 29, 1901, the following amendment to section 2 of Rule XVI. was adopted:

"Except that the Commission may correct mistakes committed by any Examiners or members of a Board of Promotion, on the unanimous request of the Examiners or members of the Boards of Promotion then living in Chicago, who have marked the papers in which the mistake occurred; provided, however, that no such correction shall be made after one year from the date of the posting of the eligible register in which the mistake occurred; and provided further that no person who has been certified from said eligible registers shall be disturbed by virtue of such correction."

This rule is still in effect and we have had several requests for review of papers, but in no instance has the review had the effect of changing the standing of any of the different parties who entered complaint, with the exception of the one mentioned in this letter.

Yours truly,

T. J. CORCORAN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 148 EAST TWENTIETH STREET,
NEW YORK, December 14, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor, New York City:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with request contained in your communication of November 16, 1904, I beg to submit the following statement, regarding existing conditions in the Department of Correction, and a summary of the work accomplished during the current year.

I am glad to be able to state that excellent sanitary conditions have prevailed throughout the Department during the year.

Steam heating plants have been put in proper working order, and new boiler-houses are being built in place of the old and dilapidated ones.

Self-locking device placed on doors of cells at Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, for use in case of fire, or of other emergencies.

Preparations are now being made for the establishment of the Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants on Hart's Island on January 1, 1905.

It is recommended that the various city departments increase their orders for goods manufactured at the Kings County Penitentiary, where facilities for the work are ample.

City Prison.

The new boundary wall surrounding the prison building has been completed, and the work now under way in the prison yard, will soon be finished. New sidewalks are being laid on the streets surrounding the prison, and the yard is being asphalted.

A new passenger elevator has been installed.

The library has been increased and a librarian appointed.

A new refuse pit has been constructed.

Matrons' office has been added and furnished.

Hospital added to female prison and fully equipped.

The women's, men's and boys' prisons have been thoroughly cleaned and repainted throughout.

Improvements in the sanitary conditions of the female and annex prisons are now being made by the erection of new toilets, baths, the installation of a new steam heating apparatus, and of electric lights in all of the cells.

District Prisons.

All of the prison buildings have been painted, overhauled, and the plumbing work repaired.

The steam heating plants have been put in perfect working order by numerous repairs, additions, etc.

At the beginning of the year it was found necessary to make improvements in the general sanitary conditions of the buildings, which were essential for the comfort, cleanliness and health of the employees and inmates, by erecting new toilets, cisterns, flush tanks and by putting in new appliances.

Another improvement was the furnishing of iron spring beds instead of the old iron cot frames.

New York County Penitentiary.

A new stone building has been constructed for the confinement, in isolated cells, of insane criminals awaiting examination.

The inmates have been regularly employed in the various shops making repairs, alterations, etc., for institutions of the Department of Correction and the Department of Public Charities.

This institution has been kept in excellent condition as to cleanliness and general sanitary conditions.

Special attention has been given to the equipment and management of the hospitals.

Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.

An improvement in the steam heating plant that has been needed for several years is now being made by the erection of a new boiler-house; new boilers, steam pipe line, smokestack and chimney have been completed.

A refuse sewer 350 feet long has been built and has added considerably to the betterment of the sanitary conditions.

Many additions and repairs to the laundry have been made.

The quarters of female employees have been newly furnished throughout.

A new steam heating system has been installed in the greenhouses.

Contract is now under way for placing self-locking device on all cells in the male and female prisons.

It is intended to replace the canvas cots, now used in the female prison, with wire ones.

A squad of prisoners have been formed into a fire corps and are drilled daily by the members of the fire company on the island.

Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island.

Many improvements have been made in preparing for the reception and accommodation of the new class of inmates to be received after January 1, 1905, as provided by an Act of Legislature of 1904. The old brick building has been put in proper condition; iron bars will be put on the windows and iron gates will be placed in the building.

The roads have been covered with stone and thoroughly rolled.

Metal ceilings have been placed in several of the buildings.

Employees of the Dock Department have overhauled and repaired the docks.

A new sewer 200 feet long has been laid and 1,200 feet of the subway steam pipe system has been rebuilt.

The water pressure in the toilet and bath rooms has been increased by the repairs made to steam pump and tank.

Work on the new boiler-house and new underground chimney connection will soon begin.

Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island.

The work of enlarging the island has been rapidly progressing, and the sea wall, now being constructed, is nearing completion.

Farming during the past season has been very successful, the products having been distributed among the other institutions of the Department.

The sanitary conditions of the buildings have been benefited by the excavation of cellars under the residences, dormitories, etc., supplying of new toilet fixtures, alterations and the painting of buildings throughout.

Kings County Penitentiary.

New concrete sidewalks were laid by the inmates on Crown street, south side, from Nostrand avenue to Rogers avenue, and on Rogers avenue, between President street and to within 150 feet of Montgomery street. It is expected that the work on Rogers avenue and all of Montgomery street, from Nostrand avenue to Rogers avenue, will be finished during the coming year.

Gothic cornices were placed on six of the towers on the wall surrounding the Kings County Penitentiary in place of the battlements that were blown down.

During the first eleven months of the current year brooms, brushes, iron beds, mattresses, etc., amounting to over \$100,000, were manufactured at this institution and delivered to the different City departments.

The receipts for board and maintenance of prisoners from other counties will amount to about \$61,000.

In order to make this institution self-sustaining I would recommend that all of the City departments send their orders to the Department of Correction, for goods that are manufactured in the institutions of said Department, instead of sending their orders to State institutions.

Goods manufactured at the Kings County Penitentiary should be ordered by the following City departments and employment thus given to its inmates:

Departments and Goods They Can Use.

Docks and Ferries—Brooms and brushes.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Corn brooms and brushes.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Brooms, brushes, iron beds and mattresses.
Fire—Brooms, brushes, iron beds and mattresses.
Police—Brooms, brushes, iron beds and mattresses.
Public Buildings and Offices, Brooklyn only—Brooms and brushes.
Street Cleaning—Refilling horse sweeping machines.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
PIER A, NORTH RIVER,
NEW YORK, December 14, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York:

SIR—I am in receipt of your communication of November 16, 1904, and in compliance therewith beg to advise you as follows:

At the beginning of the present year, when I assumed office as Commissioner of Docks, I found that work of construction on the bulkhead wall by the force of the Department was under way to a limited extent, there being employed at that time in the laboring force about 1,100 men.

The matter of preparing the necessary terminals, boats, etc., for the new Municipal ferry between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond was found in a chaotic state, making it necessary to prepare new plans for all of this work. In this regard, the ferryboat plans which had been prepared were found to be impossible of execution. The plans prepared for the ferry terminals for both St. George and Stapleton were also found to be impossible of execution within the limits of the expenditure fixed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

No work has as yet been undertaken in the fitting of the Whitehall terminal for the reception of the new boats, but it is calculated to proceed with this work at an early date.

The work done during the year prior to January 1, 1904, may be found by referring to the table hereafter given.

Work Done During the Year 1904.

Legislation was secured under Chapter 704 of the Laws of 1904 by which it has been possible to undertake extensive improvements along the East river waterfront between Whitehall and Montgomery streets, and work is now under way which will, when completed, give the City the benefit of a marginal street for length of 7,079 feet; this embraces the small stretches of marginal street already made within these limits. The number of the City's piers at that locality over and above those now existing will be increased by twenty.

New plans were prepared for the five new ferryboats required for the Staten Island Municipal ferry, and a contract has been awarded for the construction of the boats, the work being now well under way.

New plans were prepared for the St. George terminal of the ferry and a contract for this work will shortly be advertised. Plans and specifications are nearly completed for the necessary changes in the Whitehall terminal of the ferry, and a contract for this work will be advertised at an early date.

The construction of the new Fulton Fish Market has been commenced.

Three new piers have been completed in what is known as the Chelsea section, namely, one near the foot of West Nineteenth street, one near the foot of West Twenty-first street and one at the foot of West Twenty-second street. Two additional

piers are in the course of construction in that section, namely, one near the foot of West Fourteenth street and one near the foot of West Seventeenth street.

In compliance with a Court order work has been begun in the building of the bulkhead wall and the construction of the marginal street between Sixty-fourth and Eighty-first streets on the East river.

In addition to the above, other work, less extensive, but all in the way of improvement of the waterfront, has been carried on during the past year, which is accounted for in the table given below.

While the Department at the present time has laid out work amply sufficient to expend all of its available funds for the ensuing year, I would call attention to the fact that it has never been possible for the City to carry on any comprehensive improvement of long stretches of waterfront except where legislation was secured for special localities. This is notably the case along the North river, where the improvement between Perry and Gansevoort streets was completed in a very speedy manner, which was solely due to the special legislation which permitted the City to obtain possession of the private property without waiting for the consummation of tedious condemnation proceedings. Another example may be given in that of the waterfront between Bloomfield and West Twenty-third streets, the Chelsea section, now in course of improvement; another on the East river between Whitehall and Montgomery streets, where the title to the private property becomes vested in the City upon such date as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall direct after the filing of the oaths of office of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the property. A law, similar in character, vests title in the waterfront required for the ferry terminal at St. George in the Borough of Richmond, thereby making it possible for the City to proceed with the construction of the new ferry terminal, the contract for which, as above stated, it is expected will be shortly advertised.

Legislation of the character recently passed for the waterfront between Whitehall and Montgomery streets on the East river should be secured, if possible, for all of the waterfront of the City of New York. This done, it would enable the Department to keep pace with the requirements of commerce by improving the waterfront at such localities as would best serve the interests of commerce.

The following table will show the amount of work of improvement of the waterfront done by this Department during the present year, and a comparison with the work done during the preceding year:

	1904.	1903.
Total amount of wharfage room made, including construction of the bulkhead wall (lin. feet).....	19,705	12,940
Increase in area of City piers (sq. feet).....	616,932	353,472
Total amount of bulkhead wall built (lin. feet).....	2,135	891
Number of piers built (including extensions).....	23	14
Number of platforms built.....	1	6
Number of crib bulkheads built.....		1

Yours respectfully,

MAURICE FEATHERSON, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
277 BROADWAY, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
December 15, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York, City Hall.

DEAR SIR—In response to your letter asking me to furnish you with a summary of the work done in this office, together with a general statement of the conditions now existing, I have the honor to submit the following:

The office of the Commissioner of Licenses has been in existence for less than eight months, the act under which it was created having taken effect on May 1 of the present year.

As you are aware, the act places in the hands of the Commissioner of Licenses the licensing and supervision of all employment agencies, which duties were formerly vested in the existing Bureau of Licenses. Because of inadequate facilities for supervision, prior to the passage of this act, many evils have existed in the conduct of employment agencies, which evils this office is endeavoring to eradicate; many persons who formerly did business without licenses have brought within the scope of the law. To properly regulate the varied classes of employment agencies in the city and to prevent recurrence of the numerous abuses complained of, it appears to me still to be necessary to provide additional facilities for supervision and regulation.

Since the organization of this office, which really was not accomplished until late in the present summer, 435 licenses have been issued; 66 applications for licenses are still pending and 2 have been revoked.

The number of complaints received were 635, of which 630 have been investigated and 615 settled. In 486 cases the employment agencies have been compelled to make refund of money illegally extracted from their patrons. The number of hearings which took place before me as Commissioner was 111; I found it necessary to make two arrests and to have the accused agents prosecuted in the criminal courts.

The number of lodging-house licenses issued in connection with employment agencies was 38, and the number of theatrical agencies licensed was 12.

Employment agencies in this city are not by any means limited to those simply furnishing domestic servants, although heretofore all other classes have been allowed to go unlicensed. There are many hundred theatrical agencies, a score or more of shipping agencies, hundreds of padrones who furnish Italian contract laborers, stenographic agencies and many nurses' registry bureaus, all of which should come within the scope of the law.

A larger force of inspectors is required to locate and supervise this varied assortment of agencies, because I find that the force which I am now enabled to employ is hardly adequate to the task. At present I am authorized by the Board of Estimate to

employ fifteen inspectors, all of whom have been appointed from the civil service list. If the work of this office is to be carried on thoroughly I will need perhaps ten more.

Many agencies, even in the general line of furnishing domestic help, have been working under cover, and only vigilance on the part of the inspectors can detect them.

Of the abuses concerned, which are now being rapidly abolished, the more important are those cases in which the agencies extort exorbitant fees from the poor classes of the community who are ignorant of the language of the country, and those in which unscrupulous agents take advantage of the unprotected condition of immigrant girls and send them under the guise of furnishing employment to questionable and disreputable resorts. So far the new law has had a most wholesome effect in these cases.

Another evil which exists to a surprisingly large extent, especially on the east side of the city, is that of conducting employment agencies in the living rooms of apartments. The new law provides that the agencies shall be kept separate and apart from living rooms, so that the long prevalent system of indiscriminately herding applicants for employment in small squalid apartments in the tenement districts shall be abolished. This provision of the law is difficult to enforce for the reason that the abuse has been so long prevalent among the foreign-speaking employment offices of the congested district.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK L. C. KEATING,
Commissioner of Licenses.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, FOOT EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET,
NEW YORK, December 12, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York City:

SIR—In accordance with your request of November 16, I beg to submit the following statement in regard to the conditions existing and the work accomplished in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals during the year 1904:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

General Statement.

The most important features of the present year at Bellevue Hospital have been the unusually high census, the placing of women nurses at the head of a number of the male wards, the increasing of the salaries of hospital helpers to the rate prevailing among private hospitals, the provision of special treatment and care for tuberculosis patients in the hospital and the Out-patient Department, the employment of a Pathologist and a Dietitian, proper facilities being provided for their work; the preparation of plans for a new Bellevue Hospital, and the enlargement of the present site by extending the bulkhead line.

Increased Census.

During the first quarter of the year the census of Bellevue Hospital showed the highest average known in the history of the institution. On March 14 it reached 1,000, the highest single day's census of which there is record. On the preceding night 125 patients slept on springs on the floor and at no time during the month were there less than 60 who had to be accommodated in this way. Many patients not fully recovered had to be transferred to the hospitals on Blackwell's Island. The need of a new Bellevue, with a much larger capacity, was clearly demonstrated by the experience of the hospital authorities during the winter and early spring.

More Women Nurses.

That the presence of women nurses in the male wards is essential to the success of the service is firmly believed by the Trustees. Early in the year it was difficult to secure the requisite number of such nurses on account of the small salary offered, but the recent establishment of a uniform rate of \$40 a month has simplified very much the problem of obtaining satisfactory women nurses to take charge of male wards.

Better Pay for Helpers.

By means of a transfer, authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, from another account to that of "Salaries," the Trustees were enabled to increase the pay of men helpers to \$20 a month, and that of the women helpers to \$15, the prevailing rate in the private hospitals of the city. If the Trustees are allowed to continue this policy a better class of employees will be secured.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Dr. James Alexander Miller, a physician of large experience in the treatment of tuberculosis, has been secured to take charge of the tuberculosis clinics in the Out-Patient Department. The tent system has been introduced in connection with the Out-Patient Department work; nurses are assigned to visit patients in their homes, and see that they carry out the instructions given to them in the dispensary; and milk and eggs are provided for those who cannot purchase proper food for themselves. These various lines of work have been carried on without exceeding the limits of the regular appropriations made for the use of the Department.

Pathologist and Dietitian.

A Director of Pathological Laboratories at \$5,000 a year and a Dietitian at \$1,000 were secured during the latter part of the year. A fairly adequate pathological laboratory has been fitted up, and a room has been equipped for use as a diet kitchen, under the supervision of the Departmental Dietitian.

New Bellevue Hospital.

Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, architects, are preparing plans for a new Bellevue Hospital to replace the present antiquated buildings. In view of the urgent need for more space, better sanitation and improved facilities, and of the fact that the build-

ing of such a hospital will require a number of years, it is hoped that the City will soon provide for the erection of the first pavilion.

Extension of Bulkhead Line.

In accordance with the approval of the War Department, given in September, 1903, the Department of Docks and Ferries has undertaken the alteration of the bulkhead-line, and has nearly completed the new sea-wall. The process of filling-in has been begun.

General Inspector of Construction.

In order to protect the interests of the City in connection with the erection of new hospitals in the Department, the Trustees have asked for the establishment of the position of General Inspector of Construction. The place has already been created by concurrent action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, and the Trustees have requested the Municipal Civil Service Commission to hold an examination and establish an eligible list. It will be the duty of such inspectors to see that the contractors fulfil the terms of the contract, and that the work of construction is performed in accordance with the plans and specifications provided by the architect.

GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL.

New Wing.

On March 9, 1904, the Trustees executed a contract with Messrs. John R. Sheehan & Co. for the completion of the construction of Gouverneur Hospital. The erection of the new wing will nearly double the capacity of the hospital, an increase which is warranted by the extremely active service. The walls are now up, ready for the roof rafters. The wing will probably be ready for occupancy in the late summer or early autumn of 1905.

Extension of Ambulance Service.

The Police Department has taken up, with the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital and the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, a proposal to transfer the ambulance service of the Fifth Police Precinct from the House of Relief to Gouverneur Hospital. It is also proposed that an emergency station, with a trained nurse in charge, be established at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

HARLEM HOSPITAL.

New Hospital.

Work on the administration building and ward wings of the new Harlem Hospital at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and Lenox avenue has been progressing favorably, and when the hospital is completed the City will have an admirable plant. The Trustees have requested an issue of Corporate Stock to provide for the erection of an ambulance station, power-house, etc., east of the hospital building proper.

FORDHAM HOSPITAL.

New Hospital.

In August ground was broken for the new Fordham Hospital upon a site of four acres purchased by the City from St. John's College, Fordham. The land faces Bronx Park, on the west, at the junction of Crotona Avenue and Southern Boulevard. The contractors, the John H. Parker Company, have finished the work of excavating and laying the foundations of the new hospital. The brickwork of the first story or part of the buildings has been nearly completed.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. BRANNAN, President, Board of Trustees.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IN 1904.

GENERAL HEADINGS.

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT—EFFICIENCY—NEEDS OF DEPARTMENT—EXTENSION OF PAID SYSTEM TO RICHMOND AND QUEENS—FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Organization and Equipment.

The Uniformed Force of the Department has been very largely increased since the beginning of the year. New companies have been organized and new buildings occupied. Repairs and alterations have been made to many old buildings. The fleet of fireboats has been overhauled and put in effective condition. The new repair shops will be ready for occupancy early next year.

Increase in Force—Since January 1, 1904, the uniformed force has been materially augmented and strengthened by the appointment of 419 firemen, bringing the total number of the uniformed force on December 1, 1904, up to 3,298, of which 2,449 are firemen of all grades; 310 Engineers of Steamer, 256 Assistant Foremen, 216 Foremen, 44 Chiefs of Battalion, 10 Deputy Chiefs of Department, 1 Chief of Department, 8 Surgeons, 4 Chaplains.

There are now in the active service of the Department 145 engines, 5 chemical engines, 40 hook and ladder trucks, 148 hose tenders, 3 searchlight engines, 5 water towers and 7 fireboats.

Fireboats—At the beginning of the year the fireboats were found to be in a most deplorable condition, and it was only by the most difficult and energetic kind of work and involving great expenditure of money that this Department was able to restore the fire-fighting fleet to a serviceable condition. The boats are now in better shape than they have been in years, and this branch of the service has, I am convinced, been made more effective than ever before in its history. Last spring there was added to the fleet the new fireboat "George B. McClellan," a modern fire-fighting machine built at Camden, N. J., by the New York Shipbuilding Company. The fireboat "Seth Low" had to be completely rebuilt, a work begun under the previous administration, and the money for which would have been better expended if put into a new boat.

New Buildings—There have been organized during the year five new companies; seven new buildings for fire purposes have been completed in Manhattan and The

Bronx, four being for engine and three for hook and ladder companies, and in Brooklyn and Queens there have been completed seven new buildings for fire purposes, five being for engine and two for hook and ladder companies.

Repairs and alterations have been made to many of the old buildings. Two new houses for engine companies and one new house for hook and ladder company are about completed, in addition to the others in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and will very soon be ready for occupancy.

The development of the Department in the line of additional buildings has been slow this year on account of the lack of bond issues.

Horses—One December 1, 1904, there were 1,171 horses in the Department, of which 493 are in Manhattan, 133 in The Bronx, 2 in Richmond and 543 in Brooklyn and Queens, including both paid and volunteer systems.

Additional safeguards have been thrown around the horses in the Department by detailing an officer of the uniformed force to report at all fires after a second alarm and supervise the care and attention the horses receive while out of quarters. The Chief of Battalion in charge of the Hospital and Training Stables reports that this is an excellent plan and that it makes for the protection of the City's property, as well as the protection of the horses.

Up to December 1, 1904, the records of the Medical Officers, Manhattan and The Bronx, show that the number of cases of injury are 357, number of cases of illness from other causes 668; total, 1,025. Number of days lost by reason of injury 4,590, number of days lost by reason of illness 7,482; total, 12,072 days.

Four hundred and twenty-one physical examinations for probationary firemen, and 423 examinations for fourth-grade firemen and 11 examinations for retirement, by order of the Commissioner, have been made by the Medical Officers.

Deaths—In Manhattan and The Bronx 12 members of the uniformed force died since January 1, 1904. Of these 4 died in the discharge of duty and 8 from natural causes.

In Brooklyn and Queens there were 520 cases of illness and 220 of injury during the same period.

In Brooklyn and Queens there were 21 deaths in the Department, 16 from natural causes and 5 as the result of injuries received.

As a rule the physical condition of the uniformed force is excellent.

The Deputy Chief of Department in charge of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens reports that the appropriation for the year 1905 will not permit of the appointment of any additional firemen, and in order to fill existing vacancies at least fifty more men should be appointed during 1905, and appropriation made therefor at the earliest possible date.

Repair Shops—It is now expected that the new Repair Shops being erected at Twelfth avenue and Fifty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan, will be ready for occupancy in the early part of 1905. It is a very badly needed addition to the equipment of the Department.

The receipts of the office of Bureau of Combustibles, Manhattan and The Bronx, are estimated at \$44,197.50. The receipts from oil licenses in these boroughs have been materially decreased owing to the erection of new buildings and the destruction of old buildings for bridges, etc. This decrease will continue until eventually almost wiped out. The Inspector of Combustibles says:

Combustibles—"In years past the receipts from oil licenses have been our main source of revenue. I believe that we will have to look to other means for the high aggregate that has heretofore come from this Bureau." The sale of powder and explosives has decreased slightly, the former owing to the operations of the new regulations and the latter owing to the consolidation of the different powder manufacturing companies. The examinations for those who use explosives has increased to 50 per cent. 11 permits were issued for blasting operations of the first class, 320 of the second class and 700 of the third class.

The Inspector of Combustibles makes this recommendation: "The constant use of explosives in the various building operations makes it necessary that our men visit these various operations at least twice a week, and that takes them away from the special surveys made necessary for drugs. In view of that fact, I would respectfully recommend that at magazines of the first class, and operations conducted under these permits, a man should be appointed in the same manner as a Corporation Inspector is appointed by the other Departments, for the reason that the quantity of powder that they consume every day is very large and that the consequent carelessness has increased owing to the familiarity of those in charge of the operations, while an inspector appointed by the Fire Commissioner and paid by the contractor can be in constant attendance and the risk would be reduced to a minimum in that way." Up to December 1, 1904, the receipts of the Bureau of Combustibles, Brooklyn and Queens, were \$40,920.

Efficiency.

Since the beginning of 1904, there has been much improvement in the harmony and discipline of the force, number of fires and fire losses. Installation of auxiliary fire appliances has been progressed. Conditions of theatres improved to a very important degree by the work done by the Mayor's Committee, in which this Department participated. Insurance rates have been materially reduced as a result, on several theatre buildings.

Discipline—Reports received through the Bureau Chief of Department indicate that there has been a marked increase in the harmony and discipline of the uniformed force since the beginning of the year.

Fires and Losses—To October 1, 1904, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, there were 5,519 fires investigated by the Fire Marshal's Bureau. These fires caused a total loss of \$3,644,143, an average loss of \$660.29 per fire. The statistics for the same period last year are, number of fires 4,996, total loss \$3,475,000 average loss per fire \$695.66. Compared with last year's figures, it

is found that there is an increase of 523 in the number of fires, an increase in the total loss of \$88,593, and a decrease in the average loss per fire in favor of this year compared with last year, of \$35.37.

Arson—The number of arrests for arson from January 1, 1904, to October 1, 1904, were 24; for the same period for 1903, 14. This year there were 9 convictions; last year there were 4. This year there were 12 dismissals; last year there were 9. Three of this year's cases are still pending, and one of last year.

In Brooklyn and Queens, up to December 1, 1904, there were 3,250 fires, the estimated total loss being \$3,306,824. For the same period during the year 1903, there were 3,135 fires, the total loss being \$2,693,348, an increase of 115 fires during 1904.

In these boroughs, 18 arrests were made in connection with the burning of buildings and vessels.

This Bureau in Brooklyn and Queens covers 198 square miles. With the present limited office force it is exceedingly difficult to obtain legal evidence with which to convict persons guilty of the crime of arson. It is recommended that the Police Department be requested to give this Bureau more hearty co-operation than has been their custom in past years.

Auxiliary Appliances—The work of the Bureau of Violations and Auxiliary Fire Appliances has been prosecuted since the beginning of the year with diligence and effectiveness and the installation of auxiliary fire appliances have been widely extended. Orders have been recently promulgated giving in detail the Rules and Regulations governing standpipe equipment, which is a most effective adjunct to the fire fighting system in this City. The Chief of Battalion in charge of this Bureau for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, says in his report: "In former years this work has been misunderstood by the general public to some extent, with the result that mainly work of great magnitude has been called for to demonstrate the necessity for proper care being given to fire appliances when installed. The former general effect of fire appliances has now been changed to show reasonable care as to the value of such appliances in time of need and is now more appreciated than heretofore."

Theatre Improvement—There has been a great improvement in the conditions existing in almost every theatre in the City since January 1, 1904. This was due very largely to the work of the Committee appointed by your Honor, and upon which this Department was represented by William T. Beggin, Chief of Battalion in charge of the Bureau of Violations and Auxiliary Fire Appliances. Personal inspection of all the theatres in the Borough of Manhattan were made and orders subsequently issued to the proprietors and managers of same to make such changes in the buildings and additions in equipment as were considered necessary to more safely guard the lives of the public. These orders required improvements such as proper and adequate exits, approved and additional fire extinguishing appliances, proper asbestos curtains and division walls between the stage and auditorium, and proper ventilation over stage in the event of fire, as well as the removal of dangerous conditions such as accumulated stage scenery and properties, the use of gas on stage and in other parts of theatre, defective and dangerous electric lighting and heating apparatus, etc.

Chief Beggin reports: "That these orders were obeyed without question except in a few instances, and in such cases the theatres were closed by order of the Board of Health at the request of your Honor. Those closed were re-opened subsequently, on completion of the necessary changes and additions." Chief Beggin in his report, says: "Improved conditions in the various theatres resulted in a general reduction in fire insurance rates on such buildings wherein the orders of the Theatre Committee have been complied with, to the extent of 25 per cent. in some of the buildings, and in others as much as 35 per cent."

Needs of Department.

Bond issues are necessary for new sites and new apparatus houses. Many of the old company quarters are unfit for men to sleep in. Improved fire houses are needed. There is insufficient room in the headquarters building for the proper conduct of the business of the Department. Law needed to protect auxiliary appliances. More inspectors needed in Fire Marshal's Bureau. Greater co-operation on the part of the police sought. Complete rubber-tire equipment on apparatus recommended.

Additional engineers and firemen are required for the coming year to properly complete the necessary quota of men in the Department.

Bond Issues Needed—Many additional sites of apparatus houses must be secured, and a sufficient bond issue for this purpose is strongly urged as and recommended as an absolute necessity. This Department was allowed by law the mandatory sum of \$300,000 a year for these purposes prior to the adoption of the Greater New York Charter. Application has already been made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for three additional fireboats, and the necessity for them has already been indorsed by the very best expert opinion in the city.

The Chief of Department reports that the Department is in immediate need of additional apparatus and hose, and these supplies will be secured at the earliest possible moment.

Company Quarters—One of the most serious things that confronts the Department is the condition of many of the company quarters throughout the city. Several of the houses are unfit for men to sleep in and should be torn down and rebuilt and extensive repairs made. Most of these houses have been in service for very many years.

There is great need of fire hydrants of approved character to replace some of the old-style fire hydrants of antiquated pattern. In freezing weather many of these are useless.

The storage capacity for supplies, not only in Brooklyn and Queens, but in Manhattan and The Bronx as well, is absolutely insufficient.

Annex to Headquarters—There is by no means room enough in the Headquarters Building, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, for the proper conduct of the business of this Department. All the Bureaus whose offices, as well as that of the Commissioner, are located in this building, are cramped and over-crowded. There are no adequate facilities for the proper filing of the records of the Department. The remedy for this should be the construction of an annex building to headquarters on the lot 25 by 100 feet facing on Sixty-eighth street, adjoining the rear of headquarters building and owned by the city.

The Chief of Battalion in charge of the Bureau of Violations and Auxiliary Fire Appliances, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, makes this recommendation, which has my approval: "As there has been evidence of malicious interference of auxiliary fire appliance equipment in some of our large buildings, I would recommend that proper legislation be secured to provide adequate punishment, from authorized persons, for those who destroy the usefulness or efficiency of auxiliary fire appliances after installation in any building within the jurisdiction of the Fire Department."

Increase of the inspection force of the Fire Marshal's Bureau is necessary for proper service. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that since the year 1900 no addition has been made to the staff of the Bureau; the number of fires has gradually increased from 5,711 in that year to probably 7,200 this year, an increase of 1,489 fires, or 26 per cent.

The need for an interpreter in the office of the Fire Marshal is imperative.

Police Co-operation—Greater co-operation on the part of the Police Department with the Fire Department should be secured in the interest of prompt alarms and greater fire protection.

Rubber Tires—The Chief in charge of the Repair Shops recommends that all of the apparatus now in the Department need to be equipped with rubber tires and should be so equipped as soon as possible. Of all kinds of apparatus, 53 now have rubber tires, and there are 143 without rubber tires. This does not include the 50 spare apparatus of all kinds. Chief Leonard says that the above-mentioned apparatus could be equipped with rubber tires, which would materially increase the efficiency of the Department. The records of the Department show that the repairs to apparatus equipped with rubber tires, not including repairs to boilers, are not half as much on apparatus having rubber tires as those having iron tires. The springing and breakage of axles, the breakage of springs, the loosening and breakage of connections, is reduced to a minimum by the use of rubber tires. He estimates that the cost of completing the equipment of apparatus with rubber tires would be about \$44,160.

Extension of Paid System of the Department.

Increase in population of various sections of the outskirts of Greater New York make early introduction of the paid system necessary. Recommendation that action be taken as soon as possible. It is suggested that the system can be introduced gradually and the expense thus spread over a period of years. The most populous sections now without the paid department should have it first. Rights of present volunteers should be protected carefully.

Extension Recommended—The extension of the paid Fire Department throughout the whole of Greater New York is a subject now fully ready for discussion, if not for immediate action.

As the population increases on the outskirts the demand for the paid department in these sections becomes greater and greater, and it is certain fire protection must increase where population and property increases.

The expense of putting the paid Department into operation fully throughout the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens would naturally be very great, but it must ultimately be done, and I strongly recommend that its introduction be undertaken with the least possible delay, care being taken to fully protect the rights of those now serving as members of the present volunteer companies.

Can Be Done Gradually—I think that the work of installing the paid system can be done gradually, thus spreading the expenditure of the necessary original cost of installation over a considerable period of time.

I would introduce the paid system on the basis of population; that is, the most populous section now without it should have it first, and so on in the order of the size of the population in the various sections.

Estimate of Cost—In response to my request, Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, has prepared a statement, being an initial estimate of the probable cost of such extension. These details will be forwarded to you if you so desire. These estimates are naturally of a tentative character. The Chief of Department's conclusion is, that it would cost between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000 for salaries if the system is extended fully throughout the boroughs of Richmond and Queens. Besides, there would have to be large appropriations for necessary additional apparatus, other equipments, feed, forage, fuel, etc. But as already indicated, all the items of expense could be incurred gradually in proportion to the extension and development of the paid system. In view of this, I am strongly of the opinion that the extension should be begun now. The increase of the paid system of the Fire Department will very quickly be followed by increase in real estate values.

Fire Alarm Telegraph System.

The Telegraphic System needs a Superintendent in charge throughout the whole city but the State Civil Service Commission refused to exempt the position and thus prevented the selection of some fully qualified man. Recommendations that the Fire Alarm Telegraph Branch should be separated from the Bureau of Chief of Department. It should be housed separately. Improvements and extensions made in Queens and Richmond Boroughs.

Superintendent Should Be In Exempt Class—At the beginning of the year I found that the telegraph system of this Department, which is the nerve centre of the whole scheme of fire protection, could be very much improved if I was permitted to secure the best possible talent and fitness in a man to be placed at the head of it and

to be in charge of the system in the whole of Greater New York. With the hope of being able to secure such a man, I requested the Municipal Civil Service Commission to have the position of Superintendent of Telegraph in this Department placed in the exempt class. This was referred to the State Commission at Albany, and after much delay this Commission denied the request and thereby dealt a severe blow to the plans I had in view for the betterment of the fire alarm telegraph system. Despite this setback, however, the system is being given the most careful study with a view of its increased effectiveness.

Should Be Made a Separate Branch—It is recommended that the Fire Alarm Telegraph Branch be separated from the Bureau of Chief of Department and made an independent and separate branch of the service in charge of a thoroughly competent head, directly responsible to the Fire Commissioner, and that an entirely new equipment be built, purchased or rented; appliances should be brought into the service which will prevent the crippling or placing out of service of alarm boxes by the accidental cutting of our cables now placed in the general subways, and which are now practically at the mercy of any one's carelessness, as shown by the recent cutting of the cable at Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, which absolutely paralyzed the fire alarm system in that section of the city. It was providential that, if a fire had started in that section during the period the system was out of service there, it did not spread into a general conflagration.

In my opinion the Telegraph System should be housed in a separate building wholly devoted to its purposes.

In Brooklyn and Queens the Bureau there is subjected to much trouble and its construction force kept busy owing to the fact that all their sections are aerial with the exception of 44¾ miles of electric conduits, which are underground, and 5,796 feet of subway.

Improvement in Queens Borough—At the beginning of the year 1,355 fire alarm boxes were in service in Brooklyn and Queens on 33 circuits. This included special building boxes.

Specifications have been submitted for placing fire circuits in 9 miles of subway in the borough of Brooklyn and Queens.

Bond issue of \$70,000 for placing manual fire alarm system, Borough of Queens, Volunteer System, including extension of fire alarm system in Hollis, Queens and Springfield, is recommended and approved.

By request of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Borough of Brooklyn, it was recommended that an appropriation of \$100,000 by bond issue be made to place the fire alarm wires under ground in certain streets in that borough.

During the entire year, with a limited appropriation available for the purpose, the Department has been endeavoring to make certain necessary improvements in the fire alarm system, and the sum of \$30,000 has been secured and specifications prepared for the building of circuits under the elevated railroad structures on the Second and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads, which, when completed, will materially increase the efficiency of the present fire alarm service.

The fireboats of the Department in all boroughs have also been placed in direct telegraphic communication with each other, making it possible for the fireboats in Brooklyn to respond for alarms for fire in Manhattan, and vice versa. Additional alarm boxes have been placed in districts where most needed, and as many repairs as possible are continually being made to the system to maintain it in an efficient state.

Improvement in Richmond Borough—Since January 1, 1904, in the Borough of Richmond, 36 additional boxes and 60 additional miles of wire have been added to the fire alarm equipment, this being equivalent to about 40 per cent. increase in the fire protection of that borough.

While large improvements have been made during the year, it is plain to me that the telegraph system of the Department must be given most careful attention and study.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

NICHOLAS J. HAYES, Commissioner.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
NEW YORK, December 15, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor:

SIR—In response to your circular letter of November 16, 1904, asking for a general statement of the work done in this Department during the year, I beg to submit the following report. The figures which are given are in most cases approximate, as it is not possible at just this time to give the exact results.

I will first review briefly the work of the main office and the branch offices in Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond and The Bronx, and will add separate reports from the Bureau of Street Opening, the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, the Bureau of Penalties, the Tenement House Branch Office and Special Counsel in Charge of Watershed Condemnation Proceedings. The work of these bureaus is of such an entirely distinct character from that of the main office that it has seemed wise to me to add their reports just as I have received them from the Assistant in charge rather than to include them in this general summary of the work of the main office and branch offices in the other boroughs.

Report of Main Office and Borough Branch Offices.

When I took office on the first day of January there were pending 17,556 actions and proceedings of all sorts. During this year (up to December 10) 5,051 new actions and proceedings have been commenced, and about 1,915 actions have been terminated, so that there are now pending and undisposed of 20,692 actions and proceedings. An examination of these cases shows that they may be divided into classes, as follows:

Actions Against the City.

"Prevailing rate of wages" actions.....	4,581
"Suspension" actions.....	4,134
Other actions by City employees for wages or salary.....	2,542
All other actions on contract.....	1,088
Actions on tort.....	4,112
Equity suits.....	559
Actions in which the summons only has been served.....	923
"Excise rebate" actions.....	46
Actions in which The City of New York is plaintiff.....	179
Actions brought by the Receiver of Taxes.....	28
Tax certiorari proceedings.....	1,180
Other certiorari proceedings.....	152
Mandamus proceedings.....	349
Condemnation proceedings (other than street opening proceedings).....	97
Assessment proceedings.....	633
Award proceedings.....	10
Miscellaneous proceedings.....	79
Total.....	20,692

A striking feature of the foregoing schedule is the fact that of the 20,692 actions now pending in this office, 11,257 are brought by City employees to recover wages or salary—4,581 being to recover the so-called "prevailing rate of wages," and 4,134 to recover wages during period of suspension. Most of the others are for wages or salary claimed for overtime work or for salary deducted while absent on sick leave. The situation in regard to these cases, most of which are brought under the Labor Law, is as follows:

The action of *Pierce Ryan vs. The City of New York* was selected as a test case under the "Prevailing Rate of Wages" Law, and judgment was rendered in favor of the City at the Appellate Division upon the ground that the act was unconstitutional. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, but before the appeal was decided there a decision was handed down by the United States Supreme Court, in a case arising in the State of Kansas, holding the law to be constitutional. The Court of Appeals, how-

ever, affirmed the judgment on another ground, namely, that by reason of the plaintiff continuing in the employ of the City and accepting the reduced rate of wages he had waived his claim to recover the alleged prevailing rate of wages.

This decision seems to be a complete defense to almost all of the labor cases pending in this office.

In the case of *People ex rel. Cossey vs. Grout*, the Court of Appeals has recently decided that the Labor Law of this State, in so far as it directs that persons employed by contractors with the City shall not be required to work more than eight hours per day, is unconstitutional, and that the provision in the said law that the Comptroller shall not pay out moneys due to contractors where the Eight Hour Law has been violated, is unconstitutional, because it works a forfeiture.

From dicta in these decisions, however, it appears that the Labor Law, in so far as it provides that persons employed by the City as mechanics, laborers, etc., shall not be required to work more than eight hours per day, is constitutional and must be complied with.

Court Work.

The number of cases tried and appeals argued has increased rapidly from year to year, and the following schedule will show the vast quantity of work of this description which has been accomplished during the current year (to December 10):

Number of actions tried in court.....	601
Number of appeals argued or submitted at the Appellate Division.....	175
Number of appeals argued or submitted at the Appellate Term.....	7
Number of appeals argued or submitted at the Court of Appeals.....	65
Number of appeals argued at the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.....	5
Number of actions and proceedings tried before referees.....	47
Number of sessions before referees and commissioners.....	1,032
Number of motions argued.....	651
Number of complaints dismissed on call of calendar.....	32

The feature in the foregoing schedule to which I would call especial attention is the fact that during the current year (to December 10) 601 actions were tried in court. The largest number of cases ever tried in any preceding year was 438, in 1903.

I have had the following schedule prepared, which shows in a remarkable way the increase in the amount of business handled by this Department since the date of consolidation.

Comparative Statement Since Consolidation.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904 to Dec. 10.
Number of actions and proceedings pending at close of year.....	5,512	7,182	10,892	12,748	16,467	17,556	20,692
Number of actions and proceedings commenced during the year.....	7,008	5,570	5,971	5,435	7,008	4,961	5,051
Number of actions tried in court.....	118	....	231	273	255	438	601
Number of appeals argued at Appellate Division and Appellate Term.....	157	144	140	150	182	204	175
Number of appeals argued at Court of Appeals.....	35	51	46	72	45	80	65
Number of appeals argued at Federal Courts.....	1	2	3	2	4	2	5
Number of opinions rendered.....	523	587	740	684	1,909	1,596	1,690
Judgments against City.....	2,015	2,732	849	2,050	571	624	933
Amount of judgments against City.....	\$1,454,214 04	\$2,222,113 46	\$2,818,125 19	\$853,289 15	\$511,240 25	\$1,525,930 83	\$793,574 03
Judgments in favor of City.....	88	114	139	155	130	192	232
Amount of same.....	\$17,238 48	\$17,530 88	\$47,141 10	\$19,958 39	\$27,771 10	\$237,090 76	\$87,185 57
AMOUNT DISBURSED.							
General contingencies.....	\$37,612 70	\$40,942 29	\$44,178 93	\$89,600 67	\$85,233 66	\$97,366 05	\$77,462 36
Contingent counsel fees.....	50,283 48	22,395 56	12,800 00	42,835 10	17,106 35	25,588 18	8,488 80
Number of persons in main office.....	77	83	90	91	85	89	91
Number of persons in whole Department (exclusive of Street Opening Bureau).....	115	121	121	132	157	172	174
Salaries of assistants, clerks, etc., of whole Department (exclusive of Street Opening Bureau).....	\$276,346 24	\$309,081 50	\$325,848 62	\$323,272 72	\$329,435 01	\$357,795 62	*\$355,560 73

*Including December pay-roll.

An inspection of the foregoing statement will show that although the number of actions against the City increased very greatly and the number of actions tried in Court was also much greater than for any preceding year, the amount of judgments actually entered against the City during the year was less than for any preceding year except one since the date of Consolidation, being less than 50 per cent. of the average amount recovered in years since that date. The number of judgments entered in favor of the City was also larger than for any preceding year.

Attention is also called to the fact that although there has been an increase of two in the number of persons employed in the Department, the amount of salaries actually paid out, including the December pay-roll, is less than the preceding year. The amount which has been expended for "Supplies and Contingencies" and "Contingent Counsel Fees" up to the present date is also less than the three preceding years.

Other statistics which are of interest relating to the Main Office are as follows:

The number of actions and proceedings terminated during the year was.....	1,915
The number of sessions in condemnation proceedings (not including street opening proceedings) at which testimony was taken was.....	629
The number of hearings before Referees in actions tried before them was.....	303
The number of motions argued was.....	651
The number of contracts, leases, bonds, releases, deeds, etc., approved as to form was approximately.....	4,200
The number of claims which were transmitted by the Finance Department for examination was.....	1,292
The number of orders entered was.....	1,213

The amount collected by the Main Office was as follows:

The amount collected exclusive of costs.....	\$18,968 86
The amount of costs collected.....	6,604 39
Total collections by Main Office.....	\$25,573 25

To this amount should be added the sums collected by the Bureaus of the Department as follows:

Bureau for Collections of Arrears of Personal Taxes.....	\$163,874 37
Bureau of Penalties.....	30,207 01
Tenement House Branch and Building Bureau.....	11,005 24
Total collections by the Department.....	\$230,659 87

As to the More Important Litigation of the Year.

The enormous volume of litigation that has been conducted by this department during the year is evident from the schedules given above. To adequately describe the nature, results and effects of this litigation would hardly warrant the time and labor that it would involve and is I presume not expected by you at the present time.

Much information in regard to the litigation of a special character can be obtained from the separate reports of the Bureaus and the Tenement House Branch office, which form a part of this summary.

I call attention particularly to the work of the Bureau of Street Openings. It will appear therefrom that in ninety-seven separate proceedings title to the

land for that number of streets has become vested in the City, or the motion for confirmation has been made. These proceedings add 38 miles to the streets of the City. The awards in them amounted to \$4,830,420.16 and the assessments to \$3,117,676.56. The necessary fundamental character of this work and its great importance to the advancement of the City should not be forgotten.

Condemnation proceedings other than street openings form a very important part of the litigated work of the department. During the year ending December 12, 1904, there were twenty-four condemnation proceedings confirmed, not including the watershed condemnation proceedings, in which the awards aggregated the sum of \$7,892,370.94 and the expenses incurred in acquiring the same were \$143,139.26. The purposes and nature of these proceedings are indicated by the following:

Bridge Purposes.

1. Manhattan approach for New East River Bridge No. 2.
2. Brooklyn plaza for New East River Bridge No. 2.
3. Brooklyn anchorage for New East River Bridge No. 3.
4. Manhattan anchorage for New East River Bridge No. 4.
5. Brooklyn approach for Bridge over Newtown creek.
6. Queens approach for Bridge over Newtown creek.
7. Easements in land under water for Bridge over Newtown creek at Grand street.
8. Approach to Willis Avenue Bridge.

Dock Purposes.

1. Pier old No. 26, East river.
2. Bloomfield and Little West Twelfth streets.

Rapid Transit Proceedings.

1. Broadway (Easements from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets.)
2. East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Westchester and Brook avenues.
3. Worth and Elm streets.

School Sites.

1. East Third and Fourth streets (Manhattan).
2. East Ninety-first street (Manhattan).
3. First avenue, and Twelfth street (Queens).
4. Prospect and Crescent streets (Queens).

Public Baths.

1. Allen street (Nos. 133 and 135) Manhattan.
2. Elton avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, Bronx.

Sites Acquired for Various Purposes.

1. East Fiftieth street, near Lexington avenue. (Manhattan), for the Fire Department.
2. Almshouse on Manor road (Richmond) for the Department of Public Charities.
3. Borough Hall (Richmond).
4. Public Park on Vernon avenue and East river (Queens).
5. East Ninety-sixth street (Manhattan), for a Carnegie Library.

Status of pending condemnation proceedings.

1. Manhattan Anchorage for Bridge No. 3, awaiting report of Commissioners.
2. Manhattan Approach for Madison Avenue Bridge, proof of value being received.

Dock Purposes.

1. Piers 9 and 10, East river, with bulkheads.
 2. Pier 11, East river, and bulkheads.
 3. Pier 13, East river, and bulkheads.
 4. Pier 14, East river, and bulkheads.
 5. Piers 16 and 17, East river, with bulkheads.
 6. Piers 19 and 20, East river, with bulkheads.
- Commissioners have qualified.
7. Pier 18, East river. Testimony as to value on behalf of City being taken.
 8. Pier 23, East river. Awaiting Commissioners' report.
 9. Pier 24, East river. Awaiting Commissioners' report.
 10. Bulkhead between Piers 23 and 24, East river. Awaiting Commissioners' report.
 11. West Fifteenth to West Eighteenth street, North river. Testimony as to value on behalf of the claimant's being taken.
 12. West Eighteenth to West Twenty-third street, North river. Testimony as to value nearly completed.
 13. West Twentieth to West Twenty-second street, East of Eleventh avenue. Commissioners have qualified.
 14. Forty-first and Forty-second, North river. Suspended at request of Commissioner of Docks.
 15. Forty-second and Forty-third street, North river. Awaiting report of Commissioners.
 16. Pier at foot of Forty-third street, North river. Suspended.
 17. One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth street, Harlem river. Suspended.

In addition to above, testimony has been completed in Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, North river, and in Pier 15, East river, and Commissioners are about ready to make their supplemental reports therein.

Hospital Sites.

1. One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street. (Harlem Hospital). Commissioners' report ready for confirmation.
2. Block bounded by First avenue, Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth street and East river. (Addition to Bellevue Hospital). Testimony as to value on behalf of the claimants being taken.

Library Sites.

1. Central avenue and Stuyvesant place (Richmond). Testimony being taken.

Rapid Transit Purposes.

1. Fourth avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Awaiting report of Commissioners.
2. Joralemon street, Flatbush avenue, etc., streets. (Brooklyn). Easements being acquired. Testimony being taken.

School Sites in Manhattan.

1. Eldridge and Forsyth streets. Proof of title being taken on behalf of claimants.
2. Pitt and Rivington streets. Testimony as to value being taken on behalf of claimant.
3. First avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth street. Testimony as to value being taken on behalf of the City.
4. Forty-first and Forty-second streets, between Second and Third avenues. Testimony as to value on behalf of the claimants being taken.
5. Amsterdam avenue, east side, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets. Commissioners have been appointed.
6. Amsterdam avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets. Commissioners have been appointed.

School Sites in the Bronx.

1. One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets, between Alexander and Brook avenues. Testimony as to value on behalf of claimants being taken.
2. One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Prospect avenue. Commissioners have organized.
3. Washington and Wendover avenues. Commissioners are receiving proof as to title.

School Sites in Richmond.

1. Danube and Rhine avenues. Commissioners have organized.

School Sites in Queens.

1. Bergen and Henry streets. Commissioners have organized.

AS TO IMPORTANT CASES DECIDED BY THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR.

Bond Cases.

The cases decided during the year have probably practically ended the litigation growing out of consolidation into the Greater New York in relation to its liability for the money obligations or alleged obligations of the municipalities consolidated.

The Court of Appeals decided in favor of the City the Staten Island Drainage Bond cases, so called (*People ex rel. Nelson vs. Marsh*), holding, in effect, that the City was not liable on certain alleged bonds issued by certain Staten Island authorities previous to consolidation. As a result of this decision all of the litigation of which I am aware upon this subject has been disposed of without liability on the part of the City, and a claim of about \$500,000 against it has been in effect held invalid.

The Court of Appeals also decided in favor of the City the cases against it brought by the Astoria Heights Land Company and others. In these cases it was attempted to hold the City liable on certain certificates of indebtedness issued in the former Long Island City. The City was held not to be liable.

The Appellate Division of the First Department in the case of the East River National Bank also held the City not liable on another class of certificates.

Among the other cases worthy of special mention, in addition to those referred to above in relation to the prevailing rate of wages cases and the labor law cases, are the following:

Tenement House Department of The City of New York against Katie Moeschen.

This litigation, now finally passed upon by the Court of Appeals, determines that the legislation requiring the abolition of school sinks and the installation of sanitary appliances in tenement houses is within the legislative power and not objectionable under the State Constitution. The position taken by the Tenement House Department in requiring the abolition of unsanitary appliances has been bitterly fought by the defendant, who was supported in her contest by an association representing a considerable fraction of the owners of old-style tenements. The decision affects some eight thousand old-law tenements, and a very considerable alleviation of the conditions prevailing in these old-time tenements is now feasible.

People ex rel. John J. Daly against

Francis V. Greene, as Police Commissioner.

It has been in this case finally determined by the Court of Appeals that a detective sergeant may be reduced to the rank of patrolman, if the Police Commissioner, upon a proper inquiry into the facts and circumstances, determines that this reduction is warranted by the officer's conduct of his responsibilities in the higher rank. The practical effect of this decision is to strengthen the hands of the Police Commissioner in administering discipline in the force.

Solomon Landau against The City.

There are numerous actions pending against the City, arising from the explosion of fireworks material, which occurred during a celebration of the result of the

Election of 1903 in Madison square on the night of November , 1903. The Landau case was tried before a jury and the complaint dismissed. The judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division, which rendered a decision practically exempting the City from liability because of this explosion. The Court of Appeals has within the last few days reversed the decision of the lower courts and directed a new trial. The case must, therefore, be tried again on the merits.

Sauer
against
The City.

In this action the plaintiff asked for an injunction and for damages to the property known as the "Atlantic Casino," at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, by the building of the viaduct along One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment dismissing the complaint, upon the ground that, inasmuch as the fee of the bed of the street was in the City, it had a right to build any structure for public purposes thereon, without making compensation to the abutting property-owners. This decision disposes not only of the claim of the plaintiff, but of each of the property-owners along the line of the viaduct.

City of New York
against
Clark.

It came to my attention early in the present year that valuable records, containing the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen from 1812 to 1849, were in the hands of a bookseller, in whose possession they had come some months ago. I immediately took proceedings which resulted in their recovery, and the seventy-one volumes in question have been delivered to the City Clerk, in whose custody they now are.

Matter of Terminals for New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

In conformity with instructions received from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I initiated proceedings early in the summer for the acquisition of lands in Park row, Chambers, Duane, Reade and Centre streets, immediately adjoining the Manhattan end of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. These proceedings were opposed by numerous of the large interests represented in the ownership of the property sought to be taken, and, after a lengthy discussion, the Court has now determined to grant the City relief asked for and to appoint commissioners, who will proceed with the condemnation of the property required.

Sposato
against
The City of New York.

These litigations have been the occasion of some anxiety because of the large sums which the City might have been required to pay had the decision of the Court of Appeals supported the decision taken by the parties affected. The plaintiff in this case is one of many persons claiming to have been damaged in a large amount by the operation of the City's pumping stations providing water for the Brooklyn water supply. Their contention has been that the City should be required to pay what would practically amount to the purchase price of their land for the privilege of pumping water from a well situated upon its own property in their immediate vicinity.

Tax Certiorari Cases.

There are now over eleven hundred proceedings pending in this office to review by certiorari assessments upon real estate and personal property in this City.

A few of the most important decisions relating to taxation are as follows:

In *People ex rel. Twenty-third Street Railway Company vs. Feitner et al.*, the case came on for trial upon the petition, writ and return, and the Court decided that testimony was necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, and appointed a Referee to take testimony and report to the Court his conclusions of law and findings of fact. Upon the trial before the Referee the relator offered no testimony but rested its case upon the return.

The Appellate Division held that by deciding in the first instance that testimony was necessary, the Court was not concluded upon the motion to confirm the Referee's report, from determining that it appeared upon the face of the return that the tax was illegal and void.

In *People ex rel. Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn vs. Feitner et al.*, the Court of Appeals affirmed without opinion a decision of the Appellate Division holding that an application which had been made to the Board of Taxes for the reduction of the assessment levied upon the relator's real estate, and which application presented no evidence, was sufficiently broad to present to the Commissioners the questions of over-valuation and of inequality of assessments.

This decision practically terminates a long litigation to determine the nature of the application required by law to be filed with the Commissioners of Taxes in order to sustain a writ of certiorari.

In *People ex rel. Stewart et al. vs. Feitner et al.*, the question of the method of proof of inequality in assessments in the City was first presented to the Courts, and it was decided that a taxpayer is entitled to relief only on showing generally that real property in the particular taxing district as a whole has been assessed at a ratio to its market value higher than the established ratio for the City.

In *People ex rel. Durand-Ruel et al. vs. Wells et al.*, the Appellate Division affirmed without opinion a decision rendered by Mr. Justice Leventritt, of the utmost importance upon the question of the taxation of non-residents doing business within the State. The Court there held that where non-residents constantly maintain in New York City a place for the sale of imported pictures, and constantly replenish their stock from abroad and keep in New York a bank account sufficient for all current expenses, they do not conduct a mere agency in New York, but are permanently engaged in business in this State, and are therefore taxable upon the capital invested therein to the same extent as residents.

The proceeding of *People ex rel. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Wells et al.* was brought to test the legality of assessments against the real estate of corporations which were not entered in the "Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of Corporations" kept pursuant to section 893 of the revised Greater New York Charter, and the effect of the failure of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to advertise that such record was open for inspection and correction pursuant to law.

If this attack had been successful it might have resulted in striking from the assessment rolls as invalid an enormous amount of assessments against the real estate of corporations, since all assessments against this species of property had been made in the same manner.

The Court of Appeals, however, affirmed without opinion an opinion of the Appellate Division holding that the circumstances referred to did not render invalid the assessment imposed.

AS TO THE IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS IN THE 'CAMPBELL PATENT LITIGATION.

As I was finishing this summary, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision in what has been known as the "Campbell Patent Suit," now under the title of "Eastman against the Mayor."

Under an opinion by Judge Coxe, concurred in by Judges Wallace and Townsend, constituting the full bench of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the Second Circuit, the City is relieved of a claim of about \$27,000,000, which has been in constant litigation since 1877, and from a judgment of about \$1,200,000, which was rendered against the City in the United States Circuit Court on the 17th of November, 1900. From this judgment the City appealed, as did the complainants, the latter contending that they should have been given a judgment for a total of about \$27,000,000.

This enormous claim has resulted in perhaps the most serious litigation, from a money point of view, in which the City has ever been involved.

The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals is final, and the City is completely relieved both of the claim and the judgment, the Court directing the dismissal of the complaint with costs to be taxed in favor of the City.

The magnitude of the case has been such that it is certain that the City will be entitled to a judgment of more than \$25,000 for costs.

The City's victory is most complete and is a termination of more than twenty-seven years' constant litigation. The record contains more than twenty thousand printed pages, and the cost to the City of the taking of the appeal and the printing of the part of the record necessary for the appeal was more than \$15,000. It is said that the total cost of the prosecution of the case against the City has been more than \$400,000.

Great credit is due to Mr. John R. Bennett, who has been special counsel for the City in this litigation and argued the case before the Circuit Court of Appeals.

This victory is a great relief to me as Corporation Counsel, particularly as I was strongly urged to settle the case by paying a large amount of money. I took the responsibility of declining to do this, and naturally feel much satisfaction in being sustained by the Court.

As already indicated, this decision is a finality, since, under the Act of Congress establishing the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1891, that Court was given final jurisdiction in patent litigation, with no right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The only hope of reaching the highest tribunal of the country is upon an application for a writ of certiorari, the allowance of which is purely discretionary, and is very seldom exercised, particularly in patent litigation.

The patent covers a device known as the Knibbs Relief Valve, which was claimed to have been invented by one James Knibbs, an engineer in the Fire Department of the City of Troy, and was applied by him in April, 1860, to the steam fire engine "Arba Read," of the Troy Fire Department. This valve at once went into extensive use, and even down to the present day it is found upon all steam fire engines.

Conclusion.

The foregoing is as brief a review of the work of this Department for the year as it is possible to make at this time, and it summarizes the results obtained as well as can be expected in any attempt to describe the very numerous and varied lines of work in which this Department has been engaged.

This summary will be supplemented by a printed report, which will be forwarded to you early in the year, showing the operation of the Department in great detail.

The report for the year 1903 appeared in March, 1904, and consisted of a closely printed volume of about 650 pages. As you will observe from what has been written before, the business of the office continues to increase and is likely to do so indefinitely in the future. It has become the largest, or one of the largest, general law offices in the world, and is, I believe, unequalled in the variety and complexity of the legal difficulties with which it has to deal.

New matters, however, are continually arising, and one in particular, of great importance, will soon be brought to your attention. It is very urgent that the City shall not lose any of its property in or rights to land under water, particularly in Jamaica Bay, Flushing Bay and Pelham Bay regions.

I cannot, however, take the necessary steps to secure this property or rights unless I am furnished with the money necessary to do so. The subject is so extensive and involves so much labor and expense that it cannot be handled by the Department without additional resources. I shall bring the matter to the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, upon whom will rest the responsibility of providing or not providing the necessary funds.

It has been necessary for many years to conduct the work of the Department, particularly of the main office, under very discouraging conditions, because of crowded

quarters and many inconveniences growing therefrom. It has been necessary to have three or four men in a single room, where, of course, there could be no privacy or quiet. In fact, there is not a suitable room for a lawyer's private office in the suite occupied by the main office, except the room of the Corporation Counsel himself. It is expected that the main office will occupy the new quarters that have been assigned to it in the Hall of Records early in the coming year. I intend to take advantage of his opportunity to systematize and improve the main office, and to do all that I can, not only to insure its continued efficiency, but to equip it with everything that can be obtained to improve it and add to its efficiency. I hope to have the assistance and co-operation of yourself and of the Comptroller in order to carry out these objects.

I cannot close this summary without bearing witness to the skill, efficiency and devotion to duty of my assistants; and, in fact, of the entire office force.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel.

ESTIMATED REPORT OF THE BUREAU FOR THE RECOVERY OF PENALTIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

NEW YORK, , 1904.

Hon. JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel:

SIR—I have the honor to hand you the estimated report of the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties for the year ending December 31, 1904.

This report includes all cases managed by the Corporation Counsel's Office for the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, concerning violations of Corporation Ordinances, Charity, Fire and Health Department complaints and Delinquent Juror cases.

The following is a detailed schedule of the work done:

Complaints for Violation of Corporation Ordinances.

Complaints received	6,957
Number of complaints sued upon.....	3,004
Number of complaints upon which no action could be taken for want of jurisdiction	4,306

Suits for Violation of Corporation Ordinances.

Total causes of action brought.....	1,337
Number of suits pending at date of last yearly report.....	190

Total number of suits managed..... 1,427

Number of suits commenced but not prosecuted to judgment, owing to inability to obtain jurisdiction over the persons of defendants, or other causes	118
Number of suits settled before or after judgment.....	285
Number of suits prosecuted to judgment where judgments have not been collected	95
Number of cases dismissed in Court.....	325
Number of suits discontinued because the law had not been complied with or defendants were not liable.....	395
Number of suits tried, decision reserved.....	19
Number of suits pending and untried December 31, 1904.....	190

Total 1,427

Appeals in Ordinance Cases.

Number of appeals pending last year	8
Number of appeals decided in favor of the City.....	5
Number of appeals decided in favor of the defendants.....	2
Number of appeals pending.....	1
	8

Bastardy Proceedings.

	Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.	Borough of Brooklyn.	Borough of Richmond.	Borough of Queens.	Total.
Number of complaints received.....	230	151	2	1	384
Number of convictions.....	115	44	2	..	161
Number of dismissals upon trial....	37	32	..	..	69
Complaints discontinued upon marriage	19	18	..	..	37
Complaints discontinued for other causes	59	57	..	1	117

Appeals from Conviction in Bastardy.

Number of appeals pending last year.....	1
Number of appeals received during the year.....	3
	4
Number of appeals conviction reversed.....	1
Number of appeals pending.....	3
	4

Motions to Discharge Prisoners Convicted in Bastardy Proceedings.

Number of motions	8
Number of motions where prisoners were discharged.....	8
	8

Proceeding to Obtain New Bond in Place of Worthless Bond in Bastardy.

Number of proceedings instituted.....	1
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Actions on Bastardy Bonds.

Number of actions brought upon bastardy bonds.....	55
Number of actions pending last year.....	2
	57
Number of actions prosecuted to judgment.....	49
Number of actions discontinued.....	5
Number of actions defendants not found.....	2
Number of actions pending.....	1
	57

Abandonment Complaints.

	Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.	Borough of Brooklyn.	Borough of Richmond.	Borough of Queens.	Total.
Number received	28	335	..	1	364
Number pending last year.....	..	..	1	..	1
Number of convictions.....	24	72	..	1	97
Number of dismissals.....	..	65	1	..	66
Number discontinued	4	197	..	..	201
Number of cases bond forfeited.....	..	1	..	..	1

Proceedings to obtain New Bonds in Place of Worthless Bonds in Abandonment.

Number of proceedings instituted.....	10
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Motions to Discharge in Abandonment.

Motions granted.....	2
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Appeals from Convictions in Abandonment Proceedings.

Number of appeals from judgment of conviction of defendants as disorderly persons for failure to support their families received during the year or on hand at the date of last yearly report.....	15
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Number of appeals in abandonment conviction affirmed.....	6
Number of appeals, appeal dismissed.....	1
Number of appeals conviction reversed.....	2
Number of appeals withdrawn.....	2
Number of appeals pending.....	4
	15

Actions Upon Bonds Given in Abandonment Proceedings.

Number of actions commenced.....	144
Number of actions pending at date of last yearly report.....	2
	146

Number of actions where defendants could not be found.....	17
Number of actions in which judgments were recovered by plaintiff....	117
Number of actions discontinued.....	4
Number of actions pending.....	8
	146

Proceedings for the Enforcement of Support of Poor Relatives.

Number of complaints received and acted upon.....	41
Number of motions made to punish for contempt.....	10

Supplementary Proceedings.

Number of proceedings commenced during the year.....	3
Number of proceedings discontinued.....	2
Number of proceedings pending.....	1
	3

Sequestration Proceeding.

Order obtained	1
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Appeal from an Order in Sequestration Proceedings.

Appeal pending	1
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Equity Suits.

Suits begun to restrain defendants from maintaining violation of corporation ordinances and for the removal of the same:

Number of suits discontinued.....	4
Number of suits settled.....	1
Number of suits pending.....	9
	14

Suits in foreclosure and partition in which City was made co-defendant:	
Number of suits discontinued.....	1
Number of suits pending.....	9
	<hr/> 10

Writ of Prohibition.

Writ allowed	1
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Writs of Habeas Corpus.

Writs dismissed	2
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Writs of Certiorari.

Writs dismissed	3
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Notice of Motion.

Motions argued	2
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Proceedings Brought for and on Behalf of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses.

Proceedings brought	2
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Criminal Proceedings.

Proceedings brought for violation of Compulsory Educational Law.....	4
Proceeding for assaulting a Health Officer while in the discharge of his duty..	1
Action against Health Officer for false imprisonment.....	1
Proceeding brought for violation of Sanitary Code.....	1
Proceeding brought for violation of Street Cleaning Ordinance.....	1
Proceedings brought for violation of License Law.....	2

Coal Cases.

Number of complaints received during the year.....	60
Number of complaints pending at date of last yearly report.....	5
	<hr/> 65

Number of complaints discontinued.....	6
Number of complaints settled.....	33
Number of complaints dismissed.....	6
Number of complaints prosecuted to judgment.....	3
Number of complaints decision reserved.....	1
Number of complaints defendants not found.....	9
Number of complaints pending.....	7
	<hr/> 65

Complaints received from Fire Department—Complaints for Chimney Fires.

Complaints received during the year.....	77
Number of complaints pending at date of last yearly report.....	11
	<hr/> 88

Number of complaints discontinued by order of Fire Commissioner..	9
Number of complaints prosecuted to judgment in favor of plaintiff..	9
Number of complaints defendants not found.....	33
Number of complaints settled upon payment of penalty.....	20
Number of complaints dismissed.....	15
Number of complaints entered under wrong heading.....	1
Number of cases begun but no decision rendered.....	1
	<hr/> 88

Complaints Against Theatres, Hotels, Lodging-houses, Hospitals and Similar Institutions, for Failure to Supply Sufficient Safeguards Against Fire.

Number of complaints received during the year.....	241
Number of complaints pending at date of last yearly report.....	13
	<hr/> 254

Number of complaints discontinued by order of Fire Commissioner	150
Number of complaints defendants not found.....	17
Number of complaints judgment for plaintiff.....	13
Number of complaints judgment for defendant.....	3
Number of complaints settled upon payment of penalty.....	20
Number of complaints returned to the Fire Commissioner.....	44
Number of cases begun but no decision rendered.....	7
Number of cases on appeal.....	1
	<hr/> 254

Complaints Against Dangerous Chimneys.

Number of complaints pending at date of last yearly report.....	1
Number of complaints discontinued.....	1

Request by Fire Marshal for Search.

Number pending at date of last yearly report.....	1
Request complied with.....	1

Open Hoistways.

Number of complaints received during the year.....	3
Number of complaints pending at date of last yearly report.....	2
	<hr/> 5

Number of complaints discontinued.....	4
Number of complaints settled on payment of penalty.....	1
	<hr/> 5

Complaints Against Persons for Obstructing Fire Hydrants.

Number of complaints received during the year.....	4
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Number of complaints discontinued.....	2
Number of complaints settled on payment of penalty.....	2
	<hr/> 4

Number of fines for enforcement received from the Commissioner of Jurors during the year.....	1,595
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Delinquent Juror Cases.

Number of cases pending at date of last yearly report.....	244
	<hr/> 1,839

Number of fines remitted.....	786
Number of fines where an order for enforcement of fine was made..	49
Number of cases where no decision has been rendered.....	68
Number of delinquents upon whom no service could be made.....	882
Number of cases pending	54
	<hr/> 1,839

Receipts of Bureau.

Amount received in cases relating to Department of Public Charities and paid over to the Commissioner of Public Charities.....	\$18,206 55
Amount received for penalties for violation of laws in relation to Fire Department and paid over to Fire Commissioner.....	768 22
Amount paid to Treasurer of the New York Fire Department Relief Fund as one-half of coal penalties.....	277 50
Amount paid to Treasurer of the New York Police Pension Fund as one-half of coal penalties.....	277 50
Amount collected from delinquent Jurors and paid over to Commissioner of Jurors	275 00
Amount collected from delinquent Juror in error and returned.....	110 00
Amount collected for penalties and costs for violation of orders of Board of Health and collections for anti-toxin and paid to Secretary of said Board	1,218 65
Amount paid to President of the Borough of Manhattan, fees collected for vault space	5,304 34
Amount collected for penalties for violation of Corporation Ordinances, and also costs in proceedings taken by the Bureau and paid over to City Chamberlain	3,769 25
Total	<hr/> \$30,207 01

Total Number of Complaints and Other Matters Managed By or Still Pending in the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.

Complaints for violation of Corporation Ordinances.....	6,957
Number of actions brought for violation of Corporation Ordinances.....	1,337
Bastardy proceedings	384
Appeals from conviction in bastardy	3
Motions to discharge prisoners in bastardy	8
Proceeding to obtain new bond in place of worthless bond in bastardy.....	1
Actions on bastardy bonds.....	55
Abandonment complaints	364
Proceedings to obtain new bonds in place of worthless bonds in abandonment	10
Motions to discharge prisoners in abandonment.....	2
Appeals from conviction in abandonment proceedings.....	11
Actions upon bonds in abandonment.....	144
Proceedings for enforcement of support of poor relatives.....	41
Motions to punish for contempt	10
Supplementary proceedings	3
Criminal proceedings	10
Sequestration proceeding	1
Appeal from an order in sequestration proceeding.....	1
Equity suits	6
Writ of prohibition	1
Writs of habeas corpus	2
Writs of certiorari	3
Notices of motion	2
Appeal from conviction for violation of Street Cleaning Ordinance.....	1
Proceedings brought for and on behalf of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses	2
Coal penalty cases	60

Complaints Received from Fire Department.

Failure to provide safeguards against fires in hotels, theatres, asylums, etc.....	241
Chimney fires	77
Open hoistways	3
Complaints against persons for obstructing fire hydrants	4
Delinquent Juror cases	1,595

Complaints Received from Board of Health.

Orders received from Board of Health	9,841
Actions commenced to recover penalties.....	1,378
Arrests in criminal proceedings	3,290
Judgments in criminal proceedings	2,811
Total	28,659

Matters Relating to the Department of Health of The City of New York.

	Borough of Manhattan.	Borough of The Bronx.	Borough of Richmond.	Borough of Brooklyn.	Borough of Queens.	Total.
Orders received from the Board of Health for prosecution.....	6,131	894	472	2,048	296	9,841
Notices of intention to commence action issued	6,131	894	472	2,048	296	9,841
Nuisances abated after issuance and service of notice.....	5,038	455	196	1,489	111	7,289
Civil actions commenced to recover penalties	860	271	245	2	.....	1,378
Civil actions pending last year.....	210	102	86	.....	2	400
Judgments recovered in Municipal Courts in favor of the Department of Health.....	54	17	56	.....	.....	127
Judgments vacated and set aside by order of the Court.....	13	4	8	.....	.....	25
Civil actions discontinued upon request of the Board of Health....	962	288	264	.....	2	1,516
Civil actions pending December 31, 1904	41	59	39	.....	.....	139
Executions issued	10	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Judgments docketed	25	15	30	.....	.....	70
Judgments collected	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Amount of costs, penalties and judgments collected in civil actions and paid to Secretary of Board	\$234 01	\$24 00	\$36 00	\$180 80	.....	\$474 81
Amount of claims collected for Department of Health.....	\$924 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$924 64
Criminal actions pending last year..	17	2	2	33	.....	54
Criminal actions commenced for violation of Sanitary Code.....	2,641	51	14	504	80	3,290
Defendants held for trial at Special Sessions	508	12	12	408	23	963
Defendants discharged by Magistrates	379	14	2	10	62	467
Defendants convicted by Magistrates	1,754	28	2	107	.....	1,891
Judgments of conviction in Court of Special Sessions	534	12	9	340	25	920
Judgments of acquittal in Court of Special Sessions	20	1	2	81	4	108
Criminal actions pending December 31, 1904.....	.....	.....	.....	67	5	72
Amount of fines imposed by Court of Special Sessions upon conviction	\$7,870 00	\$280 00	\$30 00	\$2,507 00	\$450 00	\$11,137 00
Amount of fines imposed by City Magistrates	\$3,427 00	\$35 00	\$12 00	.....	.....	\$3,474 00
Appeals pending December 31, 1903.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Appeals by defendant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Appeals withdrawn by Department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Appeals decided in favor of defendant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Appeals now pending (December 31, 1904).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Respectfully submitted,

HERMAN STIEFEL, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ARREARS OF PERSONAL TAXES.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,

NEW YORK, December 12, 1904.

Hon. JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel of The City of New York:

SIR—I am in receipt of a communication under date of November 22, 1904, signed by George L. Sterling, Acting Corporation Counsel, inclosing therein a copy of a communication from the Mayor, under date of November 16, 1904, both requesting a summary of the business transacted by this office during the year 1904, to date. In response to your request I beg to transmit herewith a tabulated statement of the amount of the collections made by this Bureau to date, to wit:

Months.	Taxes and Interest.	Costs.	Total.
January	\$5,307 61	\$331 85	\$5,639 46
February	11,926 01	318 00	12,244 01
March	21,609 57	411 65	22,021 22
April	26,248 52	964 90	27,213 42
May	14,684 16	1,136 00	15,820 16
June	14,551 75	1,156 72	15,708 47
July	6,386 08	831 90	7,217 98
August	20,456 35	495 25	20,951 60
September	4,387 19	550 10	4,937 29
October	10,125 76	938 80	11,064 56
November	17,913 76	854 66	18,767 42
December (to and including December 7).....	2,200 98	86 80	2,287 78
	\$155,797 74	\$8,076 63	\$163,874 37

In addition thereto, I beg to hand you herewith a record of the work done by this Bureau during the year:

Number of summonses and complaints issued during the year 1904.....	29,039
Number of original notices issued to delinquents, arrears of personal taxes for the year 1902	21,694
Number of supplemental notices issued to delinquents, taxes of all years....	4,000
Number of supplemental notices prepared to issue to taxpayers, taxes of all years	15,900
Number of communications to executors, non-resident individuals and foreign corporations, taxes of all years.....	19,000
Number of summonses and complaints served	6,485
Approximate number of actions and claims disposed of on affidavit.....	10,000
Number of default notices issued to defendants in default of answer.....	2,912
Number of actions tried	55
Number of actions pending on calendar.....	53
Number of motions argued.....	95
Number of hearings before Referees.....	3
Number of payments made.....	1,402
Number of orders of discontinuance entered.....	743
Number of judgments entered.....	505
Number of executions issued.....	436

In addition to this statement of the work accomplished by this Bureau during the year 1904, I beg to hand you herewith a memorandum with reference to a remedy for the existing method of the assessment of non-resident individuals and foreign corporations.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY STEINERT, Assistant Corporation Counsel in Charge.

Memorandum with Reference to Remedy for the Existing method of the Assessment of Non-resident Individuals and Foreign Corporations.

There is one very important question which I think should engage the attention, not only of the Corporation Counsel, but also of his Honor the Mayor, as it bears directly upon the amount of money which can be raised by the taxation of personal property. This is the impossibility to collect the personal taxes assessed against the property of foreign corporations and non-residents doing business and having capital invested in The City of New York, in an action instituted by the City for that purpose.

The Court of Appeals has held that no action can be maintained by the City against a non-resident or foreign corporation to recover a personal judgment for non-payment of personal taxes, as the Court is without jurisdiction to render such a judgment, notwithstanding that personal service of the summons and complaint is obtained on the defendant in this State (City of New York vs. McLean, 170 N. Y., 374). The City, therefore, is placed in the anomalous position of having jurisdiction to levy an assessment against the capital of a non-resident or foreign corporation, where the situs of property is in this State; yet it cannot enforce the claim in an action to recover a personal judgment against the delinquent, but is regulated to a proceeding in rem to collect the tax from the property assessed. When it appears that the personal property against which the assessment is levied is the property which has its situs in The City of New York on the second Monday of January only; and as the unpaid claims are not sent to the Corporation Counsel to sue upon until about eighteen months subsequent to the second Monday of January in the year in which the assessment is levied, it is not difficult to appreciate the well-nigh impossibility to proceed against the particular personal property assessed, when the same is capable of transfer by manual delivery an unlimited number of times.

The number of unpaid assessments against non-residents and foreign corporations which are sent to the Corporation Counsel to collect is in the neighborhood of five thousand per annum, and is ever on the increase as the public and legal profession are becoming more and more acquainted with the decision in the McLean case above cited. The assessments vary from five thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars in amount. The loss to the City, therefore, by reason of the present condition of the law, as interpreted by the Court of Appeals, is a very large sum of money and is ever on the increase.

It is respectfully suggested, therefore, that some steps be taken to remedy the existing conditions, either by statutory revision of the Tax Law or otherwise, as will meet the exigencies of the case.

REPORT OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE BUREAU AND THE BUILDING BUREAU OF THE OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Hon. JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel:

DEAR SIR—Complying with the request contained in your letter of November 22, I beg to report as follows: In this office all of the legal business of the Tenement House Department of Greater New York and of the Building Department of the Borough of Manhattan is transacted, with this exception, that as to Queens, Richmond and The Bronx all Tenement House violations are forwarded to the several branch offices after the service of the process. As the number of violations prosecuted in Queens, Richmond and The Bronx is comparatively small, it may be correctly said that practically all the legal business of the Tenement House Department of the entire City is transacted in this office.

(A) Tenement House Department.

The noteworthy features of the work of this office during the past year have been: 1st. The sustaining on the part of the courts of the Tenement House Department and its powers in every case brought. 2d. The marked increase in the volume of business transacted.

3d. The work of giving legal interpretations of almost every one of the important sections of the Tenement House Act.

4th. The general disposition on the part of the public to comply with the Tenement House Act, either upon the service of notice of violations, or at least after the service of legal process.

I.—In the case of the Tenement House Department vs. Katie Moeschon, which was argued before the Appellate Division in December, 1903, and in which said Court rendered a decision in January, 1904, the Court of Appeals has sustained the constitutionality of the Tenement House Act with respect to section 100, which directed the removal of all school sinks. As this section was the most radical in the Tenement House Act, and entailed the most expense to the property-owners affected thereby, the decision affirming the constitutionality of said section of the act practically sustains the whole of the Tenement House Act. The decision of the Court of Appeals coincides with the decision of every court to which the Moeschon case had been submitted. There have been in the Tenement House Department pending the decision of the Court of Appeals some 10,000 school sink cases, many of which, as the result of this decision, will be forwarded during the coming year to this office for prosecution.

In the case of Otto Grimmer vs. the Tenement House Department, an action restraining the Tenement House Department from vacating an apartment house (a tenement house) for the reason that the owner of the same had not secured a certificate for occupancy from the Tenement House Department, the Supreme Court, in a strong opinion by Judge Fitzgerald, sustained the Tenement House Department.

In the case of Lizzie Miller vs. the Tenement House Department, the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Judge Clarke, also sustained the orders of the Tenement House Department to vacate an unsanitary tenement house.

During the session of the legislature of 1904, several amendments to the Tenement House Act were introduced, but only two became laws, and these were in minor matters.

II.—The business of the office has increased by approximately 40 per cent during the year 1904, and it has been transacted with no increase in the number of employees, with the exception of one Assistant Corporation Counsel and one Stenographer, the clerical force remaining the same.

In 1903 4,268 cases of violations were forwarded to this Department for prosecution.

In 1904 (including the actual number to date and an estimated number for the remainder of the year) there have been 5,547 cases of violations sent to this Department for prosecution, showing an increase of 1279.

Orders and the other requisite papers have been prepared for the vacating of 24 tenement houses.

Complaints have been drawn and actions begun in 50 tenement house actions in rem.

The number of judgments for penalties taken against property-owners during the year 1903 was 22.

The number of judgments for penalties taken against property-owners during the year 1904 is 89.

The number of criminal actions prosecuted in tenement house matters during the year 1903 was 22.

The number of criminal actions prosecuted in tenement house matters during the current year and up to date is 15.

The number of lis pendens filed in 1903 was 2,009.

The number of lis pendens filed in 1904 is 3,042.

While the filing of lis pendens was not a general practice in this Department prior to January 1, 1904, it has been the practice during the current year to file a lis pendens in every case in which an action was begun to enforce compliance with the Tenement House Law. This practice has not only aided much the enforcement of the law, but has also been of great benefit to the property-purchasing public.

III.—Situations have arisen under the enforcement of the Tenement House Act that perhaps were never contemplated by the framers of the act. This is especially true of the new building section of the Tenement House Department, where questions have arisen as to the proper interpretation of the Tenement House Law as to plans filed. These difficulties have resulted in requests for legal interpretations of the sections of the Tenement House Act involved. As each case meant the establishment of a precedent affecting hundreds of similar cases and involving many thousands of dollars, the importance of this branch of the work cannot be overestimated. In all, 36 opinions have been prepared. Besides this work there have been numerous conferences with the head of the Department, as well as attendance at hearings conducted by him in his office.

IV.—Though the number of actions begun by this Department to enforce a compliance with the Tenement House Law have been many, comparatively few judgments have been taken for the reason that generally the owners of the properties in question actually begin the work of complying with the law pursuant to the legal action on the part of this Department, and before the rendition of a judgment.

As nearly every defendant in the actions brought by this Department has called at this office either personally or by representative to consult concerning the same, or has communicated by letter or by telephone, it is quite manifest that the legal and clerical staff is thoroughly inadequate to cope with the present volume of business. While compliance with the law in its every detail has been enforced in all cases sent to this office for prosecution, it has been our endeavor to accomplish the enforcement of same with uniform courtesy and regard for the rights of the property owners and the public.

(B) Building Bureau.

The main feature of this branch of the work during the current year has been a prompt and rigid enforcement of those provisions of the Building Code involving

protection of life and limb. A glaring defect in the Building Code is its failure to declare that violations of the same are misdemeanors, and to provide for a criminal prosecution for violations of the same. Many violations of the Building Code are committed which require prompt and drastic action in a criminal court in order to protect life and limb. The Building Code itself is no aid because of the above defect, and for the reason that its provisions for the securing of injunctions involve too much delay when the violations are detected. Prior to January, 1904, this office depended mainly upon those sections of the code which authorized injunctions or civil actions for penalties to enforce the Building Law. During the current year, however, in those cases where life and limb were endangered and where it was plain that the ordinary remedies would not avail, this office has invoked the aid of the Tenement House Act where the violations involving danger to life and limb were being committed in connection with a tenement house, and of the Sanitary Code in all other violations of this character, and prosecuted such cases in the police court.

In the early part of this year an effort was made to correct these defects in existing laws. The Law Department framed an amendment to the Penal Code, making it a misdemeanor to violate the Building Code. A bill involving this amendment was introduced into the State Legislature and passed both Houses, but failed of the Governor's signature.

The correcting of this defect in our laws is a matter which requires immediate attention.

In every unsafe elevator case referred by the Building Department to this office during the current year, where the report of an Inspector showed same to be dangerous to life and limb, this office has immediately ordered the same to be shut down forthwith, and has seen to it that the order has been obeyed. Similarly prompt and drastic action has been taken with respect to every other violation submitted by the Bureau of Buildings to this Department in which the reports showed imminent danger to life and limb.

In every proceeding in the Supreme Court during the current year where the Building Department was a party the Court has sustained the position of the Department. A noteworthy decision was that of Judge Amend in the Matter of the Unsafe Buildings Nos. 800, 802, 804, 806 and 808 Seventh avenue, and No. 201 West Fifty-second street, wherein it was sought to restrain the Commissioner from tearing down under a precept of the Supreme Court an unsafe building. In the opinion of Judge Amend the Court sustains the position of the City that once a precept is issued by the Supreme Court to the Superintendent of Buildings to make safe or tear down a dangerous structure that precept cannot be modified by the Court.

Statistics of the Building Bureau.

The number of violations submitted by the Bureau of Buildings to this Department for prosecution during the year 1903 was 2,228.

The number of violations submitted by the Bureau of Buildings to this Department for prosecution during the year 1904 is 2,118.

The number of unsafe building proceedings (Supreme Court proceedings) in which a precept of the Supreme Court had been obtained requiring the building to be made safe or taken down for the current year and up to this date is 113.

The number of judgments entered for 1903 was 3.

The number of judgments entered for 1904 is 35.

The number of unsafe elevators which had been shut down during the year 1903 was 0.

The number of unsafe elevators which have been shut down during the year 1904 is 15.

The number of opinions prepared during the year 1904 is 2.

The number of lis pendens filed during the year 1903 was 735.

The number of lis pendens filed during the year 1904 is 917.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. O'BRIEN, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

REPORT OF I. J. BEAUDRIAS, ESQ., SPECIAL COUNSEL IN CHARGE OF PROCEEDINGS IN WESTCHESTER AND PUTNAM COUNTIES.

Proceedings to Condemn Land for the Water Supply and New Cornell Dam.

In re Cornell Dam, Eighth Supplemental Proceeding.

During the past year the proceedings pending before the Commissioners of Appraisal herein have been diligently pushed, and the seventh, eighth and ninth reports of said Commission have been confirmed.

In re Cornell Dam, Ninth Supplemental Proceeding.

The proceedings before the Commissioners herein are almost concluded and Commission will be in a position to report shortly.

Dispossession Proceedings—New Highways.

A number of questions have arisen incidental to the final completion of the new Cornell Dam and Reservoir and turning on the water which will flood the land, such as the dispossession of a number of persons who have refused to move peaceably, and the acceptance by the proper authorities of the new highways constructed to take the place of old highways which will be flooded, but these matters are all satisfactorily proceeding toward settlement, and it is expected that the same will be accomplished before the first of the year.

Whitlock Bridge (Road 32).

The question as to whether or not the railroad or the City should erect and maintain a bridge over the railroad where it intersects Road 32, is now in process of settlement, whereby the building of a bridge there will be dispensed with.

Parcel No. 141 (Pines Bridge).

The seventh report of the Eighth Cornell Commission awarded only a nominal sum of one dollar to the County of Westchester for this bridge. This award was set

aside and the parcel referred to a new Commission, who have viewed the premises and will commence taking testimony on the 16th of December, 1904.

In re Lake Gleneida (Carmel).

The taking of testimony herein has been concluded on both sides and the matter will be finally submitted December 16, 1904, to the Commission for determination.

In re Muscote (Parcel No. 27).

This proceeding has been concluded, the report confirmed and the award paid.

In re Mahopac 33½.

The proceedings herein have been concluded and the final report submitted, and warrants are being drawn and the awards will be paid shortly.

Fees of Commissioners and Clerks.

The fees of the Commissioners of Appraisal known as Cornell, Seventh Supplemental Proceeding, which were presented for taxation, were thought exorbitant and taxation was opposed, and Referee appointed who reported a reduction. An appeal was taken from the report of said Referee, but pending the appeal a settlement was made upon the basis of a substantial reduction, and the appeal discontinued.

The fees of the Clerk to this Commission were also contested and Referee appointed, and a settlement obtained upon a 50 per cent. reduction.

The fees of the Commissioners of Appraisal in the proceeding known as Mahopac, are also being contested and the matter is now pending before a Referee for his decision.

Matter of Taxation of City Lands, Westchester and Putnam Counties.

In re Application City of New York for Writ of Certiorari to the Assessors of the Towns of Southeast, Kent, Carmel, New Castle, Yorktown, Cortlandt, North Salem, Mount Pleasant, Greenburgh, Somers, North Castle.

Certiorari proceedings to review the legality of the assessment of the dam and other structures, formerly exempt, and the inequality of said assessments, which have been pending unfinished since 1902 were completed and submitted to the Court for decision, and the same are now on appeal in the Appellate Division, and papers on appeal are being printed, and the matter will probably be argued at the March Term of the Court. New Certiorari Proceedings have been taken to review the assessments for 1904 to protect the City's rights pending the disposition of the said appeal. A careful examination of all the assessments upon the City property of The City of New York is being made and compared with the assessments of the adjacent property with a view to having the gross inequalities existing corrected in the pending Certiorari Proceedings for 1904, after the question of the assessment of the dam and structures is decided.

Injunction Suits.

City of New York vs. Edward B. Kear, Supervisor, Yorktown.

City of New York vs. A. Smith Hopkins, Supervisor, North Castle.

City of New York vs. Frank S. Reynolds, Supervisor, North Salem.

City of New York vs. S. Fletcher Allen, Supervisor, Cortlandt.

City of New York vs. Alex. McClelland, Supervisor, Greenburgh.

City of New York vs. John J. Sinnott, Supervisor, Mt. Pleasant.

In connection with the Certiorari Proceedings, six suits were brought to enjoin the Supervisors of the Town of Yorktown, North Salem, Cortlandt, Greenburgh, Mt. Pleasant and North Castle from selling the land of the City for unpaid taxes. These suits are at issue, but have not been tried. A preliminary injunction has been granted, and the City is not desirous of moving unless compelled to.

City of New York vs. Frank Wells as County Treasurer.

This is a similar suit to the six above mentioned, against Frank Wells, Treasurer of Putnam County, and was tried before Justice William D. Dickey last October, and the matter has been submitted to him for decision. This decision will determine the question whether the City's land can be sold for taxes, and dispose of the six suits above.

Frazier vs. City of New York.

This matter has been noticed for trial at the February Term of the Supreme Court, Westchester County, and will no doubt be disposed of at that time. It is an action to recover the value of services rendered in measuring buildings and masonry on land acquired by the City by Condemnation Proceedings.

Croton Dam Suits.

Carmalla Guss vs. City of New York et al.

Antonio Franzaga vs. City of New York et al.

Philomena Crapist vs. City of New York et al.

Gabriele Scalzo vs. City of New York et al.

Angelo Camarato vs. City of New York et al.

Carline Paonessa vs. City of New York et al.

The above suits which have been instituted by certain persons owning property below the New Croton Dam, for damages caused by dumping excavated material upon the bank of the Croton river, and thereby causing it to overflow the opposite bank, are at issue and on the trial calendar, but have not been reached. Thorough investigation has been made and the necessary facts and witnesses obtained to protect the City's interests.

Saverio Costanzo vs. City of New York et al.

Guzzie vs. City of New York et al.

These two suits are similar to the above, but examination of plaintiffs have not been had or answer served.

Boyce vs. City of New York.

This was an action to recover damages for destruction of property to prevent pollution under the Webster Act. The same was tried last May and a verdict rendered for 495 dollars, which was thereafter reduced to 364 dollars, which the City paid, and the matter settled.

Gouverneur vs. City of New York.

This is an action to enjoin the City from drawing down the waters of Lake Gilead below low-water mark. After action was brought, the City acquired by condemnation proceedings the property owned by plaintiff, and action was held in abeyance and no answer served. Recently the matter has been urged by plaintiff's attorney, who requested that answer be put in. The only question would seem to be the question of damages prior to the time the City acquired title. The matter is being carefully investigated to ascertain the facts of the law bearing thereon, and the answer will be drawn and submitted for approval.

Elmsford Drainage Commission.

The Commission herein appointed by the County Court in the matter of the application of the Elmsford Real Estate Company and others for the drainage of certain low, wet and marsh lands in the Town of Greenburgh, filed their report in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, December 6, 1901, assessing certain benefits against various parties, including The City of New York, from which report the City appealed, and the matter under the statute is being again tried before a referee. The City submitted its testimony last December and the case for the appellant was closed Saturday, December 10, 1904, and it remains now for the respondent to submit his side.

East Branch of Croton River.

Pursuant to the Corporation Counsel's instructions, I have been furnishing the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity with descriptions and names of owners of the parcels of land proposed to be taken, and now being surveyed on the East Branch of Croton river.

In re Application of the Supervisor of the Town of Somers.

This was an application to have the highway system, New Cornell Dam Reservoir proceeding, changed by inserting Road 26½. In laying out Road 26 the Engineers omitted a small parcel of land at the junction of this road with the old highway, which rendered it necessary to take proceedings to condemn. It was thereupon agreed that no opposition would be made to the application for Road No. 26½ if the petitioner would obtain a conveyance of said parcel to the City to save condemnation proceedings. This was done, and thereupon the application was granted.

In re Application of Supervisor of the Town of Yorktown.

This was an application similar to Road No. 26 above mentioned, to have the highway system, New Cornell Dam Reservoir proceedings, changed by inserting Road No. 8½. The Aqueduct Commissioners were opposed to this unless releases of the land required could be obtained from the owners without expense to the City. I have taken this matter up and releases have been obtained, and matter has been submitted to the Aqueduct Commissioners. Upon their approval of the same, proceedings will be finally concluded.

Byram River.

Several claims against the City for damages caused by the diversion of Byram river have been compromised by the Comptroller since the injunction suits in the United States Court was decided in favor of the City. But I have been unable to prepare the necessary releases owing to the fact that the abstracts of these parcels have not yet been found in the Comptroller's office.

In re Claim of New York and Harlem Railroad Company—Mahopac Branch.

The negotiations between the City and the railroad company herein regarding the conveyance of the right-of-way have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a form of conveyance has been practically agreed upon, and matter submitted to the Aqueduct Commissioners for their approval.

LAW DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF STREET OPENINGS,
Nos. 90 AND 92 WEST BROADWAY, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, December 10, 1904.

Hon. JOHN J. DELANY, Corporation Counsel:

SIR—In compliance with the request of the Mayor, dated November 16, 1904, I desire to report on the work done by this Bureau, as follows:

Of the 293 proceedings pending in the Bureau on January 1, 1904, 97 reports have been confirmed or moved for confirmation, by which 38 miles of streets have been acquired.

The awards in these proceedings amounted to \$4,830,420.16, the assessments to \$3,117,676.56, and the taxed costs to \$312,559.32.

2,723 parcels consisting of 5,411 city lots were acquired, and 19,529 parcels consisting of 52,950 city lots were assessed for benefit.

130 reports of the Commissioners have been made up, signed and filed for objections, and the work in them practically completed.

Of the 293 proceedings pending January 1, 1904, 227 reports have been practically finished, nearly 80 per cent. of the total proceedings pending.

In addition to this work, four appeals have been argued at the Court of Appeals, which affected and somewhat delayed the confirmation of numerous proceedings, and disposed of eight other appeals. Eleven appeals have been argued at the Appellate Division, and 1,627 drafts of opinions and letters of advice have been prepared.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. DUNN,

Assistant Corporation Counsel in Charge of Bureau of Street Openings.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET,
December 13, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, City of New York:

SIR—In response to your circular letter of November 16, I beg to submit herewith the following statement of the condition of this Department and the work accomplished during the current year.

I will premise by saying that the steady increase in our dependent population, especially the sick, requires an increased expenditure in every direction and our failure to receive the necessary sum has involved the retrenchment that may work a hardship if the winter prove severe. My predecessor anticipated the necessity for the increase in supplies, but his estimate for 1904 was cut \$135,650.41 by the Board of Estimate, the result of which has been that we have been compelled to make an application (dated September 28, 1904), to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for \$40,000 to meet the deficiency in the supplies appropriation for the balance of the current year. Were this amount allowed it would still show the retrenchment of \$95,650.41 from the amount asked for for 1904:

Census.	Patients.	Officers and Employees.	Total.
On December 1, 1903.....	7,757	1,853	9,610
On January 1, 1904.....	7,974	1,880	9,854
On December 1, 1904.....	8,151	1,971	10,122
Increase in one month from December, 1903, to January, 1904, was.....			244
Increase in one year from December, 1903, to December, 1904 was.....			512

But in this year there was a decrease of patients in the children's hospital on Randall's Island of 215. So that there was really an increase in the adult patients for the year of 727. While the increase in the patients for the year was 512, the increase in employees and officers was but 118, showing that we have not been able to furnish sufficient help to properly care for this increase in patients.

New Buildings Completed During 1904.

A new reception hospital at Randall's Island.
A male dormitory at City Hospital.
An erysipelas pavilion at City Hospital.
A north and east wing, Nurses' Home, City Hospital.
A solarium at Metropolitan Hospital.
A male dormitory at Farm Colony, Staten Island.
Three new cottages at Farm Colony, Staten Island.
A new storehouse, Kings County Hospital.
A new stable, Kings County Hospital.
A new power house, Kings County Hospital.
A new kitchen and dining-room, Kings County Hospital.
A new heating plant for all buildings at Flatbush, Kings County Hospital.
A new City Morgue, Borough of Brooklyn.
A new stable and morgue at Cumberland Street Hospital.
New elevators for Cumberland Street Hospital.
New laundry and drying-room for Cumberland Street Hospital.
New iron balconies are being erected at the Home for Aged, Brooklyn.
New waiting-room on dock foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

(All but the last one were built out of the Building Fund Appropriation authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1902 and 1903.)

In reviewing the work of the year I find that, although with the means at our command, we have had a satisfactory experience, still much remains to be done. As winter approaches, the need of our new Municipal Lodging-house is more manifest. Although a site has been selected and approved of by the Board of Estimate and the money appropriated for this site and a new building to be erected thereon, it will not be available this winter. Our present quarters which is a rented building on First avenue, near Twenty-third street, are filled nightly and we are obliged to house from 120 to 200 men on our dock, foot of East Twenty-sixth street. These men are fed before they are sent to the dock, and while it is not an ideal place, the rooms are comfortably heated. Had we the money, a loft adjoining the present Lodging-house could be rented and temporarily fitted up, thus insuring more comfort to the men. In fact, something of the kind must be done, for the indications are that we will have an overflow some nights of possibly 500 men. In November, 1903, we lodged 5,676 people, while in November, 1904, we lodged 8,000, showing an increase of 2,324.

A children's ward was opened at Metropolitan Hospital on March 1, 1904, and has a bed capacity of 22. The average daily census of patients in this ward has been 16. There were never any children admitted to the Metropolitan Hospital before this date except when accompanied by their parents. This is a new ward for that hospital and has proved very advantageous.

More Accommodations on Blackwell's Island Needed for Phthisis Patients.

The Phthisis Infirmary on Blackwell's Island has 497 beds, including ten tents of ten beds each for male patients, and two tents of twelve beds each for female patients and there were 414 patients on December 1, 1904. Total number admitted between January 1, 1904, and December 1, 1904, was 2,322, of whom 1,885 were males and 437 females.

The Consumptive Building at the Kings County Hospital contains only 66 beds for male patients. There are no separate accommodations for female consumptive patients in Kings County Hospital. On December 1, 1904, there were 66 male patients in the Consumptive Building, while there were 37 male and 9 female positive cases, and 16 suspected cases of consumption distributed through the wards of the Kings County Hospital, thus subjecting the other patients to a serious danger. If more accommodations could be provided on Blackwell's Island, the consumptive cases from Kings County Hospital could be transferred thereto, leaving more room for other patients at the Kings County Hospital, which is sadly needed, as sometimes we have patients sleeping on the floor.

All our hospitals were crowded last winter, the highest daily average census being in March, 1904, when it reached 10,361. From the census as shown on December 1, 1904, which was 560 higher than one year ago, it is safe to say that they will be more crowded this winter. To take care of this overflow, beds are put on the floors in the various wards of the hospitals.

Steamboats.

A new steam launch, the "Thomas M. Mulry," costing \$11,000, was purchased this year and placed on the ferry service at Blackwell's Island, and the steam launch, "Wickham," formerly used on this service, was transferred to the ferry service from Randall's Island to One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets to replace the small dilapidated launch which had been loaned to this Department by the Department of Correction.

The "General Slocum" disaster (June 15, 1904), that sad affair which marks an epoch in our history, taxed all our efforts, well equipped as we were to handle any ordinary number of dead. The total number of dead bodies recovered was 913, of whom 887 were handled by this Department, brought in coffins furnished by us to the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, where they remained until identified by their friends or buried as unidentified by this Department. There were 96 buried as unidentified in the Lutheran Cemetery, 37 of whom, owing to our exertions, were subsequently identified.

Our cottages at the Farm Colony, Staten Island, which will inaugurate an advanced step in caring for the poor, are all finished, but for lack of means we have only been able to open the one for old couples. A visit to this spot and a glimpse of the happy contented faces of the old couples now there will repay any one with a heart and make him feel proud of his City that is thus caring for the dependent ones. The dormitory for male inmates accommodating 160 was opened for the reception of patients on Thanksgiving Day, and the inmates had their first meal in this building on that day, November 24. The menu consisted of the following:

Roast turkey, roast pig, mashed potatoes and turnips, celery, cranberries, coffee, bread and butter, pumpkin, mince and lemon pies and music. It is a fine three-story stone building, well equipped for the purpose, heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

A new boiler house and laundry, with new machinery for the laundry at the Metropolitan Hospital, was opened in July. The old laundry building was converted into a carpenter shop and a gas engine installed to operate the sewing machines and a wood saw, and two Carpenters were hired to make all the coffins used by this Department.

The sewing room was enlarged and two new power sewing machines added at the Metropolitan Hospital, and one Operator added to the force. This was necessary owing to the increase in the census of the institution.

A new and larger X-ray electro-therapeutic apparatus was installed at the Metropolitan Hospital in May, 1904.

Office Buildings, Foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

New, large and commodious quarters have been provided for the "Bureau of Supplies" on the first floor of the pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, which were occupied in September, thus enabling the General Storekeeper to have a complete sample room, where samples of all articles used in the Department can be shown to bidders and retained under absolute control, to be used later when deliveries are made, to see if they correspond in every respect with Department samples.

The following order was issued prohibiting the doctors in the hospitals of this Department from charging fees for examining insane patients sent to private sanitariums, said practice having been in vogue for some years; although there was an order more general in its terms, prohibiting employees from accepting from patients or inmates any sum of money or other present:

"NOVEMBER 23, 1904.

"Ordered, That no fee shall be charged by any person connected with the Department of Public Charities, for any service rendered to any person in any pavilion for the insane under the jurisdiction of this Department and that no fee or gratuity in any form whatever, direct or indirect, shall be accepted by any person connected with the Department of Public Charities for any service rendered to any person in any pavilion for the insane under the jurisdiction of this Department. The punishment for breaking this rule shall be dismissal from the service."

Our band concerts at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, were as great a treat as ever. The scene on the lawn at the Almshouse on the Saturday afternoons in July and August was a picture. The inmates, forgetful of their woes and sorrows, roused by the music, danced on the green, affording pleasure to themselves and to all who witnessed the scene. A few concerts were also given during the summer to the children at Randall's Island, which afforded such pleasure to them that a band has been organized among the inmates, and their performance is wonderful considering the material we had to work with. The City spends no money for its summer concerts that bears better fruit than that for these concerts.

Excursions.

During the past summer 36 excursions were given to parties of children selected from among the inmates of Randall's Island, on one of the Department boats, each party averaging about 100 boys and girls, accompanied by several of the officers of the institution. These excursions were up the Sound as far as Hart's Island, and down the Bay and were certainly a great treat to the wards of the City.

Poor Adult Blind.

There were 1,088 poor adult blind paid \$47 each this year. The payments were made in September, and were divided among the boroughs as follows:

Manhattan and The Bronx	675
Brooklyn and Queens	397
Richmond	16

In 1903 there were only 1,017 blind granted this donation, an increase in one year of 71.

The number of State paupers admitted to Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, from January 1, 1904, to December 1, 1904, was 273, compared with 898 for the same period last year.

On April 16, 1904, the Reception Hospital at Coney Island was opened one month earlier than heretofore. This was done because of the very large number of workmen employed there in rebuilding the district of the island which was destroyed by fire last year after the close of the summer season, and also because of the large number of people employed building additional attractive amusement places at Coney Island.

Nursery and Kindergarten for Blind Babies.

Such an institution has been established under the auspices of the International Sunshine Society. Heretofore there has been no provision made for these poor unfortunate babies in this great metropolis, as they are not eligible to enter State institutions for the blind under eight years of age. So far only a small beginning has been made, as the work has been supported by voluntary contributions, although within the last ten days a three-story house on Gates avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, newly painted and all furnished, has been given the society for this "nursery and kindergarten" work. Four of these unfortunate blind children (under eight years of age), inmates of our City institution on Randall's Island, were taken, on July 25, 1904, by this society to their summer home in the old Turnbull mansion at Bartow-on-the-Sound, and are still in their care, although they have received no remuneration from the City for their care and support. Nor can the society receive any money for their care until the Board of Estimate and Apportionment makes an appropriation, which I would earnestly recommend to you for your consideration. Certainly there is no worthier work than teaching this class of children, for, if left without any training to rouse its dormant faculties, the child becomes practically an imbecile before it is old enough to enter a State institution.

The amount of money collected from parents able to pay part for the care of their children committed through this Department to private institutions from January 1 to December 1, 1904, was \$17,789.25, as compared with \$11,485.89 for the same period during 1903.

Moneys collected by this Department from January 1, 1904, to December 1, 1904, and forwarded to the Chamberlain, amounted to \$34,411.54.

This sum was made up of the following items:

Sale of grease, bones, rags, old iron, barrels, horses and old trucks, Borough of Manhattan	\$2,476 20
Sale of grease, bones, rags, old iron, barrels, horses and old trucks, Borough of Brooklyn	835 07
For board of State paupers in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan ..	3,971 78
For Board of Health for car fare and services of Nurses furnished by this Department to the Board of Health to attend to their Trachoma Dispensary	1,141 60

Money received from parents for support of children committed to institutions—

Manhattan and Bronx	\$17,789 25
Brooklyn and Queens	7,496 58
Richmond	577 50

Total	25,863 33
Interest	123 56

Total..... \$34,411 54

Pressing Wants at the Beginning of the Year and which Still Exist, are:

Help—In order to promote the efficiency of this Department we are sadly in need of more help. The class of help we have been able to employ, owing to the small salaries allowed them, has been a constant source of annoyance as well as a detriment to the efficiency of the institutions. After getting their first or perhaps their second month's salary they disappear, to turn up again months after, having been in the hospital or the workhouse in the interim. Again are we compelled to employ them, because the salary we pay attracts no others. Our Employment Agent has labored strenuously to improve this condition among the female help, and is meeting with encouraging success. She makes a personal canvass of the employment bureaus, and has persuaded a class of women of a much higher grade than ever before to engage in the work. Some of the young women engaged in department stores have given our Department

a trial and seem well satisfied. During the past eleven months she has interviewed 1,115 people, of whom she placed:

In our Department	555
In other institutions	219
Rejected	253
Put on waiting list	88

Total..... 1,115

New Buildings Needed.

A dormitory for male employees, Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island, containing a male bath-house, toilets, barber shop, tailor shop, clothes room, estimated cost.....	\$50,000 00
An operating room at Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island, estimated cost	15,000 00
A pavilion for male and female senile cases, at Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island, estimated cost.....	27,000 00
A brick dormitory for male employees at Metropolitan Hospital, estimated cost	40,000 00
A new wing to Metropolitan Hospital, containing room for about 200 patients, estimated cost.....	300,000 00
Addition to Nurses' Home, Metropolitan Hospital, estimated cost.....	35,000 00
One-story brick pavilion for Crippled Children, Randall's Island, estimated cost	22,000 00
One-story brick pavilion, to be used as hospital wards for feeble-minded children, estimated cost.....	22,500 00
Five water towers with bath rooms and toilets, for Dormitory No. 2, female helpers' dormitory, male helpers' dormitory, Ward 15 and Pavilion F, Randall's Island, estimated cost.....	23,000 00
New ice-house for Randall's Island, estimated cost.....	\$3,500 00
Crematory for Randall's Island, estimated cost.....	1,500 00
An additional 200 horse-power boiler, Randall's Island, estimated cost....	4,000 00
Three more cottages to extend colony system at Staten Island, estimated cost	50,000 00
An isolating pavilion for contagious diseases at Kings County Hospital, estimated cost	10,000 00
A morgue and clinical laboratory at Kings County Hospital, estimated cost	55,000 00
New shop and machinery for mechanical force at Kings County Hospital, estimated cost	10,000 00
New electric elevators and coal sheds at Kings County Hospital, estimated cost	21,500 00
A new Coney Island Hospital, including cost of site, estimated cost.....	100,000 00

Total \$790,000 00

New Buildings Which Are Desirable.

A new hospital in the Borough of Brooklyn, to hold 500 patients, including cost of site, estimated cost.....	\$500,000 00
An addition to the Bradford Street Emergency Hospital, estimated cost...	10,000 00
An electric plant on Blackwell's Island (to light buildings), estimated cost	150,000 00

Total \$660,000 00

Bradford Street Hospital.

An emergency hospital was established by this Department a few years ago in the eastern section of Brooklyn, known as the Twenty-sixth Ward. It is now surrounded by a population so as to necessitate greater accommodations. In the past the number of patients maintained in this hospital averaged two daily, the other cases being transferred to the main hospital at Flatbush.

This is a condition of things that should be changed. In my opinion the property on either side of the hospital should be acquired by the City to enable us to enlarge the hospital, so as to retain all the patients at said hospital without transferring them, as the distance from Bradford Street Hospital to Kings County Hospital is considerable. I am about to recommend to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment acquirement, by purchase or condemnation proceedings, the property on either side thereof.

The necessity of the Department to keep pace with the growth of the city, which is large, is such that provision must soon be made for more hospital accommodations, as all of the hospitals under the jurisdiction of this Department have been overcrowded this year. This is shown by the large increase in the number of cases paid for by the City in the private hospitals in all boroughs so far this year.

The distribution of the patients, inmates and employees of this Department is shown by the sheet containing the census in detail.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. TULLY, Commissioner.

Census in Detail.

Institutions.	December 1, 1903.		January 1, 1904.		December 1, 1904.		Bed Capacity.
	Patients and Inmates.	Officers and Employees.	Patients and Inmates.	Officers and Employees.	Patients and Inmates.	Officers and Employees.	
Bradford Street Hospital.....	3	8	3	8	5	8	8
City Hospital.....	634	213	673	213	754	220	659
Cumberland Street Hospital.....	163	66	176	70	187	76	200
Kings County Hospital.....	644	204	593	207	702	218	592
Metropolitan Hospital, including Training School	871	323	944	328	1,084	336	1,011
Lodging-house	193	16	201	16	234	15	300
New York City Children's Hospital and Schools	1,313	393	1,326	401	1,098	404	1,485
New York City Farm Colony.....	206	10	202	11	212	11	420
Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn	1,366	65	1,433	67	1,480	65	1,376
Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan	2,364	192	2,423	193	2,395	186	2,624
*Coney Island Hospital.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Bureau of Dependent Adults.....	....	50	....	50	....	48	....
Bureau of Dependent Children.....	....	25	....	24	....	25	....
Central Office, Brooklyn.....	....	32	....	33	....	32	....
Central Office, Manhattan.....	....	26	....	25	....	26	....
General Drug Department.....	....	14	....	13	....	12	....
New York City Training School.....	....	137	....	142	....	171	....
Steamboats .....	....	58	....	58	....	62	....
Storehouse .....	....	21	....	21	....	56	....
Total.....	7,757	1,853	7,974	1,880	8,151	1,971	8,687
	9,610		9,854		10,122		

*Closed in winter.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York:

SIR—In accordance with your request of the 16th ult., I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work accomplished in this Department in the year 1904:

Two factors have greatly aided in its accomplishment, the first being that your Honor has accorded hearty support to this Department in its undertakings; the second that the press has given publicity to and aided in the formation of public opinion along lines in sympathy with the action of this Department.

SANITARY BUREAU.

Efforts have been made to improve the workings of the various divisions of this Bureau.

Division of Inspections.

The number of inspections and reinspections for the first eleven months of this year show a total of 1,425,221, which is an increase of more than 180,000 over any previous year. There has been considerable increase also in the number of complaints received, and in the number of arrests, and the general work has been much greater than ever before.

The rigid supervision of slaughter-houses has resulted in improved conditions. The number of permits issued for lodging-houses has been practically the same for the past seven years.

The systematic examination of all stables throughout the different boroughs, and especially in Manhattan, has resulted in a decided improvement in their general condition.

Barren Island, where the disposal of offal and dead animals is carried on, has been kept in as clean and sanitary condition as possible. During the last eleven months there have been 177,000 dead animals and 36,000 barrels of offal, poultry, etc., disposed of in conjunction with over 500,000 tons of household and other garbage. The complaints, which formerly were frequent, relative to Barren Island, have not occurred of late, and I am glad to state that not a single complaint has been received at the Department in regard to offensive odors arising from this source during the year 1904.

The decision of the Hon. Judge Dickey in the Supreme Court declaring the section of the Sanitary Code prohibiting the issuance of smoke from the chimneys in the City to be "unreasonable, in restraint of trade and against public policy and void," has interfered with the abatement of the smoke nuisance. For this reason the Sanitary Code has been recently amended.

The Child Labor Law, forbidding children under the age of fourteen years to work for a living, and between the ages of fourteen and sixteen only on proof of having attended public or parochial school for one hundred and thirty days since the thirteenth birthday, has been most rigidly enforced, and has resulted in few violations being found. The proprietors and managers of many of the large stores, factories, etc., show a gratifying desire to comply with the law. In my opinion, however, this law is very imperfect, working an injustice in certain directions, and should be amended by the coming Legislature.

Under direction from you, on January 5, 1904, in conjunction with the Fire and Building Departments, a thorough inspection was made of all the theatres, and orders were issued upon them for the safety of the public. Subsequently several were closed

for non-compliance with these orders, and only permitted to open when all orders were complied with. This work has been steadily carried on throughout the year, until at present the theatres are in a reasonably safe condition. The effect of this work shows, especially in the reduction of insurance rates on all the theatres.

In the outlying sections of the City a number of residents are dependent upon wells for their water supply. These have been systematically examined, and with the co-operation of the Police Department owners were notified to make application to the Department of Health for permits. Samples of water were taken and forwarded to the Laboratory for analysis before permits were issued. Whenever contamination was found, an order was issued directing that the use of the well be discontinued.

Numerous inspections of the water systems of the various boroughs have been made by the Inspectors of the Department, and in company with your Honor and the Commissioner of Water Supply, we made an investigation of the Croton watershed.

Wherever practicable, ponds, swamps and pools of stagnant water have been drained or filled, but to properly care for all the various deposits of water within the city limits where mosquitoes are bred would require a vast expenditure of money. In some cases petroleum was used with beneficial effect. The careful investigation of the lakes in Central Park, with subsequent application of proper remedies has resulted in a more sanitary condition of these waterways than has existed for many years.

Division of Contagious Diseases.

A great volume of work has been accomplished by this Division, which is divided into district medical inspection, medical inspection of schools, district nursing, school nursing, vaccinating, summer corps and the diagnosis of contagious diseases, disinfection, diagnosis and destruction of glandered horses.

The increase in the number of contagious diseases reported during the first six months of this year added largely to the work not only in this division but in that of the hospitals and disinfecting stations.

The number of cases of communicable diseases during the year 1904 in comparison with the year 1903 is shown in the following table:

	1903.	1904.
Measles	13,689	32,803
Diphtheria	18,317	17,816
Tuberculosis	15,214	18,567
Scarlet Fever	10,887	13,383
Typhoid Fever	3,671	3,370
Smallpox	67	82

The number of examinations of school children in the first eleven months of this year was 11,181,009. The number of children excluded for various causes was 23,092.

There has been a material diminution in the number of cases of trachoma, favus, scabies, pediculosis and ringworm. On November 28, 1904, the Medical School Inspectors began the systematic testing of the vision of all school children. Two qualified Inspectors were detailed to supervise this work. The result shows that 20 per cent. of the school children showed defective vision.

The time is now proper I think for the Department to extend the work of the Medical School Inspectors so as to include the examination of the hearing of the children and for serious physical defects. The number of treatments given to children for the year was 470,183. The work of the school nurses has been excellent.

The summer corps during the past summer visited about 35,000 families and instructed them verbally as to the proper method of feeding infants and young children. This work has been productive of excellent results.

The number of patients removed to the hospitals suffering from contagious disease was 5,060 in comparison with 3,597 for 1903, and the number of houses visited for disinfection was 60,926 as against 33,537 in the preceding year; the number of rooms disinfected was 87,114.

Very few cases of smallpox originated within the Greater City of New York, nearly all the cases having come from outside sources. The vaccinations have progressed as heretofore.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The work of this laboratory, which includes the antitoxin administration, intubation and the medical inspection of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, pneumonia, cerebro spinal meningitis, and the clinical treatment of tuberculosis, is highly satisfactory, but the steady increase in its scope and work calls for an increased clerical, medical and laboratory force. Various branches for the sale of antitoxin have been established throughout the city.

Antitoxin.

One of the products of the laboratory of the Department is antitoxin for diphtheria. During the summer of 1903 the sale of this antitoxin to parties outside of the City was discontinued. As the Research Laboratory depends largely upon the sale of this product for its maintenance, and as the Board was urged by other cities, owing to the high price of antitoxin (principally the City of Chicago), to establish the old relations, the sale was recommenced in January.

The deficiency which existed was made up the latter part of the year by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The work of the administration of antitoxin has been carried on day and night by selected men especially trained for the work, and the physicians of the City have taken advantage of this free distribution of antitoxin to such an extent that it has been necessary to assign four more physicians to this duty. These curative injections of antitoxin number one-half more than any previous year, and the mortality has been decreased one per cent. of the whole death rate. The case fatality in Manhattan is over ten per cent., while the case fatality in tenement

houses treated by the Inspectors of the Department at the request of the Attending Physician (which cases amount to over 3,700 for the year), is only 5.7 per cent.

Tuberculosis.

From January 1 until noon yesterday, December 29, 1904, 12,686 new cases of tuberculosis have been reported to the Department. These cases, added to those already known and making allowance for those cases unreported and those who died during the year, renders it probable that within the limits of Greater New York there are between twenty-five and twenty-eight thousand living cases. The Board of Health is making every effort to prevent the spread of the disease, and to assist in the cure of those now suffering from it. With this idea in view, early in the present year the Board of Health opened a clinic for the care of these cases, the object of the clinic being to secure the observation of these cases, to teach them how to get well (if in the curable stage), and if not, at least how to live with the disease and at the same time not to communicate it to others. Up to this date 2,613 cases have come under the care of the Department. To this clinic is attached a corps of trained Nurses for the supervision of cases at the homes of the patients. Literature containing instructions in ten different languages has been distributed.

For the further care of these cases it is necessary to establish a municipal sanitarium. Many times during the year we have endeavored to locate a site for such an institution, and much time has been spent in this endeavor, but as yet no proper place has been secured, as the present law relative to the locating of a sanitarium is practically prohibitive.

Commission for Investigating Acute Respiratory Diseases.

For some years the problem presented by the large and constantly increasing death rate from the acute respiratory diseases has been the cause of serious anxiety to the Board of Health. This problem has long been recognized as one of first sanitary importance, and efforts have frequently been made to find some method for its solution. In the present year there has been an extraordinary increase due to these diseases, the death list forming no less than 23 per cent. of the total death rate for the first half of the year. With a view to their prevention, as this would not only be a great benefit to the City but of national importance, and desiring the advice and assistance of the most distinguished medical men in the country, application was made in July to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a Commission to confer with the medical members of the Board to investigate this problem. The request was granted. The following distinguished gentlemen consented to serve:

Dr. William Osler and Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dean of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden and Dr. L. Emmett Holt, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; Dr. Frank Billings, Dean of the Rush Medical College, Chicago; Dr. John H. Musser, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Dr. Theobald Smith, Harvard University, Boston.

This Commission is earnestly investigating this subject. It is not likely, however, that they will arrive at any definite conclusion this winter.

Chemical Laboratory.

The work of this Division consists principally of the analysis of milk and water. Considerable attention has been given to obtaining a pure milk supply and requests have been made of the courts that heavier fines be imposed in cases where adulteration of milk is found. In conjunction with the Health Commissioner of Buffalo the matter has been carried to the source of the supply in this State and much good has already been accomplished by inspections from the source to the consumer.

HOSPITALS.

The unusual number of contagious diseases with which this City was afflicted in the spring entailed a great deal of additional work on the hospitals and taxed them to their utmost capacity. The work on the new scarlet fever pavilion at Willard Parker Hospital being delayed owing to strikes, the wards in the Kingston Avenue, Willard Parker and Riverside Hospitals were unusually congested.

During the past year the premises at the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn have been cleared and generally improved, the front of the property graded and terraced, the trees and hedges set back to provide for street widening, and considerable filling in has been done around the new disinfecting station, and repairs along the Rutland road and Albany avenue frontage. All the ward buildings, administration buildings and dormitories have been furnished with new sheds, stoops, storm doors and the steam heating apparatus has been repaired and put in perfect order. The stable was repaired and a furnace for the garbage crematory was built. A new brick and limestone building has been erected adjoining the new boiler house for the storage of coal, capacity 2,000 tons, and a new brick pavilion which will accommodate 80 patients. A brick building which will afford accommodation for 80 Nurses is also in the course of erection, and will be finished in the early spring. The second story of the disinfecting station has been fitted up for a bacteriological laboratory.

At the Willard Parker Hospital the grounds have been put in order and the work pushed on the new bacteriological laboratory and scarlet fever hospital. A roof garden has been placed on the roof of the boiler house; several of the wards renovated; the boiler house and plant thoroughly overhauled and put in order. The vaccine laboratory and calf stable has been renovated and painted. The Willard Parker Hospital proper has been painted throughout. All the wards renovated and equipped with modern toilets and baths. The Reception Hospital has also been painted throughout and equipped with many new appliances. The stable has been painted, cleaned and put in first class condition. At North Brother Island the improvements for this include the completion of the Nurses' Home and equipment. The construction of the laundry building; of a coal house; of a scale house; the moving and reconstruction of two houses to be used for

a disinfecting station and a drug room; the installing and completion of the new engine and disinfector and other fixtures at the One Hundred and Thirty-second Street Dock Building. The remodeling of Pavilions Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6; the painting of Pavilions Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the construction of the store room at the south end of the island.

In the spring, at One Hundred and Eighteenth street and pleasant avenue, we opened a new trachoma hospital for the treatment of trachoma alone. Since the hospital has been opened there have been 3,765 patients treated and 31,876 revisits. The decided diminution in the number of cases of trachoma among the school children, I think, may be attributed to the excellent work done by the several corps of physicians engaged in this work.

The number of patients cared for at the Willard Parker Hospital in the first eleven months of 1904 was 1,261; at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, 2,107; at the Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, 1,727.

A drug laboratory has been established in the basement of the tuberculosis clinic, and plans have been formulated for furnishing the drugs to all of the hospitals of the Department which will undoubtedly afford a considerable saving of money.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

There has been considerable increase in the number of births, deaths and marriages reported during the year. This will probably result in the necessity of appointing additional clerks. There are in this Bureau no proper indices from the year 1866 to 1890, and there seems great necessity for reindexing the records. The law compelling the presentation of a record of birth to obtain a certificate of employment for children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and the rule of the Department of Education requiring a statement from this Bureau as to the birth of children applying for admission to the lowest classes in the school served to draw considerable attention to the incomplete returns of births in this city, and to the lack of proper indexing. A search of the records at the present time often requires many hours, where a few minutes would suffice if they were properly indexed. To do this would require the sum of about \$24,000. In 1903 the searches amounted to 31,987, and the number of transcripts issued 25,603. In 1904, the number of searches were 65,742; the number of transcripts issued 33,963, which represents an increase of \$2,000 from fees collected.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Circular letters were sent to all the physicians of the city, calling attention to the necessity of complying with the law of registering births, which had a very beneficial effect. During the first eleven months of this year there were 91,079 births reported, an increase of 4,265 over the number reported during the corresponding period of last year.

There has been an increase of 9,690 deaths. This has been due largely to the increase in pneumonia and acute respiratory diseases. The increase in population, the severe epidemic of measles, the epidemic of cerebro spinal meningitis (which has not visited us in the same manner since 1872), the Slocum disaster, and the increase in nephritis (Bright's disease) account for nearly all of the remainder.

There has been some increase in tuberculosis, and the deaths from diarrheal diseases were far more numerous, emphasizing the necessity for vigorous action in a pure milk supply, as this increase was principally among the infantile population.

The increase in the number of marriages reported is 1,593.

PENSION FUND.

The pension fund was increased to \$160,640.72. The expenditures during the year have amounted to \$12,125.40, the balance on hand at this time being \$148,515.32. The net increase in the fund over the balance reported on December 31, 1903, is \$14,266.54. The number of pensioners now on the roll is 23. Five have been added during the year.

THE SLOCUM DISASTER.

On June 15, the Slocum disaster occurred on North Brother Island, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health. I cannot commend too highly the promptness and efficiency with which the employees of the Department aided in the work of rescuing the unfortunate, and the care of those injured. The survivors were furnished with blankets and clothes from the hospital stores, and I am happy to state that not one case of contagious disease arose from the use of these hospital supplies.

The work of recovering bodies proceeded for several days, during which time the Department cared for the employees of other departments who assisted in this work. The total expense to this Department was over \$10,000.

THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBIT.

Both Bureaus and all the divisions of this Department were represented in this exhibit, which consisted of a number of framed photographs, showing the work of the Department, many charts showing the sanitary supervision of the city, and fifteen cabinets filled with 150 enlarged photographs and 300 samples of blank forms, culture tubes, etc. We were happy to obtain a medal, one of the grand prizes.

THE ADVISORY BOARD.

Meetings of the Advisory Board have been held whenever the exigencies of the occasion required.

Finally, I wish to call your attention to the fact that not one of our office buildings is owned by the City. We are in leased offices in each of the five boroughs. In addition to this fact there is not one of them that is fireproof; the records of this Department are thereby endangered, and there are no more valuable records than those of the births, marriages and deaths.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS DARLINGTON,

Commissioner and President of the Board of Health.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
ARSENAL, CENTRAL PARK,
December 14, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, The City of New York:

SIR—In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 16th ult., respecting the work of this Department for the year past and the year to come, I beg to state in a general way and condensed as much as possible, the information desired.

At the beginning of the year several important park improvements were found to have been contracted for, and while previously reported in the light of accomplishments had not actually been commenced. Others were in progress. Certain pavilions and bath-houses said to be ready for use were found to be faulty in construction and unsupplied with proper facilities and equipment. The same of playgrounds and gymnasium features.

During the year these defects were remedied and the baths opened to the public. The playgrounds were enlarged, improved, and with the gymnasiums properly equipped and thrown open to their full capacity. The construction of Thomas Jefferson Park has been completed, including the pavilion and baths, and is now ready for public use. Good progress has been made in the construction of De Witt Clinton and St. Gabriel's Parks. West Seventy-second street, connecting Central and Riverside Parks, has been improved and a new pavement of asphalt blocks laid. The sea wall of East River Park has been completed. The preliminary work for the widening and improvement of One Hundred and Tenth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, has been done, and this important improvement about to be commenced.

To complete works now projected, a pavilion structure should be provided for St. Gabriel's Park, and several certain improvements on Central and Riverside Parks, including a loop drive on the latter at the viaduct approach at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, should be made.

Of the more important works which, in my opinion, should be initiated during the coming year, the improvement of the St. Nicholas and Colonial Park lands in the Twelfth Ward should be considered, as soon as John Jay Park on the east side is similarly provided for. The first-named two are comparatively large tracts acquired some time since at large expense, and there is an urgent and growing demand for their improvement.

New asphalt walks are required in many places throughout the parks. The park sidewalk of Central Park, West, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, should be improved, and a new curb set and trees planted. Renewal of the soil is required in Central Park in many places for the preservation of the tree plantations, and the care and cultivation of trees in the City streets should also be looked after.

The foregoing is but a brief outline of park matters generally, and mention is made only of works whose accomplishment seems to me the most desirable. I am not unmindful of numerous other items of work to complete much-needed improvements and for the betterment of the parks, but with the experience of the past year I am aware that with the funds provided in any one year, but a comparatively small portion of the whole can be accomplished, and it would therefore seem proper to give attention, first, to the improvements for which there seems to be the greatest demand and need. Moreover, the construction of St. Nicholas and Colonial Parks should, in my opinion, form items to the credit of the present administration.

As to the works in progress during the current year, allusion might also be made to the work of the erection and equipment of the New York Public Library Building; the enlargement and improvement of the American Museum of Natural History; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the improvement of the Aquarium in Battery Park. Several new and important comfort stations have been completed and others are in progress.

Additional structures of this character are still required in the Central Park to replace old ones, for sanitary reasons and for public convenience. The cleaning of the main lake in Central Park is also a matter of necessity, and is being urged by the Health Department. It will cost about \$350,000.

Respectfully,

JNO. J. PALLAS,
Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX,
ZBROWSKI MANSION, CLAREMONT PARK,
NEW YORK, December 10, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York:

SIR—In compliance with the request in your letter of November 16, 1904, I have the honor to submit herewith summary of the general work done in this Department during the present year; also a statement of the condition of the parks in this borough, at the beginning of the year, the progress made during the year, and suggestions for the necessary improvements to be made, in order to bring the parks of the borough up to a high standard.

I have endeavored to prepare this report in the form which you suggest in your letter, and have followed this plan as closely as is consistent with a full and concise statement of the conditions existing and the work done.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. BRADY,
Commissioner of Parks, Borough of The Bronx.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER FOR THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX,
ZBROWSKI MANSION, CLAREMONT PARK,
NEW YORK, December 10, 1904.

REPORT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS EXISTING, PROGRESS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1904, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARKS OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The general appearance of the parks in the Borough of The Bronx, at the beginning of the present year, was good, but some of the work of previous years had to be done over again in a more substantial and lasting manner.

The parks have been kept up to a high standard during the year; lawns have been rolled and seeded; trees pruned and new trees planted; roads and bridges built; and many buildings for the accommodation, education and recreation of the public have been constructed.

The following general improvements are suggested for the coming year: Additional Comfort Stations should be built; Pelham Bay Park should be improved with some system; Pelham avenue should be curbed from the Southern Boulevard to the new bridge over the Bronx river; Moshulu parkway should be completed; the Colonial Garden in Van Cortlandt Park should be improved in a substantial manner; and the small parks throughout the borough should be improved and planted.

In explanation of the above, I would say that in the past, by cutting out brush, cutting down trees and removing rock, many of the natural beauties of the parks were removed, apparently in an over-zealous endeavor to clean the parks. More of an effort should be made to provide for the permanent improvement of the parks, with less disposition to remove the natural beauties which now exist.

During the present year, in addition to the usual work of maintaining the parks, such as cutting grass, seeding lawns, planting trees, flowers, etc., rolling roads, building paths, etc., the following work has been done:

BRONX PARK.

Bridge Over the Bronx River and Pelham Avenue—Almost Completed—

This bridge, which is 100 feet wide, was begun in August, 1903. At the beginning of the present year the abutments were just started. During the year the arch has been completed; the limestone parapet is now being set; the fill over the arch has been made; the roadway and curbing are being laid; and it is expected that this bridge will be open to the public before the end of the present year.

Botanical Garden in Bronx Park.

The Newell Avenue Bridge—Completed—

The bridge over the Bronx river at Newell avenue, which was started in July, 1903, was completed during the early part of this year. A roadway has been built over the bridge and it is now in use by the public.

Five-Arch Rustic Stone Bridge—Almost Completed—

This bridge over the Bronx river, about 400 feet north of the Blue Bridge, was begun in April, 1904. Three of the arches are finished, and the fourth arch is being built. It is expected that the entire bridge will be completed in the early spring of 1905.

Toilet Houses—Completed—

These toilet houses, near the elevated approach in the Botanical Garden, which were begun in March, 1904, were completed and opened in May.

Addition to Propagating Houses—Completed—

A plant house, to finish the range of propagating houses in the Botanical Garden, was begun in December of last year, and the work was completed in August of this year.

Granite Steps and Tanks—Completed—

In December, 1903, a contract was let to build two large and four small flights of steps and a concrete steel tank at the Horticultural Building. This work was completed in the latter part of October of this year, and the steps and tank are now in use.

Bridle Path—Completed—

A bridle path sixteen feet wide, leading from the Bronx and Pelham parkway to a point near the old Mansion, which was begun during the latter part of 1903, has been completed and is now in use.

One-Arch Bridge—To Be Built—

Specifications have been prepared for a one-arch granite bridge to be erected over the twin lakes in the northern part of the Garden, and the work will probably be let by contract before the end of the year.

Bronze Fountain—To Be Erected—

Specifications and models have been prepared for a handsome bronze fountain, to be erected in front of the Botanical Museum, and the contract will be let before the end of the year.

Zoological Park in Bronx Park.

Ostrich and Small Mammal House—Almost Completed—

In October, 1903, a contract was awarded for the erection of an Ostrich and Small Mammal House. This is now almost completed. The construction of this building was very tedious, because of the amount of detail in the cages. The only work still remaining to be done is the adjustment of some of the cage doors, and the house will probably be completed before the end of the year.

Bird House—Will Be Completed Early in 1905—

This work was begun in November, 1903. The building is now roofed in and the cages are being erected. The work is progressing satisfactorily, but will not be completed until the early part of next year.

Pheasants' Aviary—Started—

The contract for this work was awarded on September 29 of this year. The ground has been broken and the foundation walls are in. The drainpipe is now being laid, and when this is finished there is hope that this work may be continued without interruption during the winter.

Iron Fence Around Seal Pool—Completed—

In May of this year a contract was let for the inclosure of the Seal Pool with an iron fence, and the work was completed on October 12.

Suggestions for Future Improvements.

Additional walks should be made in Bronx Park. A walk should be made around the new lake, and the lowlands near the Mansion should be graded. A new foot bridge is imperatively needed just below the Falls.

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY.

Considerable improvement has been made along this parkway. The bicycle path on the north side of the Parkway has been extended to the Bridge over the New York and New Haven Railroad (Harlem Division), and a substantial gravel walk has been constructed for upwards of one mile, on the southerly side of the Parkway.

The surface road has been covered with screenings, and quite a number of trees have been planted.

Suggestions for Future Improvements.

The bicycle road and path should be extended from the railroad bridge to the entrance of Pelham Bay Park.

In order to complete this Parkway, as originally laid out, which would include two roadways in addition to the main central roadway, half a million dollars would be required, and it will probably be some years before sufficient funds for this purpose will be available.

PELHAM BAY PARK.

Athletic Field and Parade Ground—Built and Equipped—

During the early part of the year a survey was made and plans were prepared for the construction of a public athletic field in this park. In the work of constructing this field, which was done almost entirely by park labor, an area of over forty acres of woodland was cleaned of all weeds, brush, dead trees, etc.; low lands were filled in, and high grades leveled. Several thousand feet of roads and paths were laid out; drains were constructed; various sporting fields were laid out and equipped; a parade ground of twenty acres was constructed, and the field was formally opened to the public on September 10.

Widening Roadway—In Progress at Present—

We are at present widening out the roadway leading from Eastchester Bay Bridge around to Glover's Rock. This roadway was constructed last year with a width of only sixteen feet, and it was impossible to have this used by automobiles on account of its extreme narrowness. We hope to finish this work during the coming year, and, when completed, the roadway will have a width of thirty feet.

New Buildings—Erected During 1904—

During the present year a music pavilion has been erected in this park; a boat house; a new shed in connection with the Hunter House, and a new summer house, most of the work being done by Park labor.

Bridge from Hunter Island to Main Land—Plans Prepared—

Plans have been prepared for a temporary wooden bridge between Hunter Island and the main land, to take the place of the old Causeway, which at present so obstructs the flow of the channel that at low water there is no water left there except about a three-foot stream. It is proposed to remove this old Causeway to a depth of five feet below water, so as to give the action of the tides an opportunity to clean out the mud settlement. It is hoped at some future time to build a permanent bridge at this place.

Suggestions for Future Improvements.

This park contains 1,756 acres, a very large portion of which is entirely unimproved, and the work of turning it into a park that can be used by the people will be a labor of years and will entail an expenditure of several millions of dollars.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Alterations to Tremper House—Almost Completed—

Early in the present year plans were prepared for extensive alterations and improvements to the old Tremper House in this park, to be used as a restaurant. The improvements consist of raising the building from a one and two-story house to a three-story house throughout, thereby more than doubling the capacity of the building, which was entirely inadequate to the purpose for which it is to be used. New plumbing was installed, cement floors were laid in the cellar, and the house was painted throughout. These alterations will probably be completed before the end of the present year.

Shelter Shed at Nursery—Completed—

During the early part of the year, a shed to be used as a shelter, and for storing Engineers' and Gardeners' tools, was built at the Nursery, by park labor, and is now in use.

Trees Planted in Nursery—

Tens of thousands of plants and trees have been added to the 15 acres of nurseries which were established in 1903.

Golf Links, Tennis Courts, etc.—Laid Out.

A new golf course has been laid out in this Park, for expert players, near the Gun Hill road. Many new tennis courts have been laid out; several new baseball diamonds marked out; and about 180 new lockers have been built in the golf house, as the demand for lockers for exceeded the supply.

The Lake—Cleaning Out Now Progressing—

The cleaning of the lake continued until the cold weather prevented further work. The cleaning of this lake began in 1903, and was about half completed during that year. There still remains to be done an amount which will cost about \$5,000 to complete, but the work cannot be resumed until the spring of 1905.

Colonial Garden—Plans Prepared for Permanent Improvement—

A survey has been made, and plans are being prepared, for making the improvements permanent in these gardens, as the work previously done there has been superficial and not lasting. It is proposed to raise the grade of the garden about 3½ feet, in order that the grounds may be dry, thereby making it possible to raise plants and flowers.

Also, in place of the rustic bridges, stone bridges are to be built across the canals; and, in place of the present flight of wooden steps, stone steps are to be substituted.

It is also proposed to have the garden properly drained, to build proper foundations for the roads, and to construct in the centre an ornamental stone fountain.

These improvements are proposed with the end in view of making the garden an attraction to the thousands who visit it during the summer season, instead of being an eye-sore, as it is in its present condition. It is the desire of the Department to make of this garden a show garden of the Park System of The Bronx, just as certain sites in Prospect and Central Parks have been prepared with that end in view.

It is proposed to appeal to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a special appropriation for this particular work, to be applied to no other purpose; and, if this appropriation shall be secured, the proposed improvements will probably be completed during the coming year.

Under-Ground Passage Way—In Course of Construction—

The dangerous grade crossing near the Van Cortlandt Station is being eliminated, by the joint action of the City and the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co., and the new underground passage way will probably be completed within 60 days' time.

Macadam Road—Almost Completed—

A fine macadam road, which was begun in 1903, has been nearly completed. This road will extend along the easterly side of the Parade Grounds, from the Colonial Mansion to and through the Deer Paddock, to connect with the road built last year, leading from Mosholu avenue to Yonkers.

Suggestions for Future Improvements.

Among the improvements to be suggested for the coming year would be the changing of the gradient of the Gun Hill road, leading into the park from Mosholu parkway. The road at present has a gradient of 12 per cent. This can be reduced without changing the alignment of the road to a gradient of 6½ per cent.

The marsh lands east of the Putnam Bridge of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company should be filled in and improved, and the large tract of marsh land southwesterly from the Van Cortlandt Station should be turned into a lake, and the sides of the lake raised, and the road leading from Van Cortlandt Station to Spuyten Duyvil parkway should be rebuilt on a new alignment, and the width increased to not less than 50 feet.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY.

Bridges Over Webster Avenue and the Railroad Tracks—Will be Completed in 1905—

The work on the abutments of these bridges was started in the latter part of 1903. On the Webster Avenue Bridge the abutments have been completed; also the superstructure. On the bridge over the railroad tracks, both abutments have been completed, and the wing walls leading into the botanical gardens have been started. The shop work for the bridges has been completed, and the material is on the ground, ready for erection. Both these bridges will probably be completed during the early part of 1905.

Improvement of Mosholu Parkway—In Progress—

This work, the cost of which is estimated at \$138,000, is about two-thirds completed. Plans and specifications have also been prepared for completing the improvement of the entire parkway from Webster avenue to Van Cortlandt Park.

This work will necessitate an expenditure of about \$60,000, and the funds for this purpose at not at present available.

CROTONA PARKWAY.

Paving, Regulating, Grading and Curbing, from One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street—Completed—

A contract for the completion of the improvement of this parkway was awarded in November, 1903, and the work was begun in February of this year. The contract has been completed, and the work was formally accepted on November 30.

Suggestions for Future Improvements.

The above improvement will complete the entire work of improving this parkway, so far as this Department is concerned, and the Department of Highways is at present constructing a road parallel and adjacent to this one, and similar to it in general layout; and, when this shall have been completed, this parkway will make a very handsome and convenient public driveway.

MACOMB'S DAM PARK.

Filling in the Low Lands—Being Gradually Completed—

As soon as the work of filling in the low lands in this park shall have been completed, and the top soil placed, it is proposed to lay out an athletic field, and the very convenient location of this park will make it a popular resort for those who are interested in athletic sports.

FRANZ SIGEL PARK.

Improving Exterior of Comfort Station—Plans Prepared—

Plans have been prepared for changing the exterior of the comfort station in this park, which was built two years ago, the object being to improve its appearance, and make it more sightly, and more in keeping with the surroundings. The present building is rather an unsightly one, and it would add very much to the appearance of the park to improve it.

ST MARY'S PARK.

Alterations to Old Tool House—Completed—

An old building in this park, formerly used as a tool house, was converted into a carriage house, tool room, and stable for horses, the work all being done by park labor.

CROTONA PARK.

New Tennis Courts and Base Ball Diamonds—Laid Out—

During the present year several new tennis courts and base ball diamonds have been laid out.

General Improvements—

The southeast portion of the park has been filled in and graded, at a cost of several thousand dollars. Some of the roads, which were constructed on too narrow lines, are being widened at the present time. The lake has been materially improved.

Suggestions for Future Improvements.

The northerly portion of that part of Crotona Park lying easterly of Crotona avenue should be filled in in the same manner as the southern part of the park has been filled in.

All of the northwesterly portion near the Municipal Building should be improved.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY.

Roadway Repaired—Gutters Cleaned, etc.—

On this parkway the roadway was repaired during the present year and the culverts and drains were repaired and cleaned.

Trees Planted, etc.—

Four hundred trees were planted along this parkway, in holes dug to a depth of from five to six feet. The earth dug out was used in widening the north side of the drive, to permit a 4-foot sod bordered and 8-foot walk being made.

Suggestions for Future Improvements.

This work of improving should be continued during the coming year. The roadway itself is laid out on a winding line, and there are a number of small parcels of land lying adjacent to it, and belonging to the Park System, which should be improved, as this parkway, when these improvements have been completed, will make one of the most picturesque and popular driveways in that part of the City.

SCOTT AVENUE BRIDGE.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has, during the past year erected a bridge over their tracks at Scott avenue, leading into the Botanical Garden. Under the terms of the contract with the railroad company, only the minor portion of the easterly approach is to be constructed by them, and the burden of the cost will be with the City. At the present time there is no appropriation with which to construct this bridge approach and it is earnestly hoped that funds may be had as soon as possible for the completion of the approach, as the bridge in its present condition is entirely useless.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS,
LITCHFIELD MANSION, PROSPECT PARK,
BROOKLYN, December 12, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York:

SIR—In response to your request of November 16 for a summary of the work done by this Department for this year, I have the honor to report as follows:

The conditions as I found them upon taking up the care and control of the Department of Parks for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens were such as to lead me to believe that for years back the energies of the Department were directed along the lines of creative work, and not along the lines of conservation and improvement.

This conclusion was borne out by the conditions found to exist in a number of the older parks of the system, and I therefore decided early in the year that these conditions had to be met and properly dealt with, and the work thus far has been mostly along the lines of conservation and improvement.

I have attached hereto a report made to me by the Landscape Architect of the Department of Parks for The City of New York, and you will find that it points out in no doubtful manner what should be done, and also shows the wisdom of what has been accomplished:

"I have made a careful examination of the condition of trees, grass and walks of Prospect Park, and find that the more one studies the subject the more it becomes evident that a state of neglect has been allowed to gain a foothold which threatens in a very few years to convert many parts of this pleasure ground into waste places. This is as true of the grass as of the trees, with the essential difference that grass may be more easily and quickly replaced, and the consequences of neglect are for that reason less serious. A large number of trees in Prospect Park show, without question, signs of deterioration, and in many cases are actually dying for lack of proper nutrition. The first and surest indication of this is found in sparse foliage. This may mean weakness which comes from great age, in which case a tree requires extra nutriment to stimulate its failing vitality, but it is more likely to mean poverty of soil if it has received little or no attention for a long time, though the more necessary in the case of trees which have to struggle against the daily increasing disadvantages of a vitiated atmosphere more or less charged with sulphur from coal and the acid fumes of a hundred industries. In Prospect Park the trees and soil are showing most deteriorations in the regions indicated on the accompanying map, where the pressure of crowds of visitors has been greatest, and the denudation of the soil, by the stress of the storms, has been most severe. A number of trees have died within these areas during the past year, and there are comparatively few which fail to show to the expert distinct and unmistakable signs of the deterioration which precedes death and decay. The remedy for this condition of the park should not be sought in any expenditures for tree doctoring, for very little of this would be needed beyond the comparatively slight expense of pruning—practically all of it should be used to provide fresh and fertile top soil and manure compost—and the work, so far as the areas immediately about the trees are concerned, will amount to resurfacing the park. Merely local treatment about the stems will accomplish very little good. The absorptive roots of an old tree, by which it is fed, always develop at a considerable distance from the trunk; hence, in the case of many of those in the most impoverished areas of the park it is necessary to give nutrition over a widely extended surface. After a careful examination of the neglected spaces indicated on the map, and a calculation of the amount of soil and manure needed to reconstruct the park at these points, I should advise that a sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars should be set aside for what may be fairly termed as much a wholesale and permanent improvement as the building of an entirely new park. It should be said also at this point that many of the walks of Prospect Park have never been built with proper foundation of broken stone, having been only skimmed over temporarily with asphalt or gravel. If necessary, it would be better to postpone increasing the number of our parks until

we have done what is required to preserve the parks we already have. If the trees we have are allowed to die they cannot be replaced for many years, and then only at a cost materially greater than that required for tree preservation. This reconstruction will produce, moreover, an actual saving in future maintenance, as well as securing the Borough of Brooklyn from the disgrace of allowing the City's chief art treasure and greatest delight to lapse into waste places of almost irretrievable decay."

PROSPECT PARK.

Existing Conditions—

The conditions existing in this, the largest and one of the oldest parks of the system, at the beginning of the year were in the main as follows:

The roadways and walks throughout the park and at the various entrances required rebuilding and resurfacing. In large areas, distributed over the entire park, the soil was completely vitiated, and the trees and shrubs had begun to deteriorate. The entire shore line of the lake had been neglected, until the banks had been undermined and a great loss of trees and ground entailed. The animal quarters were inadequate and unsanitary. The section known as the flower garden was in urgent need of rebuilding and regrading. The pools and brooks needed excavating and cleaning, and the large lake required an outlet to relieve it at flood periods. The Department had under contract the erection of a marble shelter on the South Lake Drive, and a pergola entrance at Ocean and Parkside avenues.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished in this park during the portion of the year just past is large and varied.

A broad driveway extending from the Fifteenth street entrance through the park to the main entrance, a distance of about six thousand feet, has been resurfaced and rebuilt for its entire width and length.

The entire walk system of this park has been reconstructed and resurfaced, and new walks laid at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. This much-needed improvement was done under contract, and is now practically finished.

The shore line of the lake for a length of three thousand feet has been rebuilt, and much land reclaimed. This work was accomplished by a force of park men, and the same force is now busily engaged in building up the remaining shores, and will continue until the frost and ice intervene. A much-needed overflow to relieve this lake in storm periods has also been constructed, thus obviating in the future any damage from the lake overflowing its banks.

A contract was let for five thousand cubic yards of top soil, all of which has been delivered and spread on some of the worn-out and barren places in the park. This five thousand cubic yards of soil is but a small portion of what is necessary to cover the many large and barren places in Prospect Park.

During the past season about thirty thousand square feet of sods have been purchased and laid, and about three thousand trees and shrubs have been planted.

The tree pruning and tree planting force of the Department has during the past season trimmed a large number of trees damaged by the severe storm of last year, and has removed about two hundred dead trees.

A contract was let to lay cement sidewalks at the Fifteenth street and Ninth avenue entrance, and also for the rebuilding of the roadway at Willink entrance, and roadway at the Fifteenth street and Ninth avenue entrance. The sidewalks at Fifteenth street and Ninth avenue have been completed; the roadway at the Willink entrance has been completed, and the work is now in progress on the roadway at the Fifteenth street entrance.

A large and necessary addition to the animal quarters, in the shape of a bear cage, was begun and finished this summer. This cage is one of the most commodious and complete of its kind in this country.

Large improvements have been made in the sheep and elk quarters.

Around the flower garden extensive improvements have been made; the lawns that have settled and sunk have been refilled and regraded and resodded; beds have been planted, and the entire garden is now ready for the spring display. A new drive from the flower garden shelter to the main road is nearing completion, and when finished will greatly facilitate the handling of carriages and riders to and from the shelter house.

The work of repairing, painting and maintaining the many shelter houses, buildings, picnic house, railings and bandstand, etc., has gone steadily forward, and has occupied the time of a large force of mechanics.

A complete system of electric lighting has been installed in the office building, the workshops and stables, thus doing away with the old and obsolete and dangerous mode of lighting the stable by kerosene lamps, and obviating the danger in future from fire.

A large pool situated at the lower end of the brook line has been excavated for a depth of four feet; the shore has been rebuilt and reclaimed and is now ready to be refilled with water. The same treatment has been given to the smaller pool at the upper end of the brook line.

A large granite pergola entrance at the Ocean avenue gate to Prospect Park, contracted for by my predecessor, was begun under my administration and carried to successful completion.

A large marble shelter house of Grecian design, also contracted for by my predecessor, situated on the South Lake drive, was started and completed.

The improvement of the territory lying south of the Willink entrance on the Ocean avenue side of Prospect Park, has been carried forward and is now ready for sodding and planting. This territory was for years unimproved and an eyesore.

Work Necessary—

To complete this park and bring it up to a high standard of usefulness and efficiency, the following-named work and improvements are necessary:

The erection of a men's shelter house at the main entrance to Prospect Park, and also a men's shelter house at the Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street entrance. These improvements are very necessary and are frequently demanded.

The construction of a cement walk along Prospect Park, West, from the main entrance to Fifteenth street. This improvement will require about fifty thousand square feet of cement walk to take the place of the dirt walk at present there.

A new boat-house to take the place of the present one, which is old, dilapidated, dangerous and inadequate, and should be replaced by a more modern and commodious structure.

To prevent the further destruction of the banks and trees on the shore line of the lake it will be necessary to erect a low rubble retaining wall laid in cement. Without this wall all work of reclaiming and rebuilding the banks and shores of the lake can, at best, be but temporary.

A granite entrance at the intersection of Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street is also necessary. This gateway has during the past few years become the point at which the large and constantly increasing traffic from the South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge sections enter Prospect Park.

From Fifth street, along Prospect Park, West, the present old and dilapidated post and pipe railing should be replaced with a granite wall such as is built from the main entrance to Fifth street on the same side of Prospect Park.

At the flower garden the present bronze railing, now rapidly falling into decay, should be entirely renewed and the stone base reset. This is very important, as it is situated in one of the most frequented and popular portions of Prospect Park.

The pools and brook-line in Prospect Park should be cleaned and rebuilt the entire length; a concrete bottom and sides should be constructed, thereby making the cleaning and maintaining of the pools and brook an easy matter for all coming time.

On the parade ground, which is the most popular portion of Prospect Park, there is situated an old building. This building was erected twenty-five years ago and is without a doubt totally inadequate to the demands made upon it. A new building of sufficient size and accommodations for the great crowds that frequent the parade grounds should be constructed. This building should contain locker rooms, shower baths, large toilet accommodations and living apartments for the Keeper. Its requirements can best be well understood when it is borne in mind that the parade grounds, in which it is to be located, can accommodate sixty baseball nines at one time, along with the vast crowds that assemble to watch these games.

The plaza at the main entrance to Prospect Park should be regraded and repaved and made to comport with its surroundings. The present pavements, owing to the lack of proper grading, are really unsafe and dangerous.

In Prospect Park there are many large areas widely distributed, in which the soil has become worn out and vitiated. In some places the trees have begun to deteriorate and go back, and unless the soil be renewed, worked over and fertilized, the loss of a great many of the trees in this park will be large and deplorable.

WASHINGTON PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This park, the oldest of the park system in Brooklyn, at the beginning of my administration, was very badly in need of rebuilding.

The lawns and slopes throughout the park needed resoiling and fertilizing, the trees needed pruning and trimming and replanting. The walk system of the park required large and extensive improvements. The wall entirely surrounding the park required rebuilding and repointing. Large spaces in the park required resodding and soiling. One of the greatest needs of this park is a modern shelter house, the old one being unsanitary and dangerous.

Work Accomplished—

During the past eleven months there has been awarded a contract for the rebuilding and resurfacing of all the walks in this park. The work is now under way and will be completed this winter.

A contract was let for one hundred cubic yards of top soil in this park. This soil is now in place, is graded, seeded and ready for next season.

Plans and specifications have been prepared for the erection of a large and handsome granite shelter house in this park.

The work of trimming and pruning the trees, cutting and cleaning lawns, has been carried out in proper season.

Work Necessary—

To promote the efficiency of this park the boundary wall should be rebuilt and repointed; large areas should be ploughed and resoiled; hundreds of trees and shrubs should be removed and replaced, and the large wooden pergola should be rebuilt.

SUNSET PARK.

Existing Conditions—

At the beginning of the year I found considerable to be done and engaged my attention in this park.

The park was under process of construction and had had considerable work done in it during the previous year. Its most urgent needs were found to be the grading of the slopes on the street sides, the installation of a drainage system, the installation of an irrigation system and the building of walks throughout the park.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished thus far in this park this year has been large. Practically all of the walks have been laid out and graded. Over three thousand feet of vitrified sewer-pipe has been laid and fifty catch-basins built and completed. This work constitutes the draining system of the park. There has also been laid about three thousand feet of iron water-pipe, fitted with garden valves and all appliances necessary for a complete irrigation system.

A cement sidewalk has been laid on the Fifth avenue side of this park early this year. This contract was one entered into by my predecessor and executed by me.

Two blocks have been added to this park and the work of grading, sloping and laying out of walks in this addition is now under way.

Work Necessary—

The work yet to be done in this park is large and extensive. Before much more can be done to complete this park it will be necessary to build a large stone wall on two sides of the park, similar to the wall now on the other two sides.

The walk pavements throughout the entire park will have to be laid and the sidewalks surrounding the park on the two sides will also have to be laid.

Much work is required to complete the slopes on the Forty-first street side, which is the newly acquired side of this park.

Owing to the peculiar nature of this park and the hilly characteristics of it, large areas will have to be planted, for which large numbers of trees and shrubs will have to be secured.

In this park one of the very necessary requirements at the present time is a shelter house. No provision has been made in the past for this necessary accommodation, and, as the park is nearing completion and is daily patronized by large numbers, this improvement should not be delayed.

CITY PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This park, situated at Navy street, Park and Flushing avenues, was found to be very much in a condition similar to Washington Park. The grounds have for years lain neglected, large spaces of soil had become worn out and the sods trampled away. The trees, as a result, had begun to show signs of decay and neglect. The walk system throughout this park contained in no place a solid area of one hundred square feet. The fence surrounding this park was found to be very much in need of repair and painting, and likewise the shelter house. The sidewalk surrounding the park was found to be an old and unsafe walk composed of asphalt.

Work Accomplished—

In this park during the past eleven months the walk system has been entirely rebuilt and resurfaced, thereby producing a sufficient, solid and enduring walk throughout the entire park. Sodding and soiling has been carried out to a large extent and the bare places covered over and made ready for next season's planting. A great number of trees have been pruned and likewise a number of old and decayed trees removed. The shelter house and comfort house of this park have both received the care and attention of the mechanics of the Department.

Work Necessary—

To complete this park and put it in first-class shape will require the rebuilding of the sidewalks surrounding the entire park; the reconstruction of the shelter in the centre of the park; the repairing and painting of the fence bordering the park, and the fences along the edges of the walks throughout the park.

CARROLL PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This park at the outset of my administration I found to be a very much frequented park, and one requiring a deal of care and attention from your Commissioner.

The soil and grounds were in the same worn out and vitiated condition that existed in most of the very old parks of this City. A large number of trees had begun to suffer and show signs of decay, and required pruning. The sods in a great many places had been worn out and were dead. The sidewalk surrounding the park was an old stone flagging walk in a very bad state of repair. The shelter house was in a very unsanitary and dangerous condition. The railing around the park also was much in need of repairs and repainting.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished during the past eleven months has been considerable, but not all of what the park requires.

A contract was let to lay a new cement sidewalk around the entire park, and the work of same has been completely finished; the lawns have been resodded and the edges of the walks have been reshaped, and the whole made new and clean. Large numbers of trees have been pruned and trimmed, and the dead trees removed. Temporary repairs have been made to the two shelter houses located in this park, and the work of repairing the railing has been completed.

There has been prepared plans and specifications for a new and modern shelter house to be located in this park, and contract for same will be let in the near future.

Work Necessary—

The needs of this park are not so numerous as in other old parks.

There will be required about three thousand cubic yards of top soil and ten thousand square feet of sods to make good and healthy the lawns in this park. There will be required a number of small trees and shrubs to take the place of the trees and shrubs destroyed in the storm of last year and removed this present year. The railing surrounding the park requires painting and repairing.

SEASIDE PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This strip of land and beach at the foot of the Ocean Parkway, part of what is known as Seaside Park, has been for many years unimproved and neglected. During the past few years some improvement has been made along this beach, but nothing has been done in a measure to correspond with what should have been done. A fine strip of beach for a great distance has been and is being washed away at an alarming rate.

At the beginning of my term this Department had under way the erection of a large bulkhead at the foot of the Ocean Boulevard. This work was completed in March, 1904, and has successfully protected the point at which it was erected. This, however, is but a very small portion of the beach requiring protection.

Seaside Park, constructed two years ago, is to-day demanding attention from this Department. The thin layer of top soil spread over the area known as Seaside Park has settled until it is about one-quarter of the depth of what it should be. The trees and planting in this park have not progressed simply because of the inadequacy of the soil.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished at this park during this year has been mostly maintenance.

Plans and specifications were drawn for the erection of an eight-hundred-foot creosoted timber jetty, to be erected at the westerly end of the property in order to save what remains of the present valuable beach. This contract was awarded and the contractors have begun preparations to carry out the erection of the jetty.

The sidewalks back of the bulkhead have been remade, rerolled and covered with limestone screenings. The sidewalk back of the wall has also been remade, rerolled and covered with screenings, and the tile walk has been regraded where necessary.

During the summer the usual number of tents were set out on the beach and were enjoyed by thousands of people.

On the walks throughout the park screenings have been spread, and this fall three hundred cubic yards of manure were furnished and dug into the flower beds.

Work Necessary—

A comprehensive view of what is needed to preserve this valued land at Coney Island is as follows:

Another timber jetty of about the same size as the one contracted for, to be situated near the bulkhead to preserve and prevent the washing away of the beach; the filling in of Seaside Park to a depth of about three feet with good mould or top soil. The present grade of the park is below the level of the curb on the surrounding streets, and to bring this park up to grade and to provide sufficient and proper soil to nourish the trees and shrubs it will be necessary to bring the grade of the park above the grade of the surrounding streets. The fence around this park has suffered greatly from rust and want of painting. The walks require to be paved with tile paving, and the sidewalks around the park require to be laid in cement.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This park has received considerable attention within the past two or three years, and its condition was satisfactory. Its requirements, according to its location and the volume of visitors within its gates every year, are few.

Work Accomplished—

During the past year the work carried out in this park has been mostly grading and sodding. Small walks have been laid out, the edges of the roadways and walks trimmed, catch basins and drain pipes built and laid, and a large cesspool to connect with the present shelter house, has been completed.

Work Necessary—

There remains nothing to be done at the present time in this park to bring it up to the requirements and needs of the section in which it is located.

CITY HALL PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This small plot of ground, located in front of the Borough Hall, was found to be in good condition, and well cared for.

Work Accomplished—

The work of maintaining this little park was well attended to. The grass was cut, the flower beds kept in good condition, and the preparations for the spring display completed.

Work Necessary—

There remains nothing to be done at this park to complete its efficiency.

RED HOOK PARK.

Existing Conditions—

An investigation of this park at the outset of the year revealed many necessary improvements in order to bring it up to a high state of efficiency.

It was found that the soil throughout the park had settled to a great extent; that the railing surrounding the park suffered from lack of care and painting; that the walks in the park had in places settled and were full of large indentations; a total absence of any walk whatever surrounding the park; also the park to be in need of modern shelter houses.

Work Accomplished—

The work done during the year in this park has been purely maintenance. The trees and shrubs have been pruned, and where necessary trees and shrubs have been planted. The lawns have been treated to fertilizer and properly nourished.

Work Necessary—

The requirements of this park are: A modern shelter house, a cement walk surrounding the entire park, filling in of thousands of yards of top soil in order to bring the lawns up to the desired and proper level, the cleaning and painting of the steel fence surrounding the park, and the regrading and repairing of the tile walks within the park.

INSTITUTE PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This park, having been constructed last year, is in very good condition. The mound south of the reservoir needed grading and soiling, and the walk leading down onto Flatbush required defining and paving.

Work Accomplished—

The walk from Flatbush avenue up onto the mound has been laid out and paved. The top of the mound has been graded and soiled, and is ready for planting. The trees and shrubs have been pruned and trimmed, and the lawns cut and watered.

Work Necessary—

There remains nothing to be done in this park at the present time, except the usual work of cleaning and maintaining.

McKINLEY PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This park was found to be in excellent condition, as far as its present development has progressed.

Work Accomplished—

The regular work of pruning trees and shrubs, cutting and caring for lawns and tending flower beds was well attended to during the past season.

Work Necessary—

A low stone wall or railing should be erected around this park; walks should be laid out and paved, and sewer and drainage systems installed.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE PARK.

Existing Conditions—

Williamsburg Bridge Park, a newly constructed park under the Brooklyn approach to the new Williamsburg Bridge, was found to be almost finished. This park comprises three blocks in area, two of which are given over to the regular parking purpose, the remaining block is to be devoted to athletic purposes.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished in this park during the past year has been the grading and seeding down of the lawns throughout the park, the erection and completion of a picket fence around the playground block, and the erection and completion of a cast-iron post and pipe railing around the park blocks, this work having been contracted for by my predecessor. The ground within the athletic field was graded and covered with a coat of limestone screenings.

Work Necessary—

The requirements of this park are: To bring it up to a state of efficiency, a complete gymnasium outfit for the athletic field and the erection of drinking stands, and the planting of small trees and shrubs. When this shall have been done the park will then be completed in its entirety.

SMALL PARKS.

Existing Conditions—

In the small parks, such as Saratoga, Irving, Cooper, Winthrop, Bushwick, New Lots, Linton, Lincoln and Bedford Parks, the chief wants are—a lack of well-paved walks within the parks, and also a lack of well-paved walks around the parks. Another shortcoming or deficiency is a general lack of toilet houses, with the exception of Saratoga Square. The condition of the soil and the trees and shrubs in these parks is fairly good, owing to their comparatively recent construction.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished in these small parks during the year has been mostly along the line of maintenance. The walks have been regraded and treated to a coat of limestone screenings, the catch basins and sewer pipes have been freed and cleaned, and the ordinary repairs to railings, fences and sidewalks have been carried out.

Work Necessary—

It is deemed advisable that these small parks in order to be put in a state that could be called completed, should each one have the walks within the parks paved with asphalt tiles, and the walks around the park paved with cement. Each one of them should also be equipped with a modern shelter house. It is also necessary that the railings around these parks be cleaned and painted.

Existing Conditions—

In Bensonhurst Park, the Brooklyn Heights Parks comprising five small parks, Lincoln Terrace, Canarsie Beach Park and Fort Hamilton Park, the conditions were found to be all that were necessary for the present, and satisfactory.

Work Accomplished—

The work to be done during the year, and which was done, was, therefore, purely maintenance.

Work Necessary—

There remains nothing to be done for the present in these parks to promote their efficiency.

MAXWELL PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This new park site has been acquired and turned over to this Department during the month of November, and is situated on the block bounded by Tillary, Bridge and Jay streets, in the old Fourth Ward of Brooklyn.

It will be necessary to remove all the old buildings from off this site, grade up the ground, lay out athletic fields, build comfort house, build railing, lay walks and sidewalks, install drainage and irrigation systems, and plant trees and shrubs. This work should be carried out this coming year, and will require an outlay of approximately one hundred thousand dollars.

FULTON PARK.

Existing Conditions—

This site turned over to this Department is situated at Fulton street, Stuyvesant avenue, Chauncey street and Lewis avenue, and calls for improvement within the coming year. This park site will require very nearly the same treatment demanded by Maxwell Park, and will require an outlay of about fifty thousand dollars.

WILLIAMSBURGH PARK.

Existing Conditions—

There has been turned over to this Department within the past few months two small parcels of land within the area, to be known as Williamsburgh Park. These parcels of land should now be cleared of whatever buildings are on them, the grounds graded, fenced in and fitted up with playground and gymnasium apparatus.

When this shall have been done both of these parcels can be devoted to the same purpose as the parcel at Bedford avenue and North Fourteenth street, which is the boys' playground, and the parcel at Manhattan and Driggs avenues, which is the girls' playground.

FOREST PARK.

Existing Conditions—

Forest Park, located in Queens Borough, the largest park of the park system of Brooklyn and Queens, was found to be in need of a completed driveway throughout its length. Its other requirements were additional space for the golfers, and an athletic field.

Work Accomplished—

Thus far this year the work accomplished in this park has been large. The roadways have been completed, the making of an additional golf grounds has been completed, and the site has been cleared for the erection of a golf house. Further out in the park, and begun this year, there is now under way the erection of two large greenhouses, with a steam plant. When these houses shall have been completed the Department will do all its propagating and nursery work at this point, a want that has been long felt by this Department.

Work Necessary—

The needs of this park, owing to its situation and the sparsely settled country around it, are very few.

A baseball field and a field for general athletics will complete its requirements.

SMALL GORES.

Existing Conditions—

Thirteen small gore parks, such as Underhill, Ashmead, Stuyvesant, Cuyler, Cooper Gore, Woodpoint, College Point and Ravenswood Gore Parks required nothing additional outside of the ordinary repairs and maintenance.

Work Accomplished—

The railings around most of these small gores have been cleaned and repaired and some of them painted during the past year. The flower beds in most of them were planted, the grass cut, trees pruned and shubbery taken care of.

Work Necessary—

There remains nothing to be done in these small gores outside of the general work of maintenance at the present time.

SMALL PARKS, QUEENS BOROUGH.

Existing Conditions—

In the Queens Borough, parks known as College Point Park, Flushing Park, Kings Park, Linden Park, Monitor Square and College Point Park, the conditions were found to be all that were necessary for the present year.

Work Accomplished—

The work done during the past eleven months has therefore been mostly maintenance work.

Work Necessary.

For the coming year in these parks there is little else required outside of the regular maintenance and repairs.

PARKWAYS.

Ocean Parkway.

Existing Conditions—

This drive, the most prominent one in the park system of this City, was found to be at the outset of my administration in need of large improvements.

The condition of the main drive which is used expressly for light driving, proved to be excellent from the park to Coney Island. The west road, which is given over to traffic, was found to be very much in need of resurfacing and rebuilding. The bridle path to the east of the drive required treatment with gravel and loam. At numerous places along the drive there existed a lack of proper drainage facilities.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished during the year on this driveway toward improving it is as follows:

The reconstruction of the traffic road from Prospect Park Circle to Avenue L, a distance of seventeen blocks and comprising thirty-six thousand one hundred square yards of macadam pavement, was begun and completed this summer and fall. The bridle path was treated to gravel and loam, the sod edges were trimmed and defined and the path over its entire length was raked and shaped up. The trees along the entire parkway on both sides were cut and pruned, the dead trees removed and new trees planted in place of same.

The Sewer Department let a contract to construct a brick sewer along the bicycle path on the west side, which necessitated the tearing up of the cycle path for this distance. This work has been completed with the exception of grading, the back fill and restoring the limestone screenings on the surface of the bicycle path. The action of the Sewer Department in awarding the contract for the building of a sewer along this bicycle path was strongly condemned by your Commissioner, and permission to open same was withheld for a very long while. Considerable damage has been done to the trees along this path by reason of this opening, damage that will take years to repair and overcome. At Avenue H and Ocean parkway sewer-pipe is now being laid to take care of the drainage at this point. Further down on the boulevard similar pipe will be laid this month, to take care of the drainage in flood periods.

Work Necessary.

The work yet to be done to put this boulevard in a high state of efficiency is to complete the traffic road, resurfacing from Avenue L, the point where we left off, to Coney Island; the further installation of proper drainage facilities along the main drive; the planting of more trees on the Coney Island end of the drive, and the rebuilding of the bridle path.

Eastern Parkway.

Existing Conditions—

The Eastern parkway was found to be in a bad state of repair. The entire drive, including the east and west traffic roads, was in urgent need of rebuilding. The old curbing, set many years ago, has become depressed, cracked and out of line over almost its entire length.

The cobble pavements forming the north and south traffic roads are in such a very bad state that they are absolutely abandoned by any and every kind of traffic.

The granite pavement on both sides of the macadam pavement on the main drive is old, depressed and very much out of grade.

The macadam pavement on the centre portion of the drive required rebuilding throughout the entire length of this parkway.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished thus far this year has been resurfacing of the macadam pavement from Albany to New York avenue, a distance of three city blocks, and comprising seven thousand seven hundred square yards of macadam pavement. The trees along the entire length of the parkway on both sides have been trimmed and pruned, and the dead trees removed. The edges of the bicycle path and the pedestrian path have been trimmed and defined, and the lawns kept in proper shape. The macadam pavement from Bedford avenue down to the main entrance of Prospect Park has been patched and repaired to put it in a safe condition to last through the winter.

On this drive the Water Department of this City let a contract to construct a 48-inch water-main from Ralph avenue down to Franklin avenue, two-thirds of the entire length of this driveway. The work of laying this water-main necessitated the complete tearing up of the north traffic road, the heaping up of material around the trees along both sides of the road, with the consequent loss to the condition of the trees. This work was gotten under way and a contract let without any consent being had from this Department.

Work Necessary.

To promote the efficiency of this boulevard, in my judgment, the following changes should be made:

The substitution of a good bluestone or concrete curb for the present old curb throughout its entire length; the substitution of asphalt side roads to take the place of the granite side roads on the main drive; the substitution of a granite pavement or wood pavement on both the traffic roads to take the place of the present unsightly and dangerous cobble pavement; the rebuilding of the entire macadam work front end to end. This work could now be properly done, because the chance of the roadways being torn up for the installation of any further water-pipe is very remote.

Eastern Parkway Extension.

Existing Condition—

The Eastern Parkway Extension from Bushwick avenue to Stone avenue in its entire length was in very poor shape.

The macadam which forms two-thirds of the pavement on this drive required rebuilding, and the asphalt pavement on either side of the macadam pavement needed repairing.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished on this drive was the entire rebuilding and resurfacing of the macadam pavement throughout its entire length, a distance of six blocks with an area of eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three square yards of pavement.

A contract has been let to the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company to repair the asphalt pavement on this drive for its entire length. This work has not yet been started, and it is unlikely it will be this year owing to the presence of the winter weather.

Work Necessary—

When the above work shall have been done there will be nothing left to be done to complete the efficiency of this driveway.

Bay Ridge Parkway and Shore Drive.

Existing Condition—

This road beginning at Fourth avenue and Sixty-sixth street and ending at Fort Hamilton was found to be in some respects in very good condition. The roadway itself and the pavement, curbing and guttering was in first-class condition and called for no repairs of any kind. The roadway at various places from Bay Ridge avenue to Fort Hamilton proved to be of such a narrow width as to allow of but one vehicle to pass at one time. The danger from accidents at these points was great, in fact several small accidents have occurred at these points. On the lower end of the drive adjoining Fort Hamilton, the sewer connections badly made and had caused large washouts in the banks which were rapidly eating away under the macadam pavement and sidewalks.

Work Accomplished—

The work performed along this fine driveway this year was considerable.

A contract has been let for the widening of the Shore road between Bay Ridge avenue and Eighty-ninth street, a distance of about one and one-half miles, at a sum of fifty thousand dollars. It is proposed under this contract to widen the roadway at these danger points to a width of twenty feet with a sidewalk on the outer side of five or six feet. To do this work it is necessary to first erect a large rubble retaining wall along the beach, fill in behind same with cinders and build up the embankment to the level of the road. It also requires the relaying of a large quantity of sewer pipe, the building of catch basins and the macadamizing of large areas of the driveway. This work was started late this summer, and one section of the improvement is now nearing completion. It will be impossible to complete the entire work this year owing to the inclemency of the weather.

On the lower end of the drive adjoining Fort Hamilton a contract was let to build rubble retaining walls to take care of the washouts that have occurred at this point. This work was let at a cost approximating six thousand dollars, and is now within a week of being completed; when completed the sidewalk will be restored, the danger to the driveway from being undermined will be obviated, and a fine and permanent slope running from the sidewalk down to the beach will be established.

The work along the entire drive, of maintaining, cleaning and sprinkling, has been well attended to and the road thereby kept in fine condition. The trees, shrubs, mounds and lawns along the section from Fourth avenue to First avenue have been carefully attended to this year.

A large area of lawn and slope requiring about five thousand yards of fill was completed and sodded, leaving the lawns and slopes on this section entirely finished.

Work Necessary—
To complete this drive according to the ideas and plans of the designers of it would require a very large outlay, possibly near two million dollars. Outside of any further improvements than the final completion of it, it is necessary that the road be widened at a few points further south than Eighty-ninth street, the street upon which the present improvement and widening ends.

Glenmore Avenue.

Existing Condition—

The conditions found on Glenmore avenue from East New York avenue to Fountain avenue were all that could be desired, but from Fountain avenue to Eldert lane, a distance of eleven blocks, the need of macadam pavement was urgent.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished on this avenue this year was the paving with macadam pavement from Fountain avenue to Eldert lane, a distance of eleven blocks and comprising ten thousand three hundred and thirty square yards of macadam pavement. This pavement now completes the pavement of the avenue over its entire length within the jurisdiction of this Department.

The regular work of cleaning, sprinkling and maintaining this road was diligently performed throughout the year.

Work Necessary—

There remains nothing to be done in the way of improvement to complete this avenue.

Pitkin Avenue.

Existing Condition—

The condition of Pitkin avenue with the exception of two blocks from Amboy to Hopkinson street, was excellent. These two blocks were without any pavement whatever and were in a dangerous condition.

Work Accomplished—

Owing to the lack of time and funds, the Department was unable to install a pavement upon these two blocks of Pitkin avenue and had to make the best of bad circumstances by paving and patching with macadam pavement the holes and bad places on these two blocks.

The regular work of maintaining, cleaning and sprinkling this avenue was carried out during the year.

Work Necessary—

The requirement of this road is the paving of these two blocks with macadam pavement.

Fort Hamilton, Parkside and Ocean Avenues.

Existing Condition—

On Fort Hamilton avenue over its entire length from Prospect Park to Fort Hamilton, and on Ocean and Parkside avenues from the Park Circle to Flatbush avenue, the conditions at the outset of the year were those requiring repairing and resurfacing.

Work Accomplished—

During this year the three named avenues have been resurfaced and repaired in places, and have been cleaned and sprinkled; the trees along these avenues have been pruned and trimmed, dead trees removed and new ones put in their places.

Work Necessary—

To put Fort Hamilton avenue in good serviceable condition for years to come would require that it be resurfaced along its entire length.

Parkside and Ocean avenues require extensive resurfacing to establish their efficiency.

STONE, PENNSYLVANIA, MILLER AND BUSHWICK AVENUES.

Existing Condition—

The conditions found on Stone avenue, Pennsylvania avenue and Miller avenue at the outset of my term were all that was required. These avenues have all been recently paved with modern pavements, and are good for years to come.

Work Accomplished—

The work accomplished along these avenues during the year was purely maintenance work, that of cleaning and sprinkling same. On Bushwick avenue this year there was laid an asphalt block pavement contracted for by my predecessor.

Work Necessary—

This completes the efficiency of these avenues.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Department is at present engaged in erecting a large addition to the Institute at a cost of \$408,000. This work was started this summer and is fairly under way. When completed, the entire Eastern parkway front of the Museum of Arts and Sciences will have been completed.

SLOCUM STATUE.

At the intersection of Eastern parkway and Bedford avenue, the site selected as the site of the Slocum statue, work is now progressing. The statue and pedestal built last year by my predecessor are completed.

A contract has been let at a cost of \$10,000 for the building and construction of a granite plaza around this statue. This plaza is to contain granite seats and bronze candelabra, and will make, when completed, a large and ornamental improvement to the Borough.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ARCH.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch at the main entrance to Prospect Park is another one of the structures under the care and control of the Park Commissioner. Specifications and contract for extensive repairs to this arch have been prepared, and it is hoped to have same contracted for during this month of December.

Music.

During the concert season, which begins in the month of June, and ends during the month of September, there were given in Prospect Park thirty-three concerts. These concerts are very popular, and are very well attended and appreciated.

In the small parks throughout the system thirty-four concerts were given, and were very well attended and appreciated.

The total concerts given during the season number sixty-seven, and the cost of same approximate \$12,000.

FLOWER SHOWS.

In the early spring preparations were made for a lily show in the greenhouse situated in Prospect Park. This show was one of the finest seen, and was largely attended.

During the summer the regular summer flower show was held at the Vale of Cashmere and the Rose Garden, and attracted large and favorable attention.

Preparations were made and carried out for a large chrysanthemum show in the greenhouse in Prospect Park. This show is one of the best seen in many years.

Preparations are now under way for the coming spring lily show, and gives promise of being one of the best shows ever given by this Department.

SUPPLIES.

Early in the year I had prepared and awarded supply contracts for the entire Department, to cover such items as forage, hardware, oils, paints, lumber, masons' materials, roadmaking materials, etc., required during the year 1904. The preparation of these contracts, the awarding of them and their subsequent handling formed no little part of the work done by this Department during the year. These contracts amount to the sum of \$112,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully,

M. S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NO. 61 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHWEST CORNER EIGHTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, December 15, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan:

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR—I am inclosing you to-day at your request a statement of some facts relating to the work of this Department, and I would say that the comparative statement made at the end of this month will make the showing for the past year, as compared with the year 1903, even more favorable than the figures submitted.

The probability is that the difference in the number of violations filed at the end of the year, as between 1903 and 1904, will be increased by at least 7,000 or 8,000. On the other hand, great caution has been exercised to prevent the improvident dismissal of cases; as a result of which you will notice that a smaller number of cases has been dismissed. The probability is, however, that as many cases are now in course of dismissal, the figures as for dismissal at the end of the year will show the dismissals this year to be substantially the same as the dismissals last year. Possibly, in view of the large number of violations, there may be a slight excess.

I shall be able to put the figures for the entire year in your hands on the 2d of January, and probably for substantially the entire year on the 27th of December.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. C. T. CRAIN.

Statement of the Work of the Department from January 1, 1904, to December 1, 1904, as Compared With Such Work from January 1, 1903, to December 1, 1903.

In All Boroughs.

	1904.		1903.	
	Filed.	Dismissed or Canceled.	*Filed.	*Dismissed or Canceled.
Old building violations.....	62,991	41,427	55,683*	45,601*
New building violations	2,287	1,709	1,085*	797*
Alteration violations	2,021	1,026	1,388*	833*
Total.....	67,299	44,162	58,156	47,231

* These figures include the work in the Borough of The Bronx for the entire year 1903.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NO. 61 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHWEST CORNER EIGHTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, December 12, 1904.

Hon. THOS. C. T. CRAIN, Tenement House Commissioner:

SIR—I herewith submit a report of the work done in this Bureau from January 1 to December 1, 1904, in comparison with that done for the same period during 1903:

	1904.	1903.
Old building violations filed	47,977	38,401
Old building violations dismissed	30,166	29,887
Card reports filed:		
B cards	648	320
BY cards	95	31
CU and U cards	28,501	28,315
F cards	1,696	892
I cards	271	4,782
N. L. cards	1,247	1,113
S cards—		(not issued.)
Complaints from the public	30,280	21,376
Fire escape canvass	9,575	.....
Inspectors' original and miscellaneous	5,292	6,165
Reinspections made	142,509	137,182
Total reports made	220,114	200,176
Reduced to "points"	382,434	344,839

The following is a tabulation of this report:

	Violations Filed.	Number Violations Filed.	Made with Complaint or I Cards.	Total Card Reports Made.
B Cards.....	.....	.....	648	648
BY Cards	95	.....	.....	95
CU and U Cards.....	18,185	7,889	2,427	28,501
F Cards.....	.....	1,696	.....	1,696
I Cards.....	60	211	.....	271
N. L. Cards.....	.....	.....	1,247	1,247
S Cards—				
Complaints from the public.....	18,555	11,725	.....	30,280
Fire escape canvass.....	5,861	3,714	.....	9,575
Inspectors' original and miscellaneous.....	2,932	2,360	.....	5,292
Superseded I Cards.....	2,289	.....	.....	.....
Total violations filed.....	47,977	.....	.....	.....
Total card reports without violation.....	.....	27,595	.....	.....
Total cards made in connection with Complaint or I Cards.....	.....	.....	4,322	.....
Total Cards made.....	.....	.....	.....	77,605

This total of card reports made may be further classified, as follows:

	On Complaint of Public.	On Departmental Initiative.
B cards	390	258
BY cards .....	.....	95
CU and U cards	2,427	26,074
F cards .....	.....	1,696
I cards .....	.....	271
N. L. cards	1,247	.....
S cards—		
Complaints from public	30,280	.....
Fire escape canvass .....	.....	9,575
Inspector's original and miscellaneous .....	.....	5,292
	34,344	43,261

I would call your special attention to the number of I card violations issued during 1904 in comparison with 1903:
1904—2,349; 1903—629.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN J. KENNEDY, Acting Chief Inspector.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 61 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHWEST CORNER EIGHTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, December 13, 1904.

Hon. T. C. T. CRAIN, Commissioner, Tenement House Department:

DEAR SIR—I herewith respectfully submit a comparative statement and record of the Inspections made by the New Building Bureau, for the year 1903, and 1904 to and including December 1, 1904.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN A. LEE, Chief Inspector.

NEW BUILDING BUREAU.
Record of Inspections for 1903, and to December 1, 1904.

	1903.
Total inspections made.....	22,540
Number of inspectors.....	7
Net working days.....	256
Average per day, 7 inspectors.....	88
Average per day, each inspector.....	12 4-7
	1904.
To March 19.	
Total inspections made.....	8,503
Number of inspectors.....	9
Net working days.....	67
Average per day, 9 inspectors.....	127
Average per day, each inspector.....	14
March 21 to June 4.	
Total inspections made.....	9,998
Number of inspectors.....	11
Net working days.....	58½
Average per day, 11 inspectors.....	171
Average per day, each inspector.....	15 6-11
June 6 to August 27.	
Total inspections made.....	12,999
Number of inspectors.....	13
Net working days.....	56 4-5
Average per day, 13 inspectors.....	228.8
Average per day, each inspector.....	17 3-5
August 29 to October 8, 1904.	
Total inspections made.....	6,280
Number of inspectors.....	13
Net working days.....	31½
Average per day, 13 inspectors.....	199.3
Average per day, each inspector.....	15.41
October 10 to December 1.	
Total inspections made.....	8,541
Number of inspectors.....	14
Net working days.....	39.5
Average per day, 14 inspectors.....	216.23
Average per day, each inspector.....	15.45
Total inspections, 1903.....	22,540
Total inspections, 1904, to December 1.....	46,321
Increase for 11 months, 1904 over 1903.....	23,781
Average inspections per day, each inspector, 1903.....	12.57
Average inspections per day, each inspector, 1904.....	15.52
Increase, 1904	2.95

BROOKLYN DIVISION, TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.
WORK OF NEW BUILDING BUREAU.

Comparative Statement of Proposed New Buildings Up to December 1 of Each Year.

	1903.	1904.	Increase Over 1903.
Plans filed	381	772	391
Estimated cost	\$6,185,570 00	\$19,309,500 00	\$13,123,930 00
Number of buildings.....	753	1,900	1,147
Plans approved	259	733	374
Estimated cost	\$5,782,670 00	\$18,306,400 00	\$12,523,730 00
Buildings approved	729	1,808	1,079
Families accommodated	3,846	11,428	7,582
Brick	488	1,379	891
Frame	241	429	188

Alterations of Existing Tenement Houses to December 1, Each Year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1903.	1904.	Increase Over 1903.
Plans filed	952	1,900	948
Estimated cost plans filed.....	\$357,335 00	\$791,918 00	\$434,583 00
Number of buildings.....	1,005	2,222	1,217
Plans approved	819	1,693	874
Estimated cost plans approved.....	\$325,448 00	\$710,376 00	\$384,928 00
Number of buildings.....	882	1,986	1,104

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 61 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHWEST CORNER EIGHTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, December 15, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan:

MY DEAR SIR—Since the 1st of January, 1904, the work done by this Department has largely increased. This increase is shown in detail in the tabulated statement

hereto appended. In connection with the performance of this work the following matters may be noted as being of special interest and importance:

(1) By conferences between the Commissioner and other officers of the Department with persons interested in the work of bettering the condition of the poor—including the representatives of all the larger and more important associations and institutions coming in touch with tenement-house conditions—and similar conferences with representative architects and builders, representing associations of architects and builders, with gentlemen representing property owners' associations, and with many owners, lessees, and occupants of tenement houses, a more thorough and systematic co-operation has been established between the Department and such organizations and persons leading, it is believed, to a more perfect, thorough and uniform enforcement of the Tenement House Law.

(2) Steps have been taken to establish a more perfect system of co-operation between this Department and other city departments, notably the Police and Health Departments. In this connection, through the courtesy of Commissioner McAdoo, appropriate orders have already been issued to patrolmen to report violations of section 82 of the Tenement House Act relating to the night lighting of hallways, and complaints based on such reports are now coming regularly and frequently to this Department. The force of tenement-house inspectors is thus supplemented in this particular by the entire force of patrolmen, with a resultant improvement in the enforcement of this very important provision of the law. Before the establishment of such co-operation (since January 1, 1904) a special force of inspectors had been detailed to enforce this provision of the law, and it is already becoming apparent that the supposition that this provision was unenforceable, and upon which supposition the action of this Department previous to January 1, 1904, was based, was unfounded. Steps are now being taken by this Department to submit to the Police Commissioner simplified blanks for use by Patrolmen in making complaints respecting the absence of the lights required.

Steps have been taken to secure the co-operation of the Police Department in the enforcement of that provision of the Tenement House Law which forbids the occupation of a tenement house prior to completion and before the issuance by this Department of the requisite permit; and the Police Department has been asked, if consistent with police discipline, to require Patrolmen to demand the exhibition of the permit of this Department for the occupancy of a newly constructed or altered tenement house as a condition to allowing the same to be occupied.

Steps have also been taken to secure the co-operation of the Police Department in the enforcement of that provision of the Tenement House Law which forbids the commencement of work on the erection or alteration of a tenement until a permit has been issued by this Department permitting such work, predicated upon the approval by this Department of plans filed with this Department for that purpose. In such case the Police Department has also been requested, if consistent with police discipline, to issue an appropriate order requiring Patrolmen to demand the exhibition of this Department's permit where work is undertaken in the erection or alteration of a tenement before permitting such work to progress.

By a series of conferences between the officers of this Department and Commissioner Darlington and those representing Commissioner Darlington, a systematic division has been made of the work of enforcing all provisions of law in which this Department and the Health Department have concurrent jurisdiction. Since January 1, 1904, nothing has more conduced to the successful administration of this Department than the co-operation which the Department has received at the hands of citizens and of other City Departments.

(3) The next matter of importance in the administration of the Department since January 1, 1904, relates to steps taken to enforce the provisions of the law regarding fire-escapes. There are certain provisions of the Tenement House Law which have for their object the diminishment of danger to the occupants of non-fireproof tenement houses in the event of conflagrations in such houses, and it has been the view of the officers of this Department since January 1, 1904, that if a distinction was to be drawn between the importance of the enforcement of these provisions and of other provisions of the Tenement House Law the provisions referred to were to be regarded as the most important. Of course, with a force adequate to simultaneously enforce all provisions of the law, no occasion would present itself of drawing a distinction with respect to the relative importance of any provision. Owing, however, to the smallness of the force of the Department and the impossibility in view of this fact of simultaneously and completely enforcing all provisions of the law, as a practical matter some distinction has to be drawn as to the relative urgency of the enforcement of different provisions, and the officers of the Department have reached the conclusion that no provisions of the law are more important or their enforcement more urgent than those which have for their object the safety of the occupants of non-fireproof tenements in the event of fires. In this belief, on the 4th day of January, 1904, the following order was issued in a letter addressed to my First Deputy Commissioner, Mr. John F. Skelly, respecting the enforcement of fire escape violations:

"Upon assuming office as Commissioner of the Tenement House Department, I know of nothing of greater or more urgent importance than that prompt, proper, and, as far as possible, adequate steps should be taken to secure the erection and maintenance of fire escapes upon tenement houses, in conformity to the provisions of the Tenement House Law. While I recognize the great extent of the work involved in securing prompt and universal compliance with the provisions of the law, I desire that no steps should be left untaken within the power of the Department to bring about such compliance.

"I am actuated in making these suggestions by the grave dangers incident to life in tenement houses in the event of fire if the precautions contemplated by the Tenement House Law are not taken. In each individual case any steps taken should be, as far as possible, from a practical standpoint, having regard to the situation and surroundings

of the building and the relative importance and necessity for such fire escapes—giving precedence to cases where fire escapes are not merely required by the statute, but are obviously necessary for securing the safety of the inmates. I wish you would therefore give this matter your immediate attention, and cause all such steps to be taken as soon as may be possible, without unduly interfering with other work of the Department."

Subsequently, the following additional precautionary steps were taken:

(a) In connection with the work on the alteration of tenement houses, additional questions were framed to be answered by the party applying for permission to make such alterations, such questions having for their object the disclosure of whether it was proposed that the tenement should be occupied during the alterations, and, if so, whether it was proposed that fire escapes or stairs should be interfered with in order that the permission given by this Department might, in the proper case, be conditioned upon the vacation of the premises or the non-interference with fire escapes and stairways.

(b) In the next place, appropriate orders were issued to Inspectors of this Department, specific and distinct, defining the precautionary steps to be taken by builders and to be insisted upon by the Department where an alteration necessarily involved the temporary interference with the fire escapes.

(c) Inspectors were individually instructed to bring to the attention of the Department, without specific personal order, all fire-escape violations coming under their personal observation not located on the premises which they were specifically sent to inspect. The enforcement of this order enlisted intelligent co-operation of the entire force in carrying out the provisions of the law regarding fire-escapes.

(d) The force specially detailed to examine into the condition of fire-escapes has largely increased. In this connection, however, it must be said that, while it cannot be made more numerous owing to the general volume of work in the Department, it does not begin to be as numerous as it should be nor as it would be if the force were larger.

(4) The next matter of importance in the administration of the Department relates to the steps taken to equalize the work and improve the morale and discipline of the uniformed force—that is to say, of the force of Inspectors. Early in the year 1904 a system of practically monthly rotation by Inspectors from one district to another was adopted. This increased the efficiency of the individual Inspector by giving him a general, as distinguished from a local, familiarity with tenement house conditions, equalized the work of individual Inspectors, and for the first time made the system of marking in force in the Department, and used for the purpose of gauging the extent and character of the work of the individual Inspector, reasonably fair and accurate. It tended to prevent any abuse which might arise resulting from any continuance by an Inspector in a particular district. The Inspector ceased to have any hold over the property owner, and the property owner ceased to have any fear of the individual Inspector. It brought the work of the individual Inspector under the review, not merely of the supervising Inspector, as heretofore, but also under the review in most instances of the Inspector immediately following him in the district. It may be stated that this change in the system has given satisfaction to the Inspectors, and, judging from the interviews which the officers of the Department have had with the public and from the correspondence received, much satisfaction to the public. It is one of the changes which has distinctly ministered to the honest, impartial and thorough enforcement of the law.

In this connection, the next step taken since January 1, 1904, has been to gradually provide suitable uniforms for the force. This has involved the discarding of the old form slouch hat with hat ribbon, both of which were disliked by Inspectors and were in the judgment of the officers of the Department inappropriate. An Inspector of the Department as now uniformed wears a coat of serviceable length, an appropriate shield bearing the name of the Department, his Inspector's number on the collar of the coat, and on the hat or cap the words, "Tenement House Inspector." The uniform is neat; it is distinctive—the Inspector wearing it being known as an Inspector of this Department as distinguished from any other Department, while his individual identity is established by the number on his coat. Second only to the new system of rotation in Inspectors' districts, above described, is the suitable uniform thus provided as an instrumentality in furthering the discipline of the force.

(5) The next matter of importance in the administration of the Department since January 1, 1904, has been the enlargement of the quarters used by this Department in this building which has been accomplished without increasing the rental paid by the Department. On December 31, 1903, the New Building Bureau of this Department occupied a small room scarcely twelve feet square on the second floor of this building, barely large enough to hold the desks of those who were employed in the Bureau. The congested quarters in which they worked impeded the work and caused aggravating, if not injurious, delays in action upon plans filed in this Department for inspection and approval. The officers of this Department shortly after January 1, 1904, paid attention to the subject of increasing the quarters of the New Building Bureau. This was accomplished without drawing upon the room occupied by any other bureau, and the New Building Bureau now has three spacious rooms on the fourth floor of this building, in one of which the public is accommodated, in one the Inspectors of the Bureau meet, and in another ample accommodation is found for the Clerks, Plan Examiners, Stenographers and Typewriting Copyists attached to this Bureau. The table above referred to gives some indication of the increased activity of this Bureau under these more favorable conditions.

(6) The next matter of importance in connection with the administration of this Department since January 1, 1904, has been the establishment and complete equipment of branch offices in the Borough of The Bronx. This branch was established without increasing by one dollar the amount paid by the Department in rents—by the mere conversion of what had been used as store rooms into offices for this branch. The establishment of this branch has greatly convenienceed all residents of The Bronx having business with this Department. The comparative ease and speed

with which plans involving erections of tenements in The Bronx are now examined and approved have doubtless tended to further the large tenement-house building movement in that section. Among the items of cost which an intending builder has to take into account is the loss of time attendant upon securing the approval of plans, as the work cannot be commenced until the plans are approved; and the facilities which have been afforded for the rapid examination of plans involving tenement-house erections in The Bronx have removed what before was no inconsiderable obstacle to building operations.

(7) The next matter of importance in connection with the administration of this Department since January 1, 1904, has been the establishment of a more perfect system for the examination of all papers making up the case or record in violation matters as preparatory to determining whether such violation should or should not be dismissed. With this end in view an inspector has been designated, with the office title of "Examining Inspector," who is charged with the duty of examining all such records, and of determining from such examination whether on the face of the record the case is in position for dismissal. If after such examination he finds that it is, he uses an appropriate stamp to record this fact. This method of procedure safeguards against the improvident or improper dismissal, through error or oversight, of violations, and has already been found most useful as a check upon inspectors, and has conduced to a more thorough and perfect enforcement of the law.

(8) The next matter of importance in the administration of this Department since January 1, 1904, has been the change in the method of procedure in what are known as "vacation cases." Except in rare instances every owner is now heard at the Department before his property is vacated, and is given an opportunity to advance any reasons which he may have why such property should not be vacated. By the method in vogue last year property owners were not given a hearing in regard to vacation cases. Now it is only where conditions are most exceptional and dangerous that vacation is ordered without giving a hearing to the owner. In connection with this matter it may be stated that except in extraordinary cases tenement-house property since January 1, 1904, has never been vacated in the middle of the month or after there was reason to believe that tenants had paid their rent.

(9) The next matter of importance in connection with the administration of the Department since January 1, 1904, has been the successful culmination of efforts by the officers of the Department to establish in this Department the positions of Secretary to the Department, Assistant Superintendent in The Bronx office, and Secretary to the Superintendent of The Bronx. These offices have been established very recently by the final action of the State Civil Service Commission. When they are filled and the duties appropriate to them devolve upon their incumbents, their creation will largely minister to the better organization of the Department.

(10) Reference should be made to the exhibit which this Department made at the World's Fair Exposition in St. Louis. All matters pertaining to the preparation of such exhibit were left in the hands of Deputy Commissioner Skelly. It was under his supervision that two very large and handsome models of typical tenement-house blocks of New York City were prepared. These models, in conjunction with some smaller ones—the loan of which he obtained from the Charity Organization Society—were sent to St. Louis. The exhibit included plans of typical tenement-house constructions, models of fire escapes, photographs and various data relating to tenement house matters. Under Mr. Skelly's direction, the exhibit was placed in charge of a very competent person who was present in the room in which the exhibit was made, to explain its features to visitors. Several other cities had competitive exhibits. At the close of the Exposition the highest prize was awarded to this Department. The very worthy character of the exhibit and, as a result, the obtainment of the prize, were chiefly due to the excellent judgment shown by Mr. Skelly in the preparation of the exhibit and in its arrangement. It should further be stated that the exhibit was made for a sum very considerably less than the amount appropriated, and it was possible for this Department to consent to the transfer of a portion of the fund to Commissioner Hines for other purposes connected with the New York City exhibits.

(11) Justice requires that I should mention the admirable work done in general during the course of the year by Mr. Skelly, as the First Deputy Commissioner, by Mr. Brennan, as the Second Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Brooklyn office, by Superintendent Calvert of The Bronx office, by Superintendent Rofrano, of the Manhattan office, by Mr. Lee, Chief Inspector of the new Building Bureau in Manhattan, Mr. Levy, Chief Inspector of the old Building Bureau in Manhattan, by Dr. Patterson and Miss Claghorn, as Registrar and Assistant Registrar, respectively, in the Bureau of Records in the Manhattan office, by Mr. Davis and Mr. Abbott, Chief Inspector and Deputy Chief Inspector, respectively, of the old Building Bureau in the Brooklyn office, by Mr. Sweeny, Chief Inspector of the new Building Bureau, and by Mr. Jones, Registrar in the Bureau of Records, both in the Brooklyn office. In their respective positions they have been of the utmost assistance to me, and their intelligence, industry and zeal have contributed much to the efficiency of the Department. I have received the cordial support and co-operation of the entire force of the Department in all the boroughs, and it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to testify to the zeal and fidelity of their service.

The officers of the Department have now under advisement the following matters, some or all of which it is hoped have the concurrence of the proper City authorities, whose joint action may be required for their accomplishment:

- (1) The establishment of a branch office in the Borough of Richmond;
- (2) The establishment of a branch office in the Borough of Queens; and
- (3) The obtainment for the force in the office of the Borough of Manhattan larger and better quarters.

The rooms now occupied by the Executive Bureau in the Borough of Manhattan, by the Inspection or Old Building Bureau, and by the Bureau of Records, are

inadequate. The rooms are overcrowded, the ventilation is imperfect, and the steady increase in the work of the Department involving the employment of a large number of persons calls for a change. The Department is now tied down by a lease made by Commissioner de Forest. This lease has two years to run, and the New York Telephone Company, lessors and owners of the building, demanded as a condition to the surrender or cancellation of this lease the payment of a cash bonus. Long negotiations have been had with the Telephone Company, resulting finally in a written statement by them that they will consent to the cancellation of the lease on May 1 next without the payment of any bonus, and it is hoped that before that time the officers of the Department may be in a position to submit to your Honor, and the other members of the Sinking Fund Commission, a proposition for taking larger and better quarters for this Department, without material, if any, increase in rental.

In closing, it is respectfully submitted that an increase in the inspection force of this Department, as suggested in the proposed budget submitted by this Department, is urgently needed. Such increase is primarily needed in order that there may be a more thorough and extensive enforcement of the provisions of the Tenement House Law regarding fire escapes. While the officers of the Department know that financial consideration may prevent the enlargement of the appropriation for this Department, they feel that it is incumbent upon them as a matter of duty to state that the enforcement of these provisions of the law relating to fire escapes and the means of egress in case of fire requires a larger inspection force.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. C. T. CRAIN, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS,
STEWART BUILDING, No. 280 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 1, 1904.

SUBJECT—Summary of Work Done by the Commissioners of Accounts, from January 1, 1904, to date.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor:

SIR—Agreeably to the instructions contained in your communication of November 16, inst., we herewith present a summary of the work done by the Commissioners of Accounts from the 1st day of January, 1904, to the present time, with comments on the past and present conditions.

DUTIES PRESCRIBED BY THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

By the provisions of the Charter of The City of New York, coupled with long-established custom, the usual work of this Department, which has been continued in much the same form by the present Commissioners, may be divided into four classes:

- 1st. Work made mandatory by the provisions of section 119 of the Charter, being an examination of the receipts and disbursements in the offices of the Comptroller and Chamberlain in connection with those of all the Departments making returns thereto.
- 2d. Regular routine examinations of the more important Departments of the City Government, including the accounts of all the Municipal, Magistrates, General and Special Sessions Courts, the Court examinations alone numbering upwards of sixty in the course of a year.
- 3d. Such special examinations as the Mayor may from time to time direct, or such as the Commissioners may deem to be for the interest of the City.
- 4th. Regular and special work of the Engineering Bureau, mainly in the way of inspecting contract work in the paving and repaving of streets and other public work, and in the analyzing of materials used in connection therewith.

DESIGNATION, BY TITLE, OF THE EMPLOYEES.

This Department is classified under the Civil Service Law, and the following exempt and competitive positions are specified in the classification:

Exempt Positions.

Chief Accountant	1
Chief Clerk	1
Chief Examiners of Accounts	8
Examiners of Accounts	16
Law Examiner	1
Stenographers	2
Chief Engineer	1
Examining Engineers	2
Examining Inspectors	8
Total exempt	40

Competitive Positions.

Accountants	24
Clerks	10
Chemist	1
Engineer	1
Laborers	2
Total competitive	38
Grand total	78

There are regularly employed in the office, the Chief Accountant, Chief Clerk, two Clerks, Law Examiner and two Stenographers, a total of.....

In the mandatory examinations of the Finance Department, six Examiners are constantly engaged, this number being occasionally increased when the necessities of the case require it.....

Assisting the clerical force in the office of the Mayor we have at times furnished as many as five of our employees, but the number regularly thus engaged is

It requires the services of one Chief Examiner and ten Assistants to conduct the regular examinations of the Courts, which are continuous from the beginning to the end of the year, or a total force of..... 11
In the Engineering Bureau, the Chief Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, one Chemist, six Inspectors, one Examiner and two Laborers are constantly engaged in work peculiar to that branch of the service, totaling..... 14
This leaves a force of seven Chief Examiners and thirty Assistants to perform the regular and special examinations contemplated by the Charter, a total of..... 37
Grand total 78

It is manifest that such a force is inadequate to cover the entire field of City accounts, which involve the employment in all Departments of the City government and County offices of a force numbering not far from fifty thousand. Other than the sixty odd court accounts, which we regularly examine, there are upwards of two hundred sets of accounts kept in the various Departments, bureaus and other offices, receiving pay from the City and while it is well known among them all that an examination by the Commissioners of Accounts is liable to be made at any time, it is a fact that as to many of them no frequent or regular examination could be made with the force now subject to our supervision.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The foregoing comments apply to the conditions now prevailing and they are substantially the same as those existing on the first of the current year and for several years previous as well. One of your present Commissioners was also a Commissioner during the four years' administration of Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, 1898-1901, and the methods then adopted and the force engaged have been found to satisfy the demands of the situation and consequently have been allowed to continue with little change, either in the personnel of the force or the methods employed.

REPORTS MADE IN 1904.

The character and volume of work performed by this Department may be sufficiently indicated for the purpose of this report, by a summary statement of the reports made to your Honor for the eleven months of the year 1904, which have elapsed.

It will not be forgotten that a large amount of labor in the way of inspection of contract work and analysis of material, has been performed by our Engineering Bureau, which does not show in any formal report, save in the regular annual report to the Mayor which is prepared early in each succeeding year.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

Pertaining to Municipal Courts.....	27
Pertaining to Magistrates' Courts.....	23
Pertaining to Special Sessions Courts.....	4
Pertaining to County Courts.....	2
Pertaining to Surrogates' Courts.....	3
Pertaining to City Courts.....	1
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Mayor's office and Bureau of Licenses.....	16
Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in connection with the budget.....	107
Special reports requested by the Mayor.....	11
Engineers' reports relating to contracts.....	18
Department of Bridges.....	2
Commissioners of Accounts.....	2
Department of Correction.....	2
City Record	1
Department of Docks and Ferries.....	2
Fire Department	4
Finance Department	4
Health Department	2
Law Department	4
Park Department	1
Police Department	2
Public Charities Department.....	3
Street Cleaning Department.....	4
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.....	3
Board of Education.....	1
The Bronx Borough.....	1
Manhattan Borough	4
Register, New York County.....	1
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Total.....	255

It will be seen by an examination of the tabulation hereto attached, marked "A," that it has been impossible to make a continuous or periodical audit or examination of all of the Departments.

In order to reach the highest degree of efficiency and exactness every Department should be periodically examined and its methods criticised where criticism is necessary. Without this periodical examination costly errors are likely not only to occur but to be carried forward indefinitely.

As we are anxious to keep down the expense of this Department and of the administration, we do not at present recommend that our force be increased to the number that will be necessary to make a complete audit of all the Departments of the City at stated periods, but we call your Honor's attention to the fact that without such force there cannot be satisfactory audit of all Departments, and we believe that it

is merely a question of time before the City will realize that all its Departments should be audited just as the departments of the other great corporations of the country are.

The foregoing comments, which refer particularly to the examination and audit of the City's accounts, apply with equal force to the work undertaken by our Engineering Bureau.

It is impossible to properly inspect the working of the hundreds of contracts annually let for street and other improvements with the force at our disposal, but we believe if the entire field was covered it would result in great benefit to the City's interest.

For the reason already given, we have made no estimate of the cost, but we are quite certain that the increase would pay for itself many times over in benefit the City would derive from the efforts of the additional Examiners required.

This Department has long been considered as the one particularly upon which the Mayor could rely for such special information as he might desire pertaining to the working of any other Department of the City, and it is our wish and determination to maintain the highest standard of effectiveness in such regard.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. HERTLE,

WILLIAM HARMAN BLACK,

Commissioners of Accounts.

Departments, Bureaus and Commissions Examined and Reported on to His Honor the Mayor by the Commissioners of Accounts, Covering all Boroughs, from the Date of Consolidation, January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1903.

	Dates to Which Examinations Have Been Made.						
	1895, 1896, 1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Accounts, Commissioners of	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....
Aqueduct Commission....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assessors, Board of.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armory Board— Created by Charter, Jan- uary 1, 1902. Special examination of the accounts of the Secretary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 19
Buildings, Department of. Transferred to Borough President by Charter, January 1, 1902. Borough President of Manhattan	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Highways...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	July 31	.....
Bureau of Sewers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	July 31	.....
Bureau of Public Build- ings and Offices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Buildings... Borough President, Brook- lyn	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Highways...	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Mar. 20	.....	.....
Bureau of Sewers.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Public Build- ings and Offices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Buildings... Borough President, The Bronx	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Highways...	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Bureau of Sewers.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Public Build- ings and Offices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....
Bureau of Buildings... Borough President, Queens	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Highways...	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....
Bureau of Sewers.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Bureau of Public Build- ings and Offices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....
Bureau of Buildings... Borough President, Rich- mond	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Highways...	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Apr. 4	.....
Bureau of Sewers.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Apr. 4	.....
Bureau of Public Build- ings and Offices.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Apr. 4	.....
Bureau of Buildings... Borough President, Rich- mond	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 1	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Apr. 4
Bridges, Department of. Bellevue and Allied Hos- pitals	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Created by Charter, February 1, 1902..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 5 mos. to July 1 }	.....
City Clerk.....	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
City Court	{ Mar. 26, 1892 to Dec. 31, 1897 }	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	June 30	June 30
City Magistrate's Court..	Dec. 31, 1897	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....
Coroners, all boroughs...	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Record— Arrearages .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1	.....
Cash account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 30
Correction, Department of— Manhattan and Bronx... Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....
Docks and Ferries, Depart- ment of	Dec. 31, 1897	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....
Dockmaster's collections. Union Ferry Company earning .....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Financial operations....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Apr. 30	Aug. 31	.....
Treasurer's orders.....	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....

	Dates to Which Examinations Have Been Made.						
	1895, 1896, 1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Education, Department of—							
Ahearn law requirements		Dec. 31					
Davis law requirements.				Dec. 31			
Acquiring sites.....						Dec. 31	
Cost and maintenance..						Dec. 31	
Retirement Fund.....						Dec. 1	
School supplies.....						Dec. 31	
Dual salaries paid.....							Dec. 31
Examining Board of Plumbers		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31			
Finance Department—Comptroller's Office....	Dec. 31, 1897	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Finance Department—Chamberlain's Office....	Nov. 30, 1897	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Sept. 30
Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and Markets (Markets)	1895-1897	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and Markets (Street Railway)	1890-1897	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	
Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Nov. 1			
Fire Department—All boroughs.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Relief Funds, etc.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
General Sessions Court...		Mar. 31	Mar. 31	Nov. 1	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	
Health Department—All Boroughs—							
Virus Funds.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	
Pension Funds.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	April 30	
Jurors, Commissioners of.		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
Highways, Department of. (Transferred to Borough President by Charter, January 1, 1902.)		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
Law Department, Main Office and Branches.		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.....				Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Jan. 1	
Bureau of Street Openings				Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Bureau of Recovery of Penalties.....			Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Jan. 1	
License Bureau—Manhattan and The Bronx.....	1895-1897	April 30	Dec. 31	June 1	June 30	June 30	June 30
Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.....	1895-1897	April 30	Dec. 31	June 1	June 30	June 30	June 30
Mayor's Office.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Municipal Assembly (Abolished by Charter, January 1, 1902.)		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
Municipal Civil Service Commission.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31			
Municipal Statistics, Bureau of.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
(Transferred to Finance Department by Charter, January 1, 1902.)		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
Municipal Courts.....	Dec. 31, 1897	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	
New East River Bridge Commission.....	Dec. 31, 1897	Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
(Transferred to Department of Bridges by Charter, January 1, 1902.)							
Public Charities, Department of.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Alden Deficiency.....					Dec. 31		
Out-door Poor Bureau of Dependent Children.....			Aug. 6	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Parks, Department of—Manhattan and Richmond.....						Sept. 20	Feb. 14
Brooklyn and Queens..		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
The Bronx.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Sept. 24
Public Administrator—New York County.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
Queens County.....				May 17	Jan. 1		
Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		
(Transferred to Borough President, Water Supply, and Armory Board by Charter, January 1, 1902.)							
Police Department, All Boroughs.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	July 1	Feb. 22	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Pension Fund.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	July 1	Feb. 22	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Contingency Fund.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	July 1	Feb. 22	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Licenses.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	July 1	Feb. 22	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Property and Assistant Property Clerk.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	July 1	Feb. 22	May 19	
Public Improvements, Board of.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31			
(Transferred to Borough President and Board of Estimate and Apportionment, January 1, 1902.)							
Rapid Transit Commission		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31			
Register, New York County		Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	June 30	June 30
Special Sessions Court—Manhattan and The Bronx.....		Mar. 15	Apr. 30	Apr. 30	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Sept. 30
Brooklyn.....		Mar. 15	Apr. 30	Apr. 30	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	
Queens.....		Mar. 15	Apr. 30	Apr. 30	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	
Richmond.....		Mar. 15	Apr. 30	Apr. 30	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	
Street Cleaning, Department of.....	Dec. 31, 1897	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	
Sheriff, New York County		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
Sheriff, Kings County....						{ 6 mos., } { June 30 }	
Sewers, Department of.... (Transferred to Borough President by Charter, January 1, 1902.)		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31		

	Dates to Which Examinations Have Been Made.						
	1895, 1896, 1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Surrogate—New York County.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
Kings County.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
Richmond.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31				
Taxes and Assessments, Department of.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31			
Water Supply, Department of.....		Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31			
(Transferred to Water Supply, Gas and Electricity by Charter, January 1, 1902.)							
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Bureau of Water Register—							
Manhattan.....	1895-1897	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
The Bronx.....	1895-1897	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	Apr. 30	
Brooklyn.....	1895-1897	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1		
Queens.....		Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	May 2		
Richmond.....							

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 320 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 12, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor:

SIR—Replying to your letter of November 16, asking for a statement of the work done generally during the year by this Board:

During the year, to December 1, the Board of Assessors has prepared, considered and acted upon five hundred and ninety-six (596) assessment lists for local improvements, amounting in the aggregate to three million three hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars (\$3,322,214). The work of the office in these matters has progressed in a manner entirely satisfactory, and has been kept abreast of the new work certified from the offices of the several Borough Presidents.

For detailed information as to these assessment lists, the title and amount of each, reference is made to the quarterly reports which have been furnished to you as Mayor.

A new and important element in the work of this Board has developed during the year, in connection with the awarding of damages to owners of property fronting on approaches to bridges and other structures built in the streets of the City. The Legislature, in passing bills to authorize these structures, included provisions to the effect that the Board of Assessors should make awards for damages caused by such construction. Among these cases, now before the Board, may be mentioned the Third Avenue Bridge, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth or One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Bridge, the Willis Avenue Bridge, the New East River or Williamsburg Bridge, and the Riverside drive extension viaduct. The claims already filed in these several matters aggregate between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. There is no time limit set in these acts for the filing of claims, and it is probable that others will be received.

The Third Avenue Bridge approach was constructed under chapter 413, Laws of 1892, as amended by chapter 716, Laws of 1896, with reference to chapter 660, Laws of 1897. It affects property on both sides of the river, but principally on the north, or Bronx side. Many claims have been filed, and considerable testimony has been taken.

The bridge across the Harlem river, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, Manhattan, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, The Bronx, was constructed under chapter 986, Laws of 1895. Property on both sides of the river is affected. Considerable testimony has been taken.

The New East River, or Williamsburg Bridge, was constructed under chapter 460, Laws of 1904. The grades of many streets, on both sides of the river, have been changed to conform to the grade of the streets approaching the bridge, and property on all these streets is entitled to damages, under the act. Many claims have been filed, and doubtless many more will be received. Some testimony has been taken.

The Riverside drive viaduct was constructed under chapter 513, Laws of 1904. Property on both sides of Twelfth avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, is affected. Considerable testimony has been taken.

In these hearings before the Board of Assessors the claimants are represented by counsel in each case, and the City is represented by the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Charles L. Guy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, having been assigned for that purpose.

Respectfully,

ROBERT MUH,
ANTONIO ZUCCA,
C. A. O'MALLEY,

Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER REPRESENTING THE CITY OF NEW YORK
TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ROOM No. 1713, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW,
NEW YORK, December 21, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, City of New York, City Hall, New York:

MY DEAR SIR—In connection with the exhibits displayed by The City of New York at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition recently held at St. Louis, I would most respectfully direct your attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the preservation of these exhibits upon their return to this City.

The exhibits made by the various City departments were such as to command not only the admiration of the visitors to the New York City Building, but found favor with the Superior Jury of Awards of the Exposition, which granted nine Grand Prizes to as many City departments and gold medals to three other departments. I feel, therefore, that the exhibits are worthy of being preserved in their entirety, as representing the science of modern municipal administration and its development.

These exhibits, as you know, have been collected at great expense. The educational value of these exhibits cannot be estimated, but that their value is appreciated is evidenced by the fact that several universities and municipal museums in other cities have made tentative offers for their possession.

I therefore most respectfully suggest the advisability of immediate action to provide at least temporary quarters wherein these exhibits may be installed upon their arrival here, thus affording to the citizens of this great City an opportunity to view the same. I feel certain that with the installation of the exhibits in a suitable building, easily accessible to the general public, that a public interest in the same will be aroused and that civic pride will soon prompt the suggestion of a permanent home for the same. This suggestion does not offer any new idea, as many other cities, less influential than our own, possess municipal museums and libraries wherein the general public, as well as students of municipal conditions, find an opportunity to observe the progress and development of municipal administration. Other reasons readily suggest themselves as one contemplates the nature and very high character of the exhibits made by the several departments which were shown at St. Louis, which should prompt this City, through its representatives, to provide a suitable home for these exhibits.

I am of the earnest opinion that it is due to the citizens of this great City to preserve the exhibits as a whole, and to so place them as to be within easy access of the general masses of our people.

Public-spirited citizens have already spoken to me regarding the preservation of these exhibits in their entirety, but, as yet, I have been unable to procure suitable quarters wherein the same as a whole might be placed.

Akin to the subject of the preservation of these exhibits, which have earned the highest awards available at the recent exposition, I respectfully suggest that it would be befitting this great City to establish a municipal museum and library wherein could be installed the exhibits recently displayed at St. Louis, together with departmental reports, statistics, etc., relating to the affairs of this municipality.

But, most of all, I desire most respectfully to impress upon your Honor the fact that, at present, this great City offers no home for the exhibits which have been so signally honored at the late exposition, and, furthermore, that unless provision is made immediately for the housing of these exhibits as a whole, the same will be threatened with destruction, and the pains and moneys expended in their preparation will go for naught. Prompt action alone will insure the preservation of these exhibits. It is unquestioned that, if properly maintained, they will prove of interest and benefit to our people, as well as redound to the credit of the fair name of this great City.

In view of the very great interest which your Honor manifested in the work of this Commission, I feel assured that this matter will receive your very careful consideration.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS W. HYNES, Commissioner.

Attached hereto is list of Departments to which were awarded the Grand Prizes and Gold Medals referred to in communication addressed to his Honor the Mayor under date of December 21, 1904.

Department of Bridges	Grand Prize.
Department of Docks and Ferries	Grand Prize.
Department of Street Cleaning	Grand Prize.
Department of Health	Grand Prize.
Tenement House Department	Grand Prize.
Rapid Transit Commission	Grand Prize.
Board of Education	Grand Prize.
Finance Department	Grand Prize.
William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer, Rapid Transit Commission.....	Grand Prize.
Aqueduct Commission and Department of Water Supply.....	Gold Medal.
Art Commission	Gold Medal.
Department of Public Charities	Gold Medal.

CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, }
January 2, 1905. }

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

Gentlemen—I transmit herewith a preliminary report of the Commission appointed by me, in pursuance of your ordinance passed December 13, 1903. The ordinance in question carried with it an appropriation of \$15,000 which lapsed with the expiration of the fiscal year. I did not appoint the Commission until I had secured the renewal of the appropriation. On March 15 the following members of the New York City Improvement Commission qualified by taking the oath of office:

Francis Key Pendleton, Chairman,
Daniel S. Lamont,
George A. Hearn,
Harry Payne Whitney,
William J. Laroche,
James A. Wright,
Frank Bailey,
Whitney Warren,
John W. Alexander,
Daniel C. French,
Jacob A. Cantor,
J. Edward Swanstrom,
Louis F. Haffen,
Joseph Cassidy,
George Cromwell,
Henry S. Thompson,

—and also, in an advisory capacity:

Samuel Parsons, Jr., Landscape Architect, Park Department;
Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment;
John A. Benschel, Chief Engineer, Department of Docks and Ferries; and
O. P. Nichols, Chief Engineer of the Bridge Department.

The Commission has complied with the terms of the ordinance by submitting to me a report before January 1, 1905, but as the time at its disposal has been so limited and the work to be performed so vast, the report is necessarily only preliminary to the larger and complete report that will later be sent to your Honorable Body.

The Commission has attempted no more than a suggestion of what it proposes to submit to you later in detail. Enough progress has, however, been made to impress me with the necessity of formulating a comprehensive and complete plan for the future development of our city. The great error of the past, from both the

material and the artistic standpoints, has been that public improvements have been undertaken only to meet the emergency of the moment, and without regard for ultimate needs. Public buildings have been scattered far and wide, erected in impossible locations, and by architects who have had neither training in art nor conception of public necessities. Streets have been opened, bridges built, and money spent at haphazard according to the fancy or whim of changing administrations, with far more regard for the interests of individuals than for the good of the city as a whole.

The Small Parks Commission was a step in the right direction.

The creation of the Municipal Art Commission has been of great benefit, but it is limited in its powers, and it must always be limited in its possible usefulness because of the unwieldiness of its size and its heterogeneous composition.

When the Improvement Commission eventually submits to your Honorable Body a comprehensive and complete plan for the development of the city which shall receive the approval of the public, it may serve as a general guide for future administrations in their work of public improvement. In carrying out such a plan, it will be of the first importance that no public work undertaken shall be antagonistic to it, or be of such a nature as to destroy the homogeneous development of the metropolis. This end has been reached in many European cities, and especially in Paris, by the creation of the office of City Architect. Should we provide for such an official we should see to it that the method of his appointment and the fixity of his tenure would assure the best professional equipment, and an absolute freedom from political influence. He should be given a general supervision of all public works in all boroughs, and a veto upon all plans, specifications and sites.

I submit these suggestions for the consideration of your Honorable Body, and of the public, knowing that they will receive the attention they merit.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

THE REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CITY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION, NOS. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW.

Francis K. Pendleton, Chairman; Daniel S. Lamont, Jacob A. Cantor, George A. Hearn, Whitney Warren, Harry Payne Whitney, Frank Bailey, John W. Alexander, Daniel C. French, Louis F. Haffen, James A. Wright, Joseph Cassidy, William J. Laroche, J. Edward Swanstrom, George Cromwell, Henry S. Thompson.

Advisory Committee—Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Secretary to the Commission; O. F. Nichols, Chief Engineer, Bridge Department; John A. Benschel, Chief Engineer, Department of Docks and Ferries; Samuel Parsons, Jr., Landscape Architect, Park Department.

New York, December 14, 1904.

To the Honorable GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of The City of New York, and to the Honorable Board of Aldermen of The City of New York:

Gentlemen—This Commission was created under and by virtue of an ordinance of the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, approved by the Mayor on the 9th day of December, 1903, to prepare a comprehensive plan for the development of The City of New York. The members of the Commission were thereafter duly appointed by the Mayor and qualified by taking the oath of office on the 14th day of March, 1904.

By the terms of the ordinance it was provided that the Commission should make a report on or before the first day of January, 1905.

A comprehensive plan for the City's development must necessarily anticipate the future growth of the City for many years to come, and be so framed as to meet all possible future requirements, so far, at least, as they can be reasonably foreseen, and be so designed that all its parts shall be consistent, the one with the other, and form a homogeneous whole, in order than any improvements hereafter made may be entered upon with reference to the accomplishment of a definite purpose and along definite lines, and not as has been too often the case, without reference to any general plan or regard to the bearing of the particular improvement proposed, or its connection with other improvements already made or which thereafter may be deemed advisable. Such a plan necessarily involves not only the laying out of parks, streets and highways, the location of City buildings, improvement of water fronts, etc., but also questions of more or less detail, relating to pavements, sidewalks, appropriate house numbers, gas and electric fixtures, manner of indicating the streets, location of statues and monuments commemorating historical events, tree planting, and a countless number of other matters, all important and essential if New York is to take its place as one of the great metropolitan cities of the world. No plan that fails to take into consideration all the above subject matters can be deemed a comprehensive one.

It is manifest that the subject is one of large and extended scope and necessarily requires the examination and consideration of many important questions, and the Commission feels that there is not sufficient time within the period limited by the ordinance to enable it to make a complete report which would do justice either to the subject matter involved or to the Commission itself. The Commission deems it, however, proper and incumbent on it at this time, in view of the provisions of the ordinance to make a preliminary report as to its proceedings and the progress made by it in effectuating the purposes for which it was created.

It must be recognized at the outset and will be by all who give any careful consideration of the subject that any proper and comprehensive plan of municipal improvement must, of necessity, involve large and heavy expenditures. Such expenditures have, however, been found in other large cities to be not entirely without return. Apart from the convenience to its own citizens municipal improvement and adornment tends to attract strangers and directly contribute to a city's material prosperity. The Commission fully realizes that considerations of expense must necessarily and properly enter into the consideration of any proposed changes or improvements, at the same time it does not conceive it to be its duty to select or recommend the cheapest possible makeshifts. While it proposes therefore to ultimately recommend a plan fully accomplishing, in its judgment the objects desired, it will, nevertheless, be controlled by the consideration that the ultimate benefit must always be commensurate with the expense entailed—in other words that while essentials are not to be sacrificed to a question of cost, any plan to be of practical value must be framed with due regard to proper considerations of economy.

In this connection it is desirable to remember that it is not the intention of the Commission, either now or hereafter, to recommend the carrying out at once, or even within any definite period of time, of all the various changes or improvements it may propose. On the contrary, many of them will be neither immediately necessary nor advisable. As above pointed out, the province of the Commission is to formulate a general plan to be adopted for the future—the improvements and changes themselves can manifestly not be made at once. Considerations of expense, if nothing else, would render such course impracticable. They are only intended to be undertaken as and when made necessary and advisable by the continued growth of the City. This fact must be borne in mind in considering the amount of the possible expenditures involved.

Although, as above said, the expenditures necessarily required by any proper plan must be large, they can in many instances be greatly reduced, if the City had the power exercised in many European cities of condemning more than the area actually required, so that the City might reap the benefit to be derived from the enhanced value of neighboring property, and in the judgment of the Commission steps should be taken to secure such changes in the constitution and legislative enactments as may be necessary for the purpose. This method of taking more land than required, with the object by resale at an advance of recouping part of the expense, has been applied in various large cities of Great Britain and the Continent where extensive alterations have been undertaken for securing architectural effects, remedying sanitary conditions or improving the city generally, and it is questionable whether many of the improvements would have been otherwise accomplished. Objection to giving the City such power has sometimes been raised on the ground that it might be abused or injudiciously exercised. In these times, however, of increasing municipal activities when so many more extensive powers are constantly being intrusted to those charged with the administration of the City's affairs, such objection can scarcely be considered necessarily fatal or conclusive, if proper safeguards and limitations are imposed.

The Commission since its organization has had many hearings, both public and private, at which many subjects have been discussed before it, and it has had under consideration many proposed changes and improvements and is still engaged in the examinations and consideration thereof, both with reference to their respective individual merits and their bearing on a general plan. The following are some of the more

important which the Commission desires to call attention to at this time for the information of the Honorable the Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen and in order that they may be subjected to the test of public criticism and the Commission have the benefit of such light as may result from a general discussion thereof.

The line of the water front of the Greater City of New York has a length of about 450 miles. About 44 miles of this represents Manhattan Island, of which about 34 miles is available for commercial purposes. So much of it as is not at present available for commercial purposes, is available for and forms very suitable area for park purposes. The two principal questions relating to the water front in Manhattan suitable to commercial purposes are its unsightly appearance from the water and the congestion of traffic on the land side. The City owns about 15 miles of the water front of Manhattan and is from time to time acquiring more. Improvements on the piers have heretofore been built for the most part by the lessees of the City according to such plans as they might severally deem fit. If this policy were changed and all future improvements on the piers owned by the City were made either by the City itself or by its lessees according to certain general lines determined upon in advance, suiting the same to the uses contemplated by the lessees and with a view to appropriate and harmonious architectural effect, some uniformity of construction would ultimately be secured and in time the water front of the City present an architectural appearance worthy of the City and in great contrast to the medley of different forms of construction now existing as the result of the system of allowing each individual lessee to build along lines of his own individual choosing, without reference to the surroundings. It might not be possible, nor would it be necessary, to have absolute uniformity. Doubtless some latitude would be required to meet commercial requirements, but a general harmonious and symmetrical appearance could probably be secured without any substantial sacrifice of material interests. The roofs of the constructions on the piers can at certain places be adapted for Recreation Piers and these at suitable intervals be connected with longitudinal promenades open to the public under proper safeguards so as to afford to the congested lower parts of Manhattan Island access to the water front and thereby in a degree meet the demand for more park space in such districts. An analogous system of promenades connecting the roofs of warehouses on the docks has been adopted at Antwerp with success.

On the North river side of Manhattan Island, where congestion is now very great, and where traffic is bound to increase, an overhead elevated street has been suggested, built along the water front to accommodate the north and south travel, leaving the side streets running from the water front to the interior of the City for the east and west travel. Approaches might extend from this elevated street to the recreation piers aforesaid. Stairs for the descent of foot passengers and approaches by inclined planes for horses and vehicles can be made at convenient places to connect this overhead street with the surface of the ground. By way of illustration this Commission refers to the accompanying drawings of a proposed plan for the Chelsea improvements on the North river, between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets, showing the effect of a uniform construction of piers and an overhead street. Elevated passage ways for pedestrians from the ferries across the busy streets on the water front have been also proposed. Where already tried these have been found to work very well. Their application to all the ferries would undoubtedly be a great convenience to foot passengers.

A large portion of the North river water front at the upper end of Manhattan Island is not adapted to commercial purposes and might well be reserved for parks. The same is true of certain portions of the frontage on the Harlem river. This Commission has caused to be prepared a map, herewith submitted, showing the area now owned by the City on the North river and Harlem river for parks, and in a general way additional area which might be acquired along the river, and for the purpose of parkways connecting these river front parks with the parks already laid out in the Borough of The Bronx so as to have a connected system of parks for the two Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The park area on the water front has been located on the accompanying map so as to take in substantially only the steep declines between the table or level land and the water, which are scarcely available for any other purpose and could, doubtless, be acquired without very considerable expense. A parkway along West One Hundred and Eighty-first street, connecting the North river water front with the new parks in The Bronx by way of Washington Bridge and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse is also shown in the drawings herewith submitted, but only so much land need be taken for the purpose as is necessary to give an adequate parkway connection. Washington Bridge, one of the finest structures in the City, would thus virtually be included in the park system and form one of its distinctive features as a link in a park system extending from Fort Washington Park on the North river to Pelham Bay Park near the Sound. A parkway connection is also proposed along Dyckman street connecting Lafayette Boulevard and the Speedway and the parks on the Harlem river frontage.

The Commission desires in this connection to call attention to the fact that, owing to the recent completion of the Rapid Transit road, development on Washington Heights is proceeding very rapidly and unless the property desired is secured by the City promptly, buildings may be constructed thereon which will largely enhance the price to be paid for its acquisition, and this Commission strongly recommends that proceedings to acquire the necessary property be at once instituted. If desired this Commission can furnish maps showing in detail the exact area required.

A bridge is projected across the Harlem river, known as the Hudson Memorial Bridge, to connect the northern part of the island, where the Harlem river joins the Hudson, with the mainland. The approaches to such a bridge on both sides should be reserved as a park. The water front at this point is not available for commercial purposes, and the large trees now on the property and its present physical condition make it eminently suitable for park purposes, and before any changes have intervened its control should be acquired by the City.

It has been apparent for some time that Fifth avenue is no longer wide enough to accommodate the large increase in travel due to the growth of the City. The stoop line on that avenue north of Twenty-third street can be abolished and the sidewalks extended to the building line and seven feet and a half be taken from the present sidewalks on each side and thrown into the roadway, thereby adding some fifteen feet to the space available for vehicle traffic and largely relieving the congestion of that thoroughfare.

An opinion has been given by the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the Board of Aldermen have the right to rescind any rights to vaults under the sidewalks, so that there would seem to be no substantial legal impediment to adopting this plan, and the rapid changes now taking place in this part of that thoroughfare tend largely to do away with the necessity of the area heretofore used for stoops. This Commission strongly recommends that this work should be undertaken as far north as Forty-seventh street at once and that, as a further relief to the congestion, trucks should not be allowed to use this avenue during certain hours of the day.

Various suggestions have been advanced for the amelioration of the conditions at the Fifth avenue and Forty-second street crossing, the plan proposed by Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, architects of the Public Library, providing that one-half of Forty-second street shall pass under Fifth avenue and the through traffic confined to that half, leaving the other half for the traffic to and from Forty-second street and Fifth avenue itself, seems to this Commission the best so far suggested. Another suggestion is to sink the centre only of Forty-second street so as to allow the surface car to pass under Fifth avenue, leaving the remainder of Forty-second street for other surface travel to cross Fifth avenue at grade. Both of these plans contemplate throwing part of the sidewalks of Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, into the roadway, so as to make a circle at that point. The Engineers are of opinion this can be done without excessive curtailment of these sidewalks. Neither of these plans would in any way interfere with the rapid transit tunnel, which is at some considerable depth below the surface at this point.

On Fifth avenue, from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Tenth street, the wall of Central Park could be removed, trees be planted on the easterly side of that part of Fifth avenue, and that avenue thus practically added to Central Park, thereby furnishing an additional driveway in the park and reducing much of the congestion which now exists. North of One Hundred and Tenth street to the Harlem river trees can be planted on each side of Fifth avenue, and this roadway treated as a driveway north, connecting Central Park by bridge across the Harlem with the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, in the Borough of The Bronx, thereby forming a direct connection between Central Park and the new parks situated in that borough. Later on, if found

advisable, a strip can be taken on the westerly side of Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth street to Harlem river, for the purpose of widening that avenue and making it a parkway. The map herewith submitted illustrates the changes hereby referred to.

The subject of a proper approach to Blackwell's Island Bridge has been considered by the Commission. An interior street could be constructed from Fifth avenue to the entrance of the bridge, 50 feet wide, and running about midway between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. The cost of such a street would probably be less than widening Fifty-ninth street, and it could be made a much handsomer and more practically beneficial improvement. The street electric cars could run in a tunnel commencing on Fifty-ninth street, at the westerly side of Fifth avenue, passing under the entrance to Central Park and under this interior street to emerge at the entrance to the Blackwell's Island Bridge. This would remove the crossing of the surface cars from the entrance of Central Park at Fifth avenue, as well as take such cars off of Fifty-ninth street, east of Fifth avenue, thus leaving this interior street above mentioned and Fifty-ninth street free for ordinary surface travel to and from the bridge. As an illustration of the effect of this improvement, the Commission has caused to be prepared drawings which are herewith submitted. This plan, if adopted, not only would relieve the anticipated congestion due to the opening of the bridge, but add greatly to the beauty of the park entrance at the Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue plaza. It would also give a direct connection between Central Park and Long Island and if, as has been suggested, Blackwell's Island is destined to be ultimately used as a park, directly connect it with Central Park. Another drawing submitted shows a proposed terminal for the Blackwell's Island Bridge. The loops have been provided for under ground, thus preventing congestion at the entrance to the bridge at Second avenue, securing a park between Second and Third avenues and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and making a transfer or direct system of connection with future subway systems possible. While the plan has not been entirely perfected, it shows the possibilities of the situation.

The through thoroughfares connecting the upper part of Manhattan with the downtown districts are notoriously inadequate, and as the population of the City increases, especially in view of the growing tendency to construct high office buildings accommodating an always increasing number of persons per square foot of surface area, the requirements are bound to further increase.

Several plans for extending Madison avenue south of Twenty-third street have been considered. It could be extended in a straight line to the junction of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, thereby making a through connection south by way of Fourth avenue and Elm street. Other plans suggested which have the advantage of economy, although apparently not so effective, are to extend Madison avenue in a southwesterly direction to the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-first street, or southeasterly to the intersection of Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street.

The following changes are also under examination:

Continue Seventh avenue south from its present southern terminus, passing through the intersections of the various intervening streets and by Jones Park to the north end of Varick street. Widen Varick street from there to its intersection with West Broadway, thus giving a through connection from Seventh avenue as far south as Leonard street.

Extend Sixth avenue south to West Houston street and thence diagonally to the intersection of Church street and Canal street, thus forming a through connection with Church street as far south as the Battery.

Extend Irving place south to meet Fourth avenue, from whence it would give a connection through Elm street south. Extend Mercer street north to connect with Union square at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Broadway, thus giving another through communication from Fourth avenue south on the west side of Broadway as far as Canal street.

These improvements, with an elevated street on the North river water front, would add very largely to the through traffic facilities to the downtown districts of Manhattan.

Public buildings and their location is a question which has received much attention by this Commission. Manifestly any proper solution of such question must take into consideration the purposes for which the various classes of buildings are required and the objects which they are intended to accomplish. City Hall Park has been for many years the centre of the administrative and legislative branch of the City government. It is probably as well situated with reference to accessibility to all parts of the Greater City as any other point. The City Hall is one of the few good monuments possessed by the City, and it would seem plainly advisable that this locality should be definitely settled upon as the civic centre, and that all administration buildings of the greater City as a whole should be grouped around this park. The expense of acquiring property fronting on this park is the principal objection to such grouping of public buildings, but the same objection would very shortly apply to any other site for a civic centre that might be selected. The value of surrounding property would be immediately enhanced, and while that required for present needs might be secured at a comparatively smaller outlay, the benefit to be derived by the City therefrom, even under a very liberal construction of "present needs," would apply only to its temporary requirements. In twenty-five or thirty years it would be confronted with a repetition of exactly the same conditions that are now presented. The first cost of the land, which is only a percentage of the expense, would alone in any event be affected, and as against this there would be the possible loss on present investment and the expense involved in the change to another site or in the conduct of the City's affairs from administration offices widely separated. Taking everything into consideration, it is probably doubtful if in the long run the difference in expense would be as material as might seem at first sight. The benefits to the City from thus grouping its administration offices in proximity to each other, both for convenience of business and giving to it monuments worthy of its importance and located in appropriate surroundings, gratifying the civic pride of its citizens and furnishing examples of its progress in the arts, must seem obvious.

In this connection, it may be well to again call attention to the fact that if the City is given some latitude in its power of condemnation it could, by acquiring sufficient of the property in the neighborhood of City Hall Park, realize the benefit of the increase in rents and value which will doubtless ensue from the construction of additional public buildings. By a conservative utilization of such power those charged with carrying out the plan can doubtless do much to reduce the ultimate expense to the City.

Considerations somewhat analogous to those applicable to City Hall Park would seem to equally indicate that other public buildings of a different class, such as schools, libraries, Municipal Court-houses, station-houses and engine-houses, should be grouped in the different sections of the City, care being taken in the practical working out of such method that none are so located as to interfere with the others or with the several purposes for which they are intended. It would be, for instance, obviously inappropriate that engine-houses should be so located with reference to school buildings as to be either a disturbance or a source of danger to children going to and from the schools. These and other similar problems it will doubtless be found easily possible to work out satisfactorily in actual practice.

The location of playgrounds for children and detached parks throughout the City is to a certain extent a branch of the same subject. The special circumstances with reference to the density and character of the population, the natural and physical conditions of the locality, transportation facilities, lines of traffic, accessibility to the persons using or desiring to use the same, and many other matters, must all necessarily enter largely into the determination of each particular case.

The Commission is convinced that by careful and thorough study and examination of the questions involved a solution can be found which will redound largely to the benefit of the City, both pecuniarily and otherwise, and be a vast improvement on the present absence of all homogeneous plan or system. There have been constructed in recent years some expensive school buildings which might have given to the City handsome and appropriate monuments, but which are entirely lost, so far as effective appearance is concerned, by the character of the surroundings in which they have been placed, whereas, had they been located properly they would, while accomplishing equally the objects for which they were primarily intended, have served as adornments to the City.

Important questions in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond in connection with ferries, bridge terminals, through highways and other matters have received the attention of the Commission. Among the many plans and suggestions on these and other subjects affecting such boroughs, which have been submitted to the Commission and are now being considered by it, are the following:

Open an avenue from the terminus of Brooklyn Bridge to a point of intersection with the proposed extension of Flatbush avenue, near Concord street. Make a circle

at this intersection, as shown on the map submitted herewith. A plaza in common for the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges in Brooklyn, as shown on the map, would form a great natural gateway to the borough and would offer great opportunities for dividing and relieving the congestion of traffic.

Widen Washington street, from the Borough Hall square to the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, laying out a park or open square on each side of Washington street, extending in width from Fulton to Adams streets and running from the present terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge to the Post Office.

The construction of a street which will enable residents of South Brooklyn to reach the Manhattan Bridge.

An extension of Bedford avenue, from Wallabout street to the plaza of the Williamsburgh Bridge.

A widening of Grand street from that plaza to Metropolitan avenue.

The widening of a street from Fort Hamilton avenue to Seventh avenue, directly north of the Government reservation.

An opening of Sixty-fifth street, from Fort Hamilton avenue to Fourth avenue, for an adequate approach to the Shore road.

The early acquirement by the City of the marsh lands surrounding Jamaica Bay, starting east of Sheepshead Bay and extending to Far Rockaway, including many of the islands in the bay. This land, when acquired, could be bulkheaded by the City and used as a dump for ashes and dirt, and would form in the end the greatest of parks.

The construction of a driveway from Ridgewood Park to Forrest Park.

The laying out and early construction of a boulevard to connect Brooklyn and Queens, beginning at the former terminus of the Eastern parkway, running to the south and east, possibly over the Brooklyn aqueduct until it reaches the Merrick road.

The construction of a road or causeway from the Boulevard to Rockaway Beach.

The opening of a wide street from Hillside avenue to the Causeway.

The immediate selection of playgrounds in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn.

The outlying parts of the Greater City present at this time the most promising field for beneficial results. In the largely unbuilt districts, especially in the boroughs of Richmond and Queens, an opportunity is offered, before the growth of population and increase of buildings render it difficult and expensive, to lay out a comprehensive and harmonious system of parks and highways which will not recur. The natural and physical conditions can now be taken advantage of, the mistakes made in the older portions of the City can be avoided, and the building up of those districts be enabled to proceed with reference to a permanent system of streets and parks. Careful investigation, with the aid of the best professional advice, should be at once undertaken and a complete plan definitely adopted at the earliest possible moment. Delay in this regard will, in view of the rapid growth of those sections, result in the City's being confronted with the heavy expense now attending any improvement in the older portions of the City. This Commission cannot, in its judgment, too strongly urge the necessity of prompt and adequate action.

The foregoing are, as before stated, among the important matters the Commission has under consideration. Many other plans and suggestions as substitutes for or additions to the foregoing have been brought before the Commission and are still pending before it. The Commission is not prepared at this time to make definite recommendations as to all such matters. If it is deemed advisable to extend the time for making a full report, the Commission will endeavor and doubtless be able to report fully within such period.

All of which is hereby respectfully submitted.

By order of the Commission,

F. K. PENDLETON, Chairman.

List of Subjects Submitted to and Considered by the New York City Improvement Commission.

The erection of a viaduct across Spuyten Duyvil Creek.
The laying out of a park on the northerly end of Inwood Island.
Approaches to Williamsburg and Blackwell's Island bridges.
Diagonal streets from Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge to Cooper Square and City Hall Park or that neighborhood.
Widening Fifty-ninth street east of Fifth avenue.
Building arcades for the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-ninth street.
Laying out a park to include what is known as Paerdegat Basin, Thirty-second Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Bridge terminus in Brooklyn.
Approaches to Williamsburg Bridge in Brooklyn.
Widening of Roebling street.
Possibility of making the Brooklyn Conduit as a parkway.
Parkway along Conduit avenue and Force Tube avenue to Jamaica avenue, where connection can be made with the proposed extension of Highland avenue.
Manhattan Bridge terminus in Brooklyn.
Streets in the Borough of Queens.
Boulevards in the Borough of Queens.
Question of widening Thompson avenue, Hoffman Boulevard, Rockaway road, with an extension of the same to Far Rockaway, forming a continuous boulevard from Far Rockaway to Blackwell's Island Bridge 120 feet wide.
Consideration of widening and making a Boulevard 120 feet wide of Lincoln avenue, Rock Hill road, Bell avenue; forming a continuous boulevard from Queens to Willets Point.
Treatment of Hillside avenue and Broadway running from Flushing to Bayside.
Treatment of the Aqueduct of the Brooklyn Water Works in the Borough of Queens.
Making the same into a parkway.
Locating a seaside park at Coney Island.
Locating a seaside park at Rockaway Point.
Question of Parks in the Borough of Queens.
Question of Parks in the Borough of Richmond.
A seaside park in the Borough of Richmond fronting the lower bay.
A system of boulevards in the Borough of Richmond.
Public buildings, location of school houses, libraries, and courts and other public buildings in all of the Boroughs.
The creation of Municipal Blocks.
Streets in The Bronx.
Hudson Memorial Bridge and approaches thereto.
Connections between parks in The Bronx and other parks in the City.
Paving and repairing of through highways of intercommunication between the boroughs and the territory adjacent to the Greater City.
Petition that the same should be maintained by specific appropriations to be made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
Resolution of the Rosedale Board of Trade suggesting the improvement of the Brooklyn Aqueduct lands from a point near the Eastern parkway to the city line near Rosedale.
Communication in reference to the appropriation of \$50,000 for the acquiring of historical paintings and statuary.
Communication in regard to the bequest of Angelina Crane.
Communication in regard to the erection of statues and fountains in the streets.
Communication with reference to the destruction of trees.
Communication with regard to the removal of shanties constructed at the intersecting points of surface railways and the substitution of more appropriate constructions.
Highways connecting the lower end of Central Park by Riverside drive, Boulevard Lafayette and the parkways of The Bronx.
Connecting park driveways from Forest Park, Jamaica, through Prospect Park and the Shore Road drive to Coney Island.
A communication with regard to the erection of an arcade in Madison Square Park. This was not approved of by the Commission on the ground that it was the use of a park for private purposes.
Extension of Madison avenue.
Interior street, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, to the entrance of Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Petition from the Ocean Avenue Association for the transfer of Ocean avenue to the Park Department.
Communication as to the necessity for public schools and playgrounds in the Sixteenth Ward of Kings County.
Communication in regard to the necessity for a driveway from the Sixteenth Ward of Kings County to Prospect Park.

Communication as to the appropriation of what is known as the Bliss property on the Shore road for park purposes.

Communication in regard to the improving of Park avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Ninety-sixth streets, by planting trees and planting flowers in said avenue.

Communication from the Northside Board of Trade as to laying out parkways on Hunts Point, Classon Point, Old Ferry Point; also as to the widening of Sedgwick avenue and converting the same into a parkway, from Macomb's Dam Bridge to Van Cortlandt Park.

Communication in regard to a proposed bridle path on the Boulevard Lafayette.

Communication in regard to a public park on Brooklyn Heights.

Communication in regard to a proposed water gate on Battery Park.

Communication in regard to a public landing stage.

Communication in regard to the erection of an equestrian statue of General George B. McClellan.

Communication in regard to the dangerous condition of the crossing at Fifty-ninth street and Park avenue.

Communication as to the advisability of a repair department in the Department of Highways.

The matter of restricting heavy traffic on certain boulevards and highways, such as Fifth avenue, Riverside drive, Seventy-second street, One Hundred and Tenth street (Cathedral parkway), Boulevard Lafayette and others.

The limitation of the height of buildings between viaducts and the water-front.

Regulation of street noises.

In the matter of Tenement House Laws.

Naming, numbering and lighting streets.

Regulation of signs, advertisements, news stands, boot-blackening chairs, push carts, etc.

Fixing a minimum size for subway tunnels, providing that all shall be built so that standard trains can run on any underground system in Greater New York.

Establishment of nurseries for the supplying of trees for tree planting in the Greater City.

Provide for pipe galleries in all subway construction.

In the matter of connections between the various railroad systems entering the City.

Respecting the tearing up and obstruction of streets.

Regulating stoop lines, bay windows.

Encumbrances and obstructions on the sidewalks of every kind.

Prohibiting further building on Blackwell's Island; provision for making the same a park in the future.

In the matter of improvement of entrances to the City around railroad stations, bridge terminals, ferry houses, etc.

Preparation of authentic maps showing location of all public buildings and property in all the boroughs.

The Chelsea improvement.

The location of an official landing on the water-front.

In the matter of ferry building.

The extension of Riverside drive.

The matter of doing away with open dumps on the water-front and providing covered dumps.

Regulating the removal of garbage, ashes, etc.

Matter of an elevated railroad for freight on West street.

In the matter of an elevated belt line around Manhattan.

Recreation piers.

Matter of the improvement of High Bridge and connecting the same with highways.

Interior detached parks throughout City.

Playgrounds for children.

General markets.

Flower markets.

Improvements at the west end of West Seventy-second street.

Forty-second street and Fifth avenue crossing.

City corporation yards.

Remove wall of Central Park on Fifth avenue.

Improvement of Bridle Path.

Matter of a park between Columbia University and Riverside Drive.

Street Openings.

Suffolk, from East Houston to Broadway.
Mercer, from Clinton place to Union Square.
Irving place, from Fourteenth street to Fourth avenue.
Lafayette place, from Fourth avenue to Clinton place.
Spring street, from Elizabeth street to Bowery.
Broome street, from Elizabeth street to Bowery.
West Broadway, from Chambers street to Vesey street.
Sullivan street, from West Third street to West Fourth street.
Chrystie street, from Canal street to East Houston street.
Thompson street, from West Houston street to West Fourth street.
Elm street, from Bleeker street to West Third street.
Church street, from Canal street to Chambers street.
One Hundred and Tenth street, from Eighth avenue to Fifth avenue.
Diagonal, from Bowery to Sixth avenue.
Bleeker street, from Sixth avenue to Christopher street.
Christopher street, from Greenwich street to Bleeker street.
Varick street, from Barrow street to Leonard street.
Diagonal, from Bowery to Centre street.
Marginal street.
Interior Arcade, from Second avenue to Third avenue.
Dyckman street, from river to river.
Lafayette avenue, complete.
Riverside Drive to Lafayette avenue.
Madison avenue, from Twenty-third street to Broadway.
Matter of the railroad crossings in the Borough of Brooklyn.
Matter of railroad crossings in the Borough of Queens.
Continuing of Shore Road Boulevard beyond Fort Hamilton.
Elevated railroad on Columbia Heights.
Limitation of height of warehouses between Columbia Heights and the river.

Street Openings in Brooklyn.

Fourth avenue, from Flatbush avenue to Lafayette avenue.
Lafayette avenue, from Broadway to Bushwick avenue.
Bedford avenue, from Wallabout street to Williamsburg Bridge.
Grand avenue, from Union avenue to Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.
Ferry terminals in the Borough of Manhattan for the Staten Island Ferry.
Connections between the Riverside parkway, Washington Bridge and The Bronx Parks, including an open-air arena.
Extension and completion of Crotona parkway to the Boston road.
Improve Bedloe's Island.
Location of a public market under Blackwell's Island Bridge.
Communication in regard to tunneling under Broadway at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.
The connection of Macomb's Dam Bridge and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
The location of the Main Monument.
The location of fountains.
The location of a permanent reviewing stand at Madison square.
In addition to the above there have been many communications to the Commission to which it has not had time to give specific consideration.
The President announced that the various items embraced in the Message of His Honor the Mayor would be referred to the appropriate committees of the Board for proper action.
In connection herewith Alderman McCall offered the following:
No. 1298.
Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to have two thousand copies of the message of his Honor the Mayor printed in pamphlet form, and distribute the same as in his judgment may be necessary.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

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

Affirmative—Alderman Ahner, Baldwin, Bennett, Boerner, Brenner, Bridges, Callahan, Chambers, Calkin, Davies, Diemer, Donohue, Dougherty, Doull, Downing, Doyle, Gass, Gillies, Gillen, Goodman, Grimm, Gunther, Haenlein, Haggerty, Harburger, Hann, Higgins, Jones, Keely, Kline, Lochner, McCall, Meyers, Morris, Owen J. Murphy, Odell, Owens, Poole, Redmond, Richter, Robinson, Schappert, Schloss, Shea, Sheil, Sickles, Stapleton, Sturges, Tolk, Twomey, Ware, Wafer, Wentz, Wirth, President Haffen and the President—56.

Alderman Morris moved that the Board do now adjourn sine die.

Which was adopted.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

STATED MEETING.

Monday, January 2, 1905, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

Present:

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Aldermen

Charles Ahner,	Andrew M. Gillen,	James Owens,
Thomas F. Baldwin,	Elias Goodman,	James W. Redmond,
Frank Bennett,	Henry F. Grimm,	Pierce N. Poole,
William C. Boerner,	John D. Gunther,	Frederick Richter,
Frederick Brenner,	Ferdinand Haenlein,	Beverley R. Robinson,
John J. Bridges,	John J. Haggerty,	John A. Schappert,
John J. Callahan,	Leopold W. Harburger,	Joseph Schloss,
Patrick Chambers,	Philip Harnischfeger,	Cornelius A. Shea,
Charles W. Calkin,	John Hann,	Peter A. Sheil,
John R. Davies,	Patrick Higgins,	Daniel E. Sickles,
John Diemer,	Samuel H. Jones,	Michael Stapleton,
John H. Donohue,	Patrick S. Keely,	Peter J. Stumpf,
John H. Dougherty,	Ardolph L. Kline,	Frank D. Sturges,
Reginald S. Doull,	Martin W. Lochner,	Moritz Tolk,
Frank L. Dowling,	John T. McCall,	John J. Twomey,
Robert F. Downing,	James Cowden Meyers,	Franklin B. Ware,
Andrew J. Doyle,	William E. Morris,	Moses J. Wafer,
John D. Gillies,	Owen J. Murphy,	William Wentz,
Frank Gass,	Hammond Odell,	John Wirth,

Louis F. Haffen, President Borough of The Bronx.

MOTIONS, ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman Owens moved that the courtesies of the floor be extended to Hon. Lorenz Zeller, Police Magistrate.

Which was adopted.

The Clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the stated meeting of December 20, 1904.

On motion of Alderman McCall further reading was dispensed with, and the minutes approved as printed.

No. 1299.

By Alderman Owens—

Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

No. 1300.

City of New York—Office of the Mayor, }
December 21, 1904.

To the City Clerk, City of New York:

Sir—The Mayor directs me to transmit, for consideration of the Board of Aldermen, the inclosed communication received from Mr. Franklin Edson, Jr., acknowledging the receipt of copy of resolutions adopted by your Board relative to the death of his father, ex-Mayor Edson.

Respectfully,

THOS. HASSETT, Assistant Secretary.

Irvington-on-Hudson.

Hon. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, City of New York:

Sir—I beg to acknowledge this date the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., transmitting to me an engrossed authenticated copy of resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, expressing the sorrow of the Board at the death of my honored father.

A tribute in my father's memory so beautiful and enduring, is indeed an heritage which shall be cherished for generations, and you will permit me, therefore, in responding to those who have recorded their great friendship, to extend through you to them a depth of gratitude from all my father's family, and in his name to thank you.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN EDSON, Jr.

New York, December 17, 1904.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

No. 1233.

City of New York—Office of the Mayor, }
December 28, 1904.

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

Gentlemen—I return herewith, without my approval, a resolution passed by your Honorable Body December 13, 1904, entitled "Resolution designating 'Rainey Park,' in the Borough of Queens."

I understand that the gentleman whom it is proposed to honor by giving this name to the park is living.

I do not approve this ordinance on the ground that it is not becoming to do such honor to a living man, whatever his public career may have been, while none has been shown the memories of so many men now dead who were public servants.

The ex-Mayors of this City whose names are given below have no parks named after them. They are:

Thomas Willet,	Stephen Bayard,	Aaron Clark,
Thomas De Lavall,	Edward Holland,	Isaac L. Varian,
Cornelis Steenwyck,	John Cruger,	James Harper,
Matthias Nicoll,	Whitehead Hicks,	William T. Havemeyer,
John Lawrence,	David Matthews,	Edward H. Mickle,
William Dewall,	Richard Varick,	William V. Brady,
Abraham DePeyster,	Edward Livingston,	Caleb S. Woodhull,
William Merritt,	Marinus Willett,	Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Johannes DePeyster,	Jacob Radcliff,	Jacob A. Westervelt,
David Prevost,	John Ferguson,	Fernando Wood,
Isaac DeRiemer,	Cadwallader D. Colden,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
Thomas Noel,	Nicholas DeMeyer,	George Opdyke,
Philip French,	Francis Rombouts,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
William Peartree,	William Dyer,	John T. Hoffman,
Ebenezer Wilson,	Gabriel Monvielle,	Thomas Coman,
Jacobus Van Cortlandt,	Nicholas Bayard,	A. Oakley Hall,

Caleb Heathcote,
John Johnson,
Robert Walters,
Johannes Jansen,
Robert Lurting,
Paul Richards,
John Cruger,

Peter Delanoy,
Stephen Allen,
William Paulding,
Philip Hone,
Walter Bowne,
Gideon Lee,
Cornelius W. Lawrence,

William F. Havemeyer,
William H. Wickham,
William R. Grace,
Franklin Edson,
Abram S. Hewitt,
William L. Strong,

The following names are those of men who were prominent in public life and closely identified with the City and have received no such honor:

Samuel J. Tilden,
M. Van Buren,
Chester A. Arthur,
Aaron Burr,
George Clinton,

William A. Wheeler,
Edwin D. Morgan,
John T. Hoffman,
John A. Dix,
Alonzo B. Cornell,

Roswell P. Flower,
Henry J. Raymond,
Gideon J. Tucker.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

The Committee on Parks, to whom was referred on November 29, 1904 (Minutes, page 737), the annexed resolution in favor of designating "Rainey Park," Borough of Queens, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they recommend that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the territory heretofore set aside for park purposes, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Vernon avenue, which said point is distant 488.43 feet northerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Vernon avenue with the northerly side of Pierce avenue, and thence running northerly along the westerly line of Vernon avenue 543.00 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of the land formerly belonging to the estate of Stevens; thence westerly along the northerly line of land formerly belonging to the estate of Stevens, to the pier or bulkhead-line established by the Secretary of War February 15, 1902; thence southerly to the pier or bulkhead-line to the southerly line of land belonging to Thomas Rainey; thence southerly along the southerly line of land belonging to Thomas Rainey to the westerly line of Vernon avenue, the point or place of beginning."

—be and the same is hereby designated and shall hereafter be known as Rainey Park.

PETER J. STUMPF, ANDREW J. DOYLE, FREDERICK BRENNER, ARDOLPH L. KLINE, PATRICK H. MALONE, JOHN J. COLLINS, CHARLES AHNER, FRANKLIN B. WARE, MARTIN W. LOCHNER, Committee on Parks.

Which was laid over, ordered to be printed in the minutes and published in full in the CITY RECORD.

The President laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

No. 1267.

City of New York, Office of the Mayor, }
December 29, 1904.

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

Gentlemen—I return herewith, without my approval, resolution passed by your Honorable Body December 20, 1904, entitled "Resolution approving of alteration or change of a part of the route of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, in the Borough of The Bronx."

I refuse to approve this resolution on the ground that it should provide as a condition precedent to the taking effect of the consent asked for, that the Railroad Company should come to an agreement with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acting in behalf of the City, as to the terms and conditions under which consent shall be given.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

Certificate of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company of an Alteration or Change of a Part of the Route of Its Railroad.

The Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, a domestic railroad corporation duly organized and existing under and pursuant to the Laws of the State of New York, by its president and secretary, who are duly authorized to make this certificate, does hereby certify, pursuant to the Railroad Law, Article I., section 13:

That a meeting of the Board of Directors of said company was duly held at its office, at the Grand Central Station, Forty-second street and Vanderbilt avenue, in The City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1904, at 10.45 o'clock A. M., more than two-thirds of the directors being present.

That at such meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were offered:

"Whereas, It appears to the directors of this company that the line of this company's railroad can be improved by altering or changing a part of the route of its railroad, in the Borough of The Bronx, The City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, as shown by the survey entitled 'Survey of alteration or change of a part of the route of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad (New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee), in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York. Approved, H. Fernstrom, chief engineer, December 7, 1904,' and upon the map entitled 'Map of alteration or change of a part of the route of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad (New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee), in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, the lands required for the altered or changed route being shown by yellow shading. Office of terminal engineer, New York, November, 1904. Approved, December 7, 1904, H. Fernstrom, chief engineer'; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company alter or change its route in the Borough of The Bronx, The City of New York, County of New York and State of New York as follows, to wit: As shown by the said survey entitled 'Survey of alteration or change of a part of the route of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad (New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee), in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York. Approved, H. Fernstrom, chief engineer, December 7, 1904,' and upon the map entitled 'Map of alteration or change of a part of the route of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad (New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee), in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, the lands required for the altered or changed route being shown by yellow shading. Office of Terminal Engineer, New York, November, 1904. Approved, December 7, 1904, H. Fernstrom, chief engineer'; and be it further

"Resolved, That the president and secretary of the company be and they are hereby authorized to make and execute a proper certificate of such alteration or change of route, and to file such certificate in the Clerk's office of the proper County, together with said survey and map of such alteration or change."

That said resolutions were duly adopted at said meeting by the vote of two-thirds of all of the directors of said company.

That said survey and map of such alteration or change are hereto attached.

In Witness whereof, We have made and executed this certificate and hereunto set our hands and affixed the corporate seal of the said company this 8th day of December, 1904.

W. H. NEWMAN, President.

Attest:

D. W. Pardee, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Dwight W. Pardee, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the said The Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, mentioned in the foregoing certificate; that he is acquainted with William H. Newman, and knows him to be the President of said company; that the signature of William H. Newman, subscribed to said certificate as President of said company, is in the genuine handwriting of said William H. Newman, and was thereto subscribed by order of the Board of Directors of said company; and the deponent subscribed his name thereto as Secre-

tary, as aforesaid, and attached the corporate seal by virtue of a like order of said Board of Directors.

D. W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of December, 1904.

[Seal] E. F. STEPHENSON,

Notary Public, Westchester County, N. Y.

Certificate filed in New York County.

Survey or alteration or change of a part of the route of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad (N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co., lessee), in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York.

Beginning at a point opposite station 525 plus 64.82 of and distant northeasterly eight (8) feet eleven and three-quarters (11 3/4) inches at right angles from the centre line of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, as altered and changed pursuant to chapter 423 of the Laws of 1903;

Thence running northwesterly parallel with the northwesterly prolongation of that part of said centre line lying next southeasterly of said station 525 plus 64.82 of said centre line one thousand and forty-six and eighty-eight hundredths (1,046.88) feet;

Thence continuing northwesterly by a three (3) degree and thirty (30) minute curve to the right four hundred and forty-two and eight-tenths (442.8) feet;

Thence continuing northwesterly by a two (2) degree curve to the right nine hundred and forty-two and five-tenths (942.5) feet;

Thence continuing northwesterly by a six (6) degree curve to the right eight hundred and eighty (880) feet to a point of tangency in the centre line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, as marked by stone monuments set in the ground, said point of tangency being at station 558 plus 77 of the centre line hereinabove described, and at station 598 plus 06.2 (chaining of 1900).

Approved.

H. FERNSTROM, Chief Engineer.

December 7, 1904.

Resolved, That the alteration or change of a part of the route of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad and the new line or route of the said railroad as laid out or established, and shown and described upon the map thereof, entitled "New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, leased and operated lines; map of alteration or change of a part of the route of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad (New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee), in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, the lands required for the altered or changed route being shown by yellow shading; scale, 1 inch equals 100 feet; office of Terminal Engineer, New York, November, 1904; approved, December 7, 1904; H. Fernstrom, Chief Engineer," and duly certified by the President and Engineer of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company under date of December 8, 1904, and as described in the survey of such alteration and change, dated December 7, 1904, and approved by H. Fernstrom, Chief Engineer, and in the certificate of such alteration or change dated December 8, 1904, duly executed under the corporate seal of the said company by William H. Newman, President, and attested by D. W. Pardee, Secretary, be and the same are hereby approved.

Which was laid over, ordered to be printed in the minutes and published in full in the CITY RECORD.

The President laid before the Board the following message from his Honor the Mayor:

No. 1279.

City of New York—Office of the Mayor,

December 28, 1904.

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

Gentlemen—I return herewith, without action on my part, either by way of approval or disapproval, a resolution passed by your Honorable Body on December 20, 1904, entitled "Resolution providing, in anticipation, for public obsequies of the last survivor of the War of 1812 when such survivor shall have expired."

I am advised that this is merely a matter affecting the procedure of your Honorable Body exclusively, and does not properly come before me for any action.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

Whereas, Hiram Cronk, the last survivor and soldier of the War of 1812, a citizen of the State of New York and resident thereof during all of his lifetime, has reached the extraordinary age of 104 years, having served in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, Volunteer New York Infantry, and fought at the battle of Sackett's Harbor in 1814, when the British were defeated; and

Whereas, This sole survivor of that memorable war may at almost any moment be visited by the "pale horse and its grim rider," it is therefore meet and fitting that the chief city of the Empire State should lead in honoring by a soldier's burial the last of the many illustrious heroes of that war, thereby inculcating in the hearts and minds of the young, patriotic feelings and sentiments, and reminding the older ones that they who serve their country faithfully during peril and invasion should never be forgotten by the generations that come after; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen, That in the event of the death of this noble hero the President of this Board be authorized to direct that the remains lie in state in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and that the President also appoint a suitable committee and guard of honor for the same.

Which was ordered on file.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 1301.

Peoples' Bank and Trust Company,
Passaic, N. J., December 21, 1904.

For the Alderman who suggested proceedings in case of Hiram Cronk, sole survivor of the War of 1812.

Referring to the "Tribune's" account this morning of the proposed arrangements for funeral of Hiram Cronk, who is alive yet, let me inform you that there lives at Orange, N. J., the widow of a musician who served in the War of 1812. She had a reception on her one hundred and first birthday, at the residence here of her nephew, Alfred Speer, the well-known vinyardist, who can furnish you full particulars about Mrs. Anne Betts—familiarily called "Aunt Anne"—if you should desire further information. It might be a fit thing to take some notice of her survival, as one of the four surviving pensioners, as I am informed, of that war.

Yours truly,

H. H. THOMPSON.

Which was ordered on file.

No. 1302.

Shoe Polishers' Union of Greater New York,
New York, December 17, 1904.

Honorable President, Board of Aldermen, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—The above organization, at a special meeting held on the evening of December 16, 1904, at No. 125 West Twenty-sixth street, had under consideration the ordinance relating to the shoe polishers which is now pending before your Honorable Body.

It is the unanimous wish of our organization that the ordinance will meet with your hearty approval and that the same will be adopted in order that the small boys may be prevented from pursuing this vocation at such tender years as they do at the present time, which not alone acts as an injury to those who follow this line of work for a livelihood, but it also impairs the future of these boys.

Your Honorable Body will no doubt agree that when boys are permitted to roam about the streets with the possibility of earning a few pennies, it tends to create a desire for gambling and vice, even though small in the beginning, is apt to increase. Besides, the best years of one's life is taken away from them, which is the most opportune for education that in the future years would benefit them for the duties of man, as well as producing better citizenship for American civilization.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, we are,

Respectfully yours,

SHOE POLISHERS' UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK No. 10381,
Gentilezco R. Antonio, Secretary.

Tony Bastone, President.

Which was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY, COUNTY AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The President laid before the Board the following communications from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, transmitting ordinances:

No. 1303.

Department of Finance—City of New York,
December 28, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1904, authorizing the issue of \$30,000 Corporate Stock, to purchase and erect additional street signs in the Borough of Manhattan, together with copy of a communication from the President of the Borough of Manhattan relative thereto.

I also inclose form of ordinance for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,

J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

City of New York,
Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan,
City Hall, December 23, 1904.

JAMES W. STEVENSON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Dear Sir—Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 409 of the Laws of 1904, request is herewith made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an issue of Corporate Stock in the amount of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), to be used for the purchase and erection of additional street signs in the Borough of Manhattan.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN F. AHEARN, President.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for the purpose of purchasing and erecting additional street signs in the Borough of Manhattan.

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

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1904, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

"Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 409 of the Laws of 1904, 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 thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for the purpose of purchasing and erecting additional street signs in the Borough of Manhattan, 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 thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

No. 1304.

Department of Finance—City of New York,
December 28, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1904, authorizing the issue of Corporate Stock to an amount not exceeding \$25,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the kitchen and laundry on Hart's Island, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction, together with copy of communication from the Commissioner relative thereto.

I also inclose form of ordinance for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,

J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

Department of Correction of The City of New York—Commissioner's Office,
No. 148 East Twentieth Street,

New York, December 22, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, and Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Dear Sir—I would respectfully ask your Honorable Board to make an appropriation (Emergency) of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the Department of Correction, for the purpose of rebuilding the Kitchen and Laundry on Hart's Island, which were totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of December 21, 1904.

I would respectfully ask that your Board will give this matter immediate attention, as it will be impossible to continue the occupation of the Island without the facilities which have been afforded by these buildings for doing the laundry work and cooking for a large number of prisoners.

Trusting that your Board will authorize the Comptroller to issue the necessary amount of Corporate Stock for the purpose, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner.

A true copy.

(Signed) John B. Fitzgerald, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the purpose of rebuilding the Kitchen and Laundry on Hart's Island, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction.

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

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1904, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

"Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 409 of the Laws of 1904, 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 twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the purpose of rebuilding the Kitchen and Laundry on Hart's Island, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction, 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 twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

No. 1305.

Department of Finance—City of New York,
December 31, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904, authorizing the issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of \$550,000, to provide means for improving, permanently bettering and equipping public school buildings in The City of New York.

I also inclose form of ordinance for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Respectfully,

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE providing for an issue of Corporate Stock in the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$550,000), to provide means for improving, permanently bettering and equipping public school buildings in The City of New York.

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

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904, and authorizes the Comptroller to issue Corporate Stock of The City of New York to the amount and for the purposes therein specified:

"Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 47 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 409 of the Laws of 1904, 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 five hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$550,000), to provide means for improving, permanently bettering and equipping public school buildings in The City of New York, 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 five hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$550,000), the proceeds whereof to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President laid before the Board the following communications from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment transmitting resolutions:

No. 1306.
Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 28, 1904. }

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1904, recommending the fixing of the salaries of certain positions under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of The Bronx; together with copy of communication from the President of said Borough of The Bronx relative thereto.

I also enclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.
December 8, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor, Chairman, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Dear Sir—Will you kindly present to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for their approval the establishment of grades for the following positions in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, the same to take effect December 1, 1904:

	Per annum.
Stenographer and Typewriter.....	\$1,350 00
Typewriting Copyist.....	1,050 00
Junior Clerk.....	900 00
Clerk.....	2,250 00
Assistant Superintendent in each Bureau.....	1,500 00
Assistant Engineer.....	1,650 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,550 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,800 00
Transitman.....	1,650 00
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,650 00
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,800 00
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,950 00
Mechanical Draughtsman.....	900 00
Mechanical Draughtsman.....	1,650 00
Computer.....	1,800 00
Leveler.....	1,500 00
Axeman.....	1,050 00
Foreman.....	1,650 00
Telephone Operator.....	900 00

Bureau of Buildings.	
Inspector.....	\$1,650 00
Searcher.....	1,650 00
Chief Clerk.....	2,400 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,400 00

Respectfully,
(Signed) LOUIS F. HAFEN,
President, Borough of The Bronx.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting held December 23, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salaries of the following positions under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, be fixed as follows:

	Per annum.
Stenographer and Typewriter.....	\$1,350 00
Typewriting Copyist.....	1,050 00
Junior Clerk.....	900 00
Clerk.....	2,250 00
Assistant Superintendent in each Bureau.....	1,500 00
Assistant Engineer.....	1,650 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,550 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,800 00
Transitman.....	1,650 00
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,650 00
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,800 00
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,950 00
Mechanical Draughtsman.....	900 00
Mechanical Draughtsman.....	1,650 00
Computer.....	1,800 00
Leveler.....	1,500 00
Axeman.....	1,050 00
Foreman.....	1,650 00
Telephone Operator.....	900 00

Bureau of Buildings.	
Inspector.....	\$1,650 00
Searcher.....	1,650 00
Chief Clerk.....	2,400 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,400 00

—as of date December 1, 1904.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salaries of the above positions as set forth therein.

Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 28, 1904. }

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, December 23, 1904, recommending to the Board of Aldermen the fixing of the salaries of various positions under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of Queens.

I also enclose copy of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Yours very truly,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting held December 23, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salaries of the following positions under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of Queens, be fixed as follows:

	Per Annum.
"Stenographer and Typewriter.....	\$1,050 00
"Stenographer and Typewriter.....	1,350 00
"Typewriting Copyist.....	900 00

"Junior Clerk.....	750 00
"Junior Clerk.....	900 00
"Clerk.....	1,050 00
"Clerk.....	1,650 00
"Contract Clerk.....	1,500 00
"Assistant Superintendent (in each Bureau).....	1,500 00
"Inspector of Construction.....	1,050 00
"Principal Assistant Topographical Engineer.....	3,000 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	1,500 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	1,650 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	2,250 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	2,400 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	2,550 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	2,700 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	2,850 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	3,000 00
"Transitman and Computer.....	1,350 00
"Transitman and Computer.....	1,650 00
"Leveler.....	1,050 00
"Leveler.....	1,500 00
"Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,650 00
"Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,800 00
"Auditor.....	1,500 00
"Foreman.....	900 00
"Foreman.....	1,050 00
"Telephone Operator.....	900 00
"Messenger.....	1,050 00
"Office Boy.....	300 00
"Janitor.....	1,200 00
"Assistant Janitor.....	900 00
"Janitress.....	540 00
"Female Cleaner.....	480 00
"Engineer (steam).....	1,200 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	900 00
"Fireman.....	750 00
"Watchman.....	750 00
"Stable Foreman.....	1,200 00
"Stable Foreman.....	1,050 00
"Sweeper.....	720 00
"Floorman.....	720 00
"Assistant Stable Foreman.....	900 00
"Librarian.....	900 00
"Automobile Engineman.....	1,050 00
"Automobile Engineman.....	900 00

Bureau of Buildings.	
"Assistant Superintendent.....	2,000 00
"Assistant Engineer.....	1,800 00
"Chief Inspector.....	2,000 00
"Inspector.....	1,500 00
"Inspector.....	1,350 00
"Inspector.....	1,650 00
"Searcher.....	1,350 00
"Searcher.....	1,500 00
"Chief Clerk.....	1,500 00

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salaries of the above positions as set forth therein.

No. 1308.
Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 28, 1904. }

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1904, recommending the fixing of the salaries of certain positions under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of Richmond.

I also inclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held December 23, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salaries of the following positions, under the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of Richmond, be fixed as follows:

	Per Annum.
Stenographer and Typewriter.....	\$1,050 00
Stenographer and Typewriter.....	1,350 00
Typewriting Copyist.....	900 00
Clerk.....	1,050 00
Clerk.....	1,650 00
Contract Clerk.....	1,500 00
Assistant Superintendent (in each Bureau).....	1,500 00
Inspector of Construction.....	1,050 00
Principal Assistant Topographical Engineer.....	3,000 00
Assistant Engineer.....	1,500 00
Assistant Engineer.....	1,650 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,250 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,400 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,550 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,700 00
Assistant Engineer.....	2,850 00
Assistant Engineer.....	3,000 00
Transitman and Computer.....	1,350 00
Transitman and Computer.....	1,650 00
Leveler.....	1,050 00
Leveler.....	1,500 00
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,650 00
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1,800 00
Auditor.....	1,500 00
Foreman.....	900 00
Foreman.....	1,050 00
Telephone Operator.....	900 00
Messenger.....	1,050 00
Office Boy.....	300 00
Janitor.....	1,200 00
Assistant Janitor.....	900 00
Janitress.....	540 00
Female Cleaner.....	480 00
Engineer (Steam).....	1,200 00
Assistant Engineer.....	900 00
Fireman.....	750 00
Watchman.....	750 00
Elevator Man.....	720 00
Stable Foreman.....	1,200 00
Stable Foreman.....	1,050 00
Sweeper.....	720 00
Floorman.....	720 00
Assistant Stable Foreman.....	900 00
Dump Boardman.....	720 00

Librarian	900 00
Automobile Engineman	1,050 00
Automobile Engineman	900 00

Bureau of Buildings.	
Assistant Superintendent	\$2,000 00
Assistant Engineer	1,800 00
Chief Inspector	2,000 00
Inspector	1,500 00
Inspector	1,350 00
Inspector	1,050 00
Searcher	1,350 00
Searcher	1,500 00
Chief Clerk	1,500 00

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salaries of the above positions as set forth therein.

No. 1309.

Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 28, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 23, 1904, recommending the fixing of the salary of the position of Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures at the rate of \$2,500 per annum, as of date November 18, 1904; together with copy of communication from the Mayor relative thereto.

I also inclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting held December 23, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salary of the position of Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures be fixed at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, as of date November 18, 1904."

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salary of the position of Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, as of date November 18, 1904.

December 22, 1904.

Hon. J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sir—Inclosed herewith I send you formal resolution to be presented at the next meeting of your Board. It has to do with fixing the title and salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures. I desire to pass this resolution at this time for the purpose of having the title of the Chief conform to that used in the resolution of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and the State Civil Service Commission, exempting that place under the Civil Service Law.

Respectfully,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salary of the position of Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures be fixed at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum, as of date November 18, 1904.

No. 1310.

Department of Finance, City of New York, }
December 31, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904, recommending the fixing of the salaries of the positions of Clerk, Confidential Stenographer and Junior Clerk in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts; together with copy of communication from the said Commissioners of Accounts relative thereto.

I also enclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

November 16, 1904.

Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor and Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sir—We respectfully request that we may have the official sanction of your Board to an increase of annual salary for the following employees of this Department.

James T. Curtin, from \$1,200 to \$1,475; increase, \$275.
Albert E. Walker, from \$1,200 to \$1,500; increase, \$300.
Edward V. Amos, from \$480 to \$600; increase, \$120.

The reasons why we regard it as proper that such salary increases should be granted are given in detail in each case as follows:

James T. Curtin was appointed to this office on June 6, 1898, as an "Examiner" at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and he has served continuously since that date.

In May, 1902, the force was reclassified by our immediate predecessors in office, and they then designated Mr. Curtin as a "Clerk" and reduced his salary to \$1,200.

His duties have been practically the same as they were previous to his reduction and substantially similar to those of other employees designated "Accountants," whose rate of salary is from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

His six years' experience with the methods prevailing in this Department in the matter of conducting examinations, renders him more valuable than when first appointed, and it is simple justice that the salary originally paid him should be restored.

Albert E. Walker was appointed as a Confidential Stenographer on March 21, 1898, and has served continuously since that date. He has never received an increase of salary during the six and one-half years' term of service in this Department, although at times other Stenographers working alongside of him have been paid at the rate of \$1,800 and \$1,500, his salary having been left at \$1,200; the only other Stenographer we now employ is paid \$1,500, and by reason of their familiarity with the business of the office these two are able to keep up with the work, where at one time it required the services of three persons to perform it. There should be no discrimination in the compensation to employees rendering the same service, and we therefore deem it fair to increase the salary of Mr. Walker by the sum of \$300.

Edward V. Amos was appointed from the Civil Service list on July 7, 1902, as a "Junior Clerk," at a salary of \$480 per annum, and has rendered efficient service since that time. He took the place of a former employee who was receiving more than double the salary paid to him, and has recently passed a Civil Service examination entitling him to a higher rate of compensation.

As a matter of justice we ask for an increase in his salary, to more clearly conform to the value of his services.

In the Civil Service classification of this Department, Messrs. Curtin and Amos are in the "competitive" class and Mr. Walker is in the "exempt" class.

By reason of certain savings in our regular salary list, arising from vacancies not promptly filled, from deductions for absences, etc., the granting of our request for these increases will not involve any addition to the Budget allowance, as they can be paid from our surplus account.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN C. HERTLE,
(Signed) WILLIAM HARMAN BLACK,
Commissioners of Accounts.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held December 30, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salaries of the following positions in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts be fixed as follows:

	Per Annum.
Clerk	\$1,500 00
Clerk	1,350 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Confidential Stenographer	1,500 00
Confidential Stenographer	1,350 00
Confidential Stenographer	1,200 00
Junior Clerk	600 00
Junior Clerk	540 00
Junior Clerk	480 00

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salaries of the above positions as set forth therein.

No. 1311.

Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 31, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904, recommending the fixing of the salary of the position of Principal Assistant Engineer in the Department of Finance at the rate of \$4,000 per annum, together with copy of communication from the Principal Assistant Engineers in the said Department, relative thereto.

I also inclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 16, 1904.

Hon. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller:

Dear Sir—The undersigned Principal Assistant Engineers desire to call your attention to the salaries now being paid to the Principal Assistant Engineers in other departments of the City Government and to request that you accord to the Engineers of your department, holding similar positions, some adequate return for their services.

In the Bureau of Highways, the Principal Assistant Engineers are paid thirty-five hundred dollars; in the Bureau of Sewers, thirty-three hundred and four thousand; in the Department of Bridges, six thousand, with several Assistant Engineers at five thousand; in the Department of Water Supply, forty-five hundred dollars.

The work of all these Engineers and their superiors is supervised by the Engineers in your department, who are frequently consulted with reference to this work by the Engineers in charge, both as to the work itself and, where prices are to be determined, as to the proper charge therefor.

This being the case, it is manifestly unfair that the salaries of the Principal Assistant Engineers in your department should remain fixed at a rate less than the prevailing rate paid in other departments, and we urge upon you, as an act of simple justice, that the salaries of the Principal Assistant Engineers in this department be increased to a sum, to an extent at least, commensurate with the class of services rendered.

To accomplish this it will be necessary to forward a resolution to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and we would urge that the accompanying resolution, fixing the salaries referred to at four thousand dollars per annum, be approved by you, and forwarded to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for their action.

Respectfully,
(Signed) CHANDLER WITHINGTON,
MERRITT H. SMITH,
R. W. CREUZBAUR.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salary of the position of Principal Assistant Engineer in the Department of Finance be fixed at the rate of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held December 30, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salary of the position of Principal Assistant Engineer in the Department of Finance be fixed at the rate of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum."

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salary of the position of Principal Assistant Engineer in the Department of Finance at the rate of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum.

No. 1312.

Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 31, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, ratifying and confirming the action of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, in fixing the salary of the position of Female Clerk in the Bureau of Buildings, under the jurisdiction of said President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the rate of \$750 per annum, together with a copy of a communication from the said President relative thereto.

I also inclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
JAS. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby approves of and concurs in the following resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904:

"Resolved, That subject to the concurrence and approval of the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby ratifies and confirms the action of the President of the Borough of Manhattan in fixing the salary of the position of Female Clerk in the Bureau of Buildings, under the jurisdiction of said President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) per annum, as of date December 19, 1904."

City of New York,
Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, }
City Hall, December 29, 1904.

JAMES W. STEVENSON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Dear Sir—Request is herewith made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to create the position of Female Clerk in the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, and that the salary of such position be fixed at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) per annum, to date from December 19, 1904.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN F. AHEARN, President.

No. 1313.

Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 31, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904, recommending to the Board of Aldermen the fixing of the salaries of various positions in the Department of Bridges, and copy of a communication from the Department of Bridges relative thereto.

I also inclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Yours very truly,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.
Department of Bridges—City of New York, }
December 1, 1904.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—The great growth of the administrative business in the Department of Bridges, caused by the construction, maintenance and operation of many new bridges, including the large new Williamsburg Bridge, within the past two or three years, has materially increased the duties of the clerical force, and the abolition of the several borough offices of the Department in the early part of 1902, with their incumbents, has added to the work of the Clerks in the main office all the duties formerly performed in said several borough offices.

The clerical force of this Department is no greater now than it was when the Department was organized in 1898, while the work has grown at least fourfold. In order to provide for the necessary additions to the clerical force and to make some meritorious promotions, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission, it is necessary to establish new grades. The promotions desired to be made are intended to reward a few faithful employees who have been with the Department since its organization and in the service of the City for a number of years past.

I therefore respectfully request that, in compliance with section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, the necessary resolution be adopted by your Board and forwarded to the Board of Aldermen to establish the following grades in the Department of Bridges: Secretary to the Commissioner, at..... \$3,000 00

Chief Clerk	3,000 00
Auditor	2,700 00
Bookkeeper	2,700 00
Clerks at \$1,000, \$2,250 and.....	2,400 00

Respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. E. BEST, Commissioner of Bridges.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held December 30, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salaries of the following positions in the Department of Bridges be fixed as follows:

Secretary	Per Annum.	\$3,000 00
Chief Clerk	3,000 00	
Auditor	2,700 00	
Bookkeeper	2,700 00	
Clerk	2,250 00	
Clerk	2,100 00	
Clerk	1,050 00	
Stenographer to the Commissioner.....	1,500 00	

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salaries of the above positions as set forth therein.

No. 1314.
Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 31, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904, recommending the fixing of the salary of the position of Auditor in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the rate of \$4,000 per annum, as of date January 1, 1905, together with copy of communication from the said President relative thereto.

I also inclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Very truly yours,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.
City of New York,
Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, }
City Hall, December 30, 1904.

JAMES W. STEVENSON, Esq., Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Dear Sir—Pursuant to section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, request is herewith made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to fix the salary of the position of Auditor in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan at \$4,000 per year, effective January 1, 1905:

The following is a list of the salaries of the position of Auditor in various City Departments:

Department of Docks and Ferries.....	\$4,000 00
Board of Education	4,500 00
Finance Department, \$3,000 to.....	5,000 00

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN F. AHEARN, President.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting held December 30, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salary of the position of Auditor in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan be fixed at the rate of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, as of date January 1, 1905.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salary of the position of Auditor in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan at the rate of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, as of date January 1, 1905.

No. 1315.
Department of Finance, City of New York, }
December 31, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904, recommending the fixing of the salary of the position of Bookkeeper in the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, at the rate of \$2,550 per annum, together with copy of communication from the Commissioner of said Department, relative thereto.

I also inclose form of resolution for adoption by the Board of Aldermen to indicate its concurrence therein.

Yours very truly,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.
December 22, 1904.

To the Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—I respectfully make application to your Honorable Board for authorization to appoint a Bookkeeper at a salary not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum. The books of this Department for several years past have been kept by Mr. William S. Farquhar, whose title was that of "Foreman of Laborers." Mr. Farquhar died on August 4th of this year, and since then the books of the Department have been kept by clerks and others. This arrangement is not entirely satisfactory and does not produce the results desired, and I find the services of a competent bookkeeper absolutely requisite for the proper transaction of the business of this Department.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) M. J. KENNEDY, Commissioner.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held December 30, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salary of the position of Bookkeeper in the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, be fixed at the rate of twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,550) per annum.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salary of the position of Bookkeeper in the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, at the rate of twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,550) per annum.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens:

No. 1316.
The City of New York,
Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, }
Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Borough of Brooklyn.
December 22, 1904.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—I respectfully make application to your Honorable Board for authorization to appoint a Bookkeeper at a salary not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per annum. The books of this Department for several years past have been kept by Mr. William S. Farquhar, whose title was that of "Foreman of Laborers." Mr. Farquhar died on August 4th of this year, and since then the books of this Department have been kept by Clerks and others. This arrangement is not entirely satisfactory, and does not produce the results desired, and I find the services of a competent bookkeeper absolutely requisite for the proper transaction of the business of this Department.

Very truly yours,
M. J. KENNEDY, Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Police Commissioner:

No. 1317.
Police Department of The City of New York, }
No. 300 Mulberry Street,
December 13, 1904.

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

Gentlemen—Since last addressing you on the subject of an additional Police Inspector for this Department, in view of the decision in the case of the People vs. Adam Cross, reinstating the latter to his position, I have received a communication from the Corporation Counsel advising me that Inspectors Albertson and Baldwin were illegally promoted to the rank of Inspector, and that it was my duty to disrate them to the position which they formerly occupied, namely, that of Captain. I have followed the advice so given to me by the Corporation Counsel, and disrated Inspectors Albertson and Baldwin, reducing them to the rank of Captain. This leaves me at present with fifteen Inspectors and one vacancy in the present number allowed by law. As this was the number of Inspectors that I found on duty here on the 1st of January last, and before your Honorable Body, at my request, in order to meet the exigencies caused by the reinstatement of Inspector Donald Grant, added to the number, I have concluded that for the present this Department does not need, under all the circumstances, the additional Inspector requested of you in my letter of the 13th inst. I therefore write to request that no action be taken on the application for an increase in the number of Inspectors heretofore made to you by me.

Very respectfully,
W. McADOO, Police Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Police.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

No. 1318.
Department of Finance—City of New York, }
December 31, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I send you herewith certified copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904, fixing the terms and conditions of the proposed franchise granting to the Bush Terminal Railroad Company the right to use certain streets, avenues and highways for the purposes of a street surface railway, together with a copy of the map referred to in said resolution.

This action was taken pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen April 5, 1904, and approved by the Mayor April 12, 1904.

Very truly yours,
J. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Comptroller.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment having received from the Board of Aldermen, pursuant to a resolution of such Board adopted June 28, 1904, a proposed ordinance, granting to the Bush Terminal Railroad Company the franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways for the purposes of a street surface railway, and having duly inquired into and considered the matter, does hereby, pursuant to the Greater New York Charter, fix the terms and conditions of the proposed grant of such franchise and the money value of such franchise or rights proposed, as follows:

I.—The Bush Terminal Railroad Company, its successor and assigns, shall pay into the treasury of The City of New York for this franchise the following sums of money: During the first term of five years of the grant, an annual sum which shall in no case be less than \$250, and which shall be equal to three per cent. of the gross annual receipts of such railroad company, from all sources in any way connected with the passenger service, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of \$250; during the remaining twenty years of the term, an annual sum which shall not be less than \$500, and which shall be equal to five per cent. of its gross annual receipts as above, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of \$500. From the date of commencement of the operation of any portion of the railway until the end of the first ten years of the proposed grant, an additional sum of fifteen (15) cents per annum for each linear foot of single track, including switches, crossovers and spurs, laid in any street, avenue or highway; and for the succeeding fifteen years, an additional sum of thirty (30) cents per linear foot per annum, in lieu of said sum of fifteen (15) cents.

The terms hereafter to be fixed for any renewal term of such franchise shall not in any event be less than the minimum amount fixed as the sum to be paid annually during the last five years of the original franchise, and no renewal of such franchise shall provide for a further renewal.

II.—Upon the termination of the said franchise, right or privilege, whether original or renewal, if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, or its successor in authority, shall so desire, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee necessary for traction purposes upon the streets, avenues and highways, including power house, equipment, tracks and appurtenances, which plant and property shall be and become the property of The City of New York at the option of the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, on the termination of this grant and the payment to the grantee of such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise, and such value shall be determined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority.

III.—The ordinance granting such franchise or right should be in substance, as to the terms and conditions of such grant, in the words and figures following:

AN ORDINANCE granting to the Bush Terminal Railroad Company the right or franchise to construct and operate a street surface railway in, upon and along certain streets, avenues and highways of The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of The City of New York, as follows: Section 1. The Board of Aldermen of The City of New York hereby grants to the Bush Terminal Railroad Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the franchise, right and privilege to construct and operate a double-track surface railway, with all connections, turnouts, crossovers and suitable stands necessary.

for the accommodation and operation of said railway, by the overhead system of electricity, or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same, excepting locomotive steam power or horse power, in, upon and along the following-named streets, avenues and highways, all situated in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, namely:

Commencing at a point where the centre line of Twenty-eighth street, if extended, would meet the centre line of Second avenue, if extended; running thence southerly upon and along Second avenue, if extended, to the former tide-water line just north of Thirty-eighth street; thence southerly upon and along Second avenue to Forty-first street; thence westerly upon and along Forty-first street to First avenue, and thence, southerly upon and along First avenue to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth street.

Together with the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-tables, turn-outs, crossovers and suitable stands for the convenient operation of said surface railway, and for the accommodation of the cars of the said Bush Terminal Railroad Company, which may be run over said railway tracks by the said Bush Terminal Railroad Company, its successor or assigns, as may be subsequently permitted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or its successor in authority.

The said route with switches, turn-outs and spurs is illustratively shown upon the plan and profile herewith attached, entitled "Map showing plan of tracks of Bush Terminal Railroad Company on application for franchise from City of New York." Dated July, 1904, and signed by Irving T. Bush, President, and E. P. Goodrich, Engineer, which plan and profile are to be deemed a part of this franchise and to be construed with the text hereof, and are to be substantially followed: Provided that deviations therefrom and additional switches, crossovers and spurs which are consistent with the foregoing description and the other provisions of this franchise, may be permitted by resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Sec. 2. The grant of this franchise is subject to the following conditions:

First—The consent in writing of the owners of half in value of the property bounded on said streets, avenues and highways to the construction and operation of said railway shall be obtained by the grantee, or in the event that such consent cannot be obtained the grantee shall obtain the favorable determination, confirmed by the Court, of three Commissioners, appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the manner provided by the Railroad Law, before said railway is built or operated.

Second—The said right, privilege and franchise to construct and operate said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railroad company, its lessee or successors, for the term of twenty-five years from the date when this ordinance is signed by the Mayor, with the privilege of renewal of said grant for a further period of twenty-five years, upon a fair revaluation of said right, privilege and franchise, but such renewal shall not provide for any further renewal. Such revaluation shall be of the right, privilege and franchise to maintain and operate said railway by itself, and not to include any valuation derived from the ownership, operation or control of any other railway by the grantee, its successor or assigns. It shall be in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railroad company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least one year prior to the expiration of the grant, and their report shall be filed with the Comptroller or his successor in authority, within three 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 the books of the railroad company. The valuations as ascertained, fixed and determined, shall be conclusive upon both parties, but shall not in any event be less than the minimum amounts fixed as the sum to be paid annually for the last five years of the original franchise.

Third—Upon the termination of the said franchise, right or privilege hereby granted, whether original or renewal, if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York, or its successors in authority shall so desire, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee necessary for traction purposes upon the streets, avenues and highways, including power house, equipment, tracks and appurtenances, which plant and property shall be and become the property of The City of New York, at the option of the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, on the termination of this grant and the payment to the grantee of such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise, and such value shall be determined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority.

Fourth—The Bush Terminal Railroad Company, its successor or assigns, shall pay for this franchise to The City of New York the following sums of money: During the first term of five years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than \$250, and which shall be equal to three per cent. of its gross annual receipts, derived from all sources in any way connected with the passenger service, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of \$250; during the remaining twenty years of the term, an annual sum which shall not be less than \$500, and which shall be equal to five per cent. of its gross annual receipts as above, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of \$500.

In computing the amount of the gross receipts derived from passenger traffic and above referred to, the route hereinbefore mentioned shall be considered, and the persons who are upon the cars of the company at any point upon such route shall be deemed to have paid the fare provided to be paid by the ordinance granting the franchise aforesaid, whether they enter or leave the car upon such route or upon any other route upon which the grantee, its successor or assigns, operate its cars.

From the date of commencement of the operation of any portion of the railway until the end of the first ten years of this grant, an additional sum of fifteen (15) cents per annum for each linear foot of single track, including switches, crossovers and spurs laid in any street, avenue or highway; and for the succeeding fifteen years an additional sum of thirty (30) cents per linear foot per annum, in lieu of said sum of fifteen (15) cents; provided, that if The City of New York shall at any time during the term of this franchise, acquire or otherwise come into possession of any of the streets or avenues shown on the map attached, upon which the Bush Terminal Railroad Company now proposes to construct and operate a railroad, and which streets or avenues are not now legally opened, no compensation shall be awarded in any proceeding instituted to acquire title to the said streets, and the grantee shall, when such streets are required, pay to The City of New York the same rates per linear foot of single track provided for above.

Such sums shall be paid into the Treasury of The City of New York on November 1 in each year, provided, however, that the first payments shall only be for that proportion of the above sums as the time of the signing of this ordinance by the Mayor to September 30 next preceding said date of payment, shall bear to the whole of one year.

The fiscal year shall end on September 30 next preceding said date of payment, and the provisions of the Railroad Law as it now exists, or as it may hereafter be amended, relating to the manner of payments and statements of percentages of gross receipts of street railway companies shall be strictly followed. The intention of this paragraph is to fix an annual charge to be paid by the grantee, its successor or assigns, to The City of New York for the rights and franchise hereby granted, and it shall not be construed as providing for the payment by the grantee, its successor or assigns, of a percentage of gross receipts within the meaning of any general or special statute.

Fifth—The said annual charge or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of the franchise hereby granted, whether original or renewal, notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railway company providing for payments for street railway rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sub-lease of the rights or franchise hereby granted, whether original or renewal, or of any part thereof, or any of the routes mentioned herein, or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease or sub-lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this grant, 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 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 grant.

Sixth—The rights and franchises granted hereby 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 or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the Bush Terminal Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, 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 of New York, acting by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, and the granting, giving or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents.

No passenger cars of any railway company other than the Bush Terminal Railroad Company shall be permitted to operate upon the route hereby granted without the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and under such terms as it may prescribe.

Seventh—That said railway company may be operated by overhead electrical power, substantially similar to the system of overhead electrical traction, now in use by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, or by any other motive power, except locomotive steam power or horse power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law; and provided further that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, upon giving the grantee, its successor or assigns, one year's notice in writing, may require it or them to operate its railroad upon the whole or upon any portion of its route, by underground electrical power substantially similar to that now in use by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the Borough of Manhattan, and thereupon to discontinue the use of the overhead trolley system, and to remove its poles, wires and other structures used by it for that purpose, from the streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. Such change in system shall be made wholly at the cost and expense of the grantee.

Eighth—The said railway shall be constructed, maintained and operated subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of The City of New York, who have jurisdiction in such matters under the Charter of the City.

Ninth—The said railway company shall be constructed and operated in the latest improved manner of street railway construction and operation, and solely upon the terms and according to the lines and surveys and of the character of the rails and other parts of the construction approved by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn. Such railway of the railroad company, its successor or assigns, shall be maintained in good condition throughout the term of this grant.

Tenth—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railway for a continuous ride from any point of the route hereby granted to any other point on said route shall not exceed two (2) cents.

Provided, however, that, if by a traffic arrangement with any other transportation company, free transfers are given enabling a passenger paying one fare on the route hereby granted to reach the Borough of Manhattan or the Brooklyn Borough Hall, when traveling in a northerly direction, and Coney Island when traveling in a southerly direction; then the rate of fare shall not exceed five (5) cents.

The rates for the carrying of property upon the cars of the grantee shall in all cases be reasonable in amount, and shall be subject to the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or its successor in authority, and may be fixed by such Board, after notice and hearing to the grantee, and when so fixed such rate shall be binding upon said grantee, its successors or assigns, and no greater sums shall be charged for such services than provided for by it.

Eleventh—The passenger cars on the said route as aforesaid shall run at intervals of not more than thirty minutes, both day and night, and as much oftener as the reasonable convenience of the public may require or as may be directed by the City ordinances, or by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; provided, however, that said railroad company during the first five years of this franchise shall not be required to operate its cars on any part of the aforesaid between the hours of 11 o'clock P. M. and five o'clock A. M. each day, unless the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City shall determine after a hearing had thereon that public convenience requires the operation of its cars during said hours.

Twelfth—The said railroad company shall apply to each passenger and motor car run over said railway a proper fender and wheelguard in conformity to such laws and ordinances as are now in force or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities.

Thirteenth—All passenger cars on said railway shall be heated through the cold weather in conformity to such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, and any failure to keep the temperature of any of the passenger cars of the company above fifty degrees Fahrenheit shall make the company liable for a penalty of fifty (50) dollars per car per day for each offense. Each car shall be well lighted either by the Pintsch gas system or by electricity, or by some system of lighting equally efficient.

Fourteenth—The number of freight cars in any train operated upon the railway shall be limited to seven (7), including the motor car, and the speed of such motors or trains shall not exceed six (6) miles per hour. No motors or cars shall be permitted to remain stationary within the lines of any street, avenue or highway, whether on the main track or any spur, and no freight shall be loaded upon or unloaded from such cars while within the lines of any such street. Failure to comply with any of the above provisions shall make the company liable for a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) for each offense.

Fifteenth—The said railroad company, its successor or assigns, shall cause to be laid between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and two feet in width outside of its tracks, under the supervision of the municipal authorities having jurisdiction in such matters, upon and along the streets, avenues and highways covered by the route as aforesaid, and now unpaved, a granite block pavement upon a concrete foundation, with tar and gravel joints.

The grantee shall pay the entire cost thereof, together with the cost of inspection, and no cars shall be operated under this franchise over any part of the route hereby granted until the said pavement is fully and completely laid.

Sixteenth—The said railroad company, as long as it shall continue to use any of the tracks upon said streets, avenues and highways, shall have and keep in permanent repair that portion of the surface of said streets, avenues and highways between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and two feet in width outside of its tracks, under the supervision of the proper local authorities, and whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe. And The City of New York shall have the right to change the material or character of the pavement of any street, avenue and highway, and in that event the grantee, its successor or assigns, shall be bound to replace such pavements in the manner directed by the proper City officer, at its own expense, and the provision as to repairs herein contained shall apply to such renewal or altered pavement.

Seventeenth—The said railroad company, so long as it shall continue to use any of the tracks upon said streets, avenues and highways, shall cause to be watered the entire roadway of each of the above streets, avenues and highways at least three times in every twenty-four hours when the thermometer is above 35 degrees Fahrenheit, and shall provide for such purpose at least one tank car, to be propelled by electricity, the capacity of which shall warrant the watering of the streets in a satisfactory manner.

Eighteenth—The said railroad company shall at all times keep the streets between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and for a distance of two feet in width outside of its tracks, free and clear from ice and snow; provided, however, the grantee shall, at the option of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, enter into an agreement for each winter season, or part thereof, to clean an equivalent amount of street surface from house line to house line.

Nineteenth—The said railroad company shall, when so required by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, station flagmen at so many street crossings and during such hours as the said Board may deem necessary for the proper protection of the public, and shall also erect and maintain gates and gatemen at such crossings where in the opinion of the said Board the protection afforded by a flagman alone is insufficient. For failure to comply with the requirements of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in stationing flagmen or erecting and maintaining gates, the company shall be liable for a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) per day for each offense.

Twentieth—The said railroad company shall carry free within the limits of The City of New York during the existence of this grant or its renewal all letter carriers

of the United States Government and members of the Police and Fire Departments of The City of New York, when such employees are in full uniform.

Twenty-first—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained, this grant may be forfeited and avoided by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel on notice of ten days to the said railroad company.

Twenty-second—If any of the streets, avenues and highways above referred to or described shall not now be open or in use as public highways, no right or franchise shall vest in the grantee by virtue of this ordinance until after such streets, avenues and highways shall be legally opened as a public highway. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed as an obligation on The City of New York in respect to the opening of such streets, avenues and highways.

Twenty-third—This grant is on the express condition and covenant that the railroad company will not object to the opening by The City of New York of any street, avenue or highway laid out or which may be hereafter laid out, upon, along, crossing or intersecting the route herein before described.

Sec. 3. This grant is also upon the further and express condition that the provisions of article 4 of the Railroad Law applicable thereto, and all laws or ordinances now in force or which may be adopted affecting the surface railways operating in The City of New York shall be strictly complied with.

Sec. 4. The grant of this privilege shall not affect in any way the right of The City of New York to grant a similar privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions to any other person or corporation, and is subject to whatever right, title or interest the owners of the abutting property may have in and to the streets, avenues and highways on the route hereinbefore described.

Section 5.—Said railroad company shall commence construction within six months from the date of the passage of this ordinance, and shall complete the construction of at least one and one-half miles of double track railway on or before July 1, 1907, otherwise this grant shall be forfeited. If upon the route above described, or upon any portion thereof, there shall not be constructed and in actual operation by July 1, 1907, a railway properly equipped and operated as provided by this ordinance, the said route or portion thereof shall be conclusively taken to have been abandoned by the company, and so much of the rights and franchises hereby granted as pertain to such route or portion thereof, not then constructed from and after July 1, 1907, shall be thereupon forthwith and immediately forfeited, without judicial or other proceedings. Provided that such time may be extended under and for causes specified in section 90 of the Railroad Law, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may extend such time for a period or periods not exceeding one year if, in their discretion, it seems best so to do, and that the City officials or departments who or which shall at any time of such construction have authority over the said streets, avenues and highways, may extend such time for a period or periods not exceeding one year further, if reasonable, in their judgment, by reason of requirements as to the manner of construction imposed by the City officials.

Sec. 6. The grantee shall assume all liability by reason of the construction and operation of the railway, and the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property by reason of its construction or operation.

As a condition of this grant, the grantee, its successor or assigns, hereby agrees to repay to the City any damages which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or defaults of the railroad company, its successor or assigns.

Sec. 7. If for any reason the right or franchise of the grantee in any of the streets, avenues and highways above described shall cease, or if for a period of six successive months the railway tracks upon any of such streets, avenues and highways shall not be operated by the grantee, the Comptroller of The City of New York may require the grantee, its successor or assigns, to remove its tracks and other structures upon such streets, avenues and highways within thirty days after notice, and in default of their removal pursuant to such notice, the proper local authorities having jurisdiction may cause them to be removed and The City of New York may recover the cost and expense of such removal, either by deducting them from the fund deposited as hereinafter provided for or by action; and the rights and franchises of the grantee, its successor or assigns, in such portions of the streets, avenues and highways in case any such exist, shall forthwith and immediately cease upon the removal of such tracks or structures and without judicial or other proceedings.

Sec. 8. Any alterations may be required to the sewerage or drainage system, or to any subsurface structures, pipes, etc., laid in the streets, on account of the construction or operation of the railway, shall be made at the sole cost of the railroad company, and in such manner as the proper City officials may prescribe.

Sec. 9. The work of construction of the railway shall be done in such manner as shall not substantially interfere with the ordinary use of any streets as a public highway.

Sec. 10. Said railroad company shall file with the Comptroller of The City of New York on November 1 following, the commencement of operation of any portion of the railway, a map or maps showing the number of tracks, including switches, crossovers and spurs and the number of linear feet of single track so laid in any street, avenue or highway, up to September 30, next preceding.

All distances to be accurately determined from actual measurements made upon the ground, and the map or maps to be verified by an official of the company. On each succeeding November 1 a map shall be filed with the Comptroller showing all additional tracks laid during the year.

Sec. 11. This grant is upon the express condition that the Bush Terminal Railroad Company, within thirty days after the said Company has been duly authorized to operate its railway, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred thereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of The City of New York the sum of five thousand dollars either in money or in securities to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by such company of the terms and conditions of this grant, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charge for the franchise, the repairs of the street pavement and the removal of snow and ice, and the quality of construction of the railway, and in case of default in the performance by said company 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 the performance thereof after due notice, and shall collect the reasonable cost thereof from the said fund without legal proceedings; or after default in the payment of the annual charges shall collect the same with interest from such fund after ten days' notice in writing to the said company. Or in case of failure to keep the said terms and conditions of this grant relating to the headway of cars, fender and wheel guards and the heating of the cars and the watering of the street pavement, the said company shall pay a penalty of \$50 a day for each day of violation, and the further sum of \$10 a day for each car which shall not properly be heated or supplied with fenders and wheel guards in case of the violation of the provisions relating to these matters. In case of any drafts so made upon the security fund, the said company shall, upon thirty 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 five thousand dollars, and in default thereof the grant hereby made may be cancelled and annulled at the option of the Comptroller 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.

Sec. 12. This grant shall not become operative until said railroad company shall duly execute, under its corporate seal, an instrument in writing wherein said company shall promise, covenant and agree on its part and behalf to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms and conditions and requirements in this ordinance fixed and contained, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York within thirty days after the adoption of this ordinance.

Sec. 13. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment December 30, 1904.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The President laid before the Board the following communication from the Board of Education:

No. 1319.

Board of Education,
Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York,
December 30, 1904.

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith certified copies of reports and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education at a meeting held on the 28th inst., as follows:

1. Relative to the selection of a site for school purposes on West Houston and Clarkson streets, between Varick and Hudson streets, Manhattan.

2. Relative to the selection of a site for school purposes on Forsyth and Stanton streets, Manhattan.

3. Relative to the selection of a site for school purposes on Hillside avenue, Sherman and Wickes streets, adjoining Public School 54, at Richmond Hill, Queens.

4. Relative to amending the description of the site heretofore selected on Madison and Jackson streets, adjoining Public School 12, Manhattan.

5. Relative to transferring \$2,700 from "Rents—Borough of Queens" to "General Repairs—Borough of Queens."

6. Relative to transferring \$47.25 from "Transportation—Borough of The Bronx" to "Transportation—Borough of Queens."

7. Relative to transferring \$10,000 from "Lectures" to "Incidental Expenses."

8. Relative to seven reports adopted by the Board of Education, October 26, 1904, in the matter of fixing the salaries of several positions in the Department of Education, which were referred back to the Board of Education at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held on November 18, 1904.

Referring to item 8, I beg leave to inform you that the seven reports therein mentioned have been returned to the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Respectfully,

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

To the Board of Education:

The Committee on Sites respectfully reports that it has given careful consideration to sundry recommendations of the City Superintendent of Schools and the Local School Board of District No. 9, that a site be acquired for a new building to relieve Public Schools 3, 8, 113 and 125, Borough of Manhattan, which have thirty-four classes on part time, and also to make possible the abandonment of unsuitable rooms in Public Schools 113 and 125. It is the intention of the Board of Education to erect such a building as soon as a proper site therefor shall have been acquired, provided sufficient funds are available for that purpose.

The following resolutions are submitted for adoption:

Resolved, That the Board of Education hereby selects and determines as a site for school purposes the following-described lands and premises on West Houston and Clarkson streets, between Varick and Hudson streets, in Local School Board District No. 9, Borough of Manhattan, the assessed valuation of which, as shown by the books of record on file in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, is two hundred and six thousand dollars:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West Houston street distant one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet westerly from the westerly line of Varick street, and running thence northerly in a straight line two hundred (200) feet to a point on the southerly line of Clarkson street distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet westerly from the westerly line of Varick street; thence westerly along the southerly line of Clarkson street one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Hudson street two hundred (200) feet to the northerly line of West Houston street; thence easterly along the northerly line of West Houston street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to take such action as may be necessary and proper for the acquisition of the lands and premises above described.

A true copy of report and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education December 28, 1904.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

To the Board of Education:

The Committee on Sites respectfully reports that it has given careful consideration to sundry recommendations of the City Superintendent of Schools and the Local School Board of District No. 5, that a site for a new school building be acquired in the vicinity of Orchard and Stanton streets, to relieve the overcrowded conditions of the schools in Districts Nos. 5 and 6, which have over 10,000 pupils on part time. It is the intention of the Board of Education to erect such a building as soon as a proper site is acquired therefor, provided sufficient funds are available for the purpose.

The following resolutions are submitted for adoption:

Resolved, That the Board of Education hereby selects and determines as a site for school purposes the following described lands and premises on Forsyth and Stanton streets, in Local School Board District No. 6, Borough of Manhattan, the assessed valuation of which, as shown by the books of record on file in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, is \$202,000:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Stanton street with the easterly line of Forsyth street, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Forsyth street two hundred (200) feet four (4) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Stanton street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Forsyth street two hundred (200) feet four (4) inches, more or less, to the northerly line of Stanton street; thence westerly along the northerly line of Stanton street ninety-nine (99) feet six (6) inches to the easterly line of Forsyth street, the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to take such action as may be necessary and proper for the acquisition of the lands and premises above described.

A true copy of report and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education December 28, 1904.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

To the Board of Education:

The Committee on Sites respectfully reports that the Board of Education on November 25, 1903, selected as a site for school purposes a plot of land, 125 feet by 100 feet, on Sherman street, adjoining Public School 54, at Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on May 13, 1904, approved of the selection of said site and authorized the purchase thereof at a price not to exceed \$1,750. At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held November 18, 1904, a report was presented from the Appraiser of Real Estate in Charge of Bureau, Department of Finance, stating that this site is part of a plot containing about fifteen lots, and that the owner refuses to sell any part thereof, but will sell the entire plot for \$4,000, and recommending that "the matter of the acquisition of this site be referred back to the Board of Education, with the request that they rescind their original resolution and adopt a resolution requesting the acquisition of the entire site." The matter was thereupon referred back to the Board of Education for further consideration.

Your Committee recommends that the entire plot be acquired, and submits for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action taken by the Board of Education on November 25, 1903 (see Journal, pages 3205-3206), in selecting as a site for school purposes certain lands and premises on Sherman street, adjoining Public School 54, Borough of Queens, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the Board of Education hereby selects and determines as a site for school purposes the following described lands and premises on Hillside avenue, Sherman and Wickes streets, adjoining Public School 54, at Richmond Hill, in Local School Board District No. 44, Borough of Queens, the assessed valuation of which, as shown by the books of record on file in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, is \$3,500:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Hillside avenue with the westerly line of Wickes street, and running thence southerly along the westerly line of Wickes street two hundred and fifty-three (253) feet, more or less; thence westerly, at right angles to Wickes street, two hundred (200) feet to the easterly line of Sherman street; thence northerly, along the easterly line of Sherman street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the southerly line of the lands of Public School 54; thence easterly, along the said southerly line of the lands of Public School 54, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, along the easterly line of the said lands of Public School 54, to the southerly line of Hillside avenue; thence easterly, along the southerly line of Hillside avenue, to the westerly line of Wickes street, the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to take such action as may be necessary and proper for the acquisition of the lands and premises above described.

A true copy of report and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education December 28, 1904.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

To the Board of Education:

The Committee on Sites respectfully reports that on October 28, 1903, the Board of Education selected as a site for school purposes certain lands and premises on Madison and Jackson streets, adjoining Public School 12, Borough of Manhattan, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on November 18, 1904, approved of the selection of said site and authorized the Corporation Counsel to institute condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of title thereto by The City of New York. A survey of said lands and premises shows that the description thereof as selected by the Board of Education and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is incorrect, and your Committee is advised by the Law Department that it will be necessary to have the same corrected before the condemnation proceedings can be instituted.

The following resolutions are submitted for adoption:

Resolved, That the report and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education on October 28, 1903 (see Journal, page 2953), selecting and determining as a site for school purposes certain lands and premises on Madison and Jackson streets, adjoining Public School 12, Borough of Manhattan, be and the same hereby is amended so as to make the description of said lands and premises contained in the first resolution read as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Madison street with the westerly line of Jackson street, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Jackson street one hundred and three (103) feet one (1) inch; thence westerly at right angles to Jackson street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Jackson street fourteen (14) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Madison street fifty (50) feet three and one quarter (¾) inches; thence southerly along the easterly line of the lands of Public School 12 ninety-four (94) feet to the northerly line of Madison street; thence easterly along the northerly line of Madison street one hundred and fifty (150) feet four (4) inches to the westerly line of Jackson street, the point or place of beginning.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to amend the preamble and resolution adopted November 18, 1904, approving said site and authorizing the Corporation Counsel to institute a condemnation proceeding for the acquisition of title thereto, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

A true copy of report and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education December 28, 1904.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to transfer the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars (\$2,700) from the item contained in the Special School Fund entitled "Rents," Borough of Queens, for the year 1904, which item is in excess of its requirements, to the item also contained in the Special School Fund, Borough of Queens, for the year 1904, entitled "General Repairs," which item is insufficient for its purposes.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Education December 28, 1904.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby respectfully requested to transfer the sum of forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$47.25) from the Special School Fund for the year 1904, and from the item contained therein entitled "Transportation," Borough of The Bronx, which item is in excess of its requirements, to the item also contained within the Special School Fund for the same year, entitled "Transportation," Borough of Queens, which item is insufficient for its purposes.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Education December 28, 1904.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to transfer the sum of ten thousand dollars from the item contained in the Special School Fund, Board of Education, for the current year, entitled "Lectures," which item is in excess of its requirements, to the item contained in the Special School Fund, Board of Education, for the current year, entitled "Incidental Expenses," which item is insufficient for its purposes.

A true copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Education December 28, 1904.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

To the Board of Education:

The Committee on Supplies, to which was referred a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment returning, in accordance with action taken by said Board on November 18, 1904, seven reports and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education on October 26, 1904 (see Journal, pages 2720, 2721 and 2737), relative to fixing the salaries of sundry officers and employees of the Board of Education, respectfully reports as follows:

Said reports and resolutions were adopted by the Board of Education on October 26, 1904, confirming action taken by the Committee on Supplies on August 25, 1904. The salaries specified therein were all included in the Budget of the Department of Education for 1905, and a sufficient amount was allowed in the account "Salaries of Officers, Clerks and Other Employees," to pay these salaries for 1905; and there is a sufficient amount in the appropriation for the current year to pay said salaries from August 25 to December 31, 1904.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends that said reports and resolutions be returned at once to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with an earnest request for prompt action thereon.

The reports and resolutions above mentioned relate to the fixing of the salaries of the positions of Superintendent of School Supplies, Assistant Secretary, Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings, Examiner, Clerk, Orderly and Bookkeeper. The following resolutions are submitted for adoption:

Resolved, That the reports and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education on October 26, 1904 (seven in number), relative to fixing the salaries of sundry positions in the Department of Education, which were sent back to this Department by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on November 18, 1904, be returned to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its action.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby earnestly requested to take immediate action in reference to the above-mentioned reports and resolutions.

A true copy of report and resolutions adopted by the Board of Education December 28, 1904.

A. EMERSON PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

No. 1320.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Commandery, }
No. 220 Broadway, New York, December 30, 1904. }

Hon. CHARLES V. FORNES, President, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, New York:

Dear Sir—You have received a communication from me, requesting that the use of the Governor's Room be accorded to the National Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, on April 19, 1905.

It has been found desirable to change the date of the coming Convention of the National Order to Wednesday, April 12, 1905; therefore will you please change my request for the use of the Governor's Room for the Order to Wednesday, April 12, 1905.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES H. MORGAN, Secretary-General.

In connection herewith the President offered the following:

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, be and the same is hereby accorded to the National Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, on the occasion of the holding of said Commandery's National Convention on Wednesday, April 12, 1905.

Which was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Alderman McCall called up the following Special Orders, Nos. 12, 28, 30 and 31, being report and resolutions as follows:

No. 386.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred on April 5, 1904 (Minutes, page 35), the annexed resolution in favor of an issue of Special Revenue Bonds, \$1,000, to be used by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn for the preparation, etc., of exhibits for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they believe the proposed issue to be necessary. They therefore recommend that the said resolution be adopted.

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has appointed the Honorable Thomas W. Hynes, Commissioner, to represent The City of New York at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri, and the Honorable Thomas W. Hynes has requested the President of the Borough of Brooklyn to furnish him with certain exhibits for the purposes of that Exposition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and is hereby authorized and requested to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of one thousand dollars, the proceeds to be used by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn for the preparation, transportation and insurance of exhibits to be forwarded to St. Louis for the purposes of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

JAMES E. GAFFNEY, PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, WILLIAM WENTZ, JAMES W. REDMOND, JOHN H. DONOHUE, Committee on Finance.

No. 742.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred on June 14, 1904 (Minutes, page 887), the annexed resolution in favor of authorizing issue of \$2,041.62 Special Revenue Bonds for salary of additional Inspector of Police, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they believe the proposed issue to be necessary.

They therefore recommend that the said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That upon the request of the Police Commissioner, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and hereby is requested, in pursuance of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Amended Greater New York Charter, to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of two thousand and forty-one dollars and sixty-two cents (\$2,041.62), the proceeds whereof shall be applied to the payment of the salary of one additional Inspector of Police in the Police Department of The City of New York, from June 1, 1904, being salary for seven months at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) per annum.

JOHN T. McCALL, JOHN DIEMER, OWEN J. MURPHY, JAMES W. REDMOND, PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, JOHN H. DONOHUE, Committee on Finance.

No. 385.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred on April 5, 1904 (Minutes, page 32), the annexed communication from the Department of Health requesting the issue of \$149,000 Special Revenue Bonds for Repairs and Alterations, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they believe the proposed issue to be necessary.

They therefore recommend that the annexed resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby requested, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the amended Greater New York Charter, to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars (\$149,000) for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses required to be incurred by the Board of Health of the Department of Health of The City of New York for the preservation of the public health, in altering, repairing and adding to existing plants and appurtenances thereto, including architects' fees, fixtures, etc., as follows:

For alterations, repairs and additions to hospital building, disinfecting plants, and appurtenances thereto, etc., at Willard Parker and Reception Hospitals, in the Borough of Manhattan; Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island; Kingston Avenue Hospital, Borough of Brooklyn; in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, and the building occupied by the Department of Health at Nos. 38-40 Clinton street, Borough of Brooklyn..... \$149,000 00

JOHN T. McCALL, JOHN DIEMER, JAMES W. REDMOND, PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, JOHN H. DONOHUE, OWEN J. MURPHY, Committee on Finance.

No. 492.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred on May 3, 1904 (Minutes, page 203), the annexed communication recommending the authorizing of an issue of \$381,342.72 for General and Special School Funds, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they believe the proposed issue to be necessary.

They therefore recommend that the accompanying resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be and it is hereby requested to authorize the Comptroller to issue Special Revenue Bonds, under the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 188 of the Greater New York Charter, to the amount of three hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-two cents (\$381,342.72), to provide means for the use of the Department of Education for the year 1904 for General and Special purposes.

JOHN T. McCALL, JOHN DIEMER, JAMES W. REDMOND, PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, JOHN H. DONOHUE, OWEN J. MURPHY, Committee on Finance.

Alderman McCall moved that the above special orders be placed on file.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Meyers called up Special Order No. 38, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 711.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to whom was referred on June 7, 1904 (Minutes, page 879), the annexed resolution in favor of requesting the heads of City Departments to close their offices at 3 P. M. during the months of July and August, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject, they recommend that the said resolution be placed on file.

Resolved, That the heads of the various Departments of the City Government are hereby requested to close their offices at 3 o'clock P. M. during the months of July and August.

PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, JOHN H. DONOHUE, FRANK L. DOWLING, PATRICK CHAMBERS, ARTHUR H. MURPHY, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman Meyers moved that the above Special Order be placed on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman McCall called up General Order No. 59, being a report and resolution, as follows:

No. 463.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices to whom was referred on April 19, 1904 (Minutes, page 165), the annexed resolution in favor of fixing salary of position of Clerk in office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, respectfully

REPORT:

That, having examined the subject they recommend that the said resolution be adopted.

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held April 15, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Greater New York Charter, that the salary of the position of Clerk in the office of

the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be fixed at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum."

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby concurs in said resolution and fixes the salary of the position of Clerk in the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at the rate of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum.

PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, JOHN H. DONOHUE, ARTHUR H. MURPHY, MAX S. GRIFENHAGEN, OWEN J. MURPHY, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman McCall moved that the above General Order be recommended to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS, ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

No. 1321.

By the President—

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

By the President—

Florence C. Burden, No. 172 West One Hundred and Forty-first street, Manhattan.

Adelbert W. Bailey, No. 341 Lexington avenue, Manhattan.

Herbert E. Barnum, No. 104 West Fortieth street, Manhattan.

William G. Solomon, No. 260 East Seventy-eighth street, Manhattan.

W. S. Palmer, No. 215 Montague street, Brooklyn.

Morris Wilkenfeld, No. 66 Kosciuszko street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Boerner—

Joseph H. Chapman, No. 95 South Ninth street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Brenner—

Joseph C. Shanley, No. 781 Broadway, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Culkin—

Benjamin J. M. Baneau, No. 12 Charles street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Diemer—

Robert J. Shadbolt, No. 151 Hart street, Brooklyn.

Harry H. Harris, No. 173 Maujer street, Brooklyn.

Walter H. Cragg, No. 612 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Doull—

Ernest A. Wolff, Surrogate's Office, Manhattan.

By Alderman Dowling—

Peter D. Plunkett, No. 264 West Twenty-first street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Downing—

Gardiner F. Lewis, No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn.

Henry T. Olmstead, No. 89 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.

Louis C. Schliep, No. 116 Montague street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Grimm—

George Banks, No. 119 Eldert street, Brooklyn.

Daisy Gans, No. 497 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

Timothy B. Halpin, No. 62 Sunnyside avenue, Brooklyn.

Alfred A. Schlickorman, No. 1777 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Gunther—

Benton W. Gibson, No. 152 Prospect Park, West, Brooklyn.

John J. Gallagher, No. 385 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Hann—

Albert Cohen, No. 397 Bergen street, Brooklyn.

J. Paul Hoffman, No. 820 Beverley road, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Harburger—

Isaac Gutman, No. 57 Second avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Keely—

William T. Carroll, No. 106 India street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Kenney—

Wilfred Delon, No. 464 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

James A. Cody, No. 386 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Kline—

William E. Ronk, No. 228 Duffield street, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Malone—

Henry Mangel, Surf avenue, Coney Island, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Meyers—

Philip S. Goodman, No. 2151 Seventh avenue, Manhattan.

By Alderman O. J. Murphy—

Carl J. H. Zuckow, No. 207 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

By Alderman McCall—

Morris H. Lewis, No. 1310 Third avenue, Manhattan.

By Alderman Owens—

William H. Hart, No. 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Manhattan.

B. Walter Barnett, No. 11 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Poole—

Samuel Weingrad, No. 231 Henry street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Redmond—

Arthur H. Bull, No. 328 East Nineteenth street, Brooklyn.

Warren C. Tardwell, No. 44 Sterling place, Brooklyn.

By Alderman Schloss—

Harry R. Kohn, No. 250 West Eighty-second street, Manhattan.

By Alderman Wafer—

Salvador A. Visco, No. 242 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Ahner, Baldwin, Bennett, Boerner, Brenner, Bridges, Calahan, Chambers, Culkin, Davies, Diemer, Donohue, Dougherty, Doull, Dowling, Downing, Doyle, Gass, Gillies, Gillen, Goodman, Grimm, Gunther, Haenlein, Harburger, Hann, Higgins, Jones, Keely, Kline, Lochner, McCall, Meyers, Morris, Owen J. Murphy, Odell, Owens, Poole, Redmond, Richter, Robinson, Schappert, Schloss, Sheil, Stapleton, Stumpf, Sturges, Tolp, Twomey, Ware, Wafer, Wentz, Wirth, President Haffen and the President—55.

No. 1322.

By Alderman Gaffney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Vittorio Marcigliano to place and keep an ornamental post, surmounted by a clock, on the sidewalk, near the curb, in front of his premises No. 407 East Seventeenth street in the Borough of Manhattan, provided that neither said post or clock shall be used for advertising purposes; the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

No. 1323.

By Alderman Kenney—

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to return to this Board for further consideration resolution now in his hands (Int. No. 1286), designating papers in Kings County for publication of the Session Laws of 1905.

Which was adopted.

The paper was then received from his Honor the Mayor and is as follows:

No. 1286.

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 715 of the Laws of 1892, and section 1856 of the Amended Greater New York Charter, "The Brooklyn Standard Union" (Republican) and "The Brooklyn Citizen" (Democratic), each of whose place of publication is in the County of Kings, be and they are hereby designated as the two newspapers in which shall be published the Session Laws of 1905, in said County of Kings.

Alderman Owens moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the above paper was adopted.

Which was adopted.

The paper was then placed on file.

No. 1324.

By Alderman Kenney—

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 715 of the Laws of 1892, as amended by chapter 400 of the Laws of 1900 and section 1856 of the Greater New York Charter, "The Brooklyn Standard Union" (Republican) and "The Brooklyn Citizen" (Democratic), each of whose place of publication is in the County of Kings, be and they are hereby designated as the two newspapers in which shall be published the Session Laws of 1905, in said County of Kings.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

No. 1325.

By Alderman Hann—

Resolved, That it be and is hereby respectfully recommended to the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, that lamp-posts be erected, street lamps placed thereon and lighted in Albemarle road, between Ocean parkway and East Third street, East Fourth street, between Albemarle road and Church avenue, and in East Fifth street, between Church avenue and Caton avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Which was adopted.

No. 1326.

By Alderman Morris—

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from this earth the wife of our esteemed colleague, Philip Harnischfeger; and

Whereas, She was much beloved and respected by all who knew her; therefore be it Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby extends to Alderman Philip Harnischfeger its heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of his greatest bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this Board and a copy thereof properly engrossed and duly authenticated be sent to Alderman Harnischfeger; be it further

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect this Board do now adjourn.

Which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, January 10, 1905, at 1 o'clock P. M.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

A meeting of the Board of Revision of Assessments was held in the Comptroller's office on Friday, December 30, 1904, at 12.45 o'clock P. M.

Present—N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; George L. Sterling, Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel.

The reading of the minutes of the meeting of December 22, 1904, was dispensed with.

The assessment lists for paving with asphalt pavement One Hundred and Eighth street, from First to Second avenue, and One Hundred and Fortieth street, between Lenox and Seventh avenues, and objections of Mary G. Pinkney, filed by John C. Shaw, attorney, referred back to the Board of Assessors at meeting of May 26, 1904, with instructions to invite the opinion of the Corporation Counsel with reference to the questions raised in the objections filed against the assessments, and especially as to the requirements of law in regard to petitions for the initiation of local public improvements, and the persons who are authorized to make the same, etc., were presented by the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, together with the opinions rendered by the Corporation Counsel in said matters, dated December 29, 1904, the same having been received from the Board of Assessors under date of December 30, 1904.

Mr. Shaw, attorney, stated that, in view of the opinions rendered by the Corporation Counsel upon the questions raised in his objections, he had no further argument to make before this Board in regard thereto.

On motion of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, the objections filed against the said assessments were overruled, and the assessment lists were severally confirmed, all the members present voting in the affirmative.

At 1.05 o'clock P. M., on motion, the Board adjourned.

HENRY J. STORRS,
Chief Clerk, Board of Revision of Assessments.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

New York, December 27, 1904.

The following proceedings were this day directed by Police Commissioner William McAdoo:

Referred to the Chief Inspector.

Communication from Thomas Crawford and others complaining of pushcart peddlers interfering with business on Third avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets. For report.

Communication from A. Frank, commending Officers Crotty and Matthews, Twenty-fourth Precinct, for conduct at a fire. For report.

Communication from Philip Block, Secretary Board of City Magistrates, asking that information be furnished the Board of City Magistrates relative to arrests on Election Day and disposition of same. For report.

Communication from S. Walker, suggesting that the services of a Veterinary Surgeon be employed to train horses in Police Department. To Acting Inspector O'Brien through the Chief Inspector.

Communication from City Magistrate Charles S. Whitman, commending Patrolman John G. Clark, Fourteenth Precinct, for making an arrest. For report.

Application of W. A. French for appointment of James Harden as Special Patrolman.

Application of Automatic Vaudeville Company for appointment of John J. O'Donnell as Special Patrolman.

Application of H. L. Kessler for appointment of Sam Lubliner as Special Patrolman.

Approved.

Application of Captain James E. Dillon, Twenty-seventh Precinct, to be excused for twelve hours from midnight the 25th inst.

Application of Captain Henry W. Burfeind, Thirty-eighth Precinct, for transfer of Patrolman Louis Kessler Twenty-ninth Precinct, to Thirty-eighth Precinct for mounted duty.

Application of Patrolman William J. Doyle, Twenty-second Precinct, to be assigned to some light duty.

Application of Captain James E. Dillon, Twenty-seventh Precinct, for transfer of Patrolmen Frank Connor, Rhody J. Kennedy, Twenty-sixth Precinct, to the Twenty-seventh Precinct for duty in plain clothes.

Recommendation of Second Deputy Commissioner Thomas F. Farrell for transfer of Roundsman Henry C. Kolyer, Fifty-first Precinct to the Fifty-sixth Precinct, and Edward J. McGlynn, Seventy-first Precinct to the Fifty-first Precinct.

Application of Acting Inspector Stephen O'Brien, Third Precinct, for transfer and remand of Patrolman Frederick P. Lander, Third Precinct, and for transfer of Patrolman Edward Dougherty, Twenty-eighth Precinct, to the Third Precinct, and detailed to crossing Seventh avenue and Forty-second street.

Referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Summons, Ninth District Court, case of Samuel B. Kohn against Thomas F. O'Connor, Property Clerk. For advice or to defend if required.

Report of Acting Inspector Stephen O'Brien, inclosing summons and com-

plaint, Supreme Court, case of John J. Farrell against Sergeant William T. Bailey and Roundsman John T. Higgins. With request that counsel be assigned to defend the officers.

Referred to the Third Deputy Commissioner.

Communication from W. E. Hogue Manufacturing Company, forwarding sample of baton and price-list of same.

Communication from N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Comptroller, asking that general order be issued granting permission to members of the Finance Department to inspect records of the Police Department, upon showing their authority. For report.

Petition for pension of Mary E. Donlon, as guardian of Estelle G. Carlock, infant daughter of Daniel Carlock.

Disapproved.

Application of Captain Joseph Burns, Thirty-second Precinct, for assignment of Patrolman Thomas Teeven, Thirty-second Precinct, for duty in plain clothes. Copy of indorsement of First Deputy Commissioner to be sent to Captain Burns, through the Chief Inspector.

Application of Captain Denis J. Brennan, Twenty-ninth Precinct, for temporary assignment of Patrolman Michael Hegarty, Twenty-ninth Precinct, to duty in plain clothes. Copy of indorsement of First Deputy Commissioner to be sent to Captain Brennan, through the Chief Inspector.

Referred to the Bookkeeper.

Application of Ellen O'Toole for permission to collect balance of pension due estate of William O'Toole. To make payment on receipt of proper release and proof of identity.

Chief Clerk to Answer.

Lawrence Veiller, asking to whom copies of bills introduced in the Legislature should be sent.

Thomas G. Carlin, relative to extra work on Seventy-fifth Precinct Station-house and transfer of funds for payment.

Patrick J. Tracy, Supervisor City Record, calling attention to section 1528 of the Greater New York Charter, requiring publication of list of employees in CITY RECORD.

Masquerade Ball Permits Granted.

J. J. McDermott, Grand Central Palace, Manhattan, December 31; fee, \$25.
S. Wanderman & Son, Grand American Hall, Manhattan, January 7; fee, \$10.
S. Wanderman & Son, Grand American Hall, Manhattan, December 24; fee, \$10.
J. C. Hackett, Amsterdam Opera House, Manhattan, December 24; fee, \$25.
E. Baldinger, Traver's Hall, Richmond, December 30; fee, \$10.

Special Patrolman Appointed.

Thomas Kane, for Automatic Vaudeville Company, Manhattan.

Special Patrolman Resigned.

John O'Donnell, employed by Judson Sause, Manhattan.

Appointments of Special Patrolmen Revoked.

Timothy Ryan, employed by P. Lauchheim and others, Manhattan.

Michael Smith, employed by Brooklyn Patrol Association, Brooklyn.

Full Pay Granted.

Patrolman Bernard F. McKeever, Eighth Precinct, December 8 to 17, 1904.

Granted.

Permission to Roundsman John H. Hogan, Third Sub Precinct, to receive reward of \$50 from War Department for arrest of deserter. With usual deduction.

In pursuance of the opinion of the Corporation Council, dated December 21, 1904, stating that the promotion of Sylvester D. Baldwin and Charles L. Albertson to the grade of Inspector of Police June 23, 1903, was illegal for the reason that vacancies in the position of Inspector of Police at that date did not exist in the places of Donald Grant and Adam A. Cross, whose dismissals have been declared illegal by the courts, and in pursuance of the order of the Police Commissioner, dated December 22, 1904, directing Sylvester D. Baldwin and Charles L. Albertson to resume the duties of Captain of Police respectively, out of which the Police Commissioner of that time illegally and unsuccessfully endeavored to promote them.

Ordered, That the Chief Clerk be and is hereby directed to prepare pay rolls for the month of December, 1904, with the names of Sylvester D. Baldwin and Charles L. Albertson thereon, and with salaries respectively as Captains of Police.

Ordered, That William C. Hoeges and Matthew Craven be and are hereby appointed as Doormen of Police, their terms of probation having expired, and assigned to duty in the Eighth Precinct and Twenty-sixth Precinct respectively.

On File. Send Copy.

Report of Charles L. Gott, Bookkeeper, relative to communication from American Surety Company, concerning expiration of bond of I. A. Stanwood.

On File.

Communication from Hon. Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, relative to prohibiting the opening of show at Madison Square Garden as the law is not being complied with. Answered by the Commissioner.

Communication from Mary R. Rathbon relative to report of Captain Murphy, Forty-ninth Precinct, regarding hotel at No. 135 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

Protest by Sylvester D. Baldwin against being reduced to the grade of Captain of Police.

Acknowledgement from Columbia University of receipt of annual reports of Police Department for 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Notice from Corporation Counsel approving form of contract, etc., for installing new boilers, etc., in steamer "Patrol," for Doorman's and stable supplies and for photograph supplies.

Notice from Corporation Counsel approving printer's proof of form of contract for printing, books, blanks, etc.

The following advances to grades were this day declared by the Commissioner:

To \$1,400 Grade from \$13.50—December 20, 1904.

Frederick Kuhne, Central Office.
James Keenan, Twenty-second Precinct.
Patrick Hynes, Sixty-second Precinct.
Patrick Smith, Sixty-ninth Precinct.
Frank Conboy, Nineteenth Precinct.
Edward J. Bannon, Forty-seventh Precinct.
William J. Roberts, Sixty-fourth Precinct.
William A. Disher, Sixty-ninth Precinct.

To \$1,000 Grade—November 28, 1904.

Matthew T. Adams, Seventeenth Precinct.

The following transfers, etc., were ordered by the Commissioner, to take effect 8 A. M., the 27th inst.:

Patrolman Nelson J. Merrill, from Twenty-fifth Precinct, temporarily assigned to telephone table in Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Patrolman Joseph E. Skelly, from Twenty-fifth Precinct, temporarily assigned to telephone table in Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Patrolman John Ritter, from Twenty-ninth Precinct, temporarily assigned to telephone table in Twenty-ninth Precinct.

In effect 8 A. M. the 28th inst.:

Roundsman John J. McDonald, from Second District to Sixth District.

Roundsman Richard O'Connor, from Sixth District to Second District.

Sergeant Henry Hildenbrand, from Central Office (Sixth District), to Thirty-third Precinct.

Sergeant Max Steinbruck, from Thirty-third Precinct to Central Office (Sixth District).

Patrolman William L. Bradley, from Fifth Precinct to Central Office, for duty in office Sixth Inspection District.

Patrolman Walter Theile, from Twenty-fifth Precinct to Central Office, for duty in office Sixth Inspection District.

Patrolman Frederick P. Lander, from Third Precinct to Fifth Precinct, remanded from crossing at Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, south side.

Patrolman Edward Dougherty, from Twenty-eighth Precinct to Third Precinct, assigned to crossing at Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, south side.

Patrolman Frank Connor, from Twenty-sixth Precinct to Twenty-seventh Precinct, assigned to duty in plain clothes.

Patrolman Rhody J. Kennedy, Twenty-seventh Precinct, assigned to duty in plain clothes.

In effect 4 P. M., the 28th inst.:

Roundsman Henry C. Kolyer, from Fifty-first Precinct to Fifty-sixth Precinct.

Roundsman Edward J. McGlynn, from Seventy-first Precinct to Fifty-first Precinct.

Patrolman Louis Kessler, from Twenty-ninth Precinct to Thirty-eighth Precinct, assigned to mounted duty.

Patrolman James Murtha, from Twenty-third Precinct, assigned to duty as Precinct Detective.

Patrolman Herman Kerns, from Twenty-third Precinct, assigned to duty as Precinct Detective.

Patrolman Thomas J. Sweeney, from Central Office (Sixth District), to Fifth Precinct.

Patrolman Simon Blumel, from Central Office (Sixth District), to Twenty-fifth Precinct.

Patrolman Charles Kensler, from Central Office (Sixth District), to Forty-first Precinct.

WM. H. KIPP, Chief Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1905.

The following list of appointments, etc., in the Police Department from December 27 to December 31, 1904, is forwarded for publication, pursuant to the resolution of the Police Board, adopted January 10, 1898:

December 27, 1904.

Appointed Doormen:

William C. Hoeges and Mathew Craven.

December 28, 1904.

Retired:

Patrolman John W. Heath, Twenty-third Precinct, pension \$700 per annum.

December 29, 1904.

Death Reported:

Matron Sophie L. Mattern, on December 28, 1904.

December 31, 1904.

Appointed Patrolmen on Probation:

Edward S. Finneran,
Walter C. Wallis,
James J. Cummings,
William J. Enright,
Arthur E. Mueller,
John Schreiner,
Charles C. Strauch,
Edward S. Piepenbring,
Charles R. Fetscher,
James A. Donovan,
Thomas Kelly,
Nathan Akst,
Philip Prass, Jr.,
George A. Young,
John Behring,

Daniel McKeon,
Hugh D. Brady,
Cornelius Kinnane,
George J. Lachner,
Joseph P. Larkin,
John J. Quigley,
Patrick F. Duane,
George W. Drum,
Albert W. Gleason,
Michael J. Neville,
John D. Murphy,
Morris T. Dubig,
John F. Kealy,
Louis J. Lafferty,
Jeremiah D. Riordan,

John Schnechner,
George Mac Donald,
William H. Harolt,
Denis J. Harrington,
Thomas E. Stack,
Frank N. Hammer,
Walter L. O'Donnell,
John Loye,
Dennis J. Donovan,
George J. Whitney,
Warren Charles,
Willam V. Meehan,
William J. Burke,
John P. Shaughnessy,
Robert R. H. Kuntze,

Very respectfully,

WM. H. KIPP, Chief Clerk.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

January 2, 1905.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

Commissioners of Election:

John R. Voorhis, No. 786 Greenwich street, Manhattan.

Michael J. Dady, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

John Maguire, No. 119 Cleveland street, Brooklyn.

Charles B. Page, No. 300 West Fifty-eighth street.

Justice of the Municipal Court, First District, Borough of Richmond:

Thomas C. Brown, Grace Church place, Port Richmond, S. I., in place of John J. Kenney, resigned.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

December 31, 1904.—On the below-mentioned dates were employed the following persons, as Recording Clerks for folio writing, with compensation at the rate of five cents per folio, for temporary work in the Register's office, pursuant to the authorization of the State Civil Service Commission, dated December 8, 1904, viz.:

December 27, 1904.—Charles W. Hope, No. 106 Greenwich street, New York City.

December 28, 1904.—Harry McGowan, No. 340 East Sixty-ninth street, New York City.

December 29, 1904.—Eugene J. Rooney, No. 524 West Thirty-ninth street, New York City.

ART COMMISSION.

December 31, 1904.—The salary of stenographer and typewriter to the Art Commission has been increased from \$900 to \$1,050 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

December 31, 1904.—Michael J. Dowling, No. 409 West Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan, Foreman, Department of Street Cleaning, is transferred to a similar position in the Department of Bridges, and his compensation fixed at \$1,500 per annum, to date from January 1, 1905.

Edward Matthews, No. 361 West Twelfth street, Manhattan, in conformity with certificate bearing date December 29, 1904, Driver, Department of Street Cleaning, is transferred to the position of Laborer, Department of Bridges, and his compensation fixed at 25 cents per hour, to date from January 4, 1905.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

January 3, 1905.—Resigned, December 31, 1904, Henry H. Meyborg, Clerk, at \$900 per annum.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Public notice is hereby given that the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, January 5, 1905, 2.30 P. M., in the matter of the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for a franchise to lay, construct, maintain and operate a single track street surface railroad, as an extension of its existing railroad, through certain streets in the Borough of Brooklyn.

All persons interested in the above matter are respectfully invited to attend.

P. J. SCULLY,

City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

Public notice is hereby given that the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, January 5, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the matter of the application of the Nassau Electric Railway

Company for a franchise to lay and construct a double track street surface railroad, as an extension of its existing railroad, through, upon and along the surface of certain streets in the Borough of Brooklyn.

All persons interested in the above matter are respectfully invited to attend.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICERS.

STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING which the Public Offices in the City are open or 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, together with the heads of Departments and Courts:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor's Office.

No. 5 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.
John H. O'Brien, Secretary.
Thomas Hassett, Assistant Secretary.
James A. Rierdon, Chief Clerk and Bond and Warrant Clerk.

Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Room 7, City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday, 9 to 12 M.
Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
Patrick Derry, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Licenses.

9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
John P. Corrigan, Chief of Bureau.
Principal Office, Room 1, City Hall; Gaetano D'Amato, Deputy Chief, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.
Branch Office, Room 12, Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Daniel J. Griffin, Deputy Chief, Borough of Brooklyn.
Branch Office, Richmond Building, New Brighton, S. I.; William R. Woelfle, Financial Clerk, Borough of Richmond.
Branch Office, Hackett Building, Long Island City; Charles H. Smith, Financial Clerk, Borough of Queens.

THE CITY RECORD OFFICE.

Bureau of Printing, Stationery and Blank Books.
Supervisor's Office, Park Row Building, No. 21 Park Row, Entrance Room 803, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Telephone, 1505 and 1506 Cortlandt. Supply Room, No. 2 City Hall.
Patrick J. Tracy, Supervisor; Henry McMillen, Deputy Supervisor.

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 and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.
Thomas Murphy, First Deputy City Clerk.
Michael F. Blake, Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.
Joseph V. Scully, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Brooklyn.
Thomas J. McCabe, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of The Bronx.
William R. Zimmerman, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Queens.
Joseph F. O'Grady, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Richmond.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

No. 11 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Telephone, 7560 Cortlandt.
Charles V. Fornes, President.
P. J. Scully, City Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 noon.
Edward M. Grout, Comptroller.
N. Taylor Phillips and James W. Stevenson, Deputy Comptrollers.
Hubert L. Smith, Assistant Deputy Comptroller.
Oliver E. Stanton, Secretary to Comptroller.
Main Division.
H. J. Storrs, Chief Clerk, Room 11.
Bookkeeping and Awards Division.
Joseph Haag, Chief Accountant and Bookkeeper.

Stock and Bond Division.

James J. Sullivan, Chief Stock and Bond Clerk, Room 39.

Bureau of Audit—Main Division.

William McKinny, Chief Auditor of Accounts, Room 27.

Law and Adjustment Division.

James F. McKinney, Auditor of Accounts, Room 183.

Investigating Division.

Charles S. Hervey, Auditor of Accounts, Room 178.
Charitable Institutions Division.
Daniel C. Potter, Chief Examiner of Accounts of Institutions, Room 40.

Bureau of the City Paymaster.

No. 83 Chambers street and No. 65 Reade street.
John H. Timmerman, City Paymaster.

Bureau of Engineering.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway
Eugene E. McLean, Chief Engineer, Room 55.

Real Estate Bureau.

Mortimer J. Brown, Appraiser of Real Estate, Room 157.

Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

Borough of Manhattan—Stewart Building, Room O.
David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes.
John J. McDonough, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.
Borough of The Bronx—Municipal Building, Third and Tremont avenues.
John B. Underhill, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.
Borough of Brooklyn—Municipal Building, Rooms 2-8.
Jacob S. Van Wyck, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.
Borough of Queens—Hackett Building, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.
Frederick W. Bleckwenn, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.
Borough of Richmond—Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton.
John DeMorgan, Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears.
Borough of Manhattan—Stewart Building, Room 8.
Edward A. Slatery, Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

John B. Adger Mullally, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.
Borough of The Bronx—Municipal Building, Rooms 1-3.

James J. Donovan, Jr., Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.
Borough of Brooklyn—Municipal Building.
John H. McCooley, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

Borough of Queens—Hackett Building, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.
Patrick E. Leahy, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

Borough of Richmond—Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton.
George Brand, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and of Markets.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, Room 149.

Thomas F. Byrnes, Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.

James H. Baldwin, Deputy Collector of City Revenue.

David O'Brien, Deputy Superintendent of Markets.

Bureau of the City Chamberlain.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, Rooms 6, to 67; and Kings County Court-house, Room 14, Borough of Brooklyn.

Patrick Keenan, City Chamberlain.
John H. Campbell, Deputy Chamberlain.

COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES.

Office, No. 277 Broadway.
Frederick L. C. Keating, Commissioner.
John J. Caldwell, Secretary.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Telephone, 5884 Franklin.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Office of Corporation Counsel.

Staats-Zeitung Building, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Telephone, 5266 Cortlandt.
John J. Delany, Corporation Counsel.

Assistants—Theodore Connolly, Charles D. Olen-dorf, George L. Sterling, Charles L. Guy, William P. Burr, Edwin J. Freedman, John L. O'Brien, Terence Farley, James T. Malone, James Lindsay Gordon, William J. O'Sullivan, Arthur C. Butts, Charles N. Harris, George S. Coleman, Charles A. O'Neil, William Beers Crowell, Arthur Sweeney, John F. O'Brien, John C. Breckenridge, Louis H. Hahlo, Andrew T. Campbell, Jr., Franklin Chase Hoyt, E. Crosby Kin-dieberger, Montgomery Hare, Thomas F. Noonan, Kenvon Fortesque, Charles McIntyre.

Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—William F. Clark.

Borough of Brooklyn Branch Office—James D. Bell, Assistant in charge.

Borough of Queens Branch Office—Denis O'Leary, Assistant in charge.

Borough of The Bronx Branch Office—Richard H. Mitchell, Assistant in charge.

Borough of Richmond Branch Office—John Widde-combe, Assistant in charge.

Andrew T. Campbell, Chief Clerk.

Bureau of Street Openings.

Nos. 92 and 94 West Broadway, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

John P. Dunn, Assistant in charge.

Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.

Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Herman Stiefel, Assistant in charge.

Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.

No. 280 Broadway (Stewart Building). Office hours for the Public, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Henry Steinert, Assistant in charge.

Tenement House Bureau and Bureau of Buildings.

No. 44 East Twenty-third street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

John P. O'Brien, Assistant in charge.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Rooms 114 and 115, Stewart Building, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Telephone, 4315 Franklin.

John C. Hertle, William Harman Black, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

George B. McClellan, Mayor, Chairman; Edward M. Grout, Comptroller; Patrick Keenan, Chamberlain; Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, and John T. McCall, Chairman, Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen, Members. N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

Office of Secretary, Room No. 12, Stewart Building.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Telephone, Finance Department, 2070 Franklin.

Telephone, Public Improvements, 3454 Franklin.

The Mayor, Chairman; the Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Borough of Manhattan, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, President of the Borough of The Bronx, President of the Borough of Queens, President of the Borough of Richmond.

James W. Stevenson, Deputy Comptroller, Secretary, Finance Department, No. 280 Broadway; John H. Mooney, Assistant Secretary, Public Improvements, No. 277 Broadway; Charles V. Adece, Clerk of the Board, Finance Department, No. 280 Broadway.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Room 207 Stewart Building, 5th floor, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Telephone, 1942 Franklin.

The Mayor, the Comptroller, ex officio; Commissioners William H. Ten Eyck (President), John J. Ryan, William E. Curtis and John P. Windolph, Harry W. Walker, Secretary; Jonas Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Central Office.

No. 300 Mulberry street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Telephone, 3100 Spring.

William McAduo, Commissioner.

Thomas F. McAvoey, First Deputy Commissioner.

Thomas F. Farrell, Second Deputy Commissioner.

Harris Lindale, Third Deputy Commissioner.

BOARD OF ARMOY COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor, George B. McClellan, Chairman; the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Frank A. O'Donnell, Vice-Chairman; the President of the Board of Aldermen, Charles V. Fornes; Brigadier-General James McLeer and Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, Commissioners.

Eugene A. Fornes, Secretary, and Frank J. Bell, Acting Secretary, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Headquarters, General Office, No. 107 West Forty-first street.

Commissioners—John R. Voorhis (President), Charles B. Page (Secretary), John Maguire, Michael J. Dady, A. C. Allen, Chief Clerk of the Board.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

Manhattan.

No. 112 West Forty-second street.
William C. Baxter, Chief Clerk.

The Bronx.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Mott avenue (Solingen Building).
Cornelius A. Bunner, Chief Clerk.

Brooklyn.

No. 42 Court street.
George Russell, Chief Clerk.

Queens.

No. 57 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.
Carl Voegel, Chief Clerk.

Richmond.

Staten Island Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, S. I.
Alexander M. Ross, Chief Clerk.

All offices open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Nos. 13-21 Park row.
George E. Best, Commissioner.

F. E. V. Dunn, Secretary.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Telephone, 6080 Cortlandt.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Telephones, Manhattan, 256 Cortlandt; Brooklyn, 3080 Main; Queens, 439 Greenpoint; Richmond, 94 Tompkinsville; Bronx, 62 Tremont.

John T. Oakley, Commissioner.

Frank J. Goodwin, Deputy Commissioner.

Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., Chief Engineer.

George W. Birdsall, Consulting Hydraulic Engineer.

George F. Sever, Consulting Electrical Engineer.

Charles F. Lacombe, Engineer of Surface Construction.

Joseph W. Savage, Water Registrar, Manhattan.

William M. Blake, Private Secretary.

Joseph F. Prendergast, Secretary to the Department.

Thomas R. Farrell, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building, Brooklyn.

William R. McGuire, Water Registrar, Brooklyn.

Thomas H. O'Neil, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx, Crotona Park Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.

Thomas M. Lynch, Water Registrar, The Bronx.

George H. Creed, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Queens, Hackett Building, Long Island City.

Edward I. Miller, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, S. I.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office hours for all, except where otherwise noted, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

Headquarters.

Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street.
Telephone, 2230 Plaza, Manhattan; 2356 Main, Brooklyn.

Nicholas J. Hayes, Fire Commissioner.

Thomas W. Churchill, Deputy Commissioner.

William A. Doyle, Deputy Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Alfred M. Downes, Secretary; Albert F. Volgenau, Secretary to the Commissioner; George F. Dobson, Jr., Secretary to the Deputy Commissioner.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department and in charge of Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Thomas Lally, Deputy Chief of Department in charge, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

George E. Murray, Inspector of Combustibles.

William A. Hervey, Assistant Inspector of Combustibles, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, Nos. 365 and 367 Jay street, Brooklyn.

Peter Seery, Fire Marshal, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond.

William L. Beers, Assistant Fire Marshal in charge, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

William T. Beggin, Chief of Battalion in charge Bureau of Violations and Auxiliary Fire Appliances, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Michael Quinn, Foreman in charge Bureau of Violations and Auxiliary Fire Appliances, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Central Office open at all hours.

Committee to examine persons who handle explosives meets Thursday of each week at 2 o'clock P. M.

MUNICIPAL EXPLOSIVES COMMISSION.

Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Headquarters Fire Department.

Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes, Chairman; William Montgomery, John Sherry, Abraham Piser, Dr. Charles F. McKenna.

Franz S. Wolf, Secretary.

Stated meetings every Thursday at 2 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Telephone, 3803 Cortlandt.

John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner.

F. M. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner.

John J. O'Brien, Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Central Office.

No. 148 East Twentieth street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Telephone, 1047 Gramercy.

Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner.

George W. Meyer, Jr., Deputy Commissioner.

John B. Fitzgerald, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Central Office.

Foot of East Twenty-sixth street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Telephone, 3350 Madison Square.

James H. Tully, Commissioner.

James E. Dougherty, First Deputy Commissioner.

James J. McInerney, Second Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, Nos. 126 and 128 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

Plans and Specifications, Contracts, Proposals and Estimates for Work and Materials for Building, Repairs and Supplies, Bills and Accounts, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

Bureau of Dependent Adults, foot of East Twenty-sixth street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Bureau of Dependent Children, No. 66 Third avenue. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Manhattan Office, No. 61 Irving place, southwest corner Eighteenth street.

Telephone, 5331 Eighteenth.

Brooklyn Office, Temple Bar Building, No. 44 Court street.

Borough Office to be established.

Thomas C. T. Crain, Commissioner.

John F. Skelly, First Deputy Tenement House Commissioner.

William Brennan, Second Deputy Tenement House Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Pier "A," N. R., Battery place.

Telephone, 1681 Broad.

Maurice Featherston, Commissioner.

Joseph A. Bill, Deputy Commissioner.

Charles J. Collins, Secretary.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

Telephone, 2730 Madison Square.

Board of Trustees—Dr. John W. Brannan, Theodore E. Tack, Arden M. Robbins, Myles Tierney, Samuel Sachs, James K. Paulding, Marcus Stine, James H. Tully.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Southwest corner of Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, Borough of Manhattan, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Burial Permit and Contagious Disease Offices always open.

Thomas Darlington, M. D., Commissioner of Health and President.

Telephone, 1204 Columbus.

Sculptor; Henry Rutgers Marshall, Architect; John D. Crimmins, Loyal Farragut.
Milo R. Maltbie, Assistant Secretary.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Rooms 6027 and 6028 Metropolitan Building, No. 1 Madison avenue, Borough of Manhattan. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 noon.
Telephone, 5840 Gramercy.
William J. Fryer, Chairman; Walter Cook, Warren A. Conover, William C. Smith, Charles G. Smith, Edward F. Croker, Charles Brendon.
Thomas F. Donohue, Clerk.
Board meeting every Tuesday at 3 P. M.

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

Robert McCabe, President; David Jones, Secretary; Thomas R. O'Brien, Treasurer; ex-officio Horace Loomis and P. J. Andrews.
Rooms 14, 15 and 16 Aldrich Building, Nos. 149 and 151 Church street.
Office open during business hours every day in the year, except legal holidays. Examinations are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday after 1 P. M.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

Borough of Manhattan.

Office of the President, Nos. 10, 11 and 12 City Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
John F. Ahearn, President.
Bernard Downing, Secretary.
Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings.
William Dalton, Commissioner of Public Works.
James J. Hagan, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.
William H. Walker, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices.
Matthew F. Donohue, Superintendent of Sewers.
John L. Jordan, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings.
George F. Scannell, Superintendent of Highways.

Borough of The Bronx.

Office of the President, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Louis F. Haffen, President.
Henry A. Gumbleton, Secretary.
Patrick J. Reville, Superintendent of Buildings.
Henry Bruckner, Commissioner of Public Works.

Borough of Brooklyn.

President's Office, No. 11 Borough Hall, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Martin W. Littleton, President.
John A. Heffernan, Secretary.
Denis A. Judge, Private Secretary.
John C. Brackenridge, Commissioner of Public Works.
James S. Regan, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.
Peter J. Collins, Superintendent of Buildings.
George W. Tillson, Chief Engineer-in-Charge, Bureau of Highways.
Arthur J. O'Keefe, Superintendent of the Bureau of Sewers.
Charles C. Wise, Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.

Borough of Queens.

President's Office, Borough Hall, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City.
Joseph Cassidy, President.
George S. Jervis, Secretary to the President.
Joseph Bernier, Commissioner of Public Works.
Samuel Grennon, Superintendent of Highways.
Office, Hackett Building, Long Island City.
Joseph P. Powers, Superintendent of Buildings.
Philip T. Cronin, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, Jamaica, L. I.
Matthew J. Goldner, Superintendent of Sewers.
James F. O'Brien, Superintendent of Street Cleaning.
Robert R. Crowell, Assistant Engineer-in-Charge, Topographical Bureau.
Office, Long Island City, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, from 9 A. M. until 12 M.

Borough of Richmond.

President's Office, New Brighton, Staten Island.
George Cromwell, President.
Maybury Fleming, Secretary to the President.
Louis Lincoln Tribus, Commissioner of Public Works.
John Seaton, Superintendent of Buildings.
John Timlin, Jr., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices.
H. E. Buel, Superintendent of Highways.
Richard T. Fox, Superintendent of Street Cleaning.
Ernest H. Seehusen, Superintendent of Sewers.
Office of the President, First National Bank Building, New Brighton, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

CORONERS.

Borough of Manhattan—Office, New Criminal Court Building. Open at all times of day and night.
Gustav Scholer, Solomon Goldenkranz, Nicholas T. Brown, Moses J. Jackson.
Chief Clerk, Stephen N. Simonson.
Borough of The Bronx—Corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street. Telephone, 333 Tremont.
Walter H. Henning, Chief Clerk.
William O'Gorman, Jr.; Joseph I. Berry.
Borough of Brooklyn—Office, Room 11, Borough Hall. Telephone, 4004 Main and 4005 Main.
Philip T. Williams, Michael J. Flaherty.
James L. Gernon, Chief Clerk.
Open at all hours of day and night, except between the hours of 12 M. and 5 P. M. on Sundays and holidays.
Borough of Queens—Office, Borough Hall, Fulton street, Jamaica, L. I.
Samuel D. Nutt, Leonard Ruoff, Jr.
Martin Mager, Jr., Chief Clerk.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Borough of Richmond—No. 174 Bay street, Stapleton. Open for the transaction of business all hours of the day and night.
George F. Schafer.

NEW YORK COUNTY OFFICES.

SURROGATE.

New County Court-house. Court open 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.
Frank T. Fitzgerald, Abner C. Thomas, Surrogates; William V. Leary, Chief Clerk.

SHERIFF.

Stewart Building, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Mitchell L. Erlanger, Sheriff; Julius Harburger, Under Sheriff.

COUNTY JAIL.

No. 70 Ludlow street.
Mitchell L. Erlanger, Sheriff.
Julius Harburger, Under Sheriff.
Thomas H. Sullivan, Warden.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Building for Criminal Courts, Franklin and Centre streets.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
William Travers Jerome, District Attorney.
John A. Henneberry, Chief Clerk.

REGISTER.

No. 116 Nassau street. 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.
John H. J. Konner, Register; Henry H. Sherman, Deputy Register.

COUNTY CLERK.

Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 New County Court-house.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Thomas L. Hamilton, County Clerk.
Henry Birrell, Deputy.
Patrick H. Dunn, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Room 127, Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Thomas Allison, Commissioner.
Matthew F. Neville, Assistant Commissioner.
Frederick P. Simpson, Assistant Commissioner.
Frederick O'Byrne, Secretary.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

No. 119 Nassau street, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICES.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.

County Court-house, Brooklyn, Rooms 10, 19, 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, Court-house. Clerk's Office, Rooms 19 and 22, open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.
Joseph Aspinall and Frederick E. Crane, County Judges.
Charles S. Devoy, Chief Clerk.

SURROGATE.

Hall of Records, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James C. Church, Surrogate.
William P. Pickett, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
Court opens at 10 A. M. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

SHERIFF.

County Court-house, Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M.
Henry Hesterberg, Sheriff.

COUNTY JAIL.

Raymond street, between Willoughby street and DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Hesterberg, Sheriff.
William McLaughlin, Warden.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Office, County Court-house, Borough of Brooklyn.
Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
John F. Clarke, District Attorney.

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.
Matthew E. Dooley, Register.
Patrick H. Quinn, Deputy Register.
Augustus W. Maul, Assistant Deputy Register.
John B. Shanahan, Counsel.
John H. McArdie, Secretary.

COUNTY CLERK.

Hall of Records, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Edward Kaufmann, County Clerk.
Dennis Winter, Deputy County Clerk.
Joseph P. Donnelly, Assistant Deputy County Clerk.
Telephone call, 1151 Main.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

5 Court-house.
Jacob Brenner, Commissioner.
Frank J. Gardner, Deputy Commissioner.
Albert B. Waldron, Secretary.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.

Rooms, 7, 9 and 11, 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.
John K. Neal, Commissioner.
D. H. Raston, Deputy Commissioner.
Thomas D. Mossrop, Superintendent.
William J. Beattie, Assistant Superintendent.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

No. 26 Court street (Garfield Building), Brooklyn, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Henry Bristow, Public Administrator.

QUEENS COUNTY OFFICES.

SURROGATE.

Daniel Noble, Surrogate.
Office at Jamaica.
Except on Sundays, holidays and half holidays the office is open between March 31 and October 1 from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; on Saturdays from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; between September 30 and April 1, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Surrogate's Court sits on Thursday and Friday of each week except during the month of August, when no court is held. Calendar called at 10 A. M.

COUNTY COURT.

County Court-house, Long Island City.
County Judge's office always open at 336 Fulton street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Burt J. Humphrey, County Judge.

SHERIFF.

County Court-house, Long Island City, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday from 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Joseph Meyerrose, Sheriff.
Henry W. Sharkey, Under Sheriff.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Office, Queens County Court-house, Long Island City, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
George A. Gregg, District Attorney.

COUNTY CLERK.

Jamaica, N. Y.; Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens.
Office hours, April 1 to October 1, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; October 1 to April 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 M.
County and Supreme Court held at the Queens County Court-house, Long Island City. Court opens at 9:30 A. M., to adjourn 5 P. M.

David L. Von Nostrand, County Clerk.
Charles Downing, Deputy County Clerk.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Edward J. Knauer, Commissioner.
H. Homer Moore, Assistant Commissioner.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

No. 103 Third street, Long Island City, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Charles A. Wadley, Public Administrator.

RICHMOND COUNTY OFFICES.

COUNTY JUDGE AND SURROGATE.

Terms of Court, Richmond County, 1904.
County Courts—Stephen D. Stephens, County Judge.
First Monday of June, Grand and Trial Jury;
First Monday of December, Grand and Trial Jury;
Fourth Wednesday of January, without a Jury;
Fourth Wednesday of February, without a Jury;
Fourth Wednesday of March, without a Jury;
Fourth Wednesday of April, without a Jury;
Fourth Wednesday of July, without a Jury;
Fourth Wednesday of September, without a Jury;
Fourth Wednesday of October, without a Jury;
—All at the Court-house at Richmond.
Surrogate's Court—Stephen D. Stephens, Surrogate.
Mondays, at the First National Bank Building, St. George, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
Tuesdays, at the First National Bank Building, St. George, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
Wednesdays, at the Surrogate's Office, Richmond, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Port Richmond, S. I.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.
John J. Kenny, District Attorney.

COUNTY CLERK.

County Office Building, Richmond, S. I., 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
C. L. Bostwick, County Clerk.
County Court-house, Richmond, S. I., 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SHERIFF.

County Court-house, Richmond, S. I.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Charles J. McCormack, Sheriff.
Thomas A. Banning, Under Sheriff.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Village Hall, Stapleton.
Charles J. Sullivan, Commissioner.
John J. McCaughey, Assistant Commissioner.
Office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

THE COURTS.

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Court-house, Madison avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Court opens at 1 P. M.
Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Chester B. McLaughlin, Edward W. Hatch, Frank C. Laughlin, Justices; Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk; William Lamb, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's Office open at 9 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

County Court-house, Chambers street. Courts open from 10:15 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Special Term, Part I. (motions), Room No. 12.
Special Term, Part II. (ex-parte business), Room No. 15.
Special Term, Part III., Room No. 19.
Special Term, Part IV., Room No. 11.
Special Term, Part V., Room No. 30.
Special Term, Part VI. (Elevated Railroad cases) Room No. 36.
Trial Term, Part II., Room No. 25.
Trial Term, Part III., Room No. 17.
Trial Term, Part IV., Room No. 18.
Trial Term, Part V., Room No. 16.
Trial Term, Part VI., Room No. 24.
Trial Term, Part VII., Room No. 23.
Trial Term, Part VIII., Room No. 33.
Trial Term, Part IX., Room No. 31.
Trial Term, Part X., Room No. 32.
Trial Term, Part XI., Room No. 22.
Trial Term, Part XII., Room No. 34.
Trial Term, Part XIII., and Special Term, VII. Room No. 26.
Appellate Term, Room No. 31.
Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 38, third floor.
Assignment Bureau, room on third floor.
Clerks in attendance from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Clerk's Office, Special Term, Part I. (motions), Room No. 13.
Clerk's Office, Special Term, Part II. (ex-parte business), room southwest corner mezzanine floor.
Clerk's Office, Special Term, Calendar, room southeast corner second floor.
Clerk's Office, Trial Term, Calendar, room northeast corner, second floor, east.
Clerk's Office, Appellate Term, room southwest corner, third floor.
Trial Term, Part I. (criminal business).
Criminal Court-house, Centre street.
Justices—Charles H. Truax, Francis M. Scott, Charles F. MacLean, Henry Bischoff, Jr.; Leonard A. Giegerich, P. Henry Dugro, Henry A. Gildersleeve, James Fitzgerald, David Leventritt, James A. O'Gorman, George C. Barrett, James A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke, Samuel Greenbaum, Edward E. McCall, Edward B. Amend, Vernon M. Davis, Victor J. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Kings County Court-house, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Courts open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. Six jury trial parts. Special Term for Trials. Special Term for Motions.
James F. McGee, General Clerk.

CRIMINAL DIVISION—SUPREME COURT.

Building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets.
Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Thomas L. Hamilton, Clerk; Edward R. Carroll, Special Deputy to the Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held in the building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm, White and Franklin streets.
Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
Rufus B. Cowing, City Judge; John W. Goff, Recorder; Joseph E. Newburger, Martin T. McMahon

and Warren W. Foster, Judges of the Court of General Sessions. Edward R. Carroll, Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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.
General Term, Part I.
Part II.
Part III.
Part IV.
Part V.
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.
Edward F. O'Dwyer, Chief Justice; John H. McCarty, Lewis J. Conlan, Theodore F. Hascall, Francis B. Delehanty, Samuel Seabury, Joseph L. Green, Justices. Thomas F. Smith, Clerk.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Building for Criminal Courts, Centre street, between Franklin and White streets, Borough of Manhattan.
Court opens at 10 A. M.
Justices—First Division—Elizur B. Hinsdale, William E. Wyatt, John B. McKean, Willard H. Olmsted, Joseph M. Deuel, Lorenz Zeller. William M. Fuller, Clerk; Joseph H. Jones, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Second Division—Trial Days—No. 171 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock; Town Hall, Jamaica Borough of Queens, Tuesdays, at 10 o'clock; Town Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, Thursdays, at 10 o'clock.
Justices—John Courtney, Howard J. Forker, Patrick Keady, John Fleming, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Robert J. Wilkin, Joseph L. Kerrigan, Clerk; John J. Dorman, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's Office, No. 171 Atlantic Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

First Division—No. 66 Third avenue, Manhattan Edmund C. Lee, Clerk.
Second Division—No. 102 Court street, Brooklyn Robert J. Wilkin, Justice. James P. Sinnott, Clerk.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

Courts open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
City Magistrates—Robert C. Cornell, Leroy B. Crane, Charles A. Flammer, Clarence W. Meade, John M. Mott, Joseph Pool, John B. Mayo, Edward Hogan, Peter P. Barlow, Matthew P. Breen, Seward Baker, Alfred G. Ommen, Charles S. Whitman, Joseph Moss. Philip Bloch, Secretary.
First District—Criminal Court Building.
Second District—Jefferson Market.
Third District—No. 69 Essex street.
Fourth District—Fifty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue.
Fifth District—One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeastern corner of Sylvan place.
Sixth District—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, and Third avenue.
Seventh District—Fifty-fourth street, west of Eighth avenue.

SECOND DIVISION.

Borough of Brooklyn.
City Magistrates—Alfred E. Steers, A. V. B. Voorhees, Jr., James G. Tighe, Edward J. Dooley, John Naumer, E. G. Higgenbotham, Frank E. O'Reilly, Henry J. Furlong.
President of Board, James G. Tighe, No. 184½ Bergen street.
Secretary to the Board, Lawrence D. Carroll, West Eighth street, Coney Island.
First District—No. 318 Adams street.
Second District—Court and Butler streets.
Third District—Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues.
Fourth District—Lee avenue and Clymer street.
Fifth District—Manhattan avenue and Powers street.
Sixth District—Gates and Keel avenues.
Seventh District—Grant street (Flatbush).
Eighth District—West Eighth street (Coney Island).

Borough of Queens.

City Magistrates—Matthew J. Smith, Luke J. Con-norton, Edmund J. Healy.
First District—Long Island City.
Second District—Flushing.
Third District—Far Rockaway.
Borough of Richmond.
City Magistrates—John Croak, Nathaniel Marsh.
First District—New Brighton, Staten Island.
Second District—Stapleton, Staten Island.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Borough of Manhattan.

First District—Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards and all that part of the First Ward lying west of Broadway and Whitehall street, including Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island and the Oyster Island, New Court-house, No. 128 Prince street, corner of Wooster street.
Daniel E. Finn, Justice. Thomas O'Connell, Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Second District—Second, Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, and all that portion of the First Ward lying south and east of Broadway and Whitehall street. Court-room, corner of Grand and Centre streets.
John Hoyer, Justice. Francis Mangin, Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Court opens daily at 10 A. M., and remains open until daily calendar is disposed of and close of the daily business, except on Sundays and legal holidays.
Third District—Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. Court-room, southwest corner Sixth avenue and West Tenth street. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Wm. F. Moore, Justice. Daniel Williams, Clerk.
Fourth District—Tenth and eleventh Wards. Court-room, No. 30 First street, corner Second avenue. Clerk's Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court opens 10 A. M. daily, and remains open to close of business.
George F. Roesch, Justice. Andrew Lang, Clerk.
Fifth District—The Fifth District embraces the Eleventh Ward and all that portion of the Thirteenth Ward which lies east of the centre line of Norfolk street and north of the centre line of Grand street and west of the centre line of Pitt street and north of the centre line of Delancey street and northwest of Clinton street to Rivington street, and on the centre line of Rivington street south to Norfolk street. Court-room, No. 154 Clinton street.
Benjamin Hoffman, Justice. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Clerk.
Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. Court-room, northwest corner Twenty-third street and Second avenue. Court opens at 9 A. M. daily, and continues open until close of business.
Daniel F. Martin, Justice. Abram Bernard, Clerk.
Seventh District—Nineteenth Ward. Court-room, No. 151 East Fifty seventh street. Court opens every morning at 9 o'clock (except Sundays and legal holidays), and continues open to close of business.
Herman Joseph, Justice.
Edward A. McQuade, Clerk.
Eighth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. Court-room, northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. Court opens at 9 A. M. and continues open until close of business. Summary proceedings and return causes called at 9:30 A. M. Calendar trial causes, 10 A. M.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays until 12 M.
Trial days and Return days, each Court day.

James W. McLaughlin, Justice.
Henry Merzbach, Clerk.
Ninth District—Twelfth Ward, except that portion thereof which lies west of the center line of Lenox or Sixth avenue, and of the Harlem river, north of the terminus of Lenox avenue. Court room, No. 170 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeast corner of Sylvan place. Court opens every morning at 9 o'clock (except Sundays and legal holidays), and continues open to close of business.

Joseph P. Fallon, Justice. William J. Kennedy, Clerk.

Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Tenth District—The Tenth District embraces that portion of the Twenty-second Ward south of Seventieth street. Court room, No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Thomas E. Murray, Justice. Michael Skelly, Clerk.
Eleventh District—The Eleventh District embraces that portion of the Twelfth Ward which lies north of the center line of West One Hundred and Tenth street, between Lenox avenue and Seventh avenue; north of the center line of One Hundred and Twentieth street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway; north of the center line of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between Broadway and the North or Hudson river, and west of the center line of Lenox or Sixth avenue and of the Harlem river; north of the terminus of Lenox or Sixth avenue. Court room, No. 70 Manhattan street. Clerk's office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court convenes daily at 9:45 A. M.
Francis J. Worcester, Justice. Herman B. Wilson, Clerk.

Twelfth District—The Twelfth District embraces that portion of the Twenty-second Ward north of Seventieth street, and that portion of the Twelfth Ward which lies north of the center line of Eighty-sixth street and west of the center line of Seventh avenue and south of the center line of One Hundred and Twentieth street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway, and south of the center line of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between Broadway and the North or Hudson river. Court room, No. 2630 Broadway.
Alfred P. W. Seaman, Justice. James V. Gilloon, Clerk.

Thirteenth District—South side of Deane street, from East river to Pitt street; east side of Pitt street, Grand street, south side of Grand street to Norfolk street, east side of Norfolk street to Division street, south side of Division street to Catharine street, east side of Catharine street to East river. Clerk's office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Leon Sanders, Justice. James J. Devlin, Clerk. Court room, No. 200 East Broadway.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

First District—All that part of the Twenty-fourth Ward which was lately annexed to the City and County of New York by chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, comprising all of the late Town of Westchester and part of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham, including the Villages of Wakefield and Williamsbridge. Court room, Town Hall, Main street, Westchester Village. Court opens daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Trial of causes are Tuesday and Friday of each week.
William W. Penfield, Justice. Thomas F. Delehanty, Clerk.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, closing at 12 M.

Second District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, except the territory described in chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. Court room, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Court opens at 10 A. M.
John M. Tierney, Justice. Thomas A. Maher, Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

First District—Comprising First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn. Court-house, northwest corner State and Court streets.

John J. Walsh, Justice. Edward Moran, Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Second District—Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards. Court room located at No. 495 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Gerard B. Van Wort, Justice. William H. Allen, Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Third District—Includes the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards. Court-house, Nos. 6 and 8 Lee avenue, Brooklyn.

William J. Lynch, Justice. John W. Carpenter, Clerk.
Clerk's Office from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Court opens at 10 o'clock.

Fourth District—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards. Court room, No. 14 Howard avenue.
Thomas H. Williams, Justice.

G. J. Wiederhold, Clerk.
R. M. Bennett, Assistant Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Fifth District—Eight, Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards Court-house, northwest corner of Fifty-third street and Third avenue.
Cornelius Furgueson, Justice. Jeremiah J. O'Leary, Clerk.

Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

First District—First Ward (all of Long Island City, formerly composing five wards). Court room, No. 40 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.

Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day excepting Saturdays, closing at 12 M. Trial days Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. All other business transacted on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Thomas C. Kadien, Justice. Thomas F. Kennedy, Clerk.
Second District—Second and Third Wards, which includes the territory of the late Towns of Newtown and Flushing. Court room, in Court-house of the late Town of Newtown, corner of Broadway and Court street, Elmhurst, New York. P. O. Address, Elmhurst, New York.

William Rasquin, Jr., Justice. Henry Walter, Jr., Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Third District—Fourth and Fifth Wards, comprising the territory of the former towns and villages of Jamaica, Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach.
James F. McLaughlin, Justice. George W. Damon, Clerk.

Court-house, Town Hall, Jamaica.
Telephone, 789 Jamaica.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Court held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

First District—First and Third Wards (Towns of Castleton and Northfield). Court room, former Village Hall, Lafayette avenue and Second street, New Brighton.

Thomas C. Brown, Justice. Anning S. Prall, Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Court held each day, except Saturdays, from 10 A. M.

Second District—Second, Fourth and Fifth Wards (Towns of Middletown, Southfield and Westfield). Court room, former Edgewater Village Hall, Stapleton.

George W. Stake, Justice. Peter Tierman, Clerk.
Clerk's Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Court held each day from 10 A. M., and continued until close of business.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
No. 61 ELM STREET, CITY OF NEW YORK,
January 4, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an open competitive examination will be held for the following position:

TEACHER (Men only) — TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905, AT 10 A. M.

The receipt of applications will close on Wednesday January 18, 1905, at 4 P. M.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows:

Special paper..... 6
Experience..... 3
Arithmetic..... 1

The percentage required is 70 on all.
Candidates should be prepared to answer simple questions in United States History, Geography and Pedagogics.

There is one vacancy in the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School. Salary \$740 per annum and maintenance.

The minimum age is 21.
BIRD S. COLER, President;
R. ROSS APPLETON,
ALFRED J. TALLEY,
Civil Service Commissioners.

HENRY BERLINGER, Secretary. d4,18

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 61 ELM STREET, CITY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an open competitive examination will be held for the following position:

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMAN—TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905, AT 10 A. M.

The receipt of applications closes on Friday, December 30, at 4 P. M.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows:

Technical..... 5
Experience..... 2
Mathematics..... 2
General neatness..... 1

The percentage required is 75 on technical paper, and 70 on all.

Under "Technical knowledge," candidates will be examined practically as to their ability to draw, letter, etc.

Candidates will be required to furnish their own drawing materials.

There are twenty (20) vacancies in the office of the President of the Borough of Queens at \$1,200 per annum.

The minimum age is 21.
BIRD S. COLER, President;
R. ROSS APPLETON,
ALFRED J. TALLEY,
Commissioners.

HENRY BERLINGER, Secretary. d16,j10

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 61 ELM STREET, CITY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 12, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an open competitive examination will be held for the following position:

GENERAL INSPECTOR OF CONSTRUCTION, BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS—THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905, AT 10 A. M.

The receipt of applications closes on Tuesday, December 27, at 4 P. M.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows:

Technical..... 5
Experience..... 2
Mathematics..... 1
Report..... 2

The percentage required is 75 on technical and 70 on all.

Candidates should be qualified to oversee intelligently all the details of hospital construction from beginning to end. They must see that the piers are correctly driven, the foundations well laid, the iron work properly bolted and riveted together, and the carpentry, plumbing, heating and ventilation are in accordance with the directions and specifications of the architect.

There is one vacancy at \$2,000 per annum.
The minimum age is 21.
BIRD S. COLER, President;
R. ROSS APPLETON,
ALFRED J. TALLEY,
Commissioners.

HENRY BERLINGER, Secretary. d12,j5

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 61 ELM STREET, CITY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an open competitive examination will be held for the following position:

APIARIST—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1904, AT 10 A. M.

The receipt of applications will close on Friday, December 23, 1904, at 4 P. M.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows:

Technical..... 6
Experience..... 4

The percentage required is 75 on the technical paper, and 70 on all.

Applicant should have a thorough knowledge of the care and handling of bees.

There are two vacancies in the Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx, at \$1,200 per annum.
The minimum age is 21.
BIRD S. COLER, President;
R. ROSS APPLETON,
ALFRED J. TALLEY,
Commissioners.

HENRY BERLINGER, Secretary. d9,30

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, No. 61 ELM STREET, CITY OF NEW YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN OF ALL competitive examinations two weeks in advance of the date upon which the receipt of applications for any scheduled examination will close. Applications will be received for only such examinations as are scheduled.

When an examination is advertised, a person desiring to compete in the same may obtain an application blank upon request made in writing, or by personal application at the office of the Commission.

All notices of examinations will be posted in the office of the Commission, City Hall, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, and advertised in the City Record for two weeks in advance of the date upon which the

receipt of applications will close for any stated position.

Public notice will also be given by advertisement in most of the City papers.

Wherever an examination is of a technical character, due notice is given by advertisement in the technical journals appertaining to the particular profession for which the examination is called.

Such notices will be sent to the daily papers as matters of news, and to the General Postoffice and stations thereof. The scope of the examination will be stated, but for more general information application should be made at the office of the Commission.

Unless otherwise specifically stated, the minimum age requirement for all positions is 21.

BIRD S. COLER, President;
R. ROSS APPLETON,
ALFRED J. TALLEY,
Commissioners.

HENRY BERLINGER, Secretary. 12-24-03

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, 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 11 o'clock A. M., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905.
Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. ITEM NO. 4, FOR FURNITURE FOR TWO ADDITIONAL STORIES TO PUBLIC SCHOOL 130, ON FORT HAMILTON AVENUE, BETWEEN OCEAN PARKWAY AND EAST FIFTH STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time of completion is 60 working days.
The amount of security required is Eight Hundred dollars.

No. 2. FOR FURNITURE FOR ADDITION TO PUBLIC SCHOOL 132, ON CONSELVEA STREET, CORNER OF MANHATTAN AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time of completion is 60 working days.
The amount of security required is as follows:

Item 1..... \$300 00
Item 2..... 700 00

No. 3. FOR FURNITURE FOR NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 146, ON EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time of completion is 60 working days.
The amount of security required is as follows:

Item 1..... \$2,000 00
Item 2..... 500 00
Item 3..... 1,800 00
Item 4..... 700 00

No. 4. FOR IMPROVING NEW LOTS, ALTERATIONS, ETC., AS FOLLOWS:

Public School 21—Item 1, Masonry, carpentry, etc.; Item 2, Sanitary work, etc.; Item 3, Heating work, etc.

Public School 107—Item 1, Masonry, carpentry, etc.; Item 2, Heating and electric work, etc.

Public School 108—Item 1, Masonry, carpentry, etc.; Item 2, Heating and electric work, etc.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be 55 working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Public School 21, Item 1..... \$7,000 00
Public School 26, Item 1..... 26,000 00
Public School 26, Item 2..... 3,500 00
Public School 26, Item 3..... 26,000 00
Public School 107, Item 1..... 3,300 00
Public School 107, Item 2..... 1,000 00
Public School 108, Item 1..... 1,000 00
Public School 108, Item 2..... 9,000 00

On contract No. 1 the bids will be compared and the contract awarded in a lump sum to the lowest bidder.

On contracts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 the bidders must state the price of each or any article or item contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed by which the bids will be tested.

The extensions must be made and footed up as the bids will be read from the total of each item and award made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Superintendent at Estimating Room, Hall of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan; also at Branch Office, No. 131 Livingston street, Borough of Brooklyn.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent of School Buildings.
JANUARY 4, 1905. d4,16

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, 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 11 o'clock, A. M., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905.
Borough of The Bronx.

No. 5. FOR INSTALLING HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS IN NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 43, ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF RICHARD AND TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH STREETS, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time of completion is 80 working days.
The amount of security required is Seven Thousand Dollars.

Borough of Manhattan.

No. 6. FOR INSTALLING ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT IN NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL 63, ON THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, ABOUT 213 FEET EAST OF FIRST AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time of completion is 140 working days.
The amount of security required is Six Thousand Dollars.

No. 7. FOR INSTALLING ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT IN ADDITION TO AND ALTERATIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL 104, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, ABOUT 160 FEET EAST OF FIRST AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time of completion is 30 working days.
The amount of security required is Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

Borough of Richmond.

No. 8. ITEM 1, INSTALLING HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, AND ITEM 2, INSTALLING ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT FOR ADDITION TO AND ALTERATIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL 12, ON STEUBEN STREET, RHINE AND DANUBE AVENUES, CONCORD, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The time of completion is 80 working days.
The amount of security required is as follows:

Item 1..... \$5,000 00
Item 2..... 1,000 00

No. 9. FOR FURNITURE FOR ADDITION TO PUBLIC SCHOOL 12, ON STEUBEN STREET, RHINE AND DANUBE AVENUES, CONCORD, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The time of completion is 60 working days.
The amount of security required is as follows:

Item 1..... \$1,000 00
Item 2..... 400 00

Borough of Queens.

No. 10. FOR CONSTRUCTING FIRE-ESCAPES AT PUBLIC SCHOOL 14, CHICAGO AVENUE AND GROVE STREET, NEWTOWN, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time of completion is 90 working days.
The amount of security required is One Thousand Four Hundred Dollars.

On Contracts Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 10 the bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder on each contract.

On Contracts Nos. 8 and 9 the bidders must state the price of each or any article or item contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed by which the bids will be tested.

The extensions must be made and footed up as the bids will be read from the total of each item and award made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Blank forms may be obtained and plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Superintendent at Estimating Room, Hall of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan; also at Branch Offices, No. 69 Broadway, Flushing, Borough of Queens, and Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, for work for their respective boroughs.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent of School Buildings.
Dated JANUARY 5, 1905. d4,16

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, 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 11 o'clock A. M., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1905.
Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR INSTALLING HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS IN ADDITION TO AND ALTERATIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL 103, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF FOURTEENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FIFTY-THIRD AND FIFTY-FOURTH STREETS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time of completion is 200 working days.
The amount of security required is Thirteen Thousand Dollars.

No. 2. FOR ERECTING OUTSIDE IRON STAIRWAYS AT BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, MARCY AVENUE AND MADISON STREET, AND FOR ERECTING OUTSIDE WOODEN STAIRWAYS AND REPAIRING FENCES AT PUBLIC SCHOOL 101, EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET AND EIGHTEENTH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work on each school will be 55 working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is as follows:

Boys' High School..... \$2,400 00
Public School 101..... 1,000 00

On contract No. 1 the bids will be compared and the contract awarded in a lump sum to the lowest bidder.

On contract No. 2 the bidders must state the price of each or any article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested.

The extensions must be made and footed up as the bids will be read from the total of each item and award made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Superintendent at Estimating Room, Hall of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan; also at Branch Office, No. 131 Livingston street, Borough of Brooklyn.

C. B. J. SNYDER,
Superintendent of School Buildings.
Dated DECEMBER 27, 1904. d24,j9

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, 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 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

FOR PRINTING AND FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING STATIONERY AND PRINTED SUPPLIES FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1905.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, 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 awards made to the lowest bidder on each item, or the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

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 Superintendent of School Supplies, Board of Education, the Borough of Manhattan, southwest corner Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street.

PATRICK JONES,
Superintendent of School Supplies.
Dated DECEMBER 22, 1904. d22,j4

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

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 2 o'clock P. M., on

DECKS OF PIERS 60 AND 61 AND THE BLOOM-FIELD STREET PIER, NORTH RIVER, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THEREON.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of thirty calendar days.

The amount of security required is Ten Thousand Dollars.

The bidder will state a price for each class, by which the bids will be tested and award made to the lowest bidder on the entire work.

The work will be required to be done at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the said Department.

MAURICE FEATHERSON,
Commissioner of Docks.

Dated JANUARY 3, 1905.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, at public auction, on behalf of the Department of Docks and Ferries, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1905.

commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises with

Lot No. 1, on the block between West Sixteenth and West Seventeenth streets, and westerly from Eleventh avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, the following lot of materials composed in the gas holders, which have been declared abandoned, hereinafter described.

Lot No. 1. Two iron gas holders, in their present condition, extending practically from the northerly side of West Sixteenth street to the southerly side of West Seventeenth street, and from a line about 360 feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to a line about 440 feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue. These gas holders are each about 85 feet in diameter, and were originally built in two lifts of 30 feet each. In their present condition the gas holders proper have been collapsed from their original position and the material of which they were composed lies partly broken up, some of it appearing above the water line, the balance being probably between this point and the bottom of their foundations. The brick foundation walls are intact, and of the total amount of iron or steel of which the gas holders were originally composed the following parts have been removed:

The vertical iron supporting columns and iron roof sheeting of both gas holders, and the iron roof supports of the northerly gas holder.

The weight of the iron-work in each gas holder before demolition was roughly estimated at 250,000 pounds.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The above described lot will be sold for a sum in gross.

The purchaser of the property will immediately take the necessary steps to protect his property, so that no claim or demand may hereafter be made that any of the items have been removed from the premises by others after he has purchased them.

The estimated dimensions given for the lot above described are believed to be correct; but the Commissioner will not make any allowance from the purchase money for any variations, and bidders must judge for themselves as to the correctness of the estimate when making their bids.

The purchase money must be paid in funds current, to Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the time and place of sale.

All the materials of every class and description composing the gas holders and their foundation shall be torn down to the level of the existing curb, except the materials composing the tanks or gas holders proper, which may be removed down to the level of the bottoms of the gas holders, said bottoms being about 22 feet down from the top of the brick wall which surrounds the gas holders, and all the material shall be entirely removed from the premises. The Department of Docks and Ferries will not insist, however, on the purchaser removing the iron-work composing these two tanks to a greater depth than three (3) feet below the level of the existing curb.

The removal of materials composing the gas holders, and described as Lot No. 1, must be begun by the purchaser within three days from date of receipt of a notification from the Engineer-in-Chief to begin the work, and all the material of every class and description composing said gas holders is to be torn down to the level of the existing curb, or to the level of the bottoms of the gas holders, as specified above, and entirely removed from the premises within three months after receipt of said notification to begin work. If the purchaser fails to commence the said removal, as specified, and to diligently prosecute the same with a sufficient force, and to complete the same within the time specified, the money paid on the day of sale will be forfeited, and all claim of ownership in said materials is waived by the purchaser.

Then the Commissioner of Docks may, at his option, complete the said removal and charge the expense of the same to the said purchaser, who shall sign the present terms of sale and agree to be bound thereby.

The work of removing the materials composing the gas holders herein enumerated shall be carried on in such manner and at such times as may be directed by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Docks and Ferries. The work of removal may be suspended and shall not be resumed until written notice is given by said Engineer-in-Chief so to do. The time elapsed during such suspension shall not be counted against the purchaser, but a like number of days will be given him which may have elapsed during such suspension.

And for the further securing of the removal of the said materials, etc., hereinafter mentioned, the purchaser will be required at the time of sale and the award of said property to him, to execute a bond in such form and with such sureties as may be approved by the Commissioner of Docks of The City of New York, and in a penalty of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500) that he will in all things carry out the terms of sale and comply with the conditions thereof, and remove all of said property within the time required by the said terms of sale.

The form of bond to be executed by the purchaser may be seen at the office of the said Department at Pier "A," Battery place, New York.

Dated THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 30, 1904.

MAURICE FEATHERSON,
Commissioner of Docks.

j3.6

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 2 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

Borough of Manhattan.

CONTRACT NO. 885.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ABOUT 2,500 PILES FROM 60 FEET TO 70 FEET IN LENGTH.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of 120 calendar days.

The amount of security required is Nine Thousand Dollars.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

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.

MAURICE FEATHERSON,
Commissioner of Docks.

Dated DECEMBER 20, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER A NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1904.

THE COMMISSIONER HAS FIXED THE amounts of bonds required on contracts awarded by this Department, as follows:

On all contracts for supplies, 40 per cent. of the estimated cost;

On all contracts, other than contracts for supplies, where the estimated cost is not over \$200,000, 40 per cent. of the estimated cost;

On all contracts, other than contracts for supplies, where the estimated cost is over \$200,000, but not over \$1,000,000, 25 per cent. of the estimated cost;

On all contracts, other than contracts for supplies, where the estimated cost is over \$1,000,000, 20 per cent. of the estimated cost.

CHARLES J. COLLINS,
Secretary.

OFFICIAL BOROUGH PAPERS.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

"North Side News," "Westchester Independent," "Bronx Sentinel," "Harlem Reporter and Bronx Chronicle," "Bronx Borough Record."

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

"Staten Islander," "Staten Island Star," "Richmond County Herald," "Richmond County Democrat," "Staten Island World."

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

"Long Island Daily Star," "Flushing Daily Times," "Flushing Evening Journal," "Queens Borough Advertiser," "Jamaica Standard," "Rockaway News," "Long Island Farmer."

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

"Brooklyn Eagle," "Brooklyn Times," "Brooklyn Citizen," "Brooklyn Standard Union," "Brooklyn Free Press," "Brooklyn Weekly News," "Flatbush Weekly News."

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

"Harlem Local Reporter" (Harlem District), "Democracy" (Washington Heights, Morningside Heights, and Harlem Districts). Designation by Board of City Record April 26, 1904. Amended July 22 and September 16, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, No. 148 EAST TWENTY-SETH STREET, 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, JANUARY 10, 1905.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING DRY GOODS, PAINTS, OILS, RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1905.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

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 total 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 and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Correction, the Borough of Manhattan, No. 148 East Twentieth street.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY,
Commissioner.

Dated DECEMBER 23, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 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 11 o'clock A. M., on

JANUARY 10, 1905.

Borough of Richmond.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE AT STABLE "A," ON SWAN STREET, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I.

The Superintendent's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material required is as follows:

132,000 pounds prime hay.

28,000 pounds straw.

176,000 pounds oats.

16,400 pounds bran.

600 pounds fine salt.

500 pounds oat meal.

1,200 pounds oil meal.

2,200 pounds ground corn.

12 dozen salt bricks.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before

December 31, 1905.

The amount of security required is One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$1,800).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE AT STABLE "B," ON COLUMBIA STREET, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.

The Superintendent's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material required is as follows:

114,000 pounds prime hay.

24,000 pounds straw.

152,000 pounds oats.

14,400 pounds bran.

500 pounds fine salt.

500 pounds oat meal.

1,200 pounds oil meal.

1,900 pounds ground corn.

10 dozen salt bricks.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before

December 31, 1905.

The amount of security required is Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500).

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, 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 said President.

The plans and drawings may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond.

GEORGE CROMWELL,

President.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 12, 1904.

d28.j10

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 12 o'clock M., on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION AND BURIAL OF PAUPER DEAD IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time for the performance of the contract is during the year 1905.

The amount of security required is Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$750).

The bidder will state the price for the burial of each body, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be read from the total and award made to the lowest bidder.

JAMES H. TULLY,

Commissioner.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 28, 1904.

d29.j10

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities at the above office until 12 o'clock M., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The time for the performance of the contract is during the year 1905.

The amount of security required is fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price per pound, dozen, gallon, yard, etc., by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards made to the lowest bidder on each line or item as stated in the specifications.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the General Drug Department, Bellevue Hospital Grounds, East Twenty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan.

JAMES H. TULLY,

Commissioner.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 22, 1904.

d23.j5

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, NOS. 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, 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, JANUARY 19, 1905.

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY TRACKS AND STAIRWAYS AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EXPANSION JOINTS ON THE BRIDGE OVER THE NEWTOWN CREEK, FROM MANHATTAN AVENUE, IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, TO VERNON AVENUE, IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The work shall be fully completed within thirty days after the bridge superstructure, now in course of construction, shall have been completed.

The amount of security to guarantee the faithful performance of the work will be Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000).

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

GEO. E. BEST,

Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated JANUARY 3, 1905.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

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 THE BRONX:

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS, SECTION 11.

BOSTON ROAD, PAVING THE CARRIAGEWAY, LAYING CROSSWALKS, SETTING

CURBSTONES AND FLAGGING THE SOUTHEASTERLY SIDEWALK, from Jefferson street to Tremont avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Boston road, from the south side of Union avenue to the north side of Tremont avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on December 31, 1904, and entered on December 31, 1904, 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 said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides in part that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on 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 Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, 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 March 1, 1905, 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 date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,

Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 31, 1904.

j4.17

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 avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS, SECTION 11.

CROTONA PARK, EAST—OPENING, from Crotona Park, South, to the Southern Boulevard. Confirmed February 23, 1904; entered December 31, 1904. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Fulton avenue with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northerly, from the northerly line of St. Paul's place, running thence southeasterly along said last-mentioned parallel line and a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Crotona Park South to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 400 feet northerly from the northerly line of Crotona Park East; thence easterly along said parallel line to the south-westerly line of Crotona Park North; thence northeasterly on a straight line to the point of intersection of the northeasterly line of Crotona Park North with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Crotona Park North, where the same turns off in a northeasterly direction; thence northeasterly along said parallel line and its northeasterly prolongation to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street; thence southeasterly along said parallel line and its southeasterly prolongation to the westerly line of Vyse street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Vyse street to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Boston road; thence westerly along said parallel line to its intersection with the southerly prolongation of a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of that portion of Prospect avenue lying between Boston road and Crotona Park South; thence northerly along said prolongation and parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Crotona Park South; thence northwesterly along said parallel line to its intersection with a line drawn parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Fulton avenue; thence northerly along said parallel line to the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessment was entered on the date hereinafter 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. 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 that "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 Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, 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 March 1, 1905, 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

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:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 6.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH STREET—PAVING, from First avenue to Second avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of One Hundred and Eighth street, from First avenue to Second avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH STREET—PAVING, between Lenox avenue and Seventh avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of One Hundred and Fortieth street, between Lenox avenue and Seventh avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on December 30, 1904, and entered on December 30, 1904, 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 1010 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on 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 150 of this act."

Section 150 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 No. 8c, No. 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 February 28, 1905, 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 assessments became liens to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,

Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 30, 1904. }
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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 QUEENS:

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 644 of the Laws of 1903, for improvements in Long Island City, to wit:

No. 1. SEWERS ON THE CRESCENT, BETWEEN NOTT AVENUE AND JANE STREET; PROSPECT STREET, BETWEEN HARRIS AVENUE AND JANE STREET; JANE STREET, BETWEEN THE CRESCENT AND HUNTER AVENUE; HUNTER AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH STREET AND SKILLMAN AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of the Crescent, from Jane street to Nott avenue; both sides of Prospect street, from Jane street to Harris avenue; both sides of Hunter avenue, from Skillman avenue to Thirteenth street; both sides of Jane street, from the Crescent to Hunter avenue.

No. 2. PIPE SEWER AND APPURTENANCES ON STEINWAY AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND POTTER AVENUES, AND ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN VERNON AVENUE AND NEWTOWN ROAD.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Steinway avenue, from Washington avenue to Potter avenue; both sides of Broadway, from Vernon avenue to Newtown road.

No. 3. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON HARRIS AVENUE, FROM BULKHEAD LINE OF THE EAST RIVER TO HUNTER AVENUE, THROUGH HUNTER AVENUE TO HENRY STREET, THROUGH THE CRESCENT TO JANE STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Harris avenue, from the bulkhead line of the East river to Hunter avenue; both sides of the Crescent, from a point about two hundred and fifty feet east of Wilbur avenue to Nott avenue; both sides of Hunter avenue, from Skillman avenue to Thirteenth street; both sides of Jane street, from the Crescent to Hunter avenue.

No. 4. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON HOPKINS AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO ELM STREET; JAMAICA AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO JAMAICA AVENUE; LINCOLN STREET, FROM HOPKINS AVENUE TO CRESCENT; KOUWENHOVEN STREET, FROM BROADWAY TO GRAND AVENUE; CAMELIA STREET AND SHERMAN STREET, BETWEEN BOULEVARD AND HOPKINS AVENUE, AND BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CAMELIA STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Hopkins avenue, from Broadway to Elm street; both sides of Jamaica avenue, from Boulevard to Steinway avenue; both sides of Van Alst avenue, from Broadway to Jamaica avenue; both sides of Lincoln street, from Hopkins avenue to Crescent; both sides of Kouwenhoven street, from Broadway to Grand avenue; both sides of Camelia street, from Boulevard to Hopkins avenue; both sides of Sherman street, from Camelia street to Broadway, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

Ely avenue to a point about one hundred and fifty feet west of Boulevard; both sides of Bodine street, from Sherman street to Vernon avenue; both sides of Wallace street, extending about one hundred and sixty-four feet west of Vernon avenue; both sides of Henry street, from Jackson avenue to Ely avenue; both sides of Jane street, from Hunter avenue to Ely avenue; both sides of Wilbur avenue, from Skillman avenue to Academy street, and from Academy street to William street.

No. 4. TRUNK SEWER AND APPURTENANCES ON BROADWAY, FROM THE EAST RIVER TO ACADEMY STREET; ON ACADEMY STREET TO GRAHAM AVENUE; ON GRAHAM AVENUE TO FIFTY FEET EAST OF ACADEMY STREET; ON GRAHAM AVENUE, FROM FIFTY FEET EAST OF ACADEMY STREET TO FORTY FEET WEST OF STEINWAY AVENUE; ON STEINWAY AVENUE, FROM FORTY FEET WEST OF STEINWAY AVENUE AND ON GRAHAM AVENUE, FROM FORTY FEET WEST OF STEINWAY AVENUE TO EAST LINE OF STEINWAY AVENUE; ON GRAHAM AVENUE, FROM STEINWAY AVENUE TO STEINWAY STREET, THROUGH STEINWAY STREET TO BROADWAY, AND ON BROADWAY, EASTERLY TO BALDWIN STREET AND WESTERLY TO GRACE STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Broadway, from Newtown road to East river; both sides of Graham avenue, from Baldwin street to Vernon avenue; both sides of Stenler street, from Graham avenue to Vandeventer avenue; both sides of Steinway avenue, from Washington avenue to a point about seven hundred feet north of Vandeventer avenue; both sides of Academy street, from Pierce avenue to a point about one hundred and forty-five feet north of Elm street; both sides of Newtown road, from a point about three hundred and fifty feet south of Wallace street to Grand avenue; west side of Old Bowers Bay road, from Grand avenue to Wilson avenue; both sides of Wallace street, from a point about two hundred feet south of Grand avenue to Vandeventer avenue; both sides of Cabinet street, from a point about three hundred and ten feet south of Grand avenue to Wilson avenue; both sides of Baldwin street, from Graham avenue to Wilson avenue; both sides of Oakley street, from Graham avenue to a point about three hundred and eighty feet north of Wilson avenue; both sides of Titus street, from Graham avenue to a point about three hundred and sixty-five feet north of Wilson avenue; both sides of Luyter street, from Graham avenue to a point about three hundred feet north of Wilson avenue; both sides of Grace street, from Graham avenue to Vandeventer avenue; both sides of Winans street, from Pierce avenue to a point about three hundred feet north of Vandeventer avenue; both sides of Albert street, from a point about four hundred and five feet south of Pierce avenue to a point about five hundred feet north of Kouwenhoven street; from a point about two hundred and seventy-five feet south of Pierce avenue to a point about five hundred and twenty-five feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Pomeroy street, from a point about two hundred and fifty feet south of Pierce avenue to a point about six hundred and fifteen feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Blackwell street, from Pierce avenue to a point about six hundred and fifteen feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Bartow street, from a point about one hundred and twenty feet south of Pierce avenue to a point about six hundred and seventy feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Briell street, from a point about one hundred feet south of Washington avenue to a point about six hundred and fifteen feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Ranelie avenue, from a point about one hundred feet south of Washington avenue to a point about six hundred and ten feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Lathrop street, from a point about one hundred feet south of Washington avenue to a point about five hundred and seventy feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Lockwood street, from a point about one hundred and seventy feet south of Washington avenue to a point about five hundred feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Debevoise avenue, from a point about one hundred feet south of Washington avenue to a point about five hundred feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Radde street, from Pierce avenue to Ridge street; both sides of the Crescent, from a point about two hundred and fifty feet south of Graham avenue to Whitner street; both sides of William street, extending about one hundred and fifty feet south of Graham avenue; both sides of Elv avenue, from a point about one hundred and fifty feet south of Graham avenue to a point about two hundred and ten feet north of Temple street; both sides of Van Alst avenue, from a point about one hundred and fifty feet south of Graham avenue to Grand avenue; both sides of Sunswick street, extending about two hundred and thirty feet south of Graham avenue; both sides of Honkins avenue, from a point about three hundred and fifty feet south of Graham avenue to Elm street; both sides of Marion street, from a point about two hundred and twenty-five feet south of Graham avenue to Ridge street; both sides of Sherman street, from a point about two hundred and twenty feet south of Graham avenue to Elm street; both sides of Boulevard, from a point about five hundred and sixty feet south of Graham avenue to a point about two hundred and thirty feet north of Jamaica avenue; both sides of Hancock street, from a point about four hundred and twenty-five feet south of Graham avenue to Vernon avenue; both sides of Hamilton street, from a point about five hundred feet south of Graham avenue to Vernon avenue; both sides of Vernon avenue, from a point about three hundred and sixty feet south of Graham avenue to Boulevard; both sides of Washington avenue, from a point about one hundred feet east of Briell street to Lockwood street; both sides of Pierce avenue, from a point about one hundred feet east of Winans street to Radde street; both sides of Jamaica avenue, from Baldwin street to the East river; both sides of Grand avenue, from Old Bowers Bay road to Steinway avenue; both sides of Wilson avenue, from Old Bowers Bay road to a point about one hundred feet west of Luyter street; both sides of Orange street and Dev street, from the Crescent to Honkins avenue; both sides of Elm street, from Debevoise avenue to Sherman street; both sides of Temple street, from the Crescent to Van Alst avenue; both sides of Winans street, extending about two hundred and seventy-five feet east of the Crescent; both sides of Sanford street, from Sherman street to the East river.

No. 5. REGULATING AND PAVING, BETWEEN JANE STREET AND POTTER AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Steinway avenue, from Jackson avenue to Potter avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 6. TRUNK SEWER AND APPURTENANCES ON HOYT AVENUE, FROM THE BULKHEAD LINE OF THE EAST RIVER

TO DEBEVOISE AVENUE, THROUGH DEBEVOISE AVENUE TO WOOLSEY AVENUE AND THROUGH WOOLSEY AVENUE TO STEINWAY AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Hoyt avenue, from Rapelle avenue to the East river; both sides of Debevoise avenue, from Newtown street to Ditmars avenue; both sides of Woolsey avenue, from Van Alst avenue to Steinway avenue; both sides of Luyter street, extending about five hundred feet south of Flushing avenue; both sides of Stenler street and Grace street, from Vandeventer avenue to Flushing avenue; both sides of Purdy street and Theodore street, from Flushing avenue to Potter avenue; both sides of Winans street, from Flushing avenue to a point about seven hundred feet south of Wilson avenue; both sides of Albert street, from Potter avenue to a point about four hundred and eighty-five feet south of Wilson avenue; both sides of Steinway avenue, from a point about six hundred and thirty feet south of Flushing avenue to a point about eight hundred and thirty feet north of Woolsey avenue; both sides of Kouwenhoven street, from a point about three hundred and twenty-five feet south of Vandeventer street to Woolsey avenue; both sides of Pomeroy street, from a point about two hundred and fifty feet south of Vandeventer avenue to Potter avenue; both sides of Blackwell street, from a point about three hundred and twenty-five feet south of Vandeventer avenue to a point about two hundred and twenty-five feet north of Potter avenue; both sides of Bartow street, from Grand avenue to Ditmars avenue; both sides of Winslow place, extending about two hundred and five feet east of Debevoise avenue; both sides of Briell street, from a point about two hundred and ten feet south of Vandeventer avenue to Flushing avenue; both sides of Ranelie avenue, from Vandeventer avenue to Ditmars avenue; both sides of Chestnut street, from Vandeventer avenue to Flushing avenue; both sides of Park place, from Hoyt avenue to Potter avenue; both sides of Carver street, from Newtown street to Flushing avenue; both sides of Lawrence street, from Flushing avenue to a point about two hundred and fifty feet north of Ditmars avenue; both sides of Isabella place, extending about six hundred feet south of Flushing avenue; both sides of North Henry street, from Newtown street to Flushing avenue; both sides of Chauncey street, from Hoyt avenue to a point about four hundred and sixty feet north of Ditmars avenue; both sides of Goodrich street, from Flushing avenue to a point about four hundred and thirty feet north of Ditmars avenue; both sides of Merchant street, from Hoyt avenue to a point about five hundred and thirty feet north of Ditmars avenue; both sides of the Crescent, from Newtown street to a point about five hundred and thirty feet north of Ditmars avenue; both sides of Howland street, from Hoyt avenue to Wolcott avenue; both sides of Hallett street, from Flushing avenue to a point about five hundred and thirty feet north of Ditmars avenue; both sides of Weil place, extending about five hundred and ten feet north of Flushing avenue; both sides of Van Alst avenue, from Flushing avenue to Ditmars avenue; both sides of Willow street, from North William street to Hoyt avenue; both sides of Woolsey street, from Trowbridge street to Hoyt avenue; both sides of Remsen street, from Franklin street to Boulevard; both sides of Wardell street, from Franklin street to Boulevard; both sides of Boulevard, from Wardell street to a point about five hundred feet north of Hoyt avenue; both sides of Barclay street, from Hoyt avenue to Cedar place, and from a point about one hundred feet south of Davidson street to Potter avenue; both sides of Edwards street, extending about two hundred feet south of Cedar place; both sides of Emily terrace, beginning at a point three hundred feet south of Woolsey avenue, and extending southerly to the end of said street; both sides of Newtown street, from a point about two hundred and fifty feet south of Debevoise avenue to Van Alst avenue; both sides of Vandeventer avenue, from Steinway avenue to Debevoise avenue; both sides of Wilson avenue, from a point about one hundred feet east of Stenler street to Steinway avenue; both sides of Flushing avenue, from Luyter street to Van Alst avenue; both sides of Potter avenue, from Purdy street to Albert street, and from Pomeroy street to Barclay street; both sides of Ditmars avenue, from Bartow street to Van Alst avenue; both sides of North Washington place, from Hallett street to Willow street; both sides of Franklin street, from Remsen street to Wardell street; both sides of North William street, from Van Alst avenue to Willow street; both sides of Trowbridge street, from Van Alst avenue to Wardell street; both sides of Davidson street, from Hallett street to Edwards street; both sides of Muirson place, from Hallett street to Van Alst avenue; both sides of Phillips street, from Hallett street to Van Alst avenue; both sides of Cedar place, from Hallett street to Van Alst avenue.

No. 7. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON JACKSON AVENUE, FROM ANABLE AVENUE TO ONE HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF NOTT AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Jackson avenue, from Anable avenue to a point about one hundred feet north of Nott avenue.

No. 8. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON HENRY STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AVENUE AND PROSPECT STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Henry street, from Prospect street to a point about one hundred feet east of Hunter avenue.

No. 9. SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES ON HOPKINS AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO ELM STREET; JAMAICA AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO JAMAICA AVENUE; LINCOLN STREET, FROM HOPKINS AVENUE TO CRESCENT; KOUWENHOVEN STREET, FROM BROADWAY TO GRAND AVENUE; CAMELIA STREET AND SHERMAN STREET, BETWEEN BOULEVARD AND HOPKINS AVENUE, AND BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CAMELIA STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Hopkins avenue, from Broadway to Elm street; both sides of Jamaica avenue, from Boulevard to Steinway avenue; both sides of Van Alst avenue, from Broadway to Jamaica avenue; both sides of Lincoln street, from Hopkins avenue to Crescent; both sides of Kouwenhoven street, from Broadway to Grand avenue; both sides of Camelia street, from Boulevard to Hopkins avenue; both sides of Sherman street, from Camelia street to Broadway, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 10. REGULATING, GRADING, PAVING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN HENRY STREET, FROM JACKSON AVENUE TO PROSPECT AVENUE.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Henry street, from Prospect street to a point about one hundred feet east of Hunter avenue.

No. 11. SEWERS APPURTENANCES ON NINTH STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN ALST AVENUES; ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN ALST AVENUES; TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AND VAN ALST AVENUES; ELY AVENUE, BETWEEN JACKSON AND NOTT AVENUES.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, from Jackson avenue to Van Alst avenue; both sides of Ely avenue, from Jackson avenue to Nott avenue; north side of Jackson avenue, from Van Alst avenue to Nott avenue.

No. 12. REGULATING, GRADING, PAVING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN BROADWAY, FROM EAST RIVER TO NEWTOWN ROAD.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Broadway, from the East river to Newtown road, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 13. GRADING HUNTER AVENUE, FROM NOTT TO SKILLMAN AVENUE; GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN PROSPECT STREET, FROM HUNTER AVENUE TO JANE STREET; GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN CRESCENT, FROM HUNTER AVENUE TO JANE STREET; GRADING, CURBING, GUTTERING AND FLAGGING JANE STREET, FROM HUNTER AVENUE TO CRESCENT; GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN HARRIS AVENUE, FROM HUNTER AVENUE TO CRESCENT.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Hunter avenue, from Nott avenue to Skillman avenue; both sides of Prospect street, from Hunter avenue to Jane street; both sides of Crescent, from Hunter avenue to Jane street; both sides of Jane street, from Hunter avenue to Crescent; both sides of Harris avenue, from Hunter avenue to Crescent, and to the extent of half the block at all intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 14. REGULATING, GRADING, ASPHALTING PAVEMENT, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN NINTH STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AVENUE AND VAN ALST AVENUE; TWELFTH STREET, FROM JACKSON TO VAN ALST AVENUE; ELY AVENUE, BETWEEN JACKSON AND NOTT AVENUES.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, from Jackson avenue to Van Alst avenue; both sides of Ely avenue, from Jackson avenue to Nott avenue, and to the extent of half the block at all intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 15. REGULATING, GRADING, PAVING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN VERNON AVENUE, FROM TENTH STREET TO ONE HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF NOTT AVENUE, KNOWN AS THE BOUNDARY LINE OF THE FIRST WARD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Vernon avenue, from Tenth street to one hundred feet north of Nott avenue; both sides of Hancock street, from Twelfth street to Nott avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 16. COMPLETING THE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND PAVING OF THE UNFINISHED PART OF JACKSON AVENUE, FROM ANABLE AVENUE TO ONE HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF NOTT AVENUE, KNOWN AS THE NORTHERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF THE FIRST WARD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Jackson avenue, from Anable avenue to one hundred feet north of Nott avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 17. REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS IN HOPKINS AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO ELM STREET; JAMAICA AVENUE, FROM BROADWAY TO JAMAICA AVENUE; LINCOLN STREET, FROM HOPKINS AVENUE TO CRESCENT; KOUWENHOVEN STREET, FROM BROADWAY TO GRAND AVENUE; CAMELIA STREET AND SHERMAN STREET, BETWEEN BOULEVARD AND HOPKINS AVENUE, AND BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CAMELIA STREET.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Hopkins avenue, from Broadway to Elm street; both sides of Jamaica avenue, from Boulevard to Steinway avenue; both sides of Van Alst avenue, from Broadway to Jamaica avenue; both sides of Lincoln street, from Hopkins avenue to Crescent; both sides of Kouwenhoven street, from Broadway to Grand avenue; both sides of Camelia street, from Boulevard to Hopkins avenue; both sides of Sherman street, from Camelia street to Broadway, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets and avenues.

No. 18. EXTRA WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE REGULATING, GRADING, ETC., OF VERNON AVENUE, FROM TENTH STREET TO ONE HUNDRED FEET NORTH OF NOTT AVENUE, IN THE CONSTRUCTION, RAISING AND RESETTING OF MANHOLES AND RECEIVING-BASINS AND APPURTENANCES.

Area of assessment includes all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
Both sides of Vernon avenue, from a point about one hundred feet south of Eleventh street to Nott avenue; both sides of Hancock street, from Twelfth street to a point about one hundred and thirty-six feet north of Twelfth street; both sides of Eleventh and Twelfth streets, extending about four hundred and twenty-five feet east of Vernon avenue; both sides of Division street, extending about one hundred and eight feet west of Vernon avenue; east side of Vernon avenue, from Nott avenue to Thirteenth street; south side of Thirteenth street, extending about one hundred and forty-six feet east of Hamilton street.

The Board of Assessors has levied and assessed the foregoing assessments in twenty equal annual installments:

The "Second Installment" in each case is now due and payable, and hereafter for eighteen years an amount equal to one of the aforesaid annual installments with interest shall be assessed upon the lots or parcels of land benefited by said improvements. These assessments were confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on December 29, 1903, and the "Second Installment" entered on December 29, 1904, 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.

Unless the amount of the second installment in each case shall be paid within sixty days after said date of entry, interest shall be charged, collected and received thereon as provided in section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "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 Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, at the Hackett Building, No. 51 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Saturdays from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and all payments made thereon on or before February 27, 1905, will be exempt from interest, 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 assessments became liens to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 29, 1904.
d30,j13

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.
RYER AVENUE—SEWER and appurtenances from East One Hundred and Eighty-third street to East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Ryer avenue, from One Hundred and Eighty-third to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street; both sides of Field place, from Ryer avenue to the Concourse; east side of the Concourse, from One Hundred and Eighty-third to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street; north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third street, from Ryer avenue to the Concourse.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 27, 1904, and entered on December 28, 1904, 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 said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides in part that "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 Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, 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 February 27, 1905, 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 date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 28, 1904.
d29,j12

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:

NINTH WARD, SECTION 2; NINETEENTH WARD, SECTION 5; TWENTY-SECOND WARD, SECTION 4; TWENTY-THIRD WARD, SECTION 7; AND TWENTY-FIRST WARD, SECTION 3.

CONSTRUCTING RECEIVING-BASINS, northeast corner WASHINGTON and LITTLE WEST TWELFTH STREETS; northeast corner of FORTY-SEVENTH STREET and MADISON AVENUE; southwest corner of SEVENTY-NINTH STREET and LEXINGTON AVENUE; northwest corner of EIGHTIETH STREET and COLUMBUS AVENUE; northwest corner of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH STREET and ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE; and northwest corner of THIRTY-FIFTH STREET and PARK AVENUE. Area of assessment: Block bounded by Little West Twelfth street and Thirtieth street, Washington street and Ninth avenue; east side of Madison avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth street; south side of Seventy-ninth street, from Lexington avenue to Park avenue; west side of Columbus avenue, from Eightieth to Eighty-first street and south side of Eighty-first street, extending about 225 feet west of Columbus avenue; north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, from Eighth avenue to St. Nicholas avenue; south side of Thirtieth street, from Madison avenue to Park avenue and west side of Park avenue, from Thirtieth street to Thirty-sixth street.

NINETEENTH WARD, SECTION 5.
FIFTY-FIRST STREET—ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER, between Park avenue and Fifth avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-first street, from Fifth avenue to Park avenue.

NINETEENTH WARD, SECTION 5, AND TWELFTH WARD, SECTIONS 6 AND 7.
CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO RECEIVING-BASINS on the southwest corner of FIFTY-THIRD STREET and AVENUE A; southwest corner of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREET and LEXINGTON AVENUE; south side of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET near the westerly house line of Lenox avenue. Area of assessment: South side of FIFTY-THIRD STREET, from First avenue to Avenue A; east side of First avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-third street; south side of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, from Lexington avenue to Park avenue; east side of Park avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street; south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, extending about 365 feet west of Lenox avenue; north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, extending about 275 feet west of Lenox avenue; west side of Lenox avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street.

TWELFTH WARD, SECTIONS 5, 6 AND 7.
CONSTRUCTING RECEIVING-BASINS at southeast corner of EightyandA ESTAOIN ETA southeast corner of EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREET and FIRST AVENUE; southwest corner of ONE HUNDREDTH STREET and PARK AVENUE; northeast corner of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET and SEVENTH AVENUE. Area of assessment: East side of First avenue, from Eighty-sixth street to Eighty-seventh street; block bounded by Ninety-ninth street, One Hundredth street, Park avenue and Madison avenue; north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, extending about 330 feet east of Seventh avenue.

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7.
NINETY-NINTH STREET—PAVING, from West End avenue to Riverside drive. Area of assessment: Both sides of Ninety-ninth street, from West End avenue to Riverside drive and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

LAYING CROSSEWALKS, west side of BROADWAY at ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND STREET; south side of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET at BROADWAY; north side and south side of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND STREET at BROADWAY; west side of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET at BROADWAY; north side of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST STREET and south side of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST STREET at BROADWAY; and south side of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH STREET at BROADWAY. Area of assessment: Both sides of Broadway, from a point distant about 100 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth street to One Hundred and Thirty-third street; west side of Broadway, extending about 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street; both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first, One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets; extending about 388 feet west of Broadway; both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, extending about 150 feet east of Broadway.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 27, 1904, and entered on December 28, 1904, 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 said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "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 No. 85, No. 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 February 27, 1905, 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 assessments became liens to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 28, 1904.
d29,j12

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 to all persons, owners of property, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

FOURTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS, SECTIONS 8 AND 9.
WYTHE AVENUE—OPENING, from Norman avenue to North Thirtieth street. Confirmed November 17, 1904; entered December 24, 1904. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 easterly side of North Thirtieth street and distant 100 feet northerly of the northerly side of Wythe avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Wythe avenue to a point distant 127.46 feet easterly of the easterly side of North Fifteenth street; running thence southeasterly and parallel with North Fifteenth street to the northerly side of Wythe avenue; running thence southerly across Wythe avenue to the southerly side of Wythe avenue; running thence southeasterly and parallel with North Fifteenth street to a point distant 100 feet southerly of the southerly side of Wythe avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with Wythe avenue to the easterly side of North Thirtieth street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of North Thirtieth street to the point or place of beginning.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, SECTION 13.
CRESCENT STREET—OPENING, from Belmont avenue to a line about 190 feet 9 inches south of Blake avenue. Confirmed December 7, 1904; entered December 24, 1904. Area of as-

essment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 southerly side of Belmont avenue where the same is intersected by the centre line of the block between Hemlock street and Crescent street; running thence southerly and along the centre line of the blocks between Hemlock street and Crescent street to a point about 90 feet, more or less, south of Blake avenue; running thence southwesterly to a point midway between Crescent street and Pine street and distant 294 feet, more or less, south of Blake avenue; running thence northerly and along the centre line of the blocks between Crescent street and Pine street to the southerly side of Belmont avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Belmont avenue to the point or place of beginning.

CLEVELAND STREET—OPENING, from Pitkin avenue to New Lots road. Confirmed December 7, 1904; entered December 24, 1904. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 southerly side of Pitkin avenue where the same is intersected by the centre line of the blocks between Elton street and Cleveland street; running thence southerly and along the centre line of the blocks between Elton and Cleveland streets to the northerly side of New Lots road (or avenue); running thence southwesterly along the northerly side of New Lots road (or avenue) to its intersection with the northerly side of Livonia avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Livonia avenue to the centre line of the block between Cleveland street and Ashford street; running thence northerly along the centre line of the blocks between Cleveland street and Ashford street to the southerly side of Pitkin avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Pitkin avenue to the point or place of beginning.

The above-entitled assessments were entered on the day herebefore given in the Record of Titles and Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents. Unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon as provided in section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides that "If any such assessments 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 assessments 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 assessments became liens, 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, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Saturdays from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and all payments made thereon on or before February 27, 1905, 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 the above assessments became liens to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 24, 1904.
d28,j11

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of The City of New York, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1905,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Comptroller's Office, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right, title and interest of The City of New York, in and to the following described property, which it has by virtue of a lease from Cornelius Ferguson, Supervisor of the Town of New Utrecht, to the City of Brooklyn, which lease is recorded in the Register's Office of the County of Kings, in Liber 1715 of Conveyances, page 143, in and to all those certain lots as mentioned and described in the following described parcels as Numbers 1, 2 and 3:

1. All those certain lots known as and by the numbers 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 3, 4, 5, in Block 1139, Thirtieth Ward, which were sold December 6, 1886, for 100 years, to the Town of New Utrecht, for the sum of \$208.42;
2. Also all those certain lots known as and by the numbers 20, 21 and 22, in Block 1140, Thirtieth Ward, which were sold December 6, 1886, for 100 years, to the Town of New Utrecht for the sum of \$170.44;
3. Also all those certain lots known as and by the numbers 18 and 20, in Block 1143, Thirtieth Ward, which were sold December 6, 1886, for 100 years, to the Town of New Utrecht, for the sum of \$93.41.

The minimum or upset price at which the interest of the City in and to the said premises to be sold is appraised and fixed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the several parcels as above described as follows:

Parcel No. I.
Six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty cents (\$622.20).
Parcel No. II.
Three hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$355.37).
Parcel No. III.
One hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-six cents (\$194.76).

The purchasers of the above several parcels are each required to pay the auctioneer's fees on such sale, and also to pay the further sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) on each of the said several parcels, in addition for the expenses of examination, advertising, etc. The sale of the said premises is to be made on the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay the full amount of his bid or purchase-money, and the \$100 on each parcel, as above provided for, and also the auctioneer's fee, at the time of sale. The quit-claim deed for the above-described premises is to be delivered within thirty days from the date of the sale.

The Comptroller may, at his option, resell the property if the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale, and the person failing to comply therewith will be held liable for any deficiency which may result from any such resale.

The right to reject any bid is reserved. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund under resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board held December 21, 1904.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 23, 1904.
d27,j17

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of The City of New York, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale at public auction, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905,

at 12 o'clock M., at the New York Real Estate Sales-room No. 16 Broadway, the following-described real estate belonging to the Corporation of The City of New York, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known as No. 100 Cedar street, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Cedar street distant 25 feet westerly from the intersection of said southerly line or side of Cedar street with the westerly line or side of Temple street; thence running southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Temple street 50 feet; thence westerly and parallel with Cedar street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Temple street 50 feet to the southerly line or side of Cedar street; thence easterly along the southerly line or side of Cedar street 25 feet 2 inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

The minimum or upset price at which the said premises are to be sold is fixed and appraised by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000), and the sale is made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay ten per cent. of the amount of his bid, together with the auctioneer's fees at the time of the sale; thirty per cent. upon the delivery of the deed, which shall be thirty days from the date of the sale; the remaining sixty per cent. either to be paid at the date of the delivery of the deed or at the option of the purchaser to remain on bond and mortgage for five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the mortgage to contain the customary thirty days' interest and ninety days' tax and assessments and insurance clauses.

The bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the term thereof on giving thirty days' notice to the Comptroller, or may be paid in installments of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) on any day when interest is due, or on thirty days' notice. The bond and mortgage will be prepared by the Corporation Counsel, and the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) will be charged for drawing, acknowledging and recording the same.

The Comptroller may, at his option, resell the property if the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, and the person failing to comply therewith will be held liable for any deficiency which may result from any such resale.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Said land is sold, subject to the use by the Fire Department of the City of New York free of rental or other charges of any nature, until the premises No. 113 Liberty street are made available to accommodate the present engine company now located in the Cedar street building, but that such term shall not extend longer than January 1, 1906.

Maps of said real estate may be seen on application at the Comptroller's office, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board held December 21, 1904.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 23, 1904.
d27,j16

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 BROOKLYN:

THIRTIETH WARD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—REGULATING, GRADING AND CURBING, from New Utrecht avenue to Cowenhoven lane. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fifty-fifth street, from New Utrecht avenue to Cowenhoven lane, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

—that the same was confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on December 22, 1904, and entered December 22, 1904, in the Record of Titles and Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the said date of entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "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 assessments 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 assessments became liens, as provided in 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 Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Saturdays, from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and all payments made thereon on or before February 27, 1905, 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 the above assessment became a lien to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 22, 1904.
d23,j7

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 FORTY-FOURTH STREET—PAVING, between Hamilton terrace and Convent avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, from Hamilton terrace to Convent avenue, and both sides of Hamilton terrace extending half way from One Hundred and Forty-fourth street to One Hundred and Forty-first street, to the extent of half the block at the intersection of Convent avenue.

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 8.
FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE—SEWER.
 between Broadway and One Hundred and Eighty-first street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fort Washington avenue, from Broadway to One Hundred and Eighty-first street; both sides of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, extending about 388 feet east of Fort Washington avenue; both sides of One Hundred and Seventieth street, extending from Haven avenue to a point distant about 433 feet east of Fort Washington avenue; both sides of One Hundred and Seventy-first street, from Haven avenue to Kingsbridge road; both sides of One Hundred and Seventy-second street, from Fort Washington avenue to Kingsbridge road; both sides of Haven avenue, from One Hundred and Seventieth to One Hundred and Seventy-second street; west side of Kingsbridge road, from One Hundred and Seventy-first street to a point distant about 395 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second street.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on December 22, 1904, and entered on December 22, 1904, 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 109 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on 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 No. 85, No. 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 February 20, 1905, 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 assessments became liens to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,
 Comptroller,
 CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 22, 1904.
 d23,j7

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1028 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-THIRD WARD, SECTION 9.
BROOK AVENUE—REGULATING AND PAVING AND SETTING CURB AND CROSS WALKS where necessary, from East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street to Third avenue. Area of assessment: East side of Brook avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street; west side of Brook avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street; east side of Brook avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street to Third avenue; west side of Brook avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street to Third avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersections of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and of Third avenue.

CANAL PLACE—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSS WALKS, from the south line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to the south line of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street. Area of assessment: Both sides of Canal place, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 11.
BELMONT PLACE (EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET)—PAVING THE ROADWAY, from Third avenue to Arthur avenue. Area of assessment: Both sides of Belmont place (East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street), from Third avenue to Arthur avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Revision of Assessments on December 22, 1904, and entered on December 22, 1904, 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 109 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on 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, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, 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 February 20, 1905, 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 assessments became liens to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,
 Comptroller,
 CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 22, 1904.
 d23,j7

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1028 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:

TWENTIETH WARD, SECTION 1.
WEST TWENTY SEVENTH STREET—FENCING VACANT LOTS at Nos. 427 and 429. Area of assessment: North side of Twenty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Block 725, Lot No. 21.

NINETEENTH WARD, SECTION 5.
EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET—FENCING VACANT LOTS opposite Nos. 506 to 510. Area of assessment: South side of Seventy-sixth street, between Avenue A and Exterior street, on Block 1487, Lots Nos. 44, 45 and 46.

EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET—FENCING VACANT LOTS opposite Nos. 522 to 530, inclusive. Area of assessment: South side of Seventy-sixth street, between Avenue A and Exterior street, on Block 1487, Lots Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 20, 1904, and entered on December 21, 1904, 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 109 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides in part that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on 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 No. 85, No. 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 February 20, 1905, 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 assessments became liens to the date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,
 Comptroller,
 CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 21, 1904.
 d23,j5

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1028 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, SECTIONS 11 AND 12.
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING THE SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSS WALKS AND PLACING FENCES, from Webster avenue to the Harlem river. Area of assessment: Both sides of Kingsbridge road, from Webster avenue to the Harlem river, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on December 20, 1904, and entered on December 21, 1904, 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 109 of said Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, that "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof on 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 Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments, and of Water Rents, in the Municipal Building, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, 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 February 20, 1905, 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 date of payment.

EDWARD M. GROUT,
 Comptroller,
 CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
 COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 21, 1904.
 d22,j6

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW YORK.

March 26, 1903.

UNIL FURTHER NOTICE AND UNLESS
 otherwise directed in any special case, one surety company will be accepted as sufficient upon all contracts for supplies for furniture, and for gas and electric lighting to any amount, and upon the following contracts to the amounts named:

For supplies and furniture, with patented articles.....	\$5,000
Regulating, grading, paving (other than asphalt).....	
Not over 2 years.....	\$15,000
Over 2 years.....	5,000
School building repairs.....	10,000
Heating and lighting apparatus.....	5,000
New buildings—New docks.....	25,000
Sewers—Dredging and water mains—	
Not over 2 years.....	10,000
Over 2 years.....	5,000

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY TRAINING SCHOOL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS (CENTRAL OFFICE), 4 AND 5 COURT SQUARE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE
 received by the Supplies Committee of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys at the above office until 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905.
FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING GROCERIES, VEGETABLES, MEATS, FISH, BREAD, ROLLS AND PIE, MILK AND CREAM, ICE, DRY GOODS AND CLOTH,

AND TAILOR-SHOP SUNDRIES, HARDWARE, LEATHER AND SHOE-SHOP SUNDRIES, LUMBER, ENGINEER'S SUPPLIES, DRUGS, ETC., EDUCATIONAL AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES, PAINTS, OILS, ETC., HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.

The time for the performance of the contract is during the year 1905.

The amount of security required is fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate. Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, Nos. 4 and 5 Court square, Borough of Brooklyn.

The bidder will state the price of each item contained in the specifications herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions of each class must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total footings and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item, as specified in schedule or annexed specifications.

MORRIS ADLER,
 President, Board of Managers.
 PETER BOGERT,
 Secretary, Board of Managers.
 THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 2, 1904.
 d8,j2

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD MEETINGS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meet in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday, at 10.30 o'clock A. M.

JAMES W. STEVENSON,
 Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund meet in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, at call of the Mayor.

N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS,
 Deputy Comptroller, Secretary.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY HALL, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE
 received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 3 o'clock P. M., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1905.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, MATERIALS, TOOLS, ETC., DURING THE YEAR 1905 NECESSARY TO CLEAN ALL THE GLASS IN ALL THE WINDOWS AND DOORS OF VARIOUS PUBLIC BUILDINGS, COURTS AND OFFICES UNDER THE CARE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be by 31st of December, 1905.

The amount of security required is Three Thousand Dollars.

The bidder will state the price for each item contained in the specifications. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and award made to the lowest bidder. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and specifications can be obtained at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, No. 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN F. AHEARN,
 Borough President.
 THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 27, 1904.
 d24,j3

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN ACCORDANCE with section 432 of the Charter of The City of New York, the following petition is on file and ready for inspection, and will be considered at a meeting of the Local Board of the Heights District, to be held in the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, Room No. 11, Borough Hall, on Monday, January 16, 1905, at 2.30 P. M.:

No. 1. Public Playground—To alter the map or plan of The City of New York by locating and laying out as a public playground the land fronting on the west side of Columbia street, between Warren and Harrison streets.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON,
 President, Borough of Brooklyn.
 JOHN A. HEFFERNAN,
 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM NO. 11, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE
 received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING DESKS, CHAIRS, BOOKCASES, RUGS, CORK CARPETS, ETC., FOR SURROGATE'S COURT, HALL OF RECORDS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is thirty (30) days.

The amount of security required is Twelve Hundred Dollars.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed per unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

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 and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Room No. 15, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON,
 President.
 Dated December 20, 1904.
 d30,j11

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM NO. 11, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE
 received by the President of the Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905.

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CON-

STRUCTING A SEWER IN BUTLER STREET, from Bedford avenue to Rogers avenue.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

980 linear feet 24-inch pipe sewer.
 45 linear feet 18-inch pipe sewer.
 35 linear feet 12-inch pipe sewer.
 10 manholes.
 3 sewer-basins.

10,200 feet, B. M., foundation planking.

143 cubic yards concrete cradle.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is 40 working days.

The amount of security required is Three Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN BAY NINETEENTH STREET, from Benson avenue to Bath avenue.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

45 linear feet 18-inch pipe sewer.
 520 linear feet 15-inch pipe sewer.
 7 manholes.
 4,200 feet, B. M., foundation planking.

30,000 feet, B. M., sheeting and bracing.

50 cubic yards concrete cradle.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is 30 working days.

The amount of security required is One Thousand Six Hundred Dollars.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN BENSON AVENUE, from Bay Eleventh street to Bay Thirteenth street.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

553 linear feet 24-inch pipe sewer.
 4 manholes.
 2 sewer-basins.
 5,500 feet, B. M., foundation planking.

17,000 feet, B. M., sheeting and bracing.

77 cubic yards concrete cradle.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is 30 working days.

The amount of security required is Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars.

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN NEW UTRECHT AVENUE, from Cropsey avenue to Bath avenue.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

633 linear feet 18-inch pipe sewer.
 7 manholes.
 2 sewer-basins.
 5,000 feet, B. M., foundation planking.

30,000 feet, B. M., sheeting and bracing.

65 cubic yards concrete cradle.

120 linear feet 6-inch pipe drain.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is 40 working days.

The amount of security required is Two Thousand Dollars.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed per linear foot, foot M., cubic yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, the Borough of Brooklyn, Room No. 15, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON,
 President.
 Dated December 20, 1904.
 d30,j11

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CROTONA PARK, 177TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT PETITIONS

have been presented to me and are on file in my office for inspection to—

No. 281. Closing the streets laid out on the Tentative Plan of the Street System East of the Bronx River within the area bounded by Fort Schuyler road, Marrin street, Westchester creek, Molly Hunt creek, Eastern Boulevard and Ferris lane. Petition of St. Raymond's Cemetery.

No. 282. Regulating and grading, setting curbstones, flagging of sidewalks a space four feet wide, laying crosswalks, building approaches and erecting fences where necessary in East Two Hundred and Thirty-third street, between the Bronx Boulevard and Doon avenue.

The petitions for the above will be submitted by me to the Local Board of The Bronx, on January 17, 1905, at 3.30 P. M., at the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, Municipal Building, Crotona Park, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue.

LOUIS F. HAFEN,
 President of the Borough of The Bronx.

Dated New York, December 28, 1904.
 d30,j13,12.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CROTONA PARK, 177TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT PETITIONS

have been presented to me and are on file in my office for inspection to—

No. 283. For acquiring title to the lands necessary for West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street, from Cedar avenue to the eastern line of the Putnam Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

No. 284. For laying out on the map of The City of New York a discontinuance and closing of West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street, from the eastern line of the Putnam Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to the Harlem river.

No. 285. Laying out on the map of The City of New York an easement twenty-five (25) feet wide, extending from the eastern line of the Putnam Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to the Harlem river, and located within the former West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street.

No. 286. Acquiring title to the lands necessary for an easement in West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street, from the western line of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad to the bulkhead line of the Harlem river.

No. 287. Discontinuing and closing West One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, between Sedgwick avenue and Tee Taw avenue.

No. 288. Regulating and grading, setting curbstones, flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide, laying crosswalks, building approaches and erecting fences where necessary in Teller avenue, between East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets; in Findlay avenue, between East One Hundred and

Sixty-fifth and East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets; in College avenue, between East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street and East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, and in East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, between Webster avenue and Morris avenue.

No. 289. Constructing a sewer and appurtenances in Clay avenue, between East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street; in Teller avenue, between East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets; in Findlay avenue, between East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets; in College avenue, between East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets; in East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, between Clay avenue and Morris avenue, and in East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, between Clay avenue and Morris avenue.

No. 290. Constructing sewers and appurtenances in Leggett avenue, between Southern Boulevard and Fox street, and in Fox street, between Leggett avenue and Avenue St. John.

No. 291. Constructing sewers and appurtenances in Kelly street, between Intervale avenue and Longwood avenue; in Beck street, between Intervale avenue and Longwood avenue, and in Fox street, between Intervale avenue and Longwood avenue.

No. 292. Sewers and appurtenances in Vyse avenue, between Boston road and East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street.

The petitions for the above will be submitted by me to the Local Board having jurisdiction thereof, on January 12, 1905, at 2 P. M., at the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, Municipal Building, Crotona Park, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third Avenue.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN,
President of the Borough of The Bronx.
Dated New York, December 28, 1904. d30,j12

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET, CROTONA PARK, NEW YORK, December 27, 1904.

NOTICE OF SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

COMMENCING FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of The Bronx of the buildings, parts of buildings, sheds, walls, fences, etc., standing within the lines of:

Part of Tremont avenue, Bronx river to Eastern Boulevard;

East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street, Arthur avenue to Southern Boulevard;

Crotona Park, East, from Crotona Park, South, to Southern Boulevard;

West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street, Riverdale avenue to Broadway.

Full particulars of sale can be obtained at the office of the President.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash payment in bankable funds at the time and place of sale, and the entire removal of buildings, parts of buildings, etc., from the street by the purchaser or purchasers within thirty (30) days after the sale. If the purchaser or purchasers fails or fail to effect the removal within that time, he or they shall forfeit his or their purchase money and the ownership of the buildings, parts of buildings, etc.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN,
President of the Borough of The Bronx.
d23j6

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons claiming to have been injured by a change of grade in the regulating and grading of the following named streets to present their claims, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, No. 320 Broadway, on or before January 17, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which place and time the said Board of Assessors will receive evidence and testimony of the nature and extent of such injury. Claimants are requested to make their claims for damages upon the blank form prepared by the board of assessors, copies of which may be obtained upon application at the above office.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

List 8208. Seventy-third street, between Sixth and Fort Hamilton avenues.

List 8222. Fifty-first street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

List 8224. Eighty-second street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues.

List 8226. Prospect avenue, between Fort Hamilton avenue and Vanderbilt street, and a point near Eleventh avenue where it winds and turns.

List 8227. Prospect avenue, between Fort Hamilton avenue and Vanderbilt street, and between Vanderbilt street and a point near Eleventh avenue where it winds and turns.

List 8228. Seventy-seventh street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

List 8229. Varick avenue, between Metropolitan and Flushing avenues.

List 8230. Fifty-first street, between First avenue and New York Bay.

List 8231. Logan street, between Jamaica avenue and Atlantic avenue.

List 8232. New Jersey avenue, between Atlantic avenue and about 80 feet south of Belmont avenue.

List 8233. Stewart street, between Bushwick avenue and Evergreen Cemetery.

List 8236. Lenox road, between Rogers and Nostrand avenues.

List 8237. Vanderbilt street, between Prospect and Coney Island avenues.

ROBERT MUH,
ANTONIO ZUCCA,
CHARLES A. O'MALLEY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER,
Secretary,
No. 320 Broadway,
CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
December 30, 1904. d30,j11

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or 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.

List 8155. No. 1. Paving Washington avenue, from Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street to Pelham avenue, with asphalt pavement.

List 8166. No. 2. Regulating, grading, setting curbstones, flagging sidewalks, laying crosswalks, building approaches and placing fences in Mohegan avenue, from Southern Boulevard to East One Hundred and Eighty-second street.

List 8198. No. 3. Sewer and appurtenances in Vyse street, between East One Hundred and Seventy-second street and East One Hundred and Seventy-third street.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

List 8094. No. 4. Constructing a sanitary sewer in Palmer avenue, from Heberton avenue to Richmond avenue, in the Third Ward.

The limits within which is proposed to lay the said assessments include all the several houses

and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

No. 1. Both sides of Washington avenue, from Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street to Pelham avenue, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

No. 2. Both sides of Mohegan avenue, from the Southern Boulevard to One Hundred and Eighty-second street, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

No. 3. Both sides of Vyse street, from One Hundred and Seventy-second to One Hundred and Seventy-third street.

No. 4. Both sides of Palmer avenue, from Heberton avenue to Richmond avenue.

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, No. 320 Broadway, New York, on or before January 31, 1905, at 11 A. M., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

ROBERT MUH,
ANTONIO ZUCCA,
CHARLES A. O'MALLEY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER,
Secretary,
No. 320 Broadway,
CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
December 30, 1904. d30,j11

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner or owners of all houses and lots, improved or 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.

List 8113. No. 1. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and laying crosswalks in East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, from Jerome avenue to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

List 8196. No. 2. Receiving-basin and appurtenances on the northwest corner of Two Hundredth street (Southern Boulevard) and Decatur avenue.

The limits within which it is proposed to lay the said assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

No. 1. Both sides of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, from Jerome avenue to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

No. 2. East side of Two Hundredth street (Southern Boulevard), from Marion avenue to Decatur avenue, on Block 3285, Lots Nos. 1 and 66.

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, No. 320 Broadway, New York, on or before January 24, 1905, at 11 A. M., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

ROBERT MUH,
ANTONIO ZUCCA,
CHARLES A. O'MALLEY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER,
Secretary,
No. 320 Broadway,
CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
December 23, 1904. d23j5

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10.30 A. M., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

Borough of Queens.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HAY, STRAW, OATS AND BRAN FOR VOLUNTEER COMPANIES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies, and the performance of the contract is one hundred and eighty (180) days.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

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 total for each lot, and awards made to the lowest bidder on each lot; or the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

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 Fire Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Manhattan.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated DECEMBER, 1905. d30,j10.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10.30 A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING THREE HUNDRED (300) TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR FIRE-BOATS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

The time for the delivery of the coal and performance of the contract is sixty (60) days.

The amount of security required is One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FIFTEEN HUNDRED (1,500) TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR APPARATUS HOUSES, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

The time for the delivery of the coal and performance of the contract is sixty (60) days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000).

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) SACKS OF GEORGIA YELLOW PINE KINDLING WOOD, AND FIFTEEN (15) CORDS OF GEORGIA YELLOW PINE WOOD.

The time for the delivery of the wood and the full performance of the contract is January 1, 1906.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Dollars (\$500).

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HAY, STRAW, OATS AND BRAN FOR THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

The time for the delivery of the supplies and the performance of the contract is one hundred and eighty (180) days.

The amount of security required is Eleven Thousand Dollars (\$11,000).

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 total for each item (class) and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item (class); or the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

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 Fire Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Manhattan.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated DECEMBER, 1904. d22j4.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10.30 A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR FIRE-BOATS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

The time for the delivery of the coal and performance of the contract is ninety (90) days.

The amount of security required is Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SIX HUNDRED (600) TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR APPARATUS HOUSES, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time for the delivery of the coal and performance of the contract is ninety (90) days.

The amount of security required is Eighteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,800).

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SEVEN HUNDRED (700) TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR APPARATUS HOUSES LOCATED NORTH OF FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time for the delivery of the coal and performance of the contract is one hundred (100) days.

The amount of security required is Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000).

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING THIRTEEN HUNDRED (1,300) TONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL FOR APPARATUS HOUSES LOCATED SOUTH OF FIFTY-NINTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time for the delivery of the coal and performance of the contract is May 1, 1905.

The amount of security required is Four Thousand Dollars (\$4,000).

No. 5. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) SACKS OF GEORGIA YELLOW PINE KINDLING WOOD, FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

The time for the delivery of the wood and performance of the contract is May 1, 1905.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Dollars (\$500).

No. 6. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HAY, STRAW, OATS AND BRAN, FOR THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time for the delivery of the supplies and performance of the contract is ninety (90) days.

The amount of security required is Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500).

No. 7. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HAY, STRAW, OATS AND BRAN, FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time for the delivery of the supplies is ninety (90) days.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000).

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 total for each item (class) and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item (class); or the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

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 Fire Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh street, Manhattan.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated DECEMBER, 1904. d22j4.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10.30 A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

ON BEHALF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, City of New York, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Repair Shops, St. Edwards and Bolivar streets, Borough of Brooklyn, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905.

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following-named property, no longer fit for service in this Department:

Lot No. 1. 1 engine, registered No. 659, second class Amoskeag.

Lot No. 2. 1 hook and ladder truck, registered No. 79, second class Hayes.

Lot No. 3. 14 wheels, light, assorted.

Lot No. 4. Old rope, about 350 pounds.

Lot No. 5. Old iron tires, about 6,100 pounds.

Lot No. 6. Scrap iron, about 7,000 pounds, consisting of parts of stoves, wrought iron and miscellaneous articles.

Lot No. 7. Old brass, about 4,000 pounds, consisting of hose couplings, expansion rings, etc.

Lot No. 8. Scrap brass, about 400 pounds, consisting of broken nozzles, engine parts, etc.

Lot No. 9. Brass turnings, about 400 pounds.

Lot No. 10. Scrap copper, about 300 pounds.

Lot No. 11. White metal, uniform buttons, about 31 pounds.

Lot No. 12. Battery copper, about 4,384 pounds.

Lot No. 13. Battery zinc, about 2,745 pounds.

Lot No. 14. Copper compound, about 1,924 pounds.

Lot No. 15. 4 old fire extinguishers, copper, 1 and 3-3 gallon.

Lot No. 16. 10 brass fittings, consisting of 2 and 3 way connections, nozzle play pipes, etc.

Lot No. 17. Scrap rubber, about 1,225 pounds, consisting of rubber tires, valves, etc.

Lot No. 18. Old rubber hose, about 1,000 pounds, consisting of 3/4-inch garden and other size hose in small pieces, and old fire buckets.

Lot No. 19. 1 lot old bed blankets.

Lot No. 20. 1 lot old feather pillows.

Lot No. 21. 1 lot old bedsteads and springs.

Lot No. 22. 1 lot old hand lanterns.

Lot No. 23. 3 old round tables.

Lot No. 24. 2 mirrors.

Lot No. 25. 6 bundles old carpets.

Lot No. 26. 3 old gas radiators.

Lot No. 27. 2 old roll top desks.

Lot No. 28. 18 old oil barrels.

Lot No. 29. 7 old ship signal lamps.

Lot No. 30. 1 old electric clock.

Lot No. 31. 4 old clocks.

Lot No. 32. 4 old hydrant connections, 2 1/2 inches, with couplings.

Lot No. 33. 10 old suction, 3 by 4 inches and 7 by 4 1/2 inches.

Lot No. 34. 50 pieces old 2 1/2-inch cotton hose.

Lot No. 35. 50 pieces old 2 1/2-inch cotton hose.

Lot No. 36. 50 pieces old 2 1/2-inch cotton hose.

Lot No. 37. 40 pieces old 2 1/2-inch cotton hose.

Lot No. 38. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 39. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 40. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 41. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 42. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 43. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 44. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 45. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 46. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 47. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 48. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 49. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

Lot No. 50. 25 pieces old 2 1/2-inch rubber hose.

so to do. Award of contracts will be to the lowest bidder on each separate item.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per lamp-post, cross-head or fire alarm lantern glass by which the bids will be tested and contracts awarded. Bidders may bid on one or all of the items called for in the specification or schedule attached.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Commissioner, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, Room No. 1319, Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN T. OAKLEY,
Commissioner of Water Supply,
Gas and Electricity.

The City of New York, December 28, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1536, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE 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 o'clock P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1905.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND STORING 16,300 GROSS TONS (2,240 POUNDS TO A TON) EGG SIZE WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time allowed for completing the delivery of the coal and the performance of the contract is 365 calendar days.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING STOP-LOCKS, HYDRANTS, HYDRANT HEADS, WOODEN HYDRANT BOXES, CAST-IRON STOP-LOCK BOXES AND COVERS, AND MANHOLE HEADS AND COVERS.

The time allowed for completing the delivery of the above supplies and the performance of the contract will be 200 working days.

The amount of security required will be Five Thousand Dollars.

Borough of Queens.

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND STORING 2,400 GROSS TONS (2,240 POUNDS TO A TON) OF EGG SIZE WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time allowed for completing the delivery of the coal and the performance of the contract is 365 calendar days.

The amount of security required will be Three Thousand Dollars.

Borough of Richmond.

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND STORING 600 GROSS TONS (2,240 POUNDS TO A TON) OF EGG SIZE WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

The time allowed for completing the delivery of the coal and the performance of the contract is 365 calendar days.

The amount of security required will be One Thousand Dollars.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per ton, per hydrant, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Bids will be compared and each contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13 to 21 Park row.

JOHN T. OAKLEY,
Commissioner.

Dated December 28, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1536, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE 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 o'clock P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1905.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING IRON AND BRASS PIPE, FITTINGS, VALVES, ETC.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is until May 31, 1905.

The amount of security shall be twenty per cent. (20%) of the amount of the bid.

Bidders may submit figures for one or all of the groups, but must submit figures for all classes comprised under any one group.

The bids will be compared by the total amount bid for the different classes of materials and supplies included under each group, and awards shall be made by groups.

No. 2. FOR REPAIRING THE TEN INTERNALLY FIRED MORRIS BOILERS AT THE RIDGEWOOD NORTH SIDE PUMPING STATION, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for doing and completing the work will be three hundred (300) calendar days.

The security required will be Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed per group, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Bidders will write out the total amount of their bids or estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures. All bids or estimates will be considered as informal which do not contain bids or estimates for all items for which bids or estimates are called.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, and at Room 25 Municipal Building, Brooklyn.

JOHN T. OAKLEY,
Commissioner.

Dated December 28, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1536, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE 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 o'clock P. M., on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1905.

Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND LAYING HIGH PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE MAINS AND APPURTENANCES.

SECTION I.—ON HUDSON AVENUE, GOLD, BRIDGE, JAY, ADAMS, WASHINGTON, MAIN, WATER, PLYMOUTH, PEARL, PROSPECT, SANDS, NASSAU, CONCORD, DOUGHTY, CLINTON, HENRY, HICKS, ORANGE, MIDDAGH, JOHNSON AND FURMAN STREETS, AND COLUMBIA HEIGHTS. SECTION II.—ON ST. EDWARDS, RAYMOND, GOLD, BRIDGE, LAWRENCE, JAY, BOLIVAR, JOHNSON, FULTON, WASHINGTON, NEVINS, BOND, HOYT, SMITH, COURT, ADAMS, CLINTON, HENRY, HICKS, FURMAN, TILLARY, WILLOUGHBY, LAFAYETTE, DUFFIELD, SCHERMERHORN, PIERREPONT, MONTAGUE AND JORALEMON STREETS, THIRD, ATLANTIC, HUDSON AND DE KALB AVENUES, BOERUM AND ROCKWELL PLACES. SECTION III.—ON HENRY, HICKS, STATE, COLUMBIA, VAN BRUNT, RICHARDS, IMLAY, CONOVER, FERRIS, PACIFIC, CONGRESS, BALTIC, HARRISON, SEDGWICK, DEGRAU, SACKETT, PRESIDENT, WOODHULL, BOWNE, COMMERCE, DELEVAN, KING, DIKEMAN, VERONA, WILLIAM, SULLIVAN, COFFEY AND BEARD STREETS, HAMILTON AVENUE AND CLINTON WHARF.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work is one hundred and sixty (160) consecutive working days.

The security required for the entire work is Three Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars (\$385,000).

Bidders will write out the total amount of their bids or estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures. All bids or estimates will be considered as informal which do not contain bid or estimates for all items for which bids or estimates are called.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13 to 21 Park row, and at Room 25, Municipal Building, Brooklyn.

JOHN T. OAKLEY,
Commissioner.

Dated December 22, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Morning—"The American," "The Mornings," "The Evening Journal," "The Daily News."

Weekly—"Weekly Union," "The New York Realty Journal."

German—"The New Yorker Herald."

Designated by the Board of City Record, September 15, 1904.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, BOROUGH HALL, JACKSON AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Queens at the above office of the President until 11 o'clock A. M., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1905.

Borough of Queens.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FOUR HUNDRED (400) GROSS TONS OF WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, EGG SIZE, ONE HUNDRED (100) GROSS TONS OF WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, STOVE SIZE.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before March 1, 1905.

The amount of security required is One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

The contracts must be bid for separately, and the bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, 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 said President, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the President for the Borough of Queens, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens.

JOSEPH CASSIDY,
President of the Borough of Queens.

Dated December 28, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTY-FIFTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health at the above office until 10 o'clock A. M., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING MEAT, AS REQUIRED, TO THE WILLARD PARKER AND RECEPTION HOSPITALS, AT THE FOOT OF EAST SIXTEENTH STREET; THE HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS EYE DISEASES, AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH STREET AND PLEASANT AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN; THE RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL, AT NORTH BROTHER ISLAND, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, AND THE KINGSTON AVENUE HOSPITAL, KINGSTON AVENUE AND FENIMORE STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, DURING THE YEAR 1905.

The time for the delivery of the meats and the full performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1905.

The amount of security required shall be fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

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 class and awards made to the lowest bidder for each class.

All meat must be delivered daily, as directed, at the respective hospitals at the hours and in the manner and in such quantities as may be required by the Board of Health during the year 1905.

Any changes in the time or places of delivery, however, may be made in writing by the Board of Health. Deliveries for the Riverside Hospital will be made at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, Borough of The Bronx. The weight, measure, etc., will be allowed as received at the hospitals.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Board of Health, Room 32, third floor, southwest corner of Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
President;

ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
WILLIAM MCADOO,
Board of Health.

Dated December 31, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING NOT MORE THAN SEVENTY-FIVE (75) HORSES LESS THAN FIFTY (50) HORSES.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1905.

The amount of security required is Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a sum for each horse specified and contained in the specifications and schedule.

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 Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

WILLIAM MCADOO,
Police Commissioner.

Dated January 3, 1905.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING BUILDING MATERIALS.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HORSE EQUIPMENTS FOR THE MOUNTED AND PATROL WAGON SERVICE.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1905.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

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 total for each item, and the Police Department reserves the right to award the contract by the entire schedule or to award for 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 Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

WILLIAM MCADOO,
Police Commissioner.

Dated December 29, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1905.

FOR INSTALLING NEW BOILERS, PROPELLER SHAFTS, STEERING GEAR, ETC., AND GENERAL REPAIRS TO STEAMBOAT "PATROL."

The time allowed for making and completing all the work mentioned and described in the specifications is ninety days, and the time allowed for completing boilers, ready to install in the vessel, is thirty days.

The amount of security required is Eight Thousand Dollars.

For particulars as to the nature and extent of the work required or of the materials to be furnished, bidders are referred to the specifications and to the plans on file in the office of the Inspector of Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, City of New York.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

WILLIAM MCADOO,
Police Commissioner.

Dated New York, December 28, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1905.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING DOORMANS' AND STABLE SUPPLIES. No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIES.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1905.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

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 total for each item, and the Police Department reserves the right to award the contract by the entire schedule or to award for 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 Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

WILLIAM MCADOO,
Police Commissioner.

Dated December 24, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING STATIONERY.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is during the year 1905.

The amount of security required will be fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the trade name and 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 total for each item, and the Police Department reserves the right to award the contract by the entire schedule or to award for 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 Central Office of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, Borough of Manhattan.

WILLIAM MCADOO,
Police Commissioner.

Dated December 21, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK, 1809.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, No. 300 Mulberry street, Room No. 9, for the following property, now in his custody, without claimants: Boots, 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.

THOMAS F. O'CONNOR,
Property Clerk

POLICE DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE DEPUTY Property Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York—Office No. 265 State street, Borough of Brooklyn—for the following property, now in his custody, without claimants: Boots, 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.

JOSEPH J. CAREY,
Deputy Property Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

MAIN OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, ROOM 1421, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, 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 M., on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905.

Borough of Brooklyn.

CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 600 CANVAS QUARTER BLANKETS (LINED).

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is 250 in 30 days and 350 in 60 days.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. The awards will be made to the lowest bidder at a lump or aggregate sum.

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, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13-21 Park row.

JOHN MCG. WOODBURY,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Dated December 30, 1904.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

MAIN OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, ROOM 1421, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, 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 M., on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 1,000 CANVAS QUARTER BLANKETS (LINED).

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is 250 in 30 days, 500 in 60 days and 250 in 90 days.

The amount of security required is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. The awards will be made to the lowest bidder at a lump or aggregate sum.

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, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13-21 Park Row.

JOHN MCG. WOODBURY,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Dated DECEMBER 30, 1904. j3,16
See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

MAIN OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, ROOM 1421, NOS. 13-21 PARK ROW, 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 M., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT A STABLE ON THE BLOCK BOUNDED BY FLUSHING AVENUE, GRAHAM STREET, KENT AVENUE AND LITTLE NASSAU STREET.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before 208 days.

The amount of the security required is fifty per cent. of the amount of the bid.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT AND INSTALL HEATING AND VENTILATION IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED STABLE BUILDING.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before one hundred and eighty (180) days.

The amount of the security required is fifty per cent. of the amount of the bid.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT AND INSTALL PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED STABLE BUILDING.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is one hundred and eighty (180) days.

The amount of the security required is fifty per cent. of the amount of the bid.

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT AND INSTALL ELECTRIC WORK IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED STABLE BUILDING.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is by or before one hundred and eighty (180) days.

The amount of the security required is fifty per cent. of the amount of the bid.

Bids for Contracts Nos. 1 and 2 will be at a stated price, with reductions for different items of the work, as specified in the forms of bid or estimate prepared for the purpose.

Bids for each of the other above-mentioned contracts will be at a lump or aggregate sum each.

The bids will be compared and the contracts awarded to the lowest bidder for each contract.

The aggregate expense of the full performance of all the above-mentioned four contracts, including allowances for extras, not to exceed five per cent., as provided in said proposed contracts, the allowances also for the architects' fees, as well as for the test-borings that have been made, must not together exceed the amount of \$370,000, which is the sum authorized to be expended; therefore, bids cannot be considered which will involve an expenditure, in the aggregate, as above mentioned, greater than the said sum of \$370,000.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, the Borough of Manhattan, Nos. 13-21 Park Row.

JOHN MCG. WOODBURY,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Dated DECEMBER 27, 1904. d28,j12
See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,
New York, November 15, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT written applications for non-competitive examinations for the following positions on the steam dumpers "Cinderella," "Aschenbroedel" and "Cenerentola," pursuant to a resolution of the Municipal Civil Service adopted January 27, 1904, approved by the State Civil Service Commission February 5, 1904, will be received at the Main Office of the Department of Street Cleaning, on the fourteenth floor of Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Room No. 1416, on Wednesdays of each week at 2 P. M.:

Firemen.
F. M. GIBSON,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

ASHES, ETC., FOR FILLING IN LANDS.

PERSONS HAVING LANDS OR PLACES in the vicinity of New York Bay to fill in can procure material for that purpose—ashes, street sweepings, etc., collected by the Department of Street Cleaning—free of charge by applying to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan.

JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning

SUPREME COURT.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, acting by and through the Commissioner of Docks, relative to acquiring title in fee to certain lands, lands under water, wharf property and improvements thereon, and a perpetual easement or right of way for a viaduct 77 feet wide, with curved approaches at each end, in and over certain other lands necessary for the improvement of the water front and harbor of The City of New York for ferry purposes, in the vicinity of SOUTH STREET, AT ST. GEORGE, in the Borough of Richmond, according to a certain plan hereof adopted by the Commissioners of Docks and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 30th day of November, 1904, and filed entered in the office of the Clerk of

the County of Richmond, on the 31st day of December, 1904, Stephen D. Stephens, Edward M. Muller and Augustus Acker were appointed Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is further given, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, that the said Stephen D. Stephens, Edward M. Muller and Augustus Acker, will attend and appear before a Justice of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, at the County Court-house, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, or by any person having an interest in the said proceeding, as to their qualifications to act as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this proceeding.

Dated New York, January 3, 1905.
JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel,
No. 2 Tryon Row,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the matter of acquiring title by The City of New York to certain lands and premises situated on the EASTERLY LINE OF CHRISTOPHER AVENUE AND WESTERLY LINE OF SACKMAN STREET, one hundred feet south of Belmont Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, duly selected as a site for school purposes, according to law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WILLIAM J. Carr, T. Ellet Hodgskin and S. R. Haxtun, Commissioners appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, dated December 27, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, will appear before the Justice of the Supreme Court for the hearing of motions, at the County Court-house, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be examined by the Corporation Counsel, or by any person interested in such proceeding, as to their qualifications to act as such Commissioners.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1905.
JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

In the matter of acquiring title by The City of New York to certain lands and premises situated on the SOUTHERLY LINE OF SUMMIT STREET, between Garretts Avenue and Prospect Avenue, in the Borough of Richmond, in The City of New York, duly selected as a site for school purposes according to law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT J. HARRY Tiernan, Charles Bienen and John J. Dunn, Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal, appointed by an order of the Supreme Court dated December 27, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, will appear before the Justice of the Supreme Court for the hearing of motions, at the County Court-house, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of January, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to be examined by the Corporation Counsel, or by any person interested in such proceeding, as to their qualifications to act as such Commissioners.

Dated NEW YORK, December 31, 1904.
JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel,
No. 2 Tryon Row,
New York City.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, acting by and through the Board of Docks, relative to acquiring right and title to and possession of certain uplands and lands, wharf property, wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges necessary to be taken for the improvement of the water front of The City of New York, on the NORTH RIVER, BETWEEN WEST EIGHTEENTH AND WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, and the easterly side of the marginal street, wharf or place adopted by the Board of Docks, and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A 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, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court-house, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of January, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that 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 section 999 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended.

Dated NEW YORK, December 28, 1904.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK,
Clerk.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the matter of acquiring title by The City of New York to certain lands and premises situated on the SOUTHWESTERLY CORNER OF CANAL STREET AND BROOK STREET, in the Borough of Richmond, in The City of New York, duly selected as a site for a public library, according to law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1904, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, William A. Shortt, William J. Steele and Albert E. Hadlock were appointed Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal in the above-entitled proceeding.

Notice is further given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the said William A. Shortt, William J. Steele and Albert E. Hadlock will attend before the Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting at Special Term for the hearing of motions, at the County Court-house, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, or by any person having an interest in said proceeding, as to their qualifications to act as such Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal in this proceeding.

JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel,
No. 2 Tryon Row,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

In the matter of acquiring title by The City of New York to certain lands and lands under water at SECOND AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, duly selected as a public wholesale market, according to law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court, Special Term, for the hearing of motions, to be heard at the County Court-house, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day, for the appointment of three disinterested citizens, residents of the Borough of Brooklyn, as Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property situated in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of Second Avenue three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet northerly from the centre line of Thirty-ninth Street, as said street and avenue are laid down on the map of the Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York, to lay out streets, avenues and squares in the former City of Brooklyn; running thence westerly on a line parallel with and distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet from said centre line of Thirty-ninth Street to the pier head line as established by chapter 491 of the Laws of 1884, and approved by the Secretary of War on March 4, 1890; thence northeasterly along said pier head line to a point on the westerly prolongation of the southerly line of Thirty-sixth Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly along the westerly prolongation of the southerly line of Thirty-sixth Street to the westerly line or side of Second Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Second Avenue three hundred and seventy-six (376) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated NEW YORK, December 28, 1904.
JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel,
No. 2 Tryon Row,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

FIRST 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 the wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges appurtenant to PIER, OLD NO. 24, EAST RIVER, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, not now owned by The City of New York, and all right, title and interest in and to said pier, or any portion thereof, not now owned by The City of New York, on the East River, pursuant to the plan heretofore adopted by the Board of Docks and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses, together with a statement of the amounts previously taxed, to whom the same were payable and the date of such taxation, 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, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court-house, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that said bill of costs, charges and expenses, together with said statement, 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 section 999 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended.

Dated NEW YORK, December 31, 1904.
BENNO LEWINSON,
Chairman;
GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP,
LEONARD J. OBERMEIER,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK,
Clerk.

FIRST 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 the wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges appurtenant to all that certain bulkhead, wharf or dock property situated on the SOUTHERLY SIDE OF SOUTH STREET, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, commencing on the easterly side of Pier, old No. 23, East River, and extending easterly to the westerly side of Pier, old No. 24, East River, pursuant to the plan heretofore adopted by the Board of Docks and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses, together with a statement of the amounts previously taxed, to whom the same were payable and the date of such taxation, 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, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court-house, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that said bill of costs, charges and expenses, together with said statement, 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 section 999 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended.

Dated NEW YORK, December 31, 1904.
BENNO LEWINSON,
Chairman;
GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP,
LEONARD J. OBERMEIER,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK,
Clerk.

FIRST 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 the wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges appurtenant to PIER, OLD NO. 23, EAST RIVER, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, not now owned by The City of New York, and all right, title and interest in and to said pier, or any portion thereof, not now owned by The City of New York, on the East River, pursuant to the plan heretofore adopted by the Board of Docks and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses, together with a statement of the amounts previously taxed, to whom the same were payable and the date of such taxation, 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, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court-house, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of January, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that said bill of costs, charges and expenses, together with said statement, 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 section 999 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended.

Dated NEW YORK, December 31, 1904.
BENNO LEWINSON,
Chairman;
GRENVILLE B. WINTHROP,
LEONARD J. OBERMEIER,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK,
Clerk.

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, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of LATHROP STREET, (or Third Avenue) (although not yet named by proper authority), from Broadway to Jackson Avenue in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, in The City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, No. 252 Jackson Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 21st day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 24th day of January, 1905, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 252 Jackson Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 31st day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 the point of intersection of the northerly line of Jackson Avenue with the middle line of the blocks between Lathrop Street and Rapelle Avenue; running thence northerly along said middle line of the blocks to the southerly line of Broadway; thence westerly along the southerly line of Broadway to its intersection with the middle line of the blocks between De Bevoise Avenue and Lathrop Street; thence southerly along the last-mentioned middle line of the blocks to the northerly line of Jackson Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly line of Jackson Avenue to the point or place of beginning; excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads, or portions thereof, heretofore legally opened as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That our report 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 30th day of March, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, December 21, 1904.

BENI J. McONALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM F. COFFEY,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening FLEMAN STREET, between Provost Street and Whale Creek Canal, in the Seventeenth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, of The City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out,

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, in the office of the Law Department, No. 166 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 11th day of January, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 166 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, there to remain until the 30th day of January 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 easterly side of Provost Street where the same is intersected by the centre line of the block between Freeman Street and Eagle Street; running thence easterly and along the centre line of the block between Freeman Street and Eagle Street to the Whale Creek Canal; running thence southwesterly and southerly along the Whale Creek Canal to a point opposite the centre line of the block between Freeman Street and Green Street; running thence westerly and along the centre line of the block between Freeman Street and Green Street to the easterly side of Provost Street; running thence northerly and along the easterly side of Provost Street to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That our report 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 3d day of April, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, December 29, 1904.

RICHARD GOODWIN,
ARTHUR BECKWITH,
HENRY MARSHALL,
Commissioners.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY,
Clerk.

d29,j16

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

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, lands, wharf property, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges necessary to be taken for the improvement of the water front of The City of New York, on the NORTH RIVER, BETWEEN WEST TWENTIETH AND WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREETS, pursuant to the plan heretofore adopted by the Board of Docks and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, the undersigned, were appointed by two certain orders of the Supreme Court, one bearing date the 9th day of August, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 10th day of August, 1904, and the other bearing date the 18th day of November, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same day, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled proceeding, for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled to or interested in the uplands and lands, wharf property, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges hereinafter described, and not now owned by The City of New York, and situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, to be taken herein for the improvement of the water front on the North river, and which said uplands and lands, wharf property, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges are as follows:

Parcel No. 1.

All the uplands and lands, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges of and to the uplands and lands, with the buildings and structures thereon bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the marginal street, wharf or place, approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund March 11, 1898, where it intersects the northerly line of West Twentieth street, said point of intersection being 137.32 feet easterly from the easterly line of Eleventh avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of West Twentieth street 137.32 feet to the easterly line of Eleventh avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Eleventh avenue 184 feet to the southerly line of West Twenty-first street; thence easterly along the southerly line of West Twenty-first street 66.23 feet to the easterly line of the said marginal street, wharf or place; thence southeasterly and along the easterly line of said marginal street, wharf or place 197.25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2.

All the uplands and lands, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges of and to the uplands and lands, with the buildings and structures thereon, bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the marginal street, wharf or place, approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund March 11, 1898, where it intersects the northerly line of West Twenty-first street, said point of intersection being 43.05 feet easterly from the easterly line of Eleventh avenue, and running thence westerly 43.05 feet along the northerly line of West Twenty-first street to the easterly line of Eleventh avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Eleventh avenue 111.43 feet to the easterly line of the said marginal street, wharf or place; thence southeasterly and along the easterly line of the said marginal street, wharf or place 119.46 feet to the point or place of beginning.

All parties and persons interested in the said uplands and lands, wharf property, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges taken or to be taken for the said improvement of the waterfront of The City of New York on the North river, or affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at our office, Room No. 401, on the fourth floor of the building No. 258 Broadway, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, with such affidavits or other proofs as the said owners or claimants may desire, within twenty days after the date of this notice, and we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office above specified, on the 18th day of January, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto; and at such time and place, or at such other or further times and places as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto, and examine the proofs of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs or allegations as may be then offered by such owners, or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, December 27, 1904.

WILBUR LARREMORE,
NATHAN FERNBACHER,
MICHAEL B. STANTON,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK,
Clerk.

d27,j17

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to amending its application heretofore made in the matter of acquiring title to TREMONT AVENUE (although not yet named by proper authority), from Bronx river to Eastern Boulevard, and to the public place at the intersection of Tremont avenue and Westchester avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, by including therein certain additional lands required for said avenue, and also by excluding therefrom certain lands not required for said avenue and public place.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTES IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held for the hearing of motions in the County Court-house, in the County of Westchester, in the Village of White Plains, on the 9th day of January, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for an order amending the proceeding entitled "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 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND NINE-Y-THIRD STREET (although not yet named by proper authority) between Audubon avenue and Fort George avenue, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York."

ary, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for an order amending the proceeding entitled "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 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND NINE-Y-THIRD STREET (although not yet named by proper authority) between Audubon avenue and Fort George avenue, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York."

PARCEL "A."

(Land Not Required for Tremont Avenue.) Beginning at a point in the northern line of Tremont avenue, as now being opened distant 157.80 feet easterly from the centre line of the Bronx river:

1. Thence westerly along the northern line of Tremont avenue 157.80 feet to the centre line of the Bronx river;
2. Thence southerly along the centre line of the Bronx river for 111.64 feet to the southern line of Tremont avenue;
3. Thence easterly along the last-mentioned line for 150.51 feet;
4. Thence northerly for 108.60 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

(Additional Land Required for Tremont Avenue.) Beginning at a point in the northern line of Tremont avenue, as now being opened distant 157.80 feet easterly from the centre line of the Bronx river:

1. Thence easterly along the northerly line of Tremont avenue, as now being opened, for 130.12 feet;
2. Thence northwesterly deflecting 138 degrees 37 minutes 56.5 seconds to the left for 16 feet;
3. Thence northerly deflecting 41 degrees 22 minutes 3.5 seconds to the right for 359.47 feet;
4. Thence westerly deflecting 111 degrees 23 minutes 2.2 seconds to the left for 220.66 feet to the southern line of the approach to the bridge over the Bronx river at Tremont avenue;
5. Thence southerly for 10 feet still along said southern line of said approach;
6. Thence westerly for 68 feet still along the southern line of said approach to the centre line of the Bronx river;
7. Thence southwesterly deflecting 63 degrees 52 minutes 58.4 seconds to the left for 77.60 feet;
8. Thence easterly deflecting 116 degrees 5 minutes 38 seconds to the left for 82.82 feet;
9. Thence southeasterly deflecting 45 degrees 42 minutes 30.6 seconds to the right for 50 feet;
10. Thence southerly for 171.87 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

(Land Not Required for the Public Place.) Beginning at the intersection of the northern lines of Tremont avenue and the public place:

1. Thence easterly along the northern line of the public place for 626.44 feet to the eastern line of the public place;
2. Thence southerly along last-mentioned line for 356.10 feet to the northern line of Tremont avenue;
3. Thence westerly along the prolongation of the northern line of Tremont avenue for 161.59 feet;
4. Thence northerly curving to the left on the arc of a circle of 225 feet radius for 31.31 feet to the southern line of Westchester avenue, as legally opened October 15, 1903, the centre of said circle lying upon a line which deflects 15 degrees 41 minutes 45 seconds to the left from the western prolongation of the preceding course;
5. Thence southerly along the southern line of said Westchester avenue for 449.02 feet;
6. Thence southerly deflecting 100 degrees 56 minutes 21 seconds to the left for 186.06 feet;
7. Thence easterly deflecting 81 degrees 3 minutes 24 seconds to the left for 88.62 feet;
8. Thence easterly curving to the left on the arc of a circle of 225 feet radius for 304.66 feet to the western prolongation of the southern line of Tremont avenue, the centre of said circle lies upon a line which deflects 61 degrees 17 minutes 18 seconds to the left from the eastern prolongation of the preceding course;
9. Thence easterly on the prolongation of the southern line of Tremont avenue for 217 feet to the eastern line of the public place;
10. Thence southerly along the eastern line of the public place for 47.28 feet to the southern line of the public place;
11. Thence westerly along the southern line of the public place for 791.97 feet to the western line of the public place;
12. Thence northerly along the western line of the public place for 511.54 feet to the southern line of Tremont avenue;
13. Thence easterly along the prolongation of the southern line of Tremont avenue for 152.18 feet;
14. Thence southerly deflecting 69 degrees 5 minutes to the right for 25 feet to the prolongation of the northern line of Westchester avenue;
15. Thence westerly along said prolongation for 52.85 feet to the northerly line of Westchester avenue;
16. Thence northwesterly along the northern line of Westchester avenue, as legally opened October 15, 1903, for 552.78 feet;
17. Thence westerly curving to the left on the arc of a circle of 225 feet radius for 450.54 feet to the prolongation of the northern line of Tremont avenue; the centre of said circle lies in a line drawn westerly from the eastern extremity of the preceding course, which line forms an angle of 20 degrees 27 minutes 14 seconds to the south with said course;
18. Thence westerly along the prolongation of the northern line of Tremont avenue for 136.46 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL "D."

(Additional Land Required for Tremont Avenue.) Beginning at the intersection of the northern and eastern lines of Tremont avenue, as now being opened:

1. Thence southwesterly along the eastern line of Tremont avenue, as now being opened, for 193.50 feet to the southern line of said Tremont avenue;
2. Thence easterly along the prolongation of said southern line of Tremont avenue for 9.68 feet to the northerly line of the Eastern Boulevard, legally opened May 3, 1870;
3. Thence northeasterly along the northerly line of the Eastern Boulevard, as legally opened, for 193.50 feet;

4. Thence westerly along the prolongation of the northern line of Tremont avenue for 9.68 feet to the point of beginning.

Parcels "A" and "B" are shown on a map entitled "Map or plan showing the widening of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, from Boston road to the Bronx river, the change of lines of Tremont avenue, from the Bronx river to the first street easterly thereof and the discontinuing and the closing of the present Tremont avenue, from the Bronx river to said first street easterly thereof; also the grades of the above streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York," prepared under authority of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, which map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on April 23, 1903, and in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York and in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York.

Parcel "C" is shown on a map entitled "Map or plan showing an amendment of the map or plan of the street system, of the Borough of The Bronx easterly of the Bronx river, as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 29, 1903, in the area bounded by White Plains road, old road along the Catholic Protectory, Avenue E and Fourteenth street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York," prepared by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, under authority of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, which map was filed in the offices of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, of the Register of the City and County of New York and of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York.

Parcel "D" is shown on a map entitled "Plan and profile showing the locating and laying out and the grades of Eastern Boulevard, from the Bronx river to Westchester creek, and the public place at the intersection of Grapevine street with the Eastern Boulevard, Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York," prepared by the Board of Public Improvements, under authority of chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897, which map or plan was filed on June 10, 1901, in the offices of the President of the Board of Public Improvements, of the Register of the City and County of New York and of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York.

The foregoing maps have been incorporated and more clearly defined on the two following maps:

1. "Map or plan showing the locating, laying out and the grades of Tremont avenue, from the Bronx river to Bronx Park avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, in accordance with the map or plan submitted by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated May 10, 1904, prepared under authority of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901," and filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on September 16, 1904, as Map No. 93, and filed in the offices of the Register of the City and County of New York and of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York on or about the same date;

2. "Map or plan showing the location of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, from Boston road to the Bronx river, and of Tremont avenue, from Bronx Park avenue to the Eastern Boulevard, and the change of grades of said Tremont avenue; also the public place at the intersection of Westchester avenue," prepared by the President of the Borough of The Bronx under authority of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901," filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on September 16, 1904, as Map No. 88, and filed in the offices of the Register of the City and County of New York, and of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York on or about the same date.

The land to be taken for Tremont avenue is located east of the Bronx river.

Dated New York, December 23, 1904.
JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel,
No. 2 Tryon Row,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.
d23,j5

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, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of LOCKWOOD STREET (although not yet named by proper authority) from Paynter avenue to Grand avenue in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, in The City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing duly verified, to us at our office, No. 252 Jackson Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 14th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 17th day of January, 1905, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 252 Jackson Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in said city, there to remain until the 23d day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment of benefit include all the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 formed by the intersection of the southwesterly prolongation of a line parallel to and 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Lockwood street with a line parallel to and 200 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Paynter avenue; running thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned parallel line to its intersection with the southwesterly prolongation of a line parallel to and 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of Lockwood street; thence northeasterly along said last-mentioned prolongation and parallel line and its prolongation to its intersection with a line parallel to and 200 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Grand avenue; thence southeasterly along said last-mentioned parallel line to its intersection with the northeasterly prolongation of a line parallel to and 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Lockwood street; thence southwesterly along said last-mentioned prolongation and parallel line and its prolongation to the point or place of beginning; excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads, or portions thereof, heretofore legally opened as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That our report 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 21st day of March, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, October 21, 1904.

WILLIAM GIBSON,
DAVID HETHERINGTON,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk.

d23,j14

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 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND NINE-Y-THIRD STREET (although not yet named by proper authority) between Audubon avenue and Fort George avenue, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 11th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said city, there to remain until the 17th day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of a line parallel to and 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Broadway with the westerly prolongation of a line drawn parallel to and distant 90 feet northerly from the northerly line of Fairview avenue; running thence along said prolongation and line parallel to Fairview avenue to its intersection with a line parallel to and 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Eleventh avenue; thence northerly along said line parallel to Eleventh avenue to its intersection with the westerly prolongation of the middle line of the block between Audubon avenue and Amsterdam avenue; thence easterly and southerly along said prolongation and middle line to its intersection with the easterly prolongation of the middle line of the blocks between One Hundred and Ninety-first street and One Hundred and Ninety-second street; thence westerly along said prolongation and middle line and its westerly prolongation to an intersection with a line parallel to and distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Fairview avenue; thence southwesterly and westerly along said parallel line and its westerly prolongation to an intersection with a line parallel to and 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along said parallel line to the point or place of beginning; excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads, or portions thereof, heretofore legally opened as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That our report herein 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 16th day of March, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, November 17, 1904.

PAUL L. KIERNAN,
JAS. J. FUREY,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk.

d16,j6

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 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), between Audubon avenue and Wadsworth avenue in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 10th day of January, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said city, there to remain until the 16th day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly prolongation of the middle line of the blocks between West One Hundred and Ninetieth street and West One Hundred and Ninety-first street with the middle line of the block between Audubon avenue and Amsterdam avenue; running thence northerly and northwesterly along said last-mentioned middle line to the easterly line of Fort George avenue; thence northwesterly on a line radial to the line of Fort George avenue to its intersection with the line parallel to and one hundred feet westerly from the westerly line of Eleventh avenue; thence southerly along said parallel line to its intersection with the middle line of the block between Fairview avenue and Wadsworth avenue; thence southwesterly along

said middle line to its intersection with the westerly prolongation of the middle line of the blocks between West One Hundred and Ninetieth street and West One Hundred and Ninety-first street; thence easterly along said prolongation and middle line and its easterly prolongation to the point or place of beginning, excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads, or portions thereof, heretofore legally opened as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That our report herein 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 15th day of March, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, November 29, 1904.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
Chairman;
CHAS. H. HOLLAND,
GUY VAN AMRINGE,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk. d16js

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to EIGHTH SEVENTH STREET, from Fifth avenue to Narrows avenue, in the Thirtieth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE, THE undersigned, were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered herein on the 15th day of March, 1904, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, a copy of which order was filed in the office of the Register of the County of Kings on the 18th day of March, 1904, and indexed in the Index of Conveyances, in Section 18, Blocks 6041, 6042, 6043, 6044, 6045, 6046, 6047, 6048, 6049, 6050. Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss or damage, if any, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled to or interested in the lands and premises to be taken for the purpose of opening the said street or avenue, as particularly described in the petition of The City of New York, filed with said order in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and for the purpose of making a just and equitable assessment of the benefit of said street or avenue so to be opened, to the respective owners, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands and premises, and not required for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, but benefited thereby and of ascertaining and defining the district benefited by said assessment, and the extent and boundaries of the respective tracts and parcels of land participating in said benefit, and of performing the trusts and duties required of us by title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York, and the acts or parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

All parties and persons interested in the lands and premises taken or to be taken for the purpose of opening said street or avenue, or affected thereby, and having any claim or demand on account thereof, are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to us, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at our office in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department, No. 166 Montague street, Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, with such affidavits or other proofs as the said owner or claimants may desire, within twenty days after date of this notice.

And we, the said Commissioners, will be in attendance at our said office on the 15th day of January, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to hear the said parties and persons in relation thereto; and at such time and place, and at such further or other time and place as we may appoint, we will hear such owners in relation thereto, and examine proofs of such claimant or claimants, or such additional proofs and allegations as may then be offered by such owner, or on behalf of The City of New York.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, December 10, 1904.

T. ELLETT HODGSKIN,
S. T. MADDOX, JR.,
CHARLES S. SIMPKINS,
Commissioners.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY,
Clerk. d13j10

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, acting by and through the Board of Docks, relative to acquiring right and title to and possession of the uplands and lands, wharf property, wharfage rights, terms, easements, emoluments and privileges of and to the uplands and lands necessary to be taken for the improvement of the water front of The City of New York, on the NORTH RIVER, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH STREET AND FOURTEENTH STREET, and the easterly side of the margin street, wharf or place adopted by the Board of Docks and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Hudson river, pursuant to the plan heretofore adopted by the Board of Docks, and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands or wharf property, and all persons interested therein, or in any rights, privileges or interests pertaining thereto, affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our supplemental or amended abstract of estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the uplands, lands, lands under water, premises, buildings, tenements, hereditaments and wharf property affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us, at our office, Room No. 401, No. 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 20th day of January, 1905, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Second—That the supplemental or amended abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage map, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings, in the Law Department of The City of New York, at the office of said Bureau, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 30th day of January, 1905.

Third—That our report herein will be presented 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 6th day of February, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, December 29, 1904.

WILBUR LARREMORE,
HENRY THOMPSON,
DAVID BARRY,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK,
Clerk. d30j11

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, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of PURDY STREET (although not yet named by proper authority, from Flushing avenue to Kiker avenue, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, in The City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, No. 252 Jackson avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 23d day of January, 1905, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 252 Jackson avenue, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 31st day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 the easterly side of First avenue where the same is intersected by the center line of the block between Ninety-first street and Ninety-second street; running thence easterly along the center line of the blocks between Ninety-first street and Ninety-second street and its prolongation to the center line of Third avenue; running thence northerly along said center line of Third avenue to the prolongation of the center line of the block between Ninety-first street and Ninety-second street; running thence easterly and along said center line of the block and its prolongation to the westerly side of Fifth avenue; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Fifth avenue to the center line of the block between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets; running thence westerly and along the center line of the block between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets and its prolongation to the center line of Third avenue; running thence southerly along the center line of Third avenue to the prolongation of the center line of the block between Ninety-first street and Ninety-second street; running thence westerly along the center line of the block between Ninety-first street and its prolongation to the easterly side of First avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly side of First avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That our report 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 30th day of March, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, November 15, 1904.

GEORGE W. BRUSH,
JOHN CLEARY,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk. d30j18

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, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of NERED AVEUE (although not yet named by proper authority, from White Plains Road to Bronx River, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 18th day of January, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 24th day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Elizabeth street and the westerly line of White Plains road; running thence westerly along the northerly line of Elizabeth street and its westerly prolongation to its intersection with the easterly line of the Bronx river; thence northerly along the easterly line of the Bronx river to its intersection with the westerly prolongation of the southerly line of Kossuth avenue; thence easterly along said prolongation and southerly line of Kossuth avenue to its intersection with the westerly line of White Plains road; thence southerly along said westerly line to the point or place of beginning; excepting from said area all streets, avenues and roads or portions thereof heretofore legally opened as such area is shown upon our benefit maps deposited as aforesaid.

Fourth—That our report 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 30th day of March, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, December 19, 1904.

JOHN J. BRADY, Chairman;
HENRY A. OSTER,
WILLIAM S. GERMAIN,
Commissioners.

JOHN P. DUNN,
Clerk. d23j14

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening NINETEENTH STREET, from First avenue to Fifth avenue, in the Thirtieth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, of The City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, in the office of the Law Department, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 18th day of January, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and supplemental estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, there to remain until the 21st day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 easterly side of First avenue where the same is intersected by the center line of the block between Ninety-first street and Ninety-second street; running thence easterly along the center line of the blocks between Ninety-first street and Ninety-second street and its prolongation to the center line of Third avenue; running thence northerly along said center line of Third avenue to the prolongation of the center line of the block between Ninety-first street and Ninety-second street; running thence easterly and along said center line of the block and its prolongation to the westerly side of Fifth avenue; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Fifth avenue to the center line of the block between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets; running thence westerly and along the center line of the block between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets and its prolongation to the center line of Third avenue; running thence southerly along the center line of Third avenue to the prolongation of the center line of the block between Ninety-first street and Ninety-second street; running thence westerly along the center line of the block between Ninety-first street and its prolongation to the easterly side of First avenue; running thence southerly along the easterly side of First avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That our report 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 30th day of February, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, December 21, 1904.

HORATIO C. KING,
A. C. DEGRAU,
FRANK A. SLOCUM,
Commissioners.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY,
Clerk. d21j9

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening VANDAM STREET, between Meeker avenue and Fridge-water street, in the Seventeenth Ward in the Borough of Brooklyn, of The City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, in the office of the Law Department, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1905, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 15th day of January, 1905, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, there to remain until the 31st day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 southerly side of Bridgewater street where the same is intersected by the center line of the block between Vandam street and Varick street; running thence southerly and along the center line of the blocks between Vandam street and Varick street to the northerly side of Meeker avenue; running thence southwesterly and along the northerly side of Meeker avenue to the center line of the block between Vandam street and Apollo street; running thence northerly and along the center line of the blocks between Vandam street and Apollo street to the southerly side of Bridgewater street and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Bridgewater street to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That our report 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 30th day of April, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, December 29, 1904.

THOMAS D. HOSSEY,
JOHN WATSON,
Commissioners.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY,
Clerk. d29j16

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purpose of opening EAST NINETEENTH STREET, from Voorhies lane to Emmons avenue, in the Thirtieth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, of The City of New York, as the same has been heretofore laid out.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to all persons interested in this 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 we have completed our estimate and supplemental estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in this proceeding or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and having objections thereto, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, in the office of the Law Department, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1905; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on the 18th day of January, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and supplemental estimate and assessment, together with our damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings of the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, there to remain until the 21st day of January, 1905.

Third—That the limits of our assessment for benefit include all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate, lying 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 southerly side of Voorhies lane (Jerome avenue) where the same is intersected by a line drawn parallel with East Nineteenth street and distant 100 feet easterly therefrom; running thence southerly and along said parallel line to the northerly side of Emmons avenue; running thence westerly and along the northerly side of Emmons avenue to a point distant 100 feet westerly of the westerly side of East Nineteenth street; running thence northerly and parallel with East Nineteenth street to the southerly side of Voorhies lane (Jerome avenue); running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Voorhies lane (Jerome avenue) to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That our report 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 20th day of February, 1905, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, December 21, 1904.

ANDREW J. PERRY, Chairman;
THOMAS H. TROY,
WILLIAM WATSON,
Commissioners.

JAMES F. QUIGLEY,
Clerk. d21j9

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, the names of all persons interested with him herein, 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 City 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, stock holder, 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.

Each bid or estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders in The City of New York, or of a guaranty or surety company duly authorized by law to act as surety, and shall contain the matters set forth in the blank forms mentioned below.

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 to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

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 who 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.