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## THE CITY RECORD.

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WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, MAYOR.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, CORPORATION COUNSEL. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, COMPTROLLER.

DAVID FERGUSON, SUPERVISOR.

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Aldermen, Board of— Committee Hearing for Consideration of the Budget for 1913.....	9035	Finance, Department of— Notice of Sales of Tax Liens, etc.....	9088
Assessors, Board of— Completion of Assessments, Notices of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, Department of— Proposals.....	9097	Fire Department— Proposals.....	9097
Board Meetings.....	9087	Instructions to Bidders for Work to Be Done or Supplies to Be Furnished.....	9102
Bridges, Department of— Proposals.....	9091	Manhattan, Borough of— Auction Sale.....	9087
Bronx, Borough of— Proposals.....	9091	Proposals.....	9087
Brooklyn, Borough of— Proposals.....	9090	Municipal Civil Service Commission— Minutes of Meeting Held September 4, 1912.....	9082
Change of Grade Damage Commission— Time and Place of Meetings.....	9096	Notice of Examinations.....	9091
Changes in Departments, etc.....	9084	Proposed Amendments to the Classification, Notice of.....	9091
City Record, Board of— Abstract of Transactions for the Week Ending October 12, 1912.....	9077	Notice to Bidders at Sales of Old Buildings, etc.....	9102
Proposals.....	9087	Official Directory.....	9084
College of The City of New York— Transactions for the Week Ending November 2, 1912.....	9084	Parks, Department of— Proposals.....	9090
Docks and Ferries, Department of— Auction Sales.....	9089	Police Department— Owners Wanted for Unclaimed Property.....	9088
Proposals.....	9089	Proposals.....	9088
Education, Department of— Contracts Entered Into.....	9035	Public Charities, Department of— Synopsis of Proceedings for the Weeks Ending November 2 and 9, 1912.....	9083
Proposals.....	9088	Public Service Commission, First District— Calendar for the Week Commencing November 11, 1912.....	9035
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of— Franchise Matters, Notices of.....	9091	Queens, Borough of— Proposals.....	9096
Minutes of Meetings of October 28 and 29, 1912 (Financial Matters).....	9036	Richmond, Borough of— Proposals.....	9097
Minutes of Meeting of October 31, 1912 (Financial and Franchise Matters).....	9036	Supreme Court, First Department— Acquiring Title to Lands, etc.....	9097
Finance, Department of— Abstract of Transactions of the Bureau of the Chamberlain for the Week Ending September 30, 1912.....	9078	Supreme Court, Second Department— Acquiring Title to Lands, etc.....	9099
Confirmation of Assessments, Notice of.....	9088	Taxes and Assessments, Department of— Public Notice.....	9091
		Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of— Proposals.....	9097

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

### COMMITTEE HEARING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1913.

November 12, 1912.  
The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing in the Aldermanic Committee Room, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, on Friday, November 15, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., for consideration of the Budget for 1913. All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend.  
P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION - FIRST DISTRICT.

No. 154 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.  
Calendar for the Week Commencing November 11, 1912.  
Wednesday, November 13, 1912—11 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1581—South Shore Traction Company and Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation—"Application for approval of assignment of franchise"—Commissioner Williams. 2.30 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1541—Flatbush Gas Company—Samuel Maires et al., complainants—"Rate for electricity in Brooklyn"—Commissioner Maltbie.  
Thursday, November 14, 1912—10.30 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1573—Long Island Railroad Company—"Application for approval of exercise of rights in carrying out improvements between Brooklyn-Queensboro line and Fresh Pond Junction"—Commissioner Williams. 10.30 a. m.—Room 305—R. T. 3041—New York Connecting Railroad Company—"Application for approval of changes in certificate as to terminus of railroad in Borough of Queens and rental"—Commissioner Williams. 10.30 a. m.—Room 310—Case No. 1395—New York Edison Company—Geo. Stadlander et al., complainants. 10.30 a. m.—Room 310—Case No. 1492—New York Edison Company—Julius Ewoldt et al., complainants—"Rates for electricity in Manhattan and The Bronx"—Commissioner Maltbie. 3 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1574—Reorganization Committee, Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company—"Application for approval of reorganization plan and issue of \$1,100,000 bonds and \$500,000 stock"—Commissioner Maltbie.  
Friday, November 15, 1912—11 a. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1489—Long Island Railroad Company—"Compliance with order upon application of Crew Levick Company as to establishment of switch connection"—Commissioner Williams. 2 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1577—Gas Corporations in Brooklyn—"Gas pressure regulations"—Commissioner Maltbie. 2 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1578—Gas Corporations in The Bronx—"Gas pressure regulations"—Commissioner Maltbie. 2 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1579—Gas Corporations in Queens—"Gas pressure regulations"—Commissioner Maltbie. 2 p. m.—Room 305—Case No. 1580—Gas Corporations in Richmond—"Gas pressure regulations"—Commissioner Maltbie.  
Meeting of the Committee of the Whole held every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 10.30 a. m. in Committee Room.  
Regular meeting of the Commission held every Tuesday and Friday at 12.15 p. m., in Room 310.

**Borough of Brooklyn**  
Report for the week ending October 26, 1912.  
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.  
During the week ending October 26, 1912, the Bureau of Public Buildings and

Offices issued 19 orders for supplies and 50 orders for repairs.  
Bills aggregating \$1,523.85 were signed by the Commissioner and forwarded to the Department of Finance for audit and payment.

Reinstatement—Charles Chieffo, No. 73 Troy ave., Attendant, \$900, October 1, 1912.

Suspension—Alexander Ryder, No. 145 Tompkins ave., Janitor, \$900, Sept. 1.

Bureau of Incumbrances and Permits.

Complaint Department—Bureau of Complaints, 2; mail, 6; office, 13; Inspectors, 48; Police Department, 4—total, 73. Classification and Disposal—Sidewalk signs removed, 1; boulders, 7; trees and limbs, 18; loads earth, etc., 4—total, 30.

Inspectors' Department—Complaints, made, 48; complaints settled, 57; slips settled, 144; Inspectors' slips O. K'd, 3.

Permit Department—Permits: Miscellaneous and water company, 2; building material, 35; vaults, 1; crosswalks, 28; special, 122; vault repairs, 5; cement walks, 22; driveways, 7; electric companies, 60; railroad companies, 8; gas companies, 135—total, 425.

Cashier's Department—Moneys Received: Repaving over water connections, \$728.20; repaving over sewer connections, \$285; repaving over gas connections, \$212.55; inspection of work done by corporations, \$146.25; special paving, \$290.42; vaults \$67.50; CPB 32, \$364.28—total, \$2,094.20.

### Bureau of Sewers.

Transactions of the Bureau of Sewers for the week ending October 23, 1912.

Moneys Received—For sewer permits, \$1,338.46.

Number of permits issued, 130; for new sewer connections, 98; for old sewer connections (repairs), 32.

Linear feet 6-inch house connections, 5,171; linear feet sewer built, 24 inches to 90 inches, 1,002; linear feet pipe sewer built, 3,415; total number of feet sewer built, 4,417; number of manholes built, 40; number of basins built, 7; number of feet sewer repaired, 39; number of basins repaired, 20; linear feet of pipe sewers cleaned, 88,420; linear feet of large sewers cleaned, 2,750; linear feet of sewers examined, 153,960; number of basins cleaned, 674; number of basins relieved, 33; number of basins examined, 398; manhole heads and covers set, 1; manhole covers put on, 9; number of basin pans set, 25; Number gallons sewage pumped, 26th Ward, 71,350,400; number of gallons sewage pumped, 31st Ward, 36,873,700; cubic feet sludge pumped, 26th Ward, 48,372; cubic feet sludge pumped, 31st Ward, 19,592; complaints examined, 46; manholes repaired, 38.

### Laboring Force Employed During the Week.

	Stokers, etc.	Inspectors of Construction.	Inspectors of Sewer Connections.	Foremen.	Assistant Foremen.	Inspectors of Sewers and Basins.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Horses and Carts.
Repairing and cleaning sewers .. ..	..	12	9	..	8	1	70	24	
Street Improvement Fund .. ..	41	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	
26th Ward disposal works .. ..	4	..	..	4	..	..	13	..	
31st Ward disposal works .. ..	10	..	1	9	..	..	17	..	
Cleaning large B. B. & C. sewers .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	3	
Gowanus pumping station .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	

### Bureau of Highways, Division of Street Repairs.

Force Employed on Repairs to Street Pavements—Foremen, 32; Mechanics, 96; Laborers, 215; horses and wagons, 31; horses and carts, 3; teams, 41.

Work Done by Connection Gangs—Water and sewer connections repaired, 23; corporation openings repaired, 30; dangerous holes repaired and made safe, 227; complaints received, 231; defects remedied, 63.

Asphalt Plant—Force at Plant: Superintendent, 1; Foremen, 2; Engineers, 2; Auto Engineers, 1; Stokers, 2; Asphalt Workers, 18.

### Work Done by Repair Gangs.

	Re-pairs.	Con-tions.
Square yards T and G granite pavement .. ..	427	647
Square yards sand granite pavement .. ..	4,222	216
Square yards Belgian block pavement .. ..	221	609
Square yards cobbles .. ..	..	2
Square yards macadam .. ..	1,679	1,679
Total amount of repairs..	4,870	3,153
Total square yards 6-inch concrete foundation .. ..	9	777

145 cubic yards stone crushed; 101 miles street sprinkled, water; 43,083 square yards sprinkled, oil; 13 cesspools cleaned.

Total number of square yards of pavement repaired, 8,023; linear feet of curbing reset and set, 194; square feet of bridging relaid, 236; square feet of flagging relaid, 12,002; square feet of cement walk, 1,005; linear feet of foundation under curb, 114.

Force on Maintenance—Foremen, 5; Engineers, 6; Asphalt Workers, 67; Laborers, 2; trucks, 11.

Work Performed—Wearing surface, laid, cubic feet, 5,352.2; binder laid, cubic feet, 979.9.

Force Restoring Openings—Foremen, 2; Engineers, 2; Asphalt Workers, 34; Laborers, 1; trucks, 9.

Work Performed—Asphalt pavement laid, square yards, 925.

Force Employed on Macadam and Unimproved Roadways—Foremen, 24; Mechanics, 16; Laborers, 170; horses and wagons, 16; teams, 27 sprinklers, 10; horses and carts, 11.

Miscellaneous paved gutters, etc., square yards, 356; dirt roadway repaired and cleaned, by hand, square yards, 10,667; dirt roadway repaired and cleaned, by machine, square yards, 49,220; paved gutter cleaned, square yards, 3,302; sidewalk repairs, square yards (ash and dirt), 2,155; loads of material hauled to work, 822;

loads of material hauled to dump, 417; macadam repairs, square yards, 941; macadam roads cleaned, square yards, 17,050.

L. H. POUNDS, Commissioner of Public Works.

Record of operations, Building Bureau, week ending October 26, 1912.

Plans filed for new buildings, brick, 70 (estimated cost, \$645,100); plans filed for new buildings, frame, 83 (estimated cost, \$219,200—total new buildings, 153 (estimated cost, \$864,300).

Plans filed for alterations, 85 (estimated cost, \$55,972); cost of book slips, \$15,490; cost of bay windows, \$300—grand total, 238; estimated cost, \$936,062.

Unsafe cases filed, 6; violation cases filed, 140; unsafe notices issued, 6; violation notices issued, 140; unsafe cases referred to counsel, 1; violation cases referred to counsel, 24.

P. J. CARLIN, Superintendent.  
ALFRED E. STEERS, President of the Borough.

### Board of Education.

November 7, 1912.

The Board of Education has entered into contracts with the following named contractors:

Edward Theriault, 946 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, for fire protection work at Public School 89, Brooklyn; surety, American Bonding Co. of Baltimore.

Blake & Williams, 24 Barrow st., City, for installing heating and ventilating apparatus in new Public School 173, Brooklyn; surety, National Surety Co.

T. Frederick Jackson, Inc., 94 John st., City, for installing electric equipment in Public Schools 72 and 76, Manhattan; surety, Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co.

John W. Sands, 472 58th st., Brooklyn, for plumbing and drainage of new Public School 99, Brooklyn; surety, American Surety Co.

The Bottsford-Dickinson Co., 1170 Broadway, City, for general construction of new Public School 52, The Bronx; sureties, National Surety Co., The Title Guaranty & Surety Co. and American Bonding Co. of Baltimore.

J. J. Foley Plumbing & Heating Co., 147 E. 125th st., City, for plumbing, etc., at Public School 52, The Bronx; surety, Maryland Casualty Co.

A. W. King, 251 E. 66th st., City, for fire protection work at Public Schools 11, 47, 63, 92, 106 and 108, Brooklyn; surety, United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

Blake & Williams, 24 Barrow st., City, for installing heating and ventilating apparatus, etc., at Bushwick High School, Brooklyn; sureties, National Surety Co. and Southwestern Surety Co.

FRED H. JOHNSON, Acting and Assistant Secretary.

**BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.**

Minutes of Meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Held in Room 18 (Aldermanic Chamber), City Hall, Monday, October 28, 1912.

**FINANCIAL MATTERS.**

The Board met in pursuance of an adjournment.

Present—William J. Gaynor, Mayor; Douglas Mathewson, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; John Purroy Mitchel, President, Board of Aldermen; George McAneny, President, Borough of Manhattan; Alfred E. Steers, President, Borough of Brooklyn; Cyrus C. Miller, President, Borough of The Bronx; Maurice E. Connolly, President, Borough of Queens; George Cromwell, President, Borough of Richmond.

The Mayor, Hon. Wm. J. Gaynor, presided.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted October 3, 1912, a public hearing of taxpayers was held in regard to the budget for the year 1913, as tentatively prepared.

Dr. William H. Allen, Bureau of Municipal Research, protested any increase in the appropriation for the Police Department for increases of salaries or the number of Patrolmen, at the present time; discussed mandatory salary increases for the Department of Education; suggested the withholding of funds for increased Teachers' payrolls until the Finance Committee of the Board of Education pledges itself to keep a record of salary increments, etc.; stated he would submit a memorandum embodying these suggestions; also addressed the Board on the subject of concessions let by the Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, and revenues to be derived by the City from such a source.

Dr. Abraham Korn, United Real Estate Owners' Association, protested increases over last year's appropriation for the Fire Department; the motorizing of the apparatus of the Fire Department; the cost of sites for use of the Fire Department; increase in salary of the Firemen and telephones in the homes of Commissioner, subordinates and physicians at the expense of the City. Janitors of the Department of Education receiving extra pay for playgrounds, etc. The appropriation requested by the Department of Health for child hygiene or child welfare work; for a Statistician, Editor and Library Assistant and sixteen Attendants in the Bureau of Communicable Diseases; an allowance for a new automobile and for clothing, boots and shoes; an appropriation for a resident Physician at the sanatorium at Otisville, New York. The establishment of the position of Chief Veterinarian in the Street Cleaning Department; an appropriation for structural changes in the Tenement House and the appropriations for bottled water for City Departments.

Dr. H. W. Berg, United Real Estate Owners' Association, addressed the Board in relation to the appropriation to be made to the Department of Education; discussed the three mill tax with regard to said appropriation; protested an appropriation for Teachers and Physicians for sub-normal children or ungraded classes; appropriations for teaching deaf, dumb and blind children, and for substitutes for Teachers who desire training for that work; appropriations for the Department of Hygiene and for anemic children; appropriations for twenty-five Visiting Teachers, and for the continuation of high schools in the summer time; appropriations for increased high schools; \$10,000 for efficiency experts, for music in evening playgrounds, for transportation, and for salary increases.

Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., President of the Board of Education, protested cuts appearing in the tentative Budget for the general school fund; in the special school fund of from 1/4 to 1 per cent. for repairs, and of \$25,000 for gymnasium apparatus. Mr. Winthrop also referred to an appropriation for a drawing syllabus.

James Creelman, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, protested the proposed cut in the tentative Budget of the item of First Assistant Chief Examiner and requested an allowance for more Character Investigators.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Commissioner of Accounts, addressed the Board in relation to the appropriation for Commissioner of Accounts, and protested the removal of the Bureau of Efficiency from that office to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mrs. Francis M. Scott appeared in favor of an appropriation for 20 additional Graduate Nurses for Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Miss C. D. Noyes, Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses, endorsed the remarks of Mrs. Scott.

John O'Donnell appeared in favor of an increase in salary for the Court Clerks of Queens, and of the request of the Commissioner of Parks, Queens, for an increased appropriation.

Miss Genevieve W. Beavers, executive secretary, National League for the Civic Education of Women, appeared in favor of an appropriation for a municipal reference library.

Sigmund Feust, United Real Estate Owners' Association, protested any increase in the appropriation for the Department of Parks over the budget for 1912.

Joseph M. Price addressed the Board in relation to a certain concession by the Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

Westerly P. Leach, Tree Planting Association of The City of New York, appeared in favor of an appropriation for planting trees along Jackson avenue, Long Island City.

On motion the hearing was continued until Tuesday, October 29, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., and the Board adjourned to meet at that hour.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

**BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT**

Minutes of Meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Held in Room 18 (Aldermanic Chamber), City Hall, Tuesday, October 29, 1912.

**FINANCIAL MATTERS.**

The Board met in pursuance of an adjournment.

Present—William J. Gaynor, Mayor; Douglas Mathewson, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; John Purroy Mitchel, President, Board of Aldermen; George McAneny, President, Borough of Manhattan; Alfred E. Steers, President, Borough of Brooklyn; Cyrus C. Miller, President, Borough of The Bronx; Maurice E. Connolly, President, Borough of Queens; George Cromwell, President, Borough of Richmond.

The Mayor, Hon. Wm. J. Gaynor, presided.

The public hearing of taxpayers, set for October 28, 1912, in regard to the budget as tentatively prepared, pursuant to resolution adopted October 3, 1912, was continued.

Miss K. M. Daniels addressed the Board in support of increases in salary for the probation officers of the City Magistrates' Courts, Second Division.

Cornelius M. Sheehan, of the 28th Ward Board of Trade and Wyckoff Heights Taxpayers' Association, protested the salaries for Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions.

Henry Ward Beer appeared in favor of increased salaries for Inspectors in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Leonard Klaber protested any increase in the budget for 1913, and suggested that heads of department should not engage in any other business while in office.

Edward I. Hannah, Central Federated Union, addressed the Board in regard to an appropriation requested by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of \$12,000 for purchase of manhole heads, and protested the assigning of ordinary laborers to do the work of skilled laborers or mechanics; on the subject of payment of the prevailing rate of wages, and on the number of days that pavers and rammers are to be employed.

M. A. McConville, United Portable Safety Engineers, Local 184, addressed the Board on the subject of departments paying the prevailing rate of wages to Engineers.

E. L. Boniface addressed the Board in regard to the price of forage paid by the Department of Street Cleaning.

Charles Burns, Board of Delegates of the Building Trades, addressed the Board in favor of an increase in the compensation of Laborers from \$2.50 to \$3 per diem.

Joseph Beere, Per Diem State Civil Service Association, addressed the Board in favor of per diem employees being placed on a per annum basis.

John O'Donnell requested more liberal appropriations for the Borough of Queens.

Lawrence Veiller congratulated the Budget Committee and the Board on the work of the Budget Committee in cutting down requested increases, and on the work shown in the Budget as tentatively prepared.

Dr. Abraham Korn protested increase in salary for Secretary of Tenement House Department; the appropriation to said Department for carfare and automobiles; the item for carfare for public libraries, Brooklyn and Queens; telephones in milk stations at \$75 per year, and telephones for Physicians in City employ; the amounts paid for crude oil, gasoline and kerosene oil; amounts for traveling expenses and legislative indexes, and stated there was an excess of employees in municipal courts.

Dr. Wm. H. Allen, Bureau of Municipal Research, suggested the elimination of certain positions of technical experts, private secretaries, etc., from the Budget, unless the incumbents thereof suggest certain decreases to provide an amount equal to their own salaries, and advocated awarding concessions by public letting.

Walter G. Eliot, Commissioner, protested the elimination of the request of the Park Board for a Stenographer.

Louis L. Tribus, Consulting Engineer and Commissioner of Public Works, Richmond, addressed the Board relative to a lump sum appropriation for the President of the Borough of Richmond on a cost data basis, and requested \$6,000 for a Bureau Engineer of Construction.

Mr. Welton addressed the Board in regard to the establishment in departments of efficiency and cost data systems.

Mr. O'Connor addressed the Board on behalf of organized labor, in regard to the payment of the prevailing rate of wages in City departments.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet Thursday, October 31, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

**BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.**

Minutes of Meeting of Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Held in Room 18 (Aldermanic Chamber), City Hall, Thursday, October 31, 1912.

**FINANCIAL AND FRANCHISE MATTERS.**

The Board met in pursuance of an adjournment.

Present—William J. Gaynor, Mayor; Douglas Mathewson, Deputy and Acting Comptroller; John Purroy Mitchel, President, Board of Aldermen; George McAneny, President, Borough of Manhattan; Alfred E. Steers, President, Borough of Brooklyn; Cyrus C. Miller, President, Borough of The Bronx; Maurice E. Connolly, President, Borough of Queens, and Louis L. Tribus, Acting President, Borough of Richmond.

The Mayor, Hon. William J. Gaynor, presided.

After disposing of the Public Improvements Calendar, the following Financial and Franchise matters were considered:

**FRANCHISE MATTERS.**

RECEIVERS SOUTH SHORE TRACTION COMPANY; MANHATTAN AND JAMAICA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Secretary presented the following:

Paul T. Brady and Willard V. King, Receivers of South Shore Traction Company, 165 Broadway, New York, October 26, 1912.

HARRY P. NICHOLS, Esq., Engineer in Charge, Bureau of Franchises, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, 277 Broadway, City:

Dear Sir—We send you herewith petition of the receivers of the South Shore Traction Company, which speaks for itself.

The Manhattan and Jamaica Railway Company, which was organized by A. H. Flint & Co., and to which the City duly approved the assignments of our franchise, has failed to live up to its many contracts in regard to the acquisition of this property. We have made a careful investigation of the situation, and are confident that this company and Mr. Flint have been given every opportunity to close this transaction, and have not been in any way delayed by any matters which would have prevented them from completing the line on the 31st of this month, as they agreed to do. We are absolutely unwilling to apply for any extension of time in favor of the Manhattan and Jamaica Railway Company, or its associates, and consider ourselves and the intermediate parties relieved from all obligations.

We do not hesitate to apply for this extension of time, particularly considering that only ninety days are asked on behalf of MacArthur Bros. Co., or their associates. We feel that the standing and reputation of this firm and its well known ability to handle any kind of construction work speedily and economically are sufficient guarantee that the road will be completed within these ninety days.

We sincerely hope that your Board will see fit to approve of this application, and that as a result the Borough of Queens may be benefited by the construction of this road in or about the time originally contemplated. The Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation referred to in this petition is the company to be organized by MacArthur Bros. Co., and may we request that this application be duly entered upon the calendar for a meeting on the 31st day of October in order that the Board may have an opportunity of considering all aspects of this matter?

Yours very truly,

PAUL T. BRADY, Receiver of the South Shore Traction Company.

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

Gentlemen—Paul T. Brady and Willard V. King, receivers of the South Shore Traction Company, respectfully petition your Board to extend the several times specified upon which the proposed railway shall be constructed under the terms and conditions of the franchise granted your petitioners by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 15th day of July, 1912, for a term of ninety days each; and,

Further, That your honorable Board revoke and declare null and void a resolution passed by your Board on the 15th day of July, 1912, approving of the assignment of this franchise to the Manhattan and Jamaica Railway Company; and

Paul T. Brady and Willard V. King, receivers of the South Shore Traction Company, further petition that your Board approve of the assignment of said franchise granted to them by your Board on the 15th day of July, 1912, to the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, when duly organized. Respectfully submitted,

PAUL T. BRADY, WILLARD V. KING, Receivers of South Shore Traction Company.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1912.

Bureau of Franchises, October 28, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor, Chairman, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sir—Under date of October 26, 1912, the receivers for the South Shore Traction Company petitioned the Board for an extension of the several times specified in the proposed franchise contract for the South Shore Traction Company, within which the railway is to be constructed. The period for which the receivers asked for extension is ninety days in each case. The petition further requests that the resolution adopted by the Board on the 15th day of July, 1912, approving the assignment of the franchise, when executed, to the Manhattan and Jamaica Railway Company, be rescinded.

The situation in respect to the proposed franchise to this company is as follows: On the 15th of July, 1912, the final public hearing upon the terms and conditions of the franchise was held. This was subsequent to the publication of the terms and conditions of the contract in the CITY RECORD and in two daily newspapers, as required by law.

One of the conditions of the proposed contract was that the company should complete the construction of the railway from the Queensboro Bridge to the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at or near the intersection of Greenpoint avenue with Thomson avenue on or before October 31, 1912; from that point to Thomson avenue and Broadway on or before December 31, 1912; to the Long Island station on or before March 31, 1913; otherwise all rights under the contract to cease and determine, provided that extensions of time for the completion of such portions of the railway may be granted by the Board.

The contract was on July 23, 1912, forwarded to the company for execution. As yet the contract has not been returned with the signatures of the company or its

officers. It is evident, therefore, since the contract has not been signed by the company or its receivers, that no extension pursuant to its terms can be granted by the Board, and apparently that request of the receivers cannot be granted.

It would seem that there are two courses open to the company. That is:

First. To execute the contract immediately and prior to October 31, 1912, secure its execution by the City. Upon the execution of the contract, the company must pay to the City the sum of \$20,000 and deposit the further sum of \$30,000 with the Comptroller. When this is done, an extension of time within which to complete the railway may be granted by the Board, but such action must be taken at the meeting of October 31, 1912; or

Second. To request that the proposed contract before the Board be reconsidered for the purpose of inserting therein dates other than those set by it for the completion of the various portions of the railway.

If the latter course is taken and the matter is reconsidered by the Board, the regular franchise procedure must be followed for the amended contract, which requires at least ten weeks.

This information has this day been verbally given to the attorney of the receivers, Mr. Arthur Carter Hume, and a copy of the report sent to the receivers, as well as all members of the Board. Respectfully,

HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

Law Offices, Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, 5 Nassau Street, 11 Pine Street, New York, October 29, 1912.

H. P. NICHOLS, Esq., Bureau of Franchises, New York City:

Dear Sir—In behalf of Paul T. Brady and Willard V. King, receivers of the South Shore Traction Company, I beg to hand you herewith two contracts covering the South Shore Traction Company franchise, executed by said receivers and also by the vice-president of the South Shore Traction Company, and duly acknowledged.

I am sending these contracts in advance of the payment of the money provided for, in order that they may be executed in due form on the lines already discussed, and to be delivered simultaneously with the delivery of the check for the sum of \$50,000, which we expect to send you to-morrow, and which is to be delivered dependent upon the passage of a resolution granting an extension, as covered by petition already submitted to you.

I think this is in accordance with your suggestions. If not, kindly advise me.

I have left the contracts undated, thinking that you may wish to fill in some particular date. Very truly yours,

JAMES M. GIFFORD.

Law Offices, Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, 5 Nassau Street, 11 Pine Street, New York, October 30, 1912.

H. P. NICHOLS, Esq., Division of Franchises, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Dear Sir—In compliance with our conversation of yesterday, I beg to hand you a letter which I have had signed by MacArthur Bros. & Co., and in which we have attempted to set forth our understanding with reference to the payment of the \$50,000 required by the franchise heretofore granted. The \$50,000 covered by MacArthur Bros. & Co.'s letter has been paid at the request of the receivers, and is to be applied, as in the letter of said company stated, on account of the amount due The City of New York under and pursuant to the terms of the franchise.

Very truly yours,

JAMES M. GIFFORD, Counsel for Receivers.

MacArthur Brothers Company, Hanover Bank Building, New York, October 30, 1912.

Mr. HARRY P. NICHOLS, care of Bureau of Franchises, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Dear Sir—We hand you herewith certified check of MacArthur Brothers Company, payable to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, which check is to be held by you and paid over under and pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

In accordance with a petition of the receivers of the South Shore Traction Company heretofore filed, an application will be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting to-morrow (Thursday), October 31, for a ninety (90) days' extension of the several construction and operation periods fixed in the franchise contract authorized by a resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted July 15, 1912, and for permission on the part of said receivers to assign said franchise as in said petition stated.

We understand that the franchise contract has been executed by the receivers of the South Shore Traction Company and by the said Corporation and has been, or will be executed, by the proper officials of The City of New York.

Under the terms of the said franchise, it is provided that the same shall not become effective until the sum of \$50,000 shall have been paid.

Pursuant to authority given by order of the United States District Court to the receivers of the South Shore Traction Company, we have entered into a contract to buy the said franchise contract and also the properties of the said South Shore Traction Company so far as the same appertain to or are located within the confines of the City of New York; the conditions of our purchase, however, being that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall grant a ninety days' extension and shall consent to the assignment as hereinbefore provided.

We understand that the franchise contract must be delivered before the resolution requested can be passed and that the payment of the said sum of \$50,000 must be made before the actual delivery of the contract itself.

We, therefore, hand you this check with authority to pay the same to The City of New York whenever and as soon as you ascertain that said resolution will be passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; the said check to be returned to us in case the resolution granting said extension and permitting said assignment shall not be passed.

We confirm the statements heretofore made to you by Mr. Gifford and Mr. Hume that all the necessary rails, crossings and other special work pertaining thereto, and ties for the completion of the first two miles of road called for by the franchise contract have been distributed or are in process of being distributed along the right-of-way.

We are also prepared to immediately begin the work of construction as soon as we may be permitted to do so. Very truly yours,

MACARTHUR BROTHERS COMPANY,

By A. F. MACARTHUR, President.

Bureau of Franchises, October 30, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor, Chairman, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sir—Supplementing my report of October 28, 1912, upon the petition of the Receivers of the South Shore Traction Company for an extension of the several times specified in the proposed franchise contract within which the said railway is to be constructed, I would now report that the Receivers have adopted so much of the first course pointed out in my report of October 28 as relates to the signing of the contract, having executed the contract as authorized on July 15, and delivered the same to me.

As to the payment of \$50,000 to the City upon the delivery of the contract to the Receivers, that is, \$20,000 as settlement of claims of the City against the Company, and \$30,000 security deposit, the representatives of the Receivers state that they are not authorized by the Court to pay to the City such sums and have not that amount on hand for that purpose, even if they were so authorized. It is stated, however, that the interest which proposed to purchase the property of the Company is willing to furnish the \$50,000 for this purpose, provided they are assured that the extension of time applied for will be granted, but in the event of the Board's refusing to grant the extension of time, they will be unwilling to pay the \$50,000; the reason for this being that if no extension of time is granted the contract would become void on November 1.

Since this execution by the Company and its Receivers, I have had the contract formally approved by the Corporation Counsel and executed by the Mayor and the City Clerk, and the duplicate copies are now in my hands. As a guarantee of good faith, there has been left in my hands a certified check in the sum of \$50,000, payable to the order of the Comptroller, drawn by MacArthur Brothers Company on the Chase National Bank, to be held by me until the Board shall have decided what action it will take. Should the Board be willing to grant the extension of time, the certified check is to be handed to the Comptroller and the contract delivered to the Receivers of the South Shore Traction Company, after which a form of resolution may be adopted granting the extension of time. Should the Board, however, decide that it will not extend the time, then the check is to be returned to the Receivers and the executed contract will become void.

In order that the Board may have before it a proper resolution for the extension of time, as requested in the petition, I have prepared a form of resolution, which is attached hereto. The petition also requests that the Board consent to the assignment of the franchise to a corporation to be known when duly organized as the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation. In view of the fact that this company has not as

yet been incorporated, it does not seem that such assignment should be permitted at the present time. It would seem proper, however, if the Board desires to grant the extension of time, that it also go on record as being willing to approve of such assignment when the corporation is duly organized. The resolution transmitted herewith contains a statement to that effect.

In view of the fact that it is not now proposed to assign the property to the Manhattan and Jamaica Railway Company, it is suggested that the resolution adopted on July 15, 1912, permitting the assignment and transfer of the property to that company be rescinded. Respectfully,

HARRY P. NICHOLS, Engineer, Chief of Bureau.

Enclosure:

The Chief of the Bureau of Franchises, thereupon, delivered the certified check for \$50,000 to the Deputy and Acting Comptroller and delivered the contract to James M. Gifford, the attorney for the receivers.

John O'Donnell appeared in favor of granting the extension of time. A communication was also received from the Chamber of Commerce, Borough of Queens, transmitting resolutions adopted by that body in favor of granting the extension of time.

The following was offered:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment did by contract dated October 29, 1912, grant a franchise to the South Shore Traction Company to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway from the Manhattan approach of the Queensboro Bridge, upon, along and over said bridge and its approaches to the Borough of Queens, and upon and along Thomson avenue, Hoffman boulevard and other streets and avenues in the Borough of Queens to the boundary line of the County of Nassau; and,

Whereas, Section 3, seventh of said contract, provides as follows:

"Seventh. The company shall complete and put in operation that portion of the railway herein authorized from the Manhattan Terminal of the Queensboro Bridge to the intersection of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad with Thomson avenue, at or near Greenpoint avenue, on or before October 31, 1912, from the intersection of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company with Thomson avenue to the intersection of Thomson avenue and Broadway on or before December 31, 1912, from the intersection of Thomson avenue and Broadway to the proposed new Long Island Railroad station in the former Village of Jamaica, on or before March 31, 1913. The company shall complete and put in operation that portion of its railway herein authorized between the former Village of Jamaica and the City line at Central avenue within six months after notification by the President of the Borough of Queens that he is willing to issue a permit for the construction of tracks on the street involved.

Upon the failure of the company to complete the construction and place in operation any of the said portions of the railway on or before the dates or times herein specified, the right herein granted shall cease and determine, and all sums or securities paid to the City, or deposited with the Comptroller, as security for performance by the company of the terms and conditions of this contract as herein provided, shall be forfeited to the City without action by the City, provided, however, that the Board may extend the time within which to complete the construction and place the railway in operation as it may deem just and equitable."

—and

Whereas, Said company, under date of October 26, 1912, applied to this Board to extend the several times specified upon which the proposed railway shall be constructed for a term of ninety (90) days each; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the South Shore Traction Company be and it is hereby granted an extension of time up to and including January 29, 1913, in which to complete and put in operation that portion of the railway from the Manhattan terminal of the Queensboro Bridge to the intersection of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at or near Greenpoint avenue; it is further granted an extension of time up to and including March 31, 1913, to complete and put in operation that portion of the railway from the intersection of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad Company with Thomson avenue to the intersection of Thomson avenue and Broadway; and it is further granted an extension of time up to and including June 29, 1913, to complete and put in operation that portion of the railway from the intersection of Thomson avenue and Broadway to the proposed new Long Island Railroad station in the former Village of Jamaica, and be it further

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Board July 15, 1912, approved by the Mayor July 16, 1912, consenting to the assignment and transfer by the South Shore Traction Company to the Manhattan and Jamaica Railway Company of all rights and privileges granted by contract authorized to be executed and delivered to said South Shore Traction Company, by resolution adopted by this Board July 15, 1912, approved by the Mayor July 16, 1912, be and the same hereby is rescinded; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will consent to the sale, assignment and transfer by the South Shore Traction Company and its Receivers of the rights and privileges contained in contract dated October 29, 1912, by and between The City of New York and said company to a properly incorporated railroad company upon written application to this Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

#### FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Secretary presented a communication from the Secretary, Board of Education, transmitting certified copies of resolutions adopted by said Board, as follows:

1—Requesting the establishment of the grade of position of Physician, at \$1,800 per annum, for 2 incumbents;

2—Requesting the fixing of the salaries of Janitors of various school buildings, and a

Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Aldermen, adopted by said Board, recommending that the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 27, 1912, relative to the establishment in the office of the Corporation Counsel of the grades of position of Clerk, at \$1,350 and \$1,650 per annum, for an unlimited number of incumbents, respectively, be returned to said Board of Estimate and Apportionment to have the number of incumbents for each grade specified.

Which were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades, consisting of the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Secretary presented communications as follows:

From the President, Borough of The Bronx, requesting an appropriation of \$175,000 corporate stock to provide for the reconstruction of the sewer in East 149th street (Bungay street), between the East River and the Eastern boulevard, and in East 144th street (St. Josephs street), for a distance of about 200 feet from its junction with the sewer in East 149th street;

From the United Civic Association of the Borough of Queens, urging the granting of an appropriation for the Department of Parks, Borough of Queens, to provide for the extermination of the mosquito-breeding area in Kissena Park.

Which were referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee, consisting of the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

The Secretary presented communications as follows:

From the Department of Health, requesting authority to use \$300 of the \$7,500 released by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on October 10, 1912, for the employment of 3 Laboratory Helpers in the Research and Vaccine Laboratories of the Department of Health for the remainder of the year 1912;

From the Secretary, Board of Education, transmitting certified copy of resolution adopted by said Board relative to appropriating \$2,047.17, the proceeds realized from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trades School for Girls, to the Special School Fund for the year 1912;

From the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, requesting that the resolution adopted October 17, 1912, approving of the specifications, plans and estimate of cost (\$750) for 1 Venturi Hot Water Meter and Recording Thermometer for the Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, be amended, by increasing the estimate of cost to \$912, to permit of awarding the contract to the next

lowest bidder, as the lowest bidder for the work has made an error in his estimate and cannot furnish the article for the price submitted;

From the General Clerk, Supreme Court, Kings County, requesting that an appropriation be made for the purpose of providing means for the payment of the salaries of 8 Attendants in the Supreme Court, Kings County, from November 1, 1912, at an annual salary of \$1,500 each, and

Resolutions (3) of the Board of Aldermen, requesting issues of special revenue bonds (subdivision 8, section 188 of the Charter), as follows:

A—\$100,000, for the purpose of replenishing funds of the Department of Street Cleaning for the year 1912, all obligations contracted for hereunder to be incurred on or before December 31, 1912.

B—\$75,000, for meeting anticipated deficits in the appropriation for the Department of Public Charities, for the year 1912, all obligations contracted for hereunder to be incurred on or before December 31, 1912.

C—\$7,670, for the purpose of providing means for the payment of wages of temporary employees in the Department of Parks, Borough of Queens, all obligations contracted for hereunder to be incurred on or before December 31, 1912.

Which were referred to the Comptroller.

The Secretary presented communications as follows:

From the Taxpayers' Association of the 10th, 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New York, protesting the granting of an appropriation to the Department of Education for the education of deaf and dumb or idiotic children;

From the New York Academy of Medicine, Public Health, Hospital and Budget Committee, relative to the appropriation for the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for the year 1913;

From the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, favoring the request of the Park Commissioner of Brooklyn for the creation of the position of Forester for the Borough of Brooklyn;

From the Homestead Civic Association of Woodhaven, relative to the consolidation of the Fire Prevention Bureau, Tenement House Department and Building Bureau under one head.

Which were referred to the Budget Committee, consisting of the Comptroller, the President of the Borough of Manhattan and the President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Secretary presented a report of the Comptroller in the matter of the request of the Commissioner of Bridges, for approval of form of contract, plans and specifications, for a portion of the furniture and equipment of the Municipal Building.

Which was laid over two weeks—November 14, 1912.

(On October 3, 1912, the above report was laid over for one week, on October 10 for two weeks, and October 24, 1912, was again laid over for one week.)

The Secretary presented the departmental estimate for the year 1913 for the Department of Finance and communication from the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, submitting an amendment thereto.

Which was referred to the Budget Committee, consisting of the Comptroller, the President of the Borough of Manhattan and the President of the Board of Aldermen, and is printed in the Minutes of this date, which contain the Budget for 1913.

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Corporation Counsel in response to resolution adopted by the Board at meeting held October 24, 1912, requesting him to prepare and submit to the Legislature a bill prescribing the method by which, and the terms and conditions under which, shall be determined the amount of any indebtedness incurred subsequent to January 1, 1910, by the City, for any investment which may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the City to become otherwise indebted, and stating that chapter 440 of the Laws of 1912 prescribes such method and terms and conditions, and, therefore, there is no necessity for the enactment of a further law with respect thereto:

City of New York, Law Department, Office of the Corporation Counsel, New York, October 29, 1912.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sirs—I am in receipt of a communication from your Secretary, under date of October 24, 1912, transmitting a resolution of your Board, adopted October 24, 1912, requesting me to prepare and submit to the Legislature a bill prescribing the method by which and the terms and conditions under which shall be determined the amount of any indebtedness incurred subsequent to January 1, 1910, by the City for any investment which may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the City to become otherwise indebted.

I beg to inform you that chapter 440 of the Laws of 1912 prescribes such method and terms and conditions and that therefore there will be no necessity for the enactment of a further bill with respect to such indebtedness. Very truly yours,

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel.

Which was ordered printed in the minutes, filed and the Secretary directed to transmit a copy thereof to the Comptroller.

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Board of Education requesting, and report of the Comptroller recommending approval, pursuant to resolution adopted July 11, 1912, of the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimates of cost for the following work in additions to and alterations in Public School 39, The Bronx, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education:

Item 1. Installing heating and ventilating apparatus..... \$40,000 00  
Item 2. Installing temperature regulation..... 3,000 00

Board of Education, Park Avenue and 59th Street, New York October 7, 1912.

Hon. W. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller:

Dear Sir—I beg to advise you of the receipt of a communication from Mr. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, dated October 5, as follows:

"I am forwarding herewith plans and specifications for Item 1, installing heating and ventilating apparatus, and Item 2, installing temperature regulation in additions to and alterations in Public School 39, Borough of The Bronx, for transmission to the Comptroller, to be presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in compliance with the resolution adopted by that Board on January 5, 1911.

"The specifications have just been returned by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, as noted on same.

Approximate

Cost.  
Item 1 ..... \$40,000 00  
Item 2 ..... 3,000 00"

The Superintendent of School Buildings states that the cost of the above-mentioned work is chargeable to "Corporate Stock Account, C. D. E.—110B."

Respectfully yours, A. E. PALMER, Secretary, Board of Education.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 24, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On October 7, 1912, the Board of Education requested approval of the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimates of cost for (Item 1), installing, heating and ventilating apparatus, at an estimated cost of \$40,000, and for (Item 2), installing temperature regulation at an estimated cost of \$3,000 in additions to and alterations in Public School 39, Borough of The Bronx.

The cost of the items is to be charged to the unencumbered balance of \$102,746 (as of October 19, 1912), in the corporate stock fund entitled, "C. D. E.—110B, School Buildings, Construction and Equipment, The Bronx, Sub-title 2." An appropriation of \$285,500 was authorized for the fund by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on March 9, 1911.

The plans and specifications have been approved by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and are satisfactory. The form of contract is satisfactory, and the estimates of cost are reasonable.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to its resolution adopted on July 11, 1912, hereby approves the form of contract, specifications, plans and estimates of cost for the following work in additions to and alterations in Public School 39, Borough of The Bronx, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education:

Item 1—Installing heating and ventilating apparatus; estimated cost, forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

Item 2—Installing temperature regulation; estimated cost, three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

The cost of the items is to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. D. E., 110-B, School Buildings, Construction and Equipment, The Bronx, sub-title 2."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Fire Department requesting, and report of the Comptroller recommending, approval, pursuant to resolution adopted July 11, 1912, of the forms of contracts and specifications (as amended), plans and estimates of cost for the construction of a fire house on Vermilyea avenue, near Academy street, Borough of Manhattan, under the jurisdiction of the said department, as follows:

1. General work, exclusive of plumbing, etc..... \$42,000 00  
2. Plumbing and gas fitting ..... 3,000 00  
3. Steam heating ..... 2,000 00

—And in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the three items of work for said building is equal to or less than the aggregate sum of the items herein approved, awards may be made without further approval by this Board, but, in the event, that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received exceeds the aggregate sum of the estimates, no awards shall be made.

Fire Department of The City of New York, Office of the Commissioner, September 6, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller of The City of New York:

Sir—I send herewith, for your approval, form of contract with specifications and plans for a new building to be located on Vermilyea avenue near Academy street, Borough of Manhattan; also the contracts and specifications for the plumbing and gasfitting and steamheating of the same proposed building. Respectfully,

JOS. JOHNSON, Fire Commissioner.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 25, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On September 6, 1912, the Fire Commissioner requested approval of the forms of contract, plans and specifications for the plumbing and gasfitting, the steam heating and the general construction of a new fire house to be located on Vermilyea avenue, near Academy street, Borough of Manhattan. Estimates of cost since obtained from the Fire Department are as follows:

For the plumbing and gasfitting..... \$3,000 00  
For the steam heating..... 2,000 00  
For the general construction..... 42,000 00

\$47,000 00

The cost of the three contracts is to be paid from the corporate stock fund entitled "C. F. D.—24C, Fire Department, Manhattan, Acquisition of Site and Erection of Building in the vicinity of Dyckman street and Broadway."

The appropriation of \$40,000 for the fund was approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 3, 1910, and by the Board of Aldermen on June 28, 1910. A further appropriation of \$23,000 was approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on July 17, 1911, and by the Board of Aldermen on July 25, 1911.

On October 23, 1912, there was an unencumbered balance of \$47,612.48 in the fund.

The estimates of cost are reasonable. At the suggestion of the Department of Finance amendments have been made in the forms of contracts and specifications. The bond and security deposit for each contract have been fixed at definite amounts, and it has been provided that 2 per cent. of the contract price shall be retained for one year to enforce the guarantee. Additional detail plans also have been secured, etc.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution approving the request, with the amendments noted. Respectfully,

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to its resolution adopted on July 11, 1912, hereby approves of the forms of contracts and specifications, as amended, the plans and estimates of cost, for the construction of a fire house on Vermilyea ave., near Academy st., Borough of Manhattan, under the jurisdiction of the Fire Department, as follows:

Contract for general work, exclusive of plumbing, gasfitting and steam heating, at an estimate of cost of forty-two thousand dollars (\$42,000).

Contract for plumbing and gasfitting at an estimate of cost of three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

Contract for steam heating at an estimate of cost of two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

The cost of the three contracts to be charged to the corporate stock fund entitled "C. F. D.—24C, Fire Department, Manhattan, Acquisition of Site and Erection of Building in the Vicinity of Dyckman St. and Broadway"; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the three items of work (general construction, plumbing and gasfitting and steam heating) for the building is equal to or less than the aggregate sum of the three items herein approved (although the amount of the lowest bid for one or more items may exceed the amount approved for said item or items) then the award for the three items, provided all three are awarded, may be made without further approval of the estimate of cost by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and be it further

Resolved, That, in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the three items of the work exceeds the aggregate sum of the estimate for the three items herein approved, no award for any item shall be made.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Fire Department requesting, and report of the Comptroller recommending approval, pursuant to resolution adopted July 11, 1912, of forms of contracts, specifications (as amended), plans and estimates of cost for the construction of a fire house on the west side of Benedict avenue, north of Fulton st., Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, under the jurisdiction of the said Department, as follows:

1. General work, exclusive of plumbing, etc..... \$20,000 00  
2. Plumbing and gas fitting ..... 2,200 00  
3. Steam heating ..... 1,600 00

—and in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the three items of work for said building is equal to, or less than the aggregate sum of the items herein approved, awards may be made without further approval by this Board, but, in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received exceeds the aggregate sum of the estimates, no awards shall be made.

Fire Department of The City of New York, Office of the Commissioner, August 29, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller of The City of New York:

Sir—I send herewith, for your approval, form of contract with specifications and plans for a new building to be located on the west side of Benedict avenue, north of Fulton street, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens; also the contracts and specifications for the plumbing and gasfitting and steamheating of the same proposed building. Respectfully,

JOS. JOHNSON, Fire Commissioner.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 24, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On August 29, 1912, the Fire Commissioner requested approval of the forms of contract, plans and specifications for the plumbing and gasfitting, the steam heating and the general construction of a new fire house to be located on the west side of Benedict avenue, north of Fulton street, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens. Estimates of cost since obtained from the Fire Department are as follows:

For the general construction.....	\$20,000 00
For the plumbing and gasfitting.....	2,200 00
For the steam heating.....	1,600 00

Total ..... \$23,800 00

The cost of three contracts is to be paid from the corporate stock fund entitled "C. F. D.—27F, Fire Department, Queens, Erection of Building on Site in the Vicinity of Benedict Avenue and 5th Street, Woodhaven."

The appropriation of \$25,000 for the fund was approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 3, 1910, and by the Board of Aldermen on June 28, 1910. On October 23, 1912, there was an unencumbered balance of \$23,809.53 in the fund.

At the suggestion of the Department of Finance various errors and duplications in the specifications have been corrected, and amendments made in the forms of contract. The estimates of cost are reasonable.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution approving the request with the amendments noted. Respectfully,

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, pursuant to its resolution adopted on July 11, 1912, hereby approves the forms of contract and specifications, as amended, the plans and estimates of cost for the construction of a fire house to be located on the west side of Benedict avenue, north of Fulton street, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, under the jurisdiction of the Fire Department, as follows:

Contract for general work, exclusive of plumbing, gasfitting and steam heating at an estimate of cost of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

Contract for plumbing and gasfitting at an estimate of cost of two thousand two hundred dollars (\$2,200).

Contract for steam heating at an estimate of cost of one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600).

The cost of the three contracts is to be charged to the corporate stock fund, entitled "C. F. D.—27F, Fire Department, Queens, Erection of Building on Site in the Vicinity of Benedict Avenue and 5th Street, Woodhaven," and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the three items of work (general construction, plumbing and gasfitting and steam heating) for the building is equal to or less than the aggregate sum of the three items herein approved (although the amount of the lowest bid for one or more items may exceed the amount approved for said item or items), then the awards for the three items, provided all three are awarded, may be made without further approval of the estimates of cost by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event that the aggregate sum of the lowest bids received for the three items of the work exceeds the aggregate sum of the estimate for the three items herein approved, no award for any item shall be made for said building.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The following transfers of appropriations were made upon the recommendation of the Comptroller:

\$1,362 within the appropriation made to the President of the Borough of The Bronx for the year 1912.

City of New York, President of the Borough of The Bronx, Third avenue and 177th street, Office of the President, September 26, 1912.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—Request is hereby made for the transfer of the sum of \$1,362 from the appropriations made to the President of the Borough of The Bronx for the year 1912, entitled and as follows:

Bureau of Sewers.

Code.  
1894 Shoeing and boarding horses..... \$1,000 00

Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.

1911 Purchase and original equipment of apparatus, etc..... 362 00

\$1,362 00

—the same being in excess of the amounts required for the purposes thereof, to the appropriations made to said President for the year 1912, entitled and as follows:

Bureau of Sewers.

Code.  
1881 Supplies and materials ..... \$1,000 00

Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.

1913 Purchase of furniture and fittings ..... 362 00

\$1,362 00

—the amounts of said appropriations being insufficient. Respectfully,

THOMAS W. WHITTLE, Acting President, Borough of The Bronx.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 25, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On September 26, 1912, the Borough President of The Bronx requested transfers in the sum of \$1,362 within appropriations to his office for the year 1912. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is in four accounts for the Bureau of Sewers and the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices. It is proposed to transfer \$1,000 to the account entitled Supplies and Materials, No. 1881, Sewers. The appropriation for the account was \$4,613.07. It is stated that the amount was insufficient mainly on account of the necessity of extra supplies and an increase in the costs. It is estimated that the transfer will carry the account to the end of the year. The other credit transfer is in the sum of \$325, to account entitled "Public Buildings and Offices, Maintenance, No. 1913, Public Buildings." The appropriation for this account was \$415, and it is stated that the transfer is necessary to cover several small items and provide for the rest of the year. The debit transfers are for \$1,000 from Shoeing and Boarding Horses, Including Veterinary Service, No. 1894, Sewers, and \$362 from Purchase and Original Equipment of Apparatus, Machines, Harness and Vehicles, except Automobiles, Public Buildings and Offices, Maintenance, No. 1911, Public Buildings. There are sufficient balances in the accounts for the proposed transfers.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution approving the request. Respectfully, DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfers of funds appropriated to the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM

Shoeing and Boarding Horses, Including Veterinary Service.  
1894 Sewers ..... \$1,000 00

Purchase and Original Equipment of Apparatus, Machines, Harness and Vehicles, Except Automobiles.

Public Buildings and Offices, Maintenance—  
1911 Public buildings ..... 362 00

TO

Supplies and Materials.

1881 Sewers ..... \$1,000 00

Purchase of Furniture and Fittings.

Public Buildings and Offices, Maintenance—  
1913 Public buildings ..... 362 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

\$2,850 within the appropriation made to the President of the Borough of The Bronx for the year 1912.

City of New York, President of the Borough of The Bronx, Third Avenue and 177th street, Office of the President, September 27, 1912.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—Request is hereby made for the transfer of the sum of \$2,850 from the appropriation made to the President of the Borough of The Bronx, for the year 1912, entitled and as follows:

BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

Code.

1909 Purchase and Original Equipment of Apparatus, Machines, Harness and Vehicles, except Automobiles..... \$2,850 00  
—the same being in excess of the amount required for the purpose thereof, to the appropriations made to said President for the year 1912, entitled and as follows:

BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

1880 Supplies and Materials ..... \$1,000 00  
1889 Maintenance, Repair and Storage of Automobiles..... 1,000 00  
1895 Fuel ..... 300 00  
1898 Forage ..... 250 00  
1904 Contingencies ..... 300 00

\$2,850 00

—the amounts of said appropriations being insufficient.

The transfer as requested is based on the estimated requirements for the remainder of the year, in the several accounts as shown, the additions to the appropriations originally made being due partly to the advanced cost of material, and partly to extra requirements, which were not foreseen at the time the budget for 1912 was prepared.

The amount required can be spared from the appropriation for Purchase of Apparatus, etc., by reconsidering intended purchases of certain pieces of apparatus and machinery. Respectfully,

THOMAS W. WHITTLE, Acting President, Borough of The Bronx.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 25, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On September 27, 1912, the President of the Borough of The Bronx requested transfers in the sum of \$2,850 within appropriations to his office for the year 1912. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to transfer the amount from Purchase and Original Equipment of Apparatus, Machines, Harness and Vehicles, except Automobiles, No. 1909, Highways, to the following accounts in the Bureau of Highways:

1880 Supplies and Materials..... \$1,000 00  
1889 Maintenance, Repair and Storage of Automobiles..... 1,000 00  
1895 Fuel ..... 300 00  
1898 Forage ..... 250 00  
1904 Contingencies ..... 300 00

\$2,850 00

The appropriation for No. 1880 was \$115,900. It is stated that the \$1,000 is needed badly on account of increased costs and to cover certain items for which no provision was made in the budget allowance.

The appropriation for 1889 was \$5,000. Two new cars were purchased in June, 1912, and it is stated that the transfer is to provide for this additional cost.

It is estimated that the transfers will carry the respective accounts to the end of the year.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfers of funds appropriated to the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM

Purchase and Original Equipment of Apparatus, Machines, Harness and Vehicles, Except Automobiles.

1909 Highways ..... \$2,850 00

TO

Supplies and Materials.

1880 Highways ..... \$1,000 00

Maintenance, Repairs and Storage of Automobiles.

1889 Highways ..... 1,000 00

Fuel—  
1895 Highways ..... 300 00

Forage—  
1898 Highways ..... 250 00

Contingencies—  
1904 Highways ..... 300 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

\$800 within the appropriation made to the President of the Borough of Richmond for the year 1912.

The City of New York, Office of the President of the Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, New Brighton, New York City, September 5, 1912.

Honorable Board of Estimate and Apportionment, 277 Broadway, New York:

Gentlemen—I would request a transfer of funds of this office for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM

Public Buildings and Offices, 2116, Repairs and Replacements by Contract or Open Order ..... \$800 00

TO

Public Buildings and Offices, 2110, Supplies and Materials..... 800 00

This transfer is necessary because of an anticipated shortage in the latter fund. Yours truly,  
GEORGE CROMWELL, President of the Borough.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 25, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On September 5, 1912, the President of the Borough of Richmond requested a transfer of \$800 within appropriations to his office for the year 1912. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to transfer the amount from Repairs and Replacements by Contract or Open Order, No. 2116, Public Buildings and Offices, to Supplies and Materials, No. 2110, Public Buildings and Offices. The appropriation for No. 2110 was for \$5,325. It is stated that this amount was insufficient on account of the necessity of purchasing extra supplies, and partly on account of increased costs. It is estimated that the \$800 will be sufficient for the account for the rest of the year.

There is a sufficient balance in No. 2116 for the debit transfer.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution approving the request.

Respectfully, DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated to the office of the President of the Borough of Richmond, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM

Repairs and Replacements by Contract or Open Order.  
2116 Public Buildings and Offices..... \$800 00

TO

Supplies and Materials.

2110 Public Buildings and Offices ..... \$800 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Mayor, the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, the President of the

Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Queens and the Acting President of the Borough of Richmond—16.

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Department of Bridges requesting, and report of the Comptroller recommending, the modification of salary schedule No. 104, for said Department, for the year 1912, to be effective as of October 15, 1912, providing for a reduction in the allowance for Carpenters or Ship Carpenters, and for an increase in the allowance for Stokers, for the purpose of continuing the services of four Stokers on the Third and Willis avenue bridges, pending the completion of the electrification of these bridges:

City of New York, Department of Bridges, 13-21 Park Row, Manhattan, New York, September 27, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, 280 Broadway, Manhattan:

Sir—I have to request a modification of the schedules supporting the Budget Appropriation made for the Department of Bridges for the year 1912, effective as of October 15, 1912, as follows:

*Personal Service, Operation and Maintenance.*

104 Wages, Temporary Employees—		
Change line items		
Carpenter or Ship Carpenter, at \$5 per day, 541 days.....	\$2,705 00	
Stokers, at \$3 per day, 1,502 days.....	4,506 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,211 00
To read		
Carpenter or Ship Carpenter, at \$5 per day, 391 days.....	\$1,955 00	
Stokers, at \$3 per day, 1,752 days.....	5,256 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,211 00

This modification is requested for the purpose of continuing the services of four Stokers on the 3d avenue and Willis avenue bridges, pending the completion of the electrification work on these bridges.

This modification does not increase the budget appropriation made this department for the year 1912. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. SINNOTT, Deputy Commissioner.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 22, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On September 27, 1912, the Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Bridges requested modification of the schedule, Operation and Maintenance, No. 104, Wages, Temporary Employees, in his office for the year 1912. In connection therewith I report as follows:

It is proposed to reduce the allowance for Carpenters or Ship Carpenters, at \$5 per day, by \$750, and increase the allowance for Stokers, at \$3 per day, by that amount. It is stated that the request is for the purpose of continuing the services of four Stokers on the 3d and Willis avenues bridges, pending the completion of the electrification work on these bridges.

The following table shows the line item changes in detail:

Ac-count No.	Schedule Line.	Schedule Transfer.		Cash Transfer.	
		Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
104	Carpenter or Ship Carpenter, at \$5 per day (541 days).....	\$750 00	.....	\$750 00	.....
	Stoker, at \$3 per day (1,502 days).....	.....	\$750 00	.....	\$750 00

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution approving the request. Respectfully, DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the schedule, as revised, for the Department of Bridges, for the year 1912, to be effective as of October 15, 1912, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

*Personal Service, Operation and Maintenance.*  
General.

104 Wages, Temporary Employees—		
Engineman, at \$4.50 per day (357 days).....	\$1,606 50	
Stoker, at \$3 per day (1,752 days).....	5,256 00	
Oiler, at \$3 per day (46 days).....	138 00	
Bridge Mechanic, or Riveter, at \$5 per day (125 days).....	625 00	
Fireman or Electrician, at \$4.50 per day (222 days).....	999 00	
Painter, or Bridge Painter, at \$4 per day (2,164 days).....	8,656 00	
Machinist, at \$4.50 per day (338 days).....	1,521 00	
Blacksmith, at \$4.50 per day (14 days).....	63 00	
Carpenter or Ship Carpenter, at \$5 per day (391 days).....	1,955 00	
Machinist's Helper, at \$3 per day (19 days).....	57 00	
Mechanic's Helper, at \$3 per day (12 days).....	36 00	
Cabinetmaker, at \$4 per day (2 days).....	8 00	
Blacksmith's Helper, at \$3 per day (14 days).....	42 00	
Elevator Attendant, at \$2.75 per day (56 days).....	154 00	
Watchman, at \$2.50 per day (70 days).....	175 00	
Laborer, at \$3 per day (56 days).....	168 00	
Laborer, at \$2.75 per day (21 days).....	57 75	
Laborer, at \$2.50 per day (595 days).....	1,487 50	
	<hr/>	\$23,004 75

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Secretary presented the following communication from the Board of Water Supply requesting, and report of the Comptroller recommending, approval of the purchase by said Board of Parcels Nos. 231, 233, 235, 237, 239 and 241, Section 2, City Aqueduct, for the sum of \$30,000:

(On October 10, 1912, the request of the Board of Water Supply for approval of the above purchase, was referred to the Comptroller.)

Board of Water Supply, City of New York, 165 Broadway, New York, October 3, 1912.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, 277 Broadway, New York City:

Gentlemen—At the meeting of the Board of Water Supply, held October 1, 1912, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Water Supply, pursuant to chapter 724 of the laws of 1905, as amended, and subject to approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, hereby approves the purchase from G. G. Frelinghuysen, as executor of the last will and testament of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, for \$30,000 of parcels 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, section 2, City Aqueduct, containing 17,642 acres; and that when and if such purchase shall be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Corporation Counsel is hereby requested to prepare the necessary agreements and other instruments for the signature of the Board of Water Supply and to take such other steps and proceedings as may be necessary and proper to consummate the purchase.

We enclose herewith copy of option covering this purchase. We respectfully request the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to this purchase. Respectfully,

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY,  
Per JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, October 28, 1912.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—At a meeting of your Board, held October 10, 1912, there was referred to the Comptroller for examination and report, a communication from the Board of Water Supply, requesting the approval of the purchase of parcels Nos. 231, 233, 235, 237, 239 and 241, section 2, City Aqueduct, for \$30,000.

These premises are included within the lands to be acquired for the purpose of

providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York, in pursuance of chapter 724, Laws of 1905, as amended, which maps were prepared on behalf of the said City by the Board of Water Supply, and submitted by the said Board to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and duly adopted on the 11th day of July, 1912, the particular purpose being for the construction of a pipe line, Silver Lake Reservoir and Appurtenances in the Borough of Richmond.

The premises are assessed for the purposes of taxation for the year 1913 at \$21,800.

In the course of investigation, I find that there is some question as to whether the titles to the streets in front of the different damage parcels, above enumerated, are vested in The City of New York, and believe, therefore, in order to protect the interests of the City, that the owner should agree to cede to The City of New York all the right, title and interest he may have in these streets. Provided this is done, I believe it to be in the best interests of the City to acquire these premises at the amount named in the opinion.

The price being reasonable and just, I respectfully recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorize the Board of Water Supply to purchase from G. G. Frelinghuysen, as executor of the last will and testament of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, for \$30,000, Parcels 231, 233, 235, 237, 239 and 241, Section 2, City Aqueduct, containing 17,642 acres, as shown on "Map of Real Estate Situated in the City of New York, County of Richmond, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York, under the provisions of chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the Construction of a Pipe Line, Silver Lake Reservoir and Appurtenances in the Borough of Richmond"; together with all the right, title and interest, if any, of the owners, of, in and to the streets and avenues in front of the different damage parcels, herein enumerated; and that the Corporation Counsel be requested to prepare the necessary agreements and other instruments for the signatures of the Board of Water Supply, and to take such other steps and proceedings as may be necessary and proper to consummate the purchase. Respectfully,

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the action taken by the Board of Water Supply in relation to the acquisition of Parcels Nos. 231, 233, 235, 237, 239 and 241, section 2, City Aqueduct, containing 17,642 acres, as shown on "Map of Real Estate, situated in The City of New York, County of Richmond, and State of New York, to be acquired by The City of New York, under the provisions of chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of a pipe line, Silver Lake Reservoir and Appurtenances in the Borough of Richmond," together with all the right, title and interest, if any, of the owners, of, in and to the streets and avenues in front of the different damage parcels, herein enumerated, and authorizes the purchase of said parcels of land from G. G. Frelinghuysen, as executor of the last will and testament of John N. A. Griswold, deceased, at private sale at a price not exceeding thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000); the Corporation Counsel to prepare the necessary agreements and other instruments for the signatures of the Board of Water Supply, and to take such other steps and proceedings as may be necessary and proper in the premises.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Secretary presented the following claim of the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company, in the sum of \$82.10, pursuant to section 246 of the Charter, for repairs to high pressure hydrants in the Borough of Brooklyn, together with a report of the Comptroller, certifying said claim in the sum of \$71.39:

(On December 23, 1909, the above claim was referred to the Comptroller.)

The A. P. Smith Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., December 17, 1909.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City:

Gentlemen—We herewith present our bill for \$82.10, covering repairs on high pressure hydrants in the Borough of Brooklyn, and make request for payment under chapter 601 of the Laws of 1907.

This work was authorized by Chief Engineer McKay in his letter of October 26, 1906.

We have tried repeatedly to get regular order for the work ordered done hurriedly, and in our answer to Mr. McKay we told him that we would accept his letter as an order and proceed with the work, the understanding being that proper requisition would be mailed to us at once. As Mr. McKay has left the Borough, we are unable to get proper order, and, therefore, obliged to make claim under the above law. Yours very truly,

THE A. P. SMITH MFG. CO.,  
Per T. F. HALPIN, Secretary.

The A. P. Smith Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., November 15, 1906.

Sold to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Brooklyn, N. Y. To Repairs on High Pressure Hydrants Made November 8 and 9, as follows

One new valve for hydrant, southwest corner, Sedgwick and Columbia streets .....	\$13 50
One new valve for hydrant, southwest corner, Williams and Richards streets .....	13 50
One new valve for hydrant, southeast corner, Williams and Conover streets .....	13 50
One new valve for hydrant at end of line, North Pier street .....	13 50
One new steel stem for hydrant, northwest corner, Hicks and Summit streets .....	4 00
One new hydrant valve, northwest corner, Hicks and Summit streets .....	13 50
One hydrant seat for same hydrant, northwest corner, Hicks and Summit streets .....	4 50
One new valve for hydrant, corner of Willoughby and Lawrence streets .....	13 50
Time of mechanic, 24 hours, at 50 cents .....	12 00
Time of laborer, at 35 cents .....	5 60
	<hr/>
	\$107 10

Allowance:	
For four old valves returned .....	\$20 00
For steel stem and seat returned .....	5 00
	<hr/>
	25 00

Net .....

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, October 29, 1912.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—Under and pursuant to the provisions of section 246 of the Greater New York Charter, I hereby certify that a claim has been presented by the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company for the sum of \$82.10 alleged to be due for certain repairs made to the high pressure fire hydrants in the Borough of Brooklyn, for the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, on November 8 and 9, 1906; that the material and labor in connection with making the above mentioned repairs were furnished in good faith, but were ordered verbally by the Acting Chief Engineer for the Borough of Brooklyn; that no action has been instituted on this claim; that therefore this claim is illegal and invalid against the City of New York, but notwithstanding in my judgment it is equitable and proper for the City to pay said claim in the sum of \$71.39, inasmuch as the City has received a benefit and derived an advantage in money value equal to said sum, and that \$71.39 is the amount which should be paid in full satisfaction of said claim out of the account entitled "R. C. L.—11, Revenue Bond Fund for Claims, Miscellaneous." Respectfully,

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, October 29, 1912.

In the Matter of the Application of the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Co., under chapter 601 of the Laws of 1907, for the sum of \$82.10, alleged to be due for repairs on high pressure hydrants in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Hon. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller:

Sir—Under date of October 26, 1906, the Acting Chief Engineer of the Department

of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Borough of Brooklyn, addressed a communication to claimant company reading in part, as follows:

"We have recently filled with water, at our regular distribution pressure, several miles of high pressure fire service mains recently laid by Contractor Cashman, and have operated the hydrants connected with the same, to see that they are in a satisfactory condition. We found the following hydrants out of order, the difficulty being that the main valve does not shut down tight, with the exception of the first hydrant on the list where the main valve does not operate:

- "Southwest corner Sedgwick and Columbia, on Columbia;
- "Northwest corner Hicks and Summit;
- "Hydrant at end of line N. Pier street;
- "Southwest corner Williams and Richards;
- "Southeast corner Williams and Conover;
- "Southeast corner Lawrence and Willoughby.

"I wish you would arrange to send your men to Brooklyn and examine and repair these hydrants as soon as possible, giving us notice of when they will do the work so that our representative may be present and ascertain the exact cause of the difficulty."

In reply to the same, claimant company, on October 30, 1906, stated:

"In reply to your favor of the 26th, we will take your letter as an order to put these hydrants in repair, and will have our representative at your office Monday morning, November 5th, at 9 a. m. If you will kindly see that your representative is on hand to meet him, we will feel obliged."

An itemized bill for the work and labor performed by claimant company, follows:

"To repairs on high pressure hydrants made November 8th and 9th as follows:

One new valve for hydrant southwest corner Sedgwick and Columbia streets .....	\$13 50
One new valve for hydrant southwest corner Williams and Richards streets .....	13 50
One new valve for hydrant southeast corner Williams and Conover streets .....	13 50
One new valve for hydrant at end of line N. Pier street.....	13 50
(Allowance for four old valves returned, \$20.)	
One new steel stem for hydrant northwest corner Hicks and Summit streets .....	4 00
One new hydrant for hydrant valve northwest corner Hicks and Summit streets .....	13 50
One hydrant seat for same hydrant .....	4 50
(Allowance for steel stem and seat returned, \$5.)	
One new valve for hydrant at corner of Willoughby and Lawrence streets .....	13 50
Time of mechanic, 24 hours at 50 cents .....	12 00
Time of Laborer at 35 cents per hour.....	5 60
	\$107 10
Credit .....	25 00

Net .....

Thomas F. Halpin alleged in part in his testimony:

"Our work was accepted by the Department and we tried to get an official order. On account of the urgency of the request and the importance of the hydrants being in repair, as soon as possible, we did not wait for an order to be issued and we stated we would accept his letter as an order and go ahead with it with the assumption that the order would be issued later. Mr. McKay had been transferred when we went to push the matter, and the new man, Mr. Spear, not knowing anything of the work, asked us to file a claim with the Finance Department, as he had no authority."

Under date of May 7, 1910, Robert Van Buren, Borough Engineer, in a report to the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, states in part:

"Mr. John W. McKay, then acting Chief Engineer of the Borough of Brooklyn, forwarded a communication dated October 26, 1906, to the A. P. Smith Mfg. Co., calling attention to the fact that certain hydrants were out of order and requesting that they arrange to send a man to Brooklyn to examine and repair these hydrants. \* \* \*

"The records of this department fail to show that any requisition had ever been issued covering this work. In view of the fact that the work was certainly done and to our entire satisfaction, I see no reason why the attached claim of the A. P. Smith Mfg. Co. for \$82.10 should not be paid."

The Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in a communication dated August 21, 1912, to you, states in part:

"Would advise you that Borough Engineer Van Buren states that at the time this bill was originally submitted to the Department a careful investigation was made by John W. McKay, who was then Acting Chief Engineer of the Borough of Brooklyn, and that Engineer McKay satisfied himself that the bill for \$82.10 was fair and reasonable."

In a report dated October 8, 1912, James J. Deegan, Examiner in this Division, states in part:

"Mr. Thomas F. Halpin, Secretary of the claimant company, stated to me that there had been added in the bill presented a profit of 10 per cent., so that the actual outlay on this bill made by the A. P. Smith Mfg. Co. would be \$74.64."

Under date of October 29, 1912, James A. Lynch, an Inspector of this Department, in a report, which was approved by Richardson Saunders, Supervising Engineer, states in part:

"From the information received from the Assistant Engineer in charge of high pressure installation, I learn that these repairs were not rendered necessary as a result of the use of defective material or of poor workmanship, but rather for causes to which the A. P. Smith Mfg. Co. were in no way responsible; the hydrants being in good condition when they were delivered.

"I have examined the plans of these hydrants which show the parts furnished by claimant, and then compared what I considered the cost, due consideration being given to the fact that these parts were made to order, with the bill submitted, and find that same shows approximately a 10 per cent. profit, which the claimant concedes.

"As a result of my investigation I am of the opinion that the cost of these repairs to the A. P. Smith Mfg. Co., in 1906, was \$71.39, and I would, therefore, recommend payment in the amount."

From all the above it appears that this claim is technically illegal and invalid because the repairs to the high pressure fire hydrants were made by claimant company without formal authorization by the head of the department and the filing of certificates of necessity. Claimant company presented a bill in the sum of \$82.10, which includes a profit of 10 per cent. Inspector Lynch, of this department, reports that the cost of these repairs was \$71.39, which shows approximately 13 per cent. profit. Claimant company could not recover in an action at law upon this claim, nor has any suit been instituted upon the same. It seems, however, to have entered into and performed the work in good faith. The City has received a benefit and derived an advantage which in money value is equal to the sum of \$71.39, and is justly and equitably obligated to pay the claim herein in that sum.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend that you certify this claim to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment pursuant to the provisions of section 246 of the Charter for payment in the sum of \$71.39, without interest, from the account entitled "R. C. L.—11, Revenue Bond Fund for Claims—Miscellaneous." Respectfully,

CLIFFORD G. PEARCE, Deputy Auditor of Accounts.

Approved, October 29, 1912, ALBERT E. HADLOCK, Chief, Division of Law and Adjustment.

Approved: October 29, 1912, DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to section 246 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby determines that the City has received a benefit from the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company and is justly and equitably obligated to pay the said company, without interest, the sum of Seventy-one dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$71.39) for certain repairs made to the High Pressure Fire Hydrants in the Borough of Brooklyn, for the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in November, 1906, that the said sum shall be paid in full satisfaction of the claim which has been presented on behalf of the said company for the repairs above mentioned; that the interests of the City will be best subserved by the payment thereof, and that said sum shall be paid only upon the execution by the said A. P. Smith

Manufacturing Company of a full release in favor of the City in such form as may be approved by the Corporation Counsel, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay said claim in the sum of Seventy-one dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$71.39), from the account entitled "R. C. L.—11, Revenue Bond Fund for Claims, Miscellaneous."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Secretary presented the following special report by the Committee on School Inquiry upon the progress of the work of the specialists retained to investigate and report upon the educational aspects of that inquiry:

October 31, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on School Inquiry finds it necessary to report at this time upon the progress of the work of the specialists retained to investigate and report upon the educational aspects of that inquiry. The occasion for the report at this time is twofold. First, rumors have gained currency, in some way unknown to the committee, to the effect that the reports of the various specialists who have been working under the supervision of Professor Hanus, of Harvard, have been completed, are now in the hands of the committee, and are withheld from publication. Such is not the fact, and the committee feels that the real situation should be made entirely clear to your Board and to the public. Second, the report of Professor E. C. Moore, of Yale, one of the specialists employed under the supervision of Professor Hanus, is of such a character, and his conduct has been such that your committee believes that this report may be finally dealt with at the present time.

As to the Present State of Preparedness of the Reports of the Various Specialists other than Professor Moore.

At the time when the summer vacation period was approaching Professor Hanus requested of the committee permission to submit the reports of the various specialists to the committee first in the form of galley proof, rather than in manuscript, upon the ground that the time for completion of the reports was so short that this course would be more effective in securing the release of the various specialists, and the speedy publication of their reports. The committee consented. The reports were sent by Professor Hanus and the specialists direct to the printer employed by the CITY RECORD, and came to the committee in first galley proof between July 9, 1912, and September 21, 1912. Upon reading these reports your committee was impressed, in many instances, with the lack of supporting facts, and the need for further explanatory matter, in order that the reports might have the full weight and effect which your committee has always desired for them. Accordingly, letters were addressed to the various specialists (August 13) requesting such facts and suggesting that the reports be amplified at various points where, in the opinion of your committee, the reports might thereby be strengthened. It should be clearly understood that at no time did the committee request any one of the specialists to change any conclusion or recommendation contained in his report. Facts, where lacking, were requested. These, of course, the City is entitled to, as the specialists were employed primarily to collect facts. Amplification was suggested merely for the consideration of the writers of the reports, to be adopted or rejected, in their discretion.

Following the above described letters requesting facts and suggesting amplification, a conference took place September 10, 1912, between this committee and Professor Hanus, at which he undertook to consider jointly with the specialists the requests for facts and suggested amplification. The committee consented that the corrections already made by the specialists upon the first galley proof be incorporated by the printer in a clean second galley, pending the submission by the specialists of the facts requested by the committee, and their final conclusions upon the amplifications suggested. Accordingly, a second galley was struck off by the printer, and forwarded to Dr. Hanus for distribution to the specialists. The committee is still awaiting the return, through Professor Hanus, of the reports of the various specialists, together with the facts requested and such amplifications as the writers may consider necessary.

As to the Report Rendered by Professor Moore.

The report of Professor E. C. Moore, of Yale, upon the Organization and Methods of the Board of Education and of the Functions of the Local Boards, is of a character quite different from that of the reports of the other specialists. Its status is exceptional. This report came to the committee on or about August 4, 1912. For approximately three weeks previous the committee had in its hands a summary of this report prepared by Professor Moore and submitted through Professor Hanus.

A reading of the full report discloses the fact that many broad allegations, generalizations and conclusions are stated without any facts cited in support thereof. It discloses further that the report, in a large measure, is false and misleading, that untrue statements of fact are made, and that charges are formulated against the Board of Education, the Board of Estimate, the Finance Department and various Departments of the City Government, without any supporting facts. In many instances these allegations and charges, as far as the committee has been able to learn, are without a foundation of truth. In very many other instances your committee has proof positive that they are untrue. While the accuracy and veracity of the allegations concerning the Board of Education are not easily subject to test by this committee, that being the very purpose for which Professor Moore was employed, certain of the statements of fact made concerning other branches of the City Government are and have been tested, and their falsity has been established. In view, therefore, of the fact that this entire report is pregnant with unsupported conclusions, unsupported generalities and unsupported charges, and at the same time abounds in misstatements and error, the committee has found it necessary to reject the entire document as wholly unworthy of serious consideration. The committee has been driven to the conclusion that the report either contains intentional misrepresentations, or has been written without any preparatory investigation, including examination of records and search for facts, on which alone such a report can properly be predicated, and for which Professor Moore was retained and paid by the City.

In view of the fact that the committee has determined to reject this report as a false, inaccurate and misleading document, it has come to the conclusion that the printing of it at the expense of the City would be a waste of municipal funds. It, therefore, will not be included in the printed volume which, it is expected, will contain the reports of the other specialists, but is herewith transmitted in its original form of first galley proof as corrected by the writer, Professor Moore, and is submitted merely for filing among the records of this Board. The committee, of course, has no objection to publicity. The original will be on file and at the disposition of the public and the press.

Not only is the report of Professor Moore inaccurate and worthless, but the attitude of the writer has been so extraordinary as to lead this committee to feel that a full statement of his connection with this inquiry should be before your Board.

When the resolution appointing this committee had been adopted by the Board of Estimate, and the committee was seeking throughout the country for an educational specialist to take charge of the educational aspects of the inquiry, Professor Moore's name was suggested to the committee. A conference was held during the month of March, 1911, between the chairman of the committee, Professor Moore and the gentlemen who had suggested his name to the committee. At that time Professor Moore's chief concern in discussing the projected inquiry seemed to be to learn the political significance of the inquiry, rather than to know the character and extent of the work which he would be called upon to do. So insistent was he upon this question of the politics of the inquiry that the chairman of your committee became convinced that he was ineligible to assume the supervision of the work of the staff of specialists, feeling that a person whose thoughts dwelt in this connection so constantly upon the subject of politics could hardly be expected to do well a piece of work from which every consideration of politics should be divorced.

The committee accordingly, having determined not to invite Professor Moore to supervise the specialists, wrote him a note thanking him for considering the matter, suggesting that it might call upon him later for advice, and stating that the committee would select someone else for the position. After the retention of Professor Hanus and a number of the other specialists associated with this inquiry, Professor Hanus came to the chairman of the committee and asked approval of the retention of Professor Moore to undertake the examination of the inquiry into the organization and methods of the Board of Education and of the functions of the local boards. The chairman of the committee then stated to Professor Hanus his feeling concerning Professor Moore's ineligibility for this work, but upon Professor Hanus' assurance that he would be responsible for Professor Moore's independence of political considerations and for the honesty of his work, the committee consented to his retention for this branch of the inquiry. That these considerations were not wholly put

out of mind by Professor Moore, the following excerpts taken from the correspondence files of the specialists and discovered since this matter has arisen, will perhaps tend to illustrate:

From letter of Professor Hanus to Professor Moore, February 5, 1912:

"Your letter to Winthrop refers \* \* \* in the first paragraph to two questions 'agitated in the New York Press.' It does not seem to me wise to refer to the press as the source of the stimulus to an investigation which we may make. What do you think about it?"

From letter of Professor Moore to Professor Hanus, on February 6, 1912:

"What you say about not mentioning the press is correct. \* \* \*  
"I went to the election (President, Board of Education) yesterday, and found it exceedingly quiet. What about Mayor Gaynor's activity?"

From letter of Professor Hanus to Professor Moore, February 7, 1912:

"I am not sure that I understand your question about Mayor Gaynor's activities. Doubtless you refer to his alleged interest in the chairmanship of the Board of Education, but I know nothing about that."

Professor Moore's instructions were given him by Professor Hanus. He entered upon the performance of his work as an investigator on or about January 17. No member of the committee either met or communicated with Professor Moore from the time of his employment until the submission by him of the summary of his report, a few days before the full report came from the printer in galley proof.

Upon reading the summary, and gathering from it a distinct impression of the character of the full report, a letter was addressed to Professor Moore on behalf of the committee, as follows:

"July 26, 1912.

"My Dear Dr. Moore—I have read a summary of your report on the Board of Education and Local School Boards. I do not know how exhaustive the investigation was upon which your report is based. In order that I may understand its scope, will you kindly give me information on the following points:

1. Did you attend any meetings of the committees of the Board of Education not noted in your memoranda of time spent in work done for the Committee on School Inquiry? If so, what committees?
2. Did you make a study to ascertain how much time in hours and minutes each of the committees of the Board of Education has given in consideration of the budget estimates of that department for each of the years 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911? If so, how much time was actually given by each committee in each year?
3. Did you ascertain how long the Board of Education itself, sitting as a Board, considered the annual budgetary estimates of the Department of Education for each of the years 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911?
4. Did you read the minutes of the Board of Education budgetary hearings before the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held in October, 1910, and in October, 1911?
5. Did you make a study of the minutes of the Board of Education and of its committees and of the minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and its committees to ascertain whether or not it is difficult for the Board of Education to secure supplementary appropriations, such as revenue bonds, between budget periods?
6. Did you consult with any member of the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment concerning the making of the budget of The City of New York, and particularly concerning the budget of the Board of Education? If so, with whom and to what extent?
7. Did you consult with the examiner of the Department of Finance in matters pertaining to the public schools, Mrs. Mathilda Coffin Ford, concerning the making of the Board of Education's budget and the accuracy of the allowances made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the Board of Education?
8. Did you consult with the Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, who represents the President of the Borough, in matters relating to the public schools?
9. Did you consult with the examiners in my office who deal with the estimates and interim requests of the Department of Education?
10. Did you read the correspondence between the chairman of the Committee on School Inquiry and the President of the Board of Education dealing with the plan, scope and method of the school inquiry?
11. Did you read the correspondence between the chairman of the Vacant Lands Committee of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the president of the Board of Education dealing with the vacant and unused properties held by the Board of Education?
12. Did you consult the correspondence between the different members of the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the president and other members of the Board of Education dealing with the budget estimates of the Board of Education?
13. Did you read the minutes of the hearing of the Committee on School Inquiry on non-promotion and retardation where members of the Board of Education and its staff were heard?
14. Did you read the minutes of the hearing held by the Committee on School Inquiry on methods and organization of the office of the City Superintendent and Associate Superintendents?
15. Did you read the minutes of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund dealing with requests of the Board of Education for approval of leases of property for school purposes for the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912?
16. Did you consult with the Appraiser of Real Estate of the Department of Finance, and did you study the records of his office to ascertain how much his office has saved in the purchase of school sites since lump sum appropriations for such sites have been discontinued and since his office has been passing directly upon proposed leases of the Department of Education?
17. Did you consult with the Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics and with the Chief Auditor of Accounts of the Department of Finance in order to secure their statement on the good results flowing from segregated allowances of funds in the Corporate Stock Budget and in the annual expense budget in the Department of Education?
18. Did you confer with the Municipal Art Commission about time consumed in giving its approval to plans for school buildings, and about the necessity for consideration of such plans?

Will you be good enough to let me have your answers to the above questions at your earliest convenience, and oblige? Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Dr. ERNEST C. MOORE, Colonial Club, Cambridge, Mass.

This letter was, of course, designed to disclose to the committee at once the character, scope and quality of Professor Moore's investigation, and the sources from which he drew such alleged facts as he has included in his report. That letter was dated July 26th. In reply to this letter, the Chairman of the Committee received a card from Professor Moore requesting that, before discussing the subject matter of the letter, he would like to have his full report read. To that card, the following reply was sent by the committee:

"August 1, 1912.

Dr. E. C. MOORE, Colonial Club, Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Moore—I have your card of July 28th. Your report is still in the printer's hands, and the time of its return is uncertain. I was given to understand that you propose to sail for Europe within a short time. For that reason I prefer not to wait for the return of the original report, and moreover, I believe that your answers to these questions will be helpful to the committee whatever the evidence in support of the conclusions contained in the complete report.

Will you, therefore, be good enough to let me have answers to the questions framed in my letter of July 26th? It may be that after reading the complete report, I will have to ask for still further information, but that already requested I feel that the committee should have in any event.

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, President of the Board of Aldermen."

—to which Professor Moore replied as follows:

"August 6th.

My Dear President Mitchel—As the proof of my report is now in your

hands, I would again respectfully request that you examine it as to the scope and method of the report which I was directed to make. Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) E. C. MOORE."

Within a day or two after the receipt of the above reply, the galley proof of the full report came into the hands of the committee from the printer. It was read with care, and the impressions gathered from the reading of the summary were fully confirmed by the reading of the entire report. Accordingly, the following two letters were addressed to Professor Moore and to Professor Hanus, respectively:

"August 19, 1912.

"PROF. ERNEST C. MOORE, Colonial Club, Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir: I have just finished reading the text of your full report, as you requested me to do before insisting upon answers to the questions which I had already sent you. My reading of the text confirms my conclusion that answers to these questions are requisite to the judgment of the committee upon your report. For the purposes of the committee and the City, your report is wholly valueless as it now lies. It will not be published unless the additional information requested by the committee is furnished, and that promptly.

As I indicated would be probable in my last letter, after a reading of your full report, the committee desires information in addition to that requested in my letter of July 26th. Will you be good enough to furnish replies to the following?

- |    | Galley No. |  |
|----|------------|--|
| 2  | 408        | Would you still say that the Board of Aldermen reduces school budgets in face of the fact that only once in twelve years it has done so?   |
| 3  | 408        | Please indicate where you want the two tables to go, and if the foot note is needed.   |
| 4  | 409        | Please list definitely the legal functions of the Board of Education which have not been clearly determined, and those others which have not been enforced.  |
| 5  | 412        | Can you furnish any basis for the statement not supported in this present copy that the 'fiscal authorities of the City seem to hold that the school system is in all respects a subordinate department of the City government'?   |
| 6  | 412        | Please support with facts the statement that the schools have been almost completely annexed to the City Hall.   |
| 7  | 413        | Please indicate what, if any, delay or what, if any, injury resulted from the alleged encroachment by the Board of Estimate.   |
| 8  | 413        | Please supplement your statement about the Board of Estimate's recommendation to the Board of Education re budgets for 1911-12, with a statement showing how far the Board of Education regarded those recommendations or observed its promises.   |
| 9  | 413        | Can you supply evidence to show that the functional budget for the special fund has 'paralyzed the public business'?   |
| 10 | 413        | How many instances support your statement that the general staff of the Board of Education has been reduced 'to the routine work of continually requesting the Board of Estimate to transfer money,' etc.? Please cite them.   |
| 11 | 413        | Please illustrate by figures, dates or facts, your statement that Aldermanic control over salaries and grades prevents keeping the schools clean, hinders necessary work or necessitates needless routine.   |
| 12 | 413        | Would you wish to insert any qualifications necessary to remove a seeming lack of compatibility between assertions by you and your colleagues as to lack of efficiency in organization, supplies, etc., and your diagnosis of difficulties?  |
| 13 | 413        | Will you indicate more clearly just where the confusion is about the relations of the fiscal department and the Board of Education?  |
| 14 | 413        | Will you furnish evidence now lacking that the various branches of the City government were in constant struggle with the Board of Education?  |
| 15 | 413        | Please indicate in your list of steps taken (a) those which are taken within the Board of Education; (b) those which are not taken, but would be necessary if the Fire Department, Health Department, etc., did not inspect; (c) those steps which now accomplish no purpose and could be entirely dropped out. Can you give the facts for any one site showing the time required for each of these steps? |
| 16 | 413        | Is the 1906 illustration typical? Did the Sinking Fund Commission hope to save money, or was it just meddling? Could you add to it a 1911 or 1912 illustration?  |
| 17 | 413        | When here and elsewhere you say that steps seem to be of doubtful legal warrant, have you sought legal advice? Whom did you consult?   |
| 18 | 413        | You make the criticism that the present method 'can hardly be improved upon as a means of defeating the ends for which a school system exists.' Would you include those deficiencies which your colleagues attribute to the defective use of present charter powers by the Board of Education?   |
| 19 | 413        | Can you cite illustrations of defects or delays or extravagance or other inefficiencies for which 'responsibility can never possibly be fastened upon the man who made them'?  |
| 20 | 417        | In stating that initiative is 'crushed out by the hopelessness which comes from thinking of the number of steps which must be taken,' etc., do you wish to refer only to interdepartmental relations, or do you include matters over which the Board of Education has complete control?  |
| 21 | 417        | Will you cite instances of constant change in the interpretation of application of laws, ordinances, etc., issuance of new regulations and interpretations which now 'produce a confusion and a weariness in administration which deadens it'?   |
| 22 | 417        | Please give illustration, with dates and results, of attempts made by the Board of Aldermen to locate schools, rent buildings, establish high schools, appoint teachers, fix the course of study. Will you cite instances where they have done more than direct a respectful request to the Board of Education?  |
| 23 | 417        | If the Board of Education disregards the segregation made by the Board of Estimate in the general fund, and if the Board of Estimate does not refuse to make the transfer in the special fund requested by the Board of Education, would you say that the Board of Estimate has up to date rendered the Board of Education a mere rubber stamp?  |
| 24 | 417        | Can you cite any instance where the Board of Estimate has decided and determined what subjects shall be taught or what supplies shall be furnished?  |
| 25 | 417        | If, in spite of the restrictions mentioned by you, the Board of Education is proved to have wasted money voted for supplies or intended for repairs, would you hold the Board of Estimate responsible for these results?   |
| 26 | 417        | Can you furnish an illustration of interference which will relate to the Board of Education instead of the one given by you which relates to the Normal College? Did you consult the correspondence which preceded the letter to the Corporation Counsel which you quote? Can you furnish us a list of several such interferences?   |
| 27 | 417        | Please indicate what suggestions the Board of Estimate has ever made as to the educational records which should be kept at the Board of Education.   |
| 28 | 418        | Did you consult with any representative of the Board of Estimate or of the Comptroller to learn whether such representative or representatives were less 'familiar with the routine of school requirements and the changing nature of school conditions than the school officials consulted'? If so what did you find?   |
| 29 | 418        | Please cite instances of transfers 'badly needed, being difficult to obtain and frequently unobtainable.'  |

- Galley No.
- 30 418 Will you indicate how the change of 2,513 classes in 1911 was made less or more flexible by the Board of Estimate regulations?
- 31 418 Did the Board of Estimate make it harder for the Board of Education to change its plans from a 12-room to a 26-room building?
- 32 418 Did you ascertain whether the facts which became available in November, 1911, could not have been obtained by the Board of Education in March, 1911?
- 33 418 Did you cite the reduction in janitor services, etc., as 'crippling of activities?' Did the Board of Estimate give the relief promised? In the other illustrations did you ascertain whether there was really lack of funds for purposes mentioned? Whether funds were found for other purposes equally needy? How much was spent that year for publishing the annual fiscal report of the Board of Education?
- 34 418 How many of the proposed expenditures listed on galleys 418FF, 419 and 420 were submitted to the Board of Estimate and denied by it?
- 35 418 Is the postponement of the increase in attendance officers' salaries explained by the fact that both the City Superintendent and the Associate Superintendents were stating at the time that a large proportion of these attendance officers were incompetent, as shown by the report of one of your colleagues in the school inquiry?
- 36 419 You criticize the Board of Estimate because funds were not available in September to take over a trade school recommended for absorption by the school system in the preceding July when the budget of the Board of Education was compiled by it in the preceding October. Will you indicate how an independent school system could have dealt with this question better than it was dealt with in the instance cited?
- 37 419 Have you noted any instances when money was voted by the Board of Estimate for workshops, but not applied to such purposes and diverted by the Board of Education to other purposes?
- 38 419 Have you noted the failure of the Board to use money voted by the Board of Estimate for anæmic classes?
- 39 419 Would you indicate which of these various expenses were requested in budget estimates and denied by the Board of Estimate and which, if any, of them could not have been foreseen at budget time?
- 40 419 Will you indicate in how far the minutes of budget hearings show that such conditions as you point out were described to the Board of Estimate by the Board of Education?
- 41 419 Will you indicate passages from reports of the City Superintendent of Schools or his associates and directors which give evidence that educational work is hampered?
- 42 420 Would it not be well to indicate, in foot note, the percentage of assessed valuation to actual valuation in 1903, giving a definite figure instead of 'greater per cent. of property valuations after 1903'?
- 43 420 The Committee would like you to put in a table which will show side by side the percentage increase of appropriations with the percentage increase of attendance, i. e., 3.72 vs. 2.56, 4.68 vs. 1.64, 5.02 vs. 4.65, 6 vs. 3.83, etc., etc. Would you give such facts by kinds of school—elementary, high, training, etc.?
- 44 420 Please give your reason for adopting attendance as the basis of comparison rather than register which the City Superintendent has always maintained was necessary?
- 45 420 Will you care to modify your comments on the reductions in Board of Education estimates or refer to Dr. Bachman's report on the method heretofore used in computing estimates?
- 46 420 As the tabular matter on galleys 420-421 is taken from the reports of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, will you consider the advisability of referring to that report and condensing your statement into a summary?
- 47 420 Your figures are incorrect in several instances in tables on galley 28. Do you prefer to verify and correct, or shall we make necessary corrections?
- 48 422 Is it still practicable to add the increase in cost by kinds of service?
- 49 422 Please give your reason for not including the amount of stock spent during a fiscal year in your statement 'M.'
- 50 422 Will you please indicate any instance in which the entire amount of corporate stock voted by the Board of Estimate in the corporate stock budget has not been available to the Board of Education at all times whenever it saw fit to use such sum?
- 51 422 When you say that the repair funds were arbitrarily reduced, did you have in mind the method employed by the Board of Education in the years given to learn the amount of repairs needed, and the questions asked by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to bring out such facts?
- 52 422 How much money was obtained by the Board of Education by the special act referred to to relieve the shortage of funds in the repair account?
- 53 422 Were the changes of position by the Board of Estimate, referred to, made necessary by the very same conditions which were submitted at budget time or by some new conditions, i. e., was the addition to the supply fund in 1911 for purposes which were denied when the budget was first voted?
- 54 423 As you base statements on the percentage changes, would you consider rearranging the table on galley 422 so that the percentage increase in attendance can be directly compared, year by year, with percentage increase in appropriation, mill product, etc.?
- 55 423 Did you find any instance where the Board of Education asked for more money than it expected and later expressed satisfaction with the reduced amount? In making your statement did you take into account the available funds in various State funds?
- 56 423 Can you indicate advantages which the schools have obviously lost caused by lack of funds as shown by any of the various inquiries?
- 57 423 In criticising the Comptroller's requirements as to itemized bills, supplementary records, etc., did you consult any of the Comptroller's representatives or any recognized accounting experts in private or corporation business?
- 58 423 Were you familiar with the so-called piano scandals of the Board of Education and of the tremendous decreases in price which have been effected in various supplies?
- 59 423 Did you notice whether the Auditor of the Board of Education makes any effort to give the equivalent of the auditing supervision requested by the Comptroller? Had you read the report of Accountant West in which he quotes various reasons given by the Auditor of the Board of Education for not having exercised such auditing supervision?
- 60 423 Before repeating the statement that complying with the Comptroller's request would increase cost from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., did you make any examination to learn whether this statement is true or false? If so, what examination did you make and what did you ascertain with respect to the experience of other departments where the rule is enforced?
- 61 423 In citing the deductions for absence in one month, did you ask what the total number of deductions for the year should be?
- 62 423 Would you mean to say that neither the Board of Education nor the Board of Estimate ought to know whether the losses occur and whether they may be reduced, as is alleged by the Board of Education itself?
- 63 423 Before stating that the Comptroller's suggestion would delay the delivery of supplies, did you ascertain that such has been the result in other departments of the City?

- Galley No.
- 64 423 Before committing yourself and permitting your colleagues to commit themselves on so important a question as 'synchronizing' accounts, did you know that the important change you criticize released last year, by reconciling different department books alone, nearly \$10,000,000?
- 65 423 Before making this criticism, did you attempt to ascertain the point of view or actual work of the Comptroller's department?
- 66 423 Will you furnish concrete illustrations to prove the 'hindrance to efficiency' forced upon the Board of Education by the uniform method of accounting?
- 67 423 What evidence is there that 'every change in officers at the City Hall involves a new system and method of doing City business'?
- 68 423 Since you and your colleagues are committed to the extreme statement that 'each department exists to perform its own work under conditions peculiar to that work which makes its task different from those of other departments,' will you show how, if at all, centralized accounting is less applicable to school matters than to hospital matters or police matters?
- 69 423 If you cannot point to such conditions, do you still mean to take the position that departments having different kinds of work cannot, as is actually being done for all national departments, be made more effective by a central and uniform accounting?
- 70 424 Do results show that the schools of Boston, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, etc., have had a larger percentage increase in appropriations, year by year, than the schools of New York, or that the difference between the original estimates of amounts needed and amounts finally allowed is materially greater than in New York?
- 71 424 Will you give evidence that New York City's large Board is 'split up into factions'?
- 72 424 Can you furnish concrete instances to prove numerous unsupported assertions regarding things which the Board of Education has done and left undone? For example, if the Board did not play a strong part in educational legislation effecting equal pay, what did it do? Will you give illustrations of 'recommendations and suggestions which its own experts have made for the improvement of its work' and which it has not 'sufficiently considered'?
- 73 426 Is it not true that in many places 15 would be considered a too large Board? Do you not care to indicate a preference for any figure between 5 and 15?
- 74 426 When you speak of the 'experience of the United States' against the payment of school boards, will you specify the places which have had such experience?
- 75 426 Would you say that the citizens who are serving on the Board of Education in Rochester for \$1,000 a year are exceptions to your generalization?
- 76 426 Will you make clearer what functions our New York Board is assuming to itself which you feel should be given to educational experts?
- 77 426 Is there any place in the country where the city superintendent of schools is the business manager, such as you describe?
- 78 427 Will you make it somewhat clearer how the Board of Education committees could be as efficient as you describe them and the administrative results be so unsatisfactory as you find, i. e., if the Board of Education only meets and formally ratifies what committees have done, what harm can result?
- 79 427 Will you illustrate by some concrete instances how the educational interests have been sacrificed by the confusion of authority among committees which you liken to 'pride protecting independent States'?
- 80 427 Will you illustrate the 'delay in conducting the business of the Board by retention of executive duties'?
- 81 427 Will you indicate 'some of the more important matters' which the Board has failed to consider?
- 82 427 Will you indicate some cases in which the Board has 'tied the hands of its administrative staff'?
- 83 428 Please indicate how the committees can be as efficient as you state earlier if they have no one to push the recommendations of special reports, etc.
- 84 428 Will you illustrate the statement 'Thus extraordinary matters take much more time than the ordinary ones'?
- 85 428 Will you give illustrations of delays in procuring and allotting supplies, due to changes made in the conduct of the schools, citing authorizations by the Board for purposes for which no provision had been made in the Budget?
- 86 428 Will you indicate whether you conferred with the secretary of the central committee, local school boards, Manhattan, or other officers, or read the minutes of their various conferences?
- 87 428 What have you to say concerning the hand book of instructions worked out by this central committee?
- 88 429 Will you give concrete illustrations of duplication of work?
- 89 429 Were not the same duplications of work found in the field where the City Superintendent has absolute power and for which he is the manager you advise?
- 90 429 Is there evidence that the Board working through the executive committee in July and August does business with greater despatch and more efficiency than when working through 46 members the rest of the year?
- 91 429 Will you make it clear how you would restate some of these Charter provisions so as to differentiate the Superintendent's functions?
- 92 429 Will you quote Charter provisions specifically to justify the statement that strictly speaking the Superintendent 'has no authority to guide and direct the schools whatever'?
- 93 429 Is your statement regarding supplies here compatible with your later statement that the delay in standardizing supplies is due to the inaction of the Superintendent?
- 94 429 Who else but the Superintendent of Schools has anything to do with 'proper organization of reports and statistical information'?
- 95 429 What Charter provision prevents his co-ordinating these functions?
- 96 429 Would not the President of the Board have authority to call conferences of bureau chiefs?
- 97 430 Do you not think you should modify your statement that there is 'just one thing' which the Superintendent, with his own authority, can do by noting (1) that the power to prescribe blank forms is subject to the Board of Education; (2) that he may reassign at pleasure 8 associates and 26 district superintendents, enforce compulsory education law, nominate and supervise attendance officers, and (3) that he may exercise indirect powers which have led your colleagues in this report to say that he has discouraged initiative in the Board of Education staff?
- 98 430 Will you indicate how, if at all, you would change the Charter wording with respect to qualifications and salary? How would you change the Charter wording as to his authority on the educational side?
- 99 430 Does your statement that the superintendent is but one in the Board of Superintendents, 'without more authority than the others,' need to be qualified by the fact that he has power to assign and reassign them?
- 100 430 Can you give illustrations to support the implication that the City Superintendent is prevented by his associates 'from exercising more than the nominal functions of his office'?
- 101 430 Can you make recommendations as to present reports received by the Board of Education which will give it the benefit of 'constant inquiry, regular records and repeated reports,' etc.?

- | Galley<br>No. | Galley<br>No. |
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- Can you give illustrations of complaints and of their handling at present?
- Will you state definitely the number of teachers who come from outside the City?
- Will you state definitely the number of teachers discharged each year?
- Will you state definitely the number of certificates made into permanent licenses and the number not so made?
- Will you show how far these discrepancies are due to law and how far to the present administration of existing law?
- Please state in how many of the cities mentioned by you as having better organization than New York medical examination is entirely with the school board.
- Is it relevant that the reason New York's Department of Health has school nurses and school physicians is that it took the initiative and asked for money for these purposes before the school authorities requested or welcomed such help?
- Is there reason to believe that the Health Department has been less efficient in its supervision of physical examinations than has the school department in that health supervision for which it is exclusively responsible, i. e., health instruction, so criticized by your colleagues?
- Will you indicate the number of years for which cost, based on average daily attendance, has been kept? In stating that cost has been kept, have you had in mind that the Auditor disclaims keeping cost accounts and keeps only amounts of money spent, not cost?
- Will you care to refer to the uniform reports now agreed upon by the National Education Association?
- What do you mean when you say that New York City 'has not been free to employ the most scientific ways and means which have been perfected'?
- Will you report any evidence found that the schools have already begun to give what you call 'qualitative cost accounting'?
- Do you know of anybody in New York who is trying to have a 'comparison of the total cost of school with school'?
- Is it not true that in cities and States which have the most efficient school reporting, facts are reported by schools and by cities? Would you say that comparisons between costs in different sections of New York City are without value?
- Does your metaphor as to keeping account of the money spent for food for the hand or the head, etc., apply to supplies, coal, Janitor service, repairs, etc.?
- Inasmuch as the City Superintendent has always maintained that the proper unit is the register, not the attendance or the hour of instruction, will you refer to that again here under 'the proper unit'?
- When you say that the only reason cost accounting has not been started is 'that sufficient clerical help was not available,' will you cite requests in Budget estimates for carrying out the plan you mention?
- Would not cost of instruction in each grade and each subject help school authorities consider the educational value of these subjects?
- Has any school department anywhere what corresponds to your proposed bureau of standards?
- With whom would the bureau of standards work, if the Board of Superintendents is abolished, as recommended in the school inquiry report?
- In recommending one statistical division, did you consult the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Board made in 1905?
- Can you summarize here the work done by the Board of Education's Special Committee on reports and records?
- Will you indicate who has been confused and with what results by failure of the fiscal and educational reports to 'synchronize'?
- Will you care to suggest means of preventing waste of the superintendent's reports if distributed among principals and teachers, such as printing digests, etc.? To how many of the local School Board members are reports now sent?
- Do you care to suggest how many reports would be needed in New York to cover the demand?
- Will you state whether your criticisms and recommendations agree with those made by the Board's special committee?
- Is the Secretary now responsible for the reports and minutes which you say need an expert? Are the salaries now paid to the Secretary and to the various committee secretaries now responsible for this work sufficient to command expert service of the kind?
- In speaking of the delay in publishing the major reports, do you care to note how soon after the end of the school year the Superintendent's report has been published for the last five years?
- When characterizing budget estimate methods, will you state whether or not you found that the Board of Education has 'scientifically and accurately' prepared its estimate heretofore with respect to matters not treated in Dr. Bachman's report on salary estimates?
- Will you cite instances of 'reckless cutting' of estimates or reckless inflating of them?
- Will you please state instances where 'the Board of Education is told that the total amount of money to be devoted to school purposes has been determined before its estimates were considered'?
- Did you mean to imply that New York's Board of Estimate has heretofore been 'unfamiliar with school routine, unaware of school interests and unappreciative of school standards'?
- When you state that the smaller school districts of New York State are 'altogether better provided with funds' than is the Board of Education in the largest and richest city of the State and nation, will you give a comparison of the per capita appropriations, or the percentage increase, year by year, of some of these districts, or all of them, with New York City?
- Did you discover evidence that in New York City there has been 'bitter and frequently unjustified criticism of school authorities by the Board of Estimate'? Will you specify such instances?
- If you know of instances where the Board of Education failed to make its 'estimates exact and scientific statements of its needs,' will you give them?
- Did you discover any instances where the Board of Estimate prepared an estimate for the conduct of the schools?
- Cannot the experience of 'the greatest variable (i. e., high-priced teachers dropping out; low-priced teachers coming in) in the whole system' be ascertained by taking several years' results?
- Did you discover any plan worked out by the school authorities for progressively reducing the size of classes?
- Have you found instances where the Board of Education has asked for 'a marginal item set apart' for betterment of service, etc.?
- Did you undertake to learn whether the Board has treated State funds and unexpended balances as such 'marginal item' for years?
- Will you list the experiments and extensions of work which have been financed out of such marginal items in spite of alleged insufficient budgets?
- Did you mean to imply that in New York City school officials have been forbidden to think of new departures as utterly impractical and not to be thought of from the first?
- Did you verify your statement that the 'Bureau of Buildings' observes and determines its requirements by means of carefully conducted local inspection?
- Did you compare some of the estimates submitted for repairs with later departure from such estimates after money was voted?
- Did you mean to imply that the initiative in getting a stated percentage allowance for repairs originated with the Board of Education Building Committee?
- Will you include here the part that the charter contemplates local boards shall take in repair matters, if any, and the part which the local boards actually have played or should play?
- In saying that 'deferred repairs mean extra expense when the work is finally undertaken,' did you mean to contradict the statement in writing by President Winthrop to the Board of Estimate that there was no evidence of such increase having been entailed by former reductions in repair allowances?
- Will you state whether or not the superintending staff has heretofore made 'careful investigations to furnish the basis for accurate figures' of supplies?
- Have you found instances of official statements to the Board of Estimate that 'complaints from Principals are numerous that the children are not receiving enough supplies to carry out the course of study'?
- In connection with the two estimates, general and special funds, can you give information as to the amount of time given by the Board of Education Committees in the preparation of these estimates and by the Finance Committee as such?
- When you say that past failure 'has been due to a positive inability to furnish the suggested information,' etc., have you found no instance of radically wrong method and of such radically wrong method persisted in after attention has been called to it?
- When you speak of the important plan for securing data regarding the selection of sites, etc., would it be pertinent to mention who started that new plan? Please indicate the nature of the plan which it displaced, i. e., the plan that proceeded on the assumption that more schools were needed in the immediate neighborhood of schools with part time?
- Please cite instances where buildings were obviously located in the wrong places?
- Can you state the number of cases where 'local school boards, civic bodies, individuals and other agencies' have taken the initiative in proposing new schools or additions, and what evidence there is?
- Is not evidence given in other reports that attention has not been heretofore given to requests from local school boards, etc.?
- Do your investigations warrant so unqualified a statement as that 'there is not an inch of waste space at any point' in the planning of New York school buildings?
- Do your investigations show whether in recent years conferences between the Board of Estimate representative and the Board of Education have saved or lost money, have increased or decreased the number and suitability of locations and buildings?
- Do your investigations warrant any statement with respect to unused sites held by the Board of Education and the abandonment of sites on the ground that they are not in the right places?
- Will you care to state the lapse of time between the submission of the final corporate stock budget for schools to the Board of Estimate, and its final adoption?
- Can you give a record of overtime spent by the Board of Education clerical staff?
- Can you note the work which is not kept up to date?
- Is the only reason why minutes are not 'typewritten for some months back' that there is not help enough?
- Has the Board of Education stated these facts to the Board of Estimate when preparing its annual estimates?
- Did you verify the statement of the Assistant Secretary of the Board that practically no salaries for additional clerks have been allowed for five years?
- Would you be willing to add the year 1907 to your table?
- Can you state quantitatively the 'heavy burden of clerical labor' added to the School Board by 'the new methods of doing business with the Finance Department'? When you made this statement were you aware that the Auditor of the Board of Education has thus far refused to comply with the alleged hampering requirements?
- Did you find no unnecessary clerical work which could be dispensed with to provide for needed work without adding new workers?
- Did you mean that almost daily requests for statistical information for special purposes had come this last year for new matters?
- Will you give further illustrations to support the statement that the offices of the Board of Education 'have become in large part a place of supplying information to other municipal departments'?
- Will you support your statements regarding special clerks with facts, i. e., what evidence have you that Clerks are well trained, that salaries are low, that promotions come infrequently, that opportunity is better in other departments?
- Please state what percentage of the total number of employees the transfers which have taken place in two years constitute?
- Would the resulting fraction show a high percentage of transfers and resignations?
- You show five transfers in 1910 and sixteen in 1911. Do you call this 'wholesale depleting of a staff of over 350 employees'?
- Before stating that the consent and approval of the Board of Estimate to transfers takes away all flexibility and possibility of adjustment, did you note the requests for adjustment made by the Board of Education and denied by the Board of Estimate?
- Can you give an instance where the Board of Education has been unable to put a \$600 Clerk in a \$750 position temporarily?
- Before commenting upon uncertainty due to the Committee on Standardization of salaries in city offices, did you attempt to ascertain what its purpose was? Have you any reason to believe that it will not standardize up as well as down?
- When citing a loss of \$100,000 due to an 'unwitting increase' of salaries, did you attempt to ascertain the Teachers' salary litigation due to unwitting mistakes by the Board of Education in matters where it has exclusive power?
- Will you note to whom the Auditor's letter quoted was addressed?
- Will you give facts to show that the Board has not built up a permanent staff?
- What evidence have you that present salary schedules fix pay for persons instead of for positions?
- Do you consider that the reports which School Superintendents have heretofore received, 'keep them officially informed' as to where new sites are needed?
- In commenting on the mistakes 'sometime made in anticipating future needs,' did you review the list of sites not used by the Board?
- Will you give the exact figures for your statement 'in almost nine cases out of ten the Board of Estimate requests the Board of Education to substitute' a site selected by the former?
- Will you state whether the general effect of the Board of Estimate's so-called interference has been to locate buildings nearer to or farther from school centres, and whether sites have been more or less expensive?

- Galley No.
- 184 441 Will you indicate whether the idea of scientific study of sites originated with the Board of Estimate or Board of Education?
- 185 441 Will you state what part the permanent Census Board has been asked to play in locating sites and whether it was the Board of Education or the Board of Estimate that called for this census held?
- 186 442 Will you estimate how much money you would regard as 'sufficient funds' at the disposal of the Board of Education to enable it to anticipate its necessities before they become so pressing?
- 187 442 In stating the steps in budget and corporate stock budget procedure, did you consult the minutes of the hearings before the Board of Estimate Committees?
- 188 443 Do you consider that the staff of the Bureau of Buildings of the Board of Education did a heavy year's work in the year mentioned in view of the fact that they started the year with stock plans for schools which you refer to as economical and expeditious?
- 189 443 By whom is the Secretary's register of steps in buildings used for purpose of hastening construction?
- 190 443 Did you note whether this criticism of delays due to inadequate repair funds has been made in the formal estimates submitted to the Board of Estimate?
- 191 443 Have you found anywhere concrete evidence that any delays thus far caused have resulted in increased expenditures for 'defective roofs, leaders, etc.'?
- 192 446- Will you care to state what effort you have made to verify statements and answers to questions to the building superintendent?
- 193 446- What effort is recorded in the Board of Education to secure these facts and to present them to the Board of Estimate?
- 194 446- In discussing methods of purchasing pianos, did you notice whether the method has changed since the so-called piano scandals?
- 195 449 Will you indicate difficulties experienced by the building committee in securing transfers from one appropriation to another to meet emergencies, etc.?
- 196 449 Have you visited the repair shops in Brooklyn? Will you include a reference to the economies effected by repairing instead of throwing away desks, etc.?
- 197 449 Does the filing of a communication as to dry dusting, etc., cause you to modify your former statements as to uniform efficiency of committees?
- 198 449 What evidence did you find that the Board of Education had been studying questions covered in your criticisms of condition of buildings?
- 199 450 In preparing your criticism as to care of buildings, what meetings did you have with different committees of the Board?
- 200 450 Did you consult the minutes of the committees that have taken up this salary question?
- 201 452 Will you describe any devices outlined by the Board of Education to pay Janitors adequately?
- 202 453 Will you indicate where and in what amount the Board of Estimate made considerable reduction in the supply estimate for 1912?
- 203 453 What notice, if any, has the Board of Education given to the Board of Estimate that the 1912 allowances were inadequate?
- 204 454 What steps did the Committee on Supplies take to investigate the complaint made by the City Superintendent April 25, 1911?
- 205 455 Did you learn why the Board of Superintendents has failed to furnish the tariff necessary to standardize supplies?
- 206 455 Is it not true that in the last seven years \$800,000 has been saved on fuel without decreasing the necessary heat, and that when lead pencils were standardized \$13,000 was saved on that item also? Should not this be stated?
- 207 455 Did you learn whether and when inventories are taken?
- 208 455 Will you cite illustrations of changes in course of study without proper notice to the Supply Department?
- 209 455 Is your judgment of the method and efficiency of the free lecture system based upon your examination of the records or upon conditions actually observed?
- 210 456 Will you care to include power of a local school board, through its secretary, to call for school records, etc.?
- 211 457 Did you attempt to secure from the Borough President of Manhattan results of his examination of all minute books of local school boards?
- 212 457 Have you noted any change in the activity of the boards since 1910?
- 213 457 Will you include reference to the hand book prepared by the Manhattan Central Council?
- 214 457 Can you cite any local boards in New York which are doing the kind of work that you commend for local boards?
- 215 458 Would you say who should prepare the list of questions for the members of school boards to answer in their visits?
- 216 458 Will you give illustrations of interference by local school boards in class work?
- 217 458 Do you wish the statement to stand unqualified that the minutes of the Board of Education show 'that its committees consider local board recommendations and act upon them'?
- 218 458 Will you indicate matters which have not been but which should be submitted to local boards for report and suggestion?
- 219 458 Can you give the facts as to tardy local reports?
- 220 458 Can you give illustrations of helpfulness by local school boards to teachers and principals?
- 221 458 How many local school board meetings did you visit?
- 222 458 How many meetings of the central organization of school boards did you visit?
- 223 458 Did you confer with the Borough Presidents who appoint local board members or with the secretaries who represent them?

Professor Hanus has just written me stating that you are sailing for Europe. I had anticipated that this course might be taken, and for that reason, emphasized in my last letter the necessity for the information asked. The fact that you ignored my reference to your coming departure strikes the Committee as not wholly ingenious. When you were employed by the Committee, it was with the expectation that the Committee and the City, as well as the Board of Education, would receive from you an accurate statement of facts.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Chairman, Committee on School Inquiry.

"August 19, 1912.

"Professor PAUL H. HANUS, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.:

My Dear Professor Hanus—I have your letter of August 15. In writing the letters to your associates, the various specialists employed in the inquiry, and at the same time sending you copies of the letters written to them, I felt that I was at once saving time and adopting the most direct method of dealing with the work in hand. From your letter I gather the impressions that you may feel that in this the Committee intended to slight you. Rest assured there was no such intention. You will, of course, appreciate that there is a direct responsibility on the part of each one of these specialists to the Committee, as there is on the part of the Committee to the Board of Estimate and to the public for their work.

After a careful reading of the galley proof of Professor Moore's full report, and a more or less hasty examination of the corrections on the galley just received to-day, I am more than ever convinced that the information which I requested of him in my letter of July 26 is essential to our Committee. Dr. Moore's report as it now stands is so weakened by misstatements and misrepresentations of fact as to render it valueless to the Committee and to the City. It is manifest to me that Professor Moore knew this and that his evasion of the questions put to him is proof of that fact. It was not fair dealing upon

his part to ignore my reference to his coming departure for Europe, and at the same time to request that I read the full text of his report before pressing these questions.

You ask what would be the effect of a refusal by my Committee to accept Moore's report. I think the chief effect would be to save Dr. Moore from conviction for inaccuracy, carelessness and reckless conclusions as an investigator, and a lack of candor and fair dealing with his employer, The City of New York.

As to the value of the report itself, whole sections are unqualifiedly false to my own knowledge and that of the other members of the Committee. Other sections are shown to be wholly untrue by the investigation carried on through other branches of this inquiry, and by reports submitted to the Committee by engineers and other specialists. The publication of the other reports in your branch of the inquiry, and of those in other branches, will reveal this to the public. I hardly believe that you and your colleagues will wish to weaken the excellent effect of your other reports, and to destroy such constructive suggestions in Dr. Moore's report as are valuable, by publishing his report with its garbled facts in its present form. Unless Dr. Moore can and does furnish facts to support his statements, or amends those statements to conform with the truth, the Committee will be constrained to point out the misinformation contained in his report as well as his conduct in the premises. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Chairman, Committee on School Inquiry.

It will be observed from the foregoing correspondence that Professor Moore, in preferring and repeating the request that his full report be read before he be pressed for answers to the questions contained in the first letter of July 26, failed to mention the fact that he was on the eve of his departure for Europe, and although the Chairman of the Committee had heard this rumor, and accordingly urged a prompt reply (see letter of August 1, 1912), it was not until Professor Moore had actually departed that the chairman of the Committee knew definitely that he would be unable to secure the information requested by the Committee before the fall of the year.

As already stated, a conference between Professor Hanus and the full Committee followed on September 10 at which, among other things, the Moore report was discussed, and it was suggested by Professor Hanus that the matter be left in statu quo until Professor Moore's return from Europe, at which time Professor Hanus requested that a conference be held between the Committee and Professor Moore. To this the Committee assented.

On or about September 10, 1912, the Committee received the following letter from Professor Moore in reply to the letter of the Committee dated August 19:

"Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square, London, W. C., September 3, 1912.

"My Dear Mr. Mitchel—Replying to your letter of August 19, which has just reached me, I beg to say that my report was not intended to verify your opinions and methods nor to be verified by them. Instead it was intended to teach you and your colleagues something about the proper way to administer a school system. I am quite confident that it will not fail to do this. The quantity and character of the questions which you have asked in such a dust-raising profusion seem to verify the truthfulness of the report. I have not answered them because of their character. They are non sequiturs for the most part such as are known to lawyers as irrelevant, immaterial and intended to confuse the issue. The evidence for the facts and conclusions set forth in the report is in large part embodied in the report. It is almost entirely matter of public record not of personal opinions, mine or otherwise. Mistakes may have been made in transcribing figures or in outlining the many steps in its routine which each Department must follow, but I am abundantly assured as to the general accuracy of the report. Your conception of the proper way to run a school system and my experience and knowledge gained by running one are at such great variance that it would be futile to even attempt to convert you from your opinions. I do not feel any obligation to attempt so foolish a task and shall not do so. But I do hold myself ready to re-examine, and, if need be, to correct any specific statements in the report if you will be so good as to point out wherein they seem to you to be in error. The galley proof has been corrected both by Professor Hanus and myself since your letter was written. The corrected copy is ere this in your hands. It is only fair that the report in the final form in which we have submitted it should be examined by you. If, after doing so, you find any particular passages which you may care to have me reinvestigate in the way I have indicated I shall be glad to consider them. But before I do so I must insist upon having a very definite understanding from you as to three points which seem to me to preclude any further discussion of this subject. They are as follows: First—Was I right in assuming that my instructions as to the subject which I was employed to investigate came to me from Professor Hanus, the only person from whom I received any instructions whatever? Second—In what capacity was I engaged? Was I employed to use the knowledge of and familiarity with school administration and the necessities of public school work which some years of occupation with these subjects have given me on certain methods of investigation other than those which students of the subjects employ? Third—Was I expected to make the investigation which I was directed to make or another investigation upon a subject or subjects other than those which my instructions specified?

I shall be glad to have your answers to these questions at your convenience.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) E. C. MOORE.

Address: Yale University, New Haven."

The letter, it will be observed, was written in Europe. It was of such a character that the Committee considered it needless to dignify it by a reply. On October 14, 1912, the Committee received the following letter from Professor Hanus:

"October 12, 1912.

"My Dear President Mitchel—I have conferred with Professor Moore about the proposed conference with you on his report. He tells me that he has received no reply from you to his letter dated London, September 3, 1912. He further says that he is ready to confer with you about his report on the basis of definite replies to the questions in his letter of September 3.

As it is likely that next Saturday, October 19, in the evening, is the only time in the near future when Professor Moore and I can both be in New York at the same time, I beg to suggest that your replies to Professor Moore's questions be sent at once; and, if possible, that we meet you at the Harvard Club in New York next Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Very truly yours,

(Signed) PAUL H. HANUS.

President John Purroy Mitchel."

To this letter the Committee replied in part as follows, under date of October 15:

"Mr. Moore is quite correct in informing you that I ignored a childish letter written by him from London on or about September 3. No conference will take place on the basis of any replies, definite or otherwise, to the absurd questions of Mr. Moore's letter. The Committee will, however, be glad to give Mr. Moore an opportunity of explaining the statements of his report, and to submit answers to the questions which were propounded to him in my two letters of July 26 and August 19, respectively. Will you advise me what day or evening after the 24th, will suit you for the conference which you suggest? Sincerely,  
(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Chairman, Committee on School Inquiry."

—and on the 18th, the following additional letter was addressed to Professor Hanus:

"October 18, 1912.

Dr. PAUL H. HANUS, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.:

My dear Professor Hanus—Please have Dr. Moore bring with him to the conference, whenever it may be held, all of his working papers collected in the course of his work for the Committee.

These papers were, of course, the property of the City, and should not have been removed by Professor Moore. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, President of the Board of Aldermen."

To these two letters Professor Hanus replied as follows:

"October 19, 1912.

My dear President Mitchel—I returned to Cambridge yesterday, after an absence of several days, and found your two letters, dated October 15 and October 18, respectively.

In your letter of October 15 you characterize Professor Moore's letter of

September 3 as 'childish.' I do not find it so, nor do I find his questions 'absurd.' I do not see how any conference of Professor Moore and me with you on Professor Moore's report would be profitable unless it were held on the basis of your replies to his questions of September 3. If no conference on this report is held, what do you propose to do? I shall await your reply with much interest. Very truly yours, (Signed) PAUL H. HANUS.

President JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

To this letter and another letter of Professor Hanus, dealing with a separate subject, the Committee replied under date of October 23. Those portions of the Committee's letter relating to Mr. Moore are as follows:

"October 23, 1912.

"My dear Professor Hanus—The Committee has your letter of October 19th, addressed to Mr. Mitchel, in which you say you do not see how any conference between Professor Moore and you and the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate upon Professor Moore's report will be profitable, unless it were held on the basis of replies to his questions of September 3. Let us remind you that the suggestion for a conference was your's, not Mr. Mitchel's, nor that of the Committee. The Committee had preferred a series of questions to Professor Moore, calculated to bring out from him the basis in fact for certain statements made by him in his report, and further, to bring out the sources from which he obtained his alleged facts. These questions the Committee desired then, and still desires, to have answered by Professor Moore. Answers to these questions by him are, in the opinion of the Committee, essential to an acceptance of his report by it.

In the letter addressed to you by the Chairman of the Committee on October 18 he requested that you cause Professor Moore to bring with him to the proposed conference, whenever it might be held, all of his working papers collected in the course of his work for the City. The Committee now formally requests the return of these papers to it. They are part of the record which this Committee paid Professor Moore to collect, and they are the property of the City.

As to the form in which Professor Moore saw fit to frame his letter of September 3, the Committee does not care to enter into any further discussion with you. The letter speaks too plainly for itself.

As to the substance of that letter, and Professor Moore's attempt to lay down to the Committee terms on which he will consent to furnish facts and information, let us remind you, as we thought we had sufficiently done already in Mr. Mitchel's letter of September 5, that all of the specialists were retained to collect facts, and to report those facts to this Committee, and that you were retained to supervise such collection and reports.

All facts collected by Professor Moore or the other experts have been paid for by the City, and the City, and this Committee representing it, are entitled to have from him and from them, all of the facts in their possession which bear upon the subject matter under investigation by them respectively. It is, therefore, incumbent upon Professor Moore, under the contract of employment between himself and the City, to furnish the facts requested by this Committee, and particularly to furnish information concerning the sources of his information, in order that the Committee may know whether the work for which the City's money has been paid to Professor Moore has been accurately done.

This Committee, not the specialists who were employed as its investigators, is responsible to the people of this City for the results of the School Inquiry, and this Committee is not to be expected to accept and make itself responsible for any report, the writer of which withholds from the Committee the essential facts on which his conclusions are based and the sources from which these facts were drawn.

The Committee again formally and finally requests, through you, that Professor Moore transmit to the Committee, not later than Monday next, answers to the questions propounded in the two letters dated respectively July 26 and August 19. If not received by that day, the Committee will assume that Professor Moore's report as now in its hands is in final form.

As to the questions of Professor Moore's letter, let us remind you that the answers to them, as you are well aware, lie in the record, wherein can be found the terms of Professor Moore's employment, and the instructions which you, as the agent of the Committee, issued to him.

May we request again that the corrected second galley of the various specialists' reports be forwarded to the Committee with all possible speed, in order that the procedure agreed upon between yourself and the Committee at our recent conference may be pursued.

(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, President of the Board of Aldermen; (Signed) WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; (Signed) CYRUS C. MILLER, President of the Borough of The Bronx.

This, therefore, brings the matter down to date, the Committee having notified Professor Hanus that unless the facts upon which Professor Moore's statements and conclusions are predicated, and the sources from which these facts were drawn, together with Professor Moore's working papers, were furnished to the Committee on or before Monday, October 28, it would consider the report as at present in the Committee's hands finally and definitely approved and submitted by the writer. As no facts have been furnished by Professor Moore or Professor Hanus, and no working papers have been submitted, and the sources from which Professor Moore drew his facts have not been disclosed, the Committee understands that he does not propose to furnish these as requested, and has acted on his report as it now lies.

It is hardly necessary to point out to this Board that an investigator who makes sweeping allegations and charges without substantiating or supporting facts, is not worthy of serious attention. For such work, any member of the staff of the Commissioners of Accounts would be discharged. It is also hardly necessary to point out that when an investigator declines to disclose to the body employing him the sources from which he drew his facts, the persons from whom he obtained information, or the character and scope of the work done by him, it destroys the value of his work, if it does not indeed arouse a suspicion that he may have something to conceal. The Committee desires also again to emphasize the fact that Professor Moore, as well as the other specialists, was employed to collect facts. Such facts as he may have collected in the course of his work have been paid for by the City, and are in a sense its property. In withholding them, he withholds something which is not his, and which is the City's. This is equally true of the working papers.

Under conditions such as these, there are but two conclusions, one of which must inevitably be drawn—either the writer has wilfully miscolored and misrepresented facts, and has wilfully omitted facts for the purpose of drawing conclusions which he knew could not be supported by the real facts if disclosed, or he has drawn money from the City of New York for a specific piece of work which he has neglected to do, and has reported conclusions and generalities without the preparatory work of investigation for which he accepted the City's money.

The Committee feels that to a full understanding of the situation the Board should have before it illustrations of the unsupported allegations, conclusions and charges of his report, and of the misstatements of fact which it contains. The following constitute a part only of those which may be found in the report, and are cited for purposes of illustration:

#### Unsupported Statements.

He says a "no man power \* \* \* is directing schools and" \* \* \* "is preventing the proper conduct of the educational activities of the City," without supporting such charges with any fact. (Galley 426.)

He says that the Board of Education "has not played a strong part in educational legislation affecting its own work, such as the equal pay bill," without stating what part it did play. (Galley 425.)

He says that the "best boards of education seem to be selected by direct vote of the people themselves," without stating that there are such boards, or where they exist, and why the results are commendable. (Galley 426.)

He says "each (Committee of the Board of Education) has a business of its own, and is naturally exceedingly jealous of its own prerogatives"; and, further, "they (Committees) communicate with each other diplomatically, like pride protecting independent states," without citing instances or proof. (Galley 427.)

In conflict with the direct implications of Mr. Moore's own report, that executive officers of the Board of Education are exceptionally efficient, he says that the Board "ties the hands of its administrative staff so that it cannot discharge its functions," but cites no instances. (Galley 427.)

The most vital question of administration, viz, the method of insuring the em-

ployment of efficient Teachers, he dismisses (galley 431) by statements such as "the school system of New York is an inbreeding system; there is a fence about it." It keeps "out the best teachers from other places"; "there are not enough outlets to the system." "Rarely, very rarely, is a Teacher discharged. Rarely, very rarely, does it happen that a temporary certificate is not made into a permanent license. Tenure of office, which becomes permanent without regard to efficiency, is good neither for Teachers nor for their pupils." He cites not one fact to support these statements.

He states that "what is most urgently needed by The City of New York at the present time is a clear definition of the law which controls the relations of the fiscal department of the City and the Board of Education. Until this is made by the courts, the administration of the schools is bound to be in continual confusion." He says, also, "that the many-headed system, made up of the various branches of the City government, in constant struggle with the Board of Education as to what the law is and what must or must not be done, is thoroughly incompetent to administer the schools of the leading city of the nation, is all too evident." The charges against the efficiency of the school system contained in these statements of Mr. Moore are far too serious to remain unsupported by specific illustrations. (Galley 413.)

He states (galley 425) "there is the most pressing need for an authoritative definition of the school law and for a consolidation of school administration and elimination of all impeding relations of other boards and departments to the school system." He notes no examples, however, to show that there are any impeding relations between the Board of Education and other boards and departments.

He states, with reference to the Board of Education, that "it has not upheld the educational law, but has allowed other departments of the City government to interpret the law for it and to encroach upon its evident rights and functions almost to the point of eliminating it from the actual management and control of the public school system of the City." There are absolutely no facts given by Mr. Moore to justify this sweeping indictment. (Galley 425.)

He states that the Board of Education "has not sufficiently considered the recommendations and suggestions which its own experts have made for the improvement of its work." This is a most serious charge. It certainly should be supported by evidence. Mr. Moore makes the statement absolutely without supporting facts. (Galley 425.)

He claims that "a considerable duplication of work is involved in this Committee method of handling business," without citing examples of such duplication. (Galley 429.)

Statements are made as to the hard work done by committees and officers of the Board of Education in considering the requests of local school boards, civic associations, private individuals and school officers, etc., for sites and buildings, yet there is not one fact to indicate whether the committees have ever made any changes in the general plans of the Board of Education for the acquisition of sites or the construction of buildings as the result of the consideration of such requests.

In discussing supplies, in galley 437, he makes the following statements, without citing supporting facts: The Bureau of Supplies "has reduced the allowance per school to a lower amount, we believe, than is compatible with good educational work. Complaints from parents and principals are numerous that the children are not receiving enough supplies to carry out the course of study. Pupils must purchase many supplies which the Board is required by law to furnish, and books must be used by the children which school authorities do not think are in condition to use."

He says (galley 438) that the Bureau of Buildings has worked out several economical types of school buildings "which have become standardized," and that in these buildings "there is no waste space at any point." He gives no supporting facts to prove this statement, nor does he submit any evidence of having visited school buildings or examined plans.

He says "another confusion-breeding result of a disorganized system is that the complaint department is not located in the general offices of the Board of Education but in the office of each member who chooses to entertain the complaints which may be brought to him," without, however, specifying a single example of such complaints or any evidence of actual confusion. (Galley 430.)

He states (galley 431): "New York City undoubtedly has not done its shares in investigating these matters" (supplies necessary to secure standard educational results). "For one reason or another it has confined itself to routine ways and means and has not been free to employ the most scientific ways and means which have been perfected." He does not cite a single fact to support these statements.

Without stating how many schools are without pianos, how many pianos have been secured by transfer, etc., and without any specific facts, the statement is made: "New instruments are required to replace those which are worn out; also for kindergartens and other activities." (Galley 436.)

He says, with reference to the present practice of having a Board of Superintendents not nominated by the City Superintendent of Schools and who decide questions of educational direction of the system by a majority vote of the members: "This administrative device seems to be only one further expression of the bureaucratic tendency of the school administration of New York City. The principle which seems to have dictated such an arrangement has already been called the method of government by diffusion of responsibility, or the principle of never appointing one man to look after a responsibility if several can be put in charge of it, and, if by any chance, one man must be selected to head a division, to see to it that he shall by no means be anything but a titular head, by appointing a number of associates who shall prevent him from exercising more than the nominal functions of his office," and he does not cite one fact to justify the charge that the City Superintendent or Associate Superintendents are merely titular heads. (Galley 430.)

He says: "The preparation of all reports and minutes for print is a work which should be cared for by an expert." He does not show, however, that the Board of Education does not now employ an expert in these matters. The Board of Education asked last year and repeated the request this year that an increase in salary of \$1,000 be granted an official now receiving \$5,500, alleging, among other reasons, that he prepares reports and minutes for print in an expert way. (Galley 434.)

He says: "It seems certain that the making and submitting of estimates for acceptance by finance-controlling bodies will always be attended by friction and a considerable amount of bitter and frequently unjustified criticism." He does not cite a single fact to support this statement as applying to New York City. (Galley 435.)

He accepts without verification the statement of the Auditor of the Board of Education, whose work he was hired to investigate, as to how the estimate of the general fund is made up. (Galley 435.) With reference to the corporate stock estimate, he does not state his authority, but enumerates seventeen steps through which estimates for corporate stock pass. He says, "We have not had time to examine the carefulness with which this routine is carried out, nor the satisfactoriness of the results obtained." With reference to the most important of these seventeen steps, viz., the originating of evidence that buildings and sites are needed, he dismisses with the statement, "Just what stages this passes through in the City Superintendent's office or the Board of Superintendents, we cannot say." (Galley 438.) After admitting that he is entirely ignorant of the very facts which he was paid to establish, he suggests "a special investigation, which should be made at the time the estimates are presented."

If the Board of Education lacks "unity, comprehension of its work and energy in the performance of it," as declared on galley 425; and if it "inevitably splits up into factions," and if its members "do not know each other well enough to discuss their common function together," and if "the consideration of general plans for the welfare of the department is seldom or never reached"; and if the accepted opinion of the Board's business is "to do the thing that has been done for the most part in the way it has been done," and if "the result is a non-progressive school administration," as Mr. Moore declares on galley 425, the people of New York are entitled to concrete, incontrovertible evidence of these facts, before the final stamp of approval of the Committee on School Inquiry is given to such statements. If New York's Board "has no defined educational policy," if it "has not led in educational matters," and if it "has not upheld the educational law," it is important that the public should know the facts. Certain it is, however, that New York's public will not accept these statements without concrete evidence upon which they are based.

#### Untrue and Misleading Statements.

He says (galley 408) that—

"The method by which New York City administers its schools is that of the paralyzed arm."

—that

"The fiscal authorities of the city seem to hold—that the school system is in all respects a subordinate department of the city government." (Galley 412.)

—and, further, that

"In fact, the schools have been almost as completely annexed to the City Hall as they would have been if the proposed new charter had become the organic law of the city." (Galley 412.)

Those propositions are, as a matter of fact, untrue. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has never attempted to regulate, control or influence the Board of Education in matters pertaining to the course of study, cost of text books, supplies, etc., administration of its internal affairs, the selection or control of the teaching staff, or in any manner except as to the character and extent of information to be furnished with budgetary estimates and requests for corporate stock.

Further, the following statements made by officers and members of the Board of Education at a hearing on October 25, 1912, evidence the fact that no such interference has been experienced by the Board of Education.

President Mitchel—There are one or two questions that I would like to ask while we are all here together this morning. I would like to ask these questions because of certain impressions that seem to be about. I want to ask three or four general questions. President Winthrop, I would like to ask you first whether or not you have seen any evidence that the fiscal authorities of New York City seem to hold that the school system is in all respects a subordinate department of the City Government? Have you seen any evidence of that?

President Winthrop—I do not think I have. Not under this administration.

President Mitchel—Have not you found that the fiscal authorities regard you as an independent branch of the City Government?

President Winthrop—I have, with this qualification, that when the budget was recommended some resolution was passed to the effect that the increase over the three mill was given on the theory—

President Mitchel—Yes, of course; but haven't you found that the fiscal authorities regard you as an independent branch of the City Government?

President Winthrop—I have found, with that exception, that the fiscal authorities treat us in a very fair manner.

President Mitchel—I also want to ask this question, whether you would say that, in effect, the Board of Estimate administers the school affairs of the city, deciding and determining what subjects shall be taught, what supplies shall be furnished?

President Winthrop—I should answer unqualifiedly no to that. It is done by the Board of Education.

President Mitchel—That is what I thought. Would you say that the various branches of the City Government are in constant struggle with the Board of Education?

President Winthrop—I should say that my relations with the President of the Board of Aldermen have been exceedingly agreeable and with the Finance Department exceedingly helpful; and, as far as I can judge, the City authorities have treated us always in a very courteous and proper way. I have no fault to find in any way.

President Mitchel—That was my impression. Now, one or two more. Is it true, so far as you know, that at the present time it is certain that responsibility for mistakes in school matters can never possibly be fastened on the man who made them? Do you know of any such condition?

President Winthrop—I don't think I quite understand the question.

President Mitchel—Have you ever found this condition which I am trying to define and name, a condition as follows: That it is certain that responsibility for mistakes in school matters can never possibly be fastened on the man who made them? If there are mistakes, can't you fasten responsibility?

President Winthrop—Why, of course. If mistakes are made we fasten responsibility, and if the mistake is one that the official or person who made the mistake should be punished he is punished in the proper way.

President Mitchel—You know differently, that responsibility is fastened.

President Winthrop—Of course.

President Mitchel—But you know of no condition where responsibility for mistakes in school matters can never possibly be fastened on the man who made them?

President Winthrop—No more than as to anything else.

Commissioner Stern—Unless it is a disputed question of fact.

President Mitchel—Of course, there are certain instances; but I ask whether it was never possible, as stated, to fasten responsibility. Is not it usually possible to fasten responsibility?

President Winthrop—It is usually possible, but sometimes difficult.

President Mitchel—Would you say that the Board of Education is splitting up into factions so as it interferes with the business of the Board?

President Winthrop—I have not found it was in any way.

President Mitchel—You have found the contrary to be the fact?

President Winthrop—I have found the contrary to be the fact. Of course, the Board of Education is not agreed upon every proposition. But every proposition is discussed by the Board in a perfectly proper spirit.

Commissioner Stern—That only happens when there is an election for President (Much laughter).

President Mitchel—Now, Dr. Maxwell, if I may ask you one or two questions. Has any member of any Board of Estimate and Apportionment ever suggested the kind of educational records which should be kept in New York City, or have you ever found any member of the Board of Estimate to suggest the kind of educational records that should be kept in New York City?

Dr. Maxwell—I do not recall any member of the Board of Estimate suggesting that.

President Mitchel—Taking that on himself?

Dr. Maxwell—No, I do not recall that. I have heard of the Comptroller suggesting certain things.

President Mitchel—That related to accounts?

Dr. Maxwell—That related to accounts.

President Mitchel—I am speaking of educational records?

Dr. Maxwell—Oh, no, no.

Examiner Ford—We were guilty once. I think we suggested to Dr. Maxwell a form of report for his data in making up the estimates. So we are guilty.

President Mitchel—That was the one instance?

Dr. Maxwell—Yes, that was the one instance. I had forgotten that. We never used it again.

President Mitchel—Would you be willing to endorse the proposition that it can be truly said the present method of administering schools can hardly be improved upon for the means of defeating the purpose for which the schools exist?

Dr. Maxwell—Certainly not.

President Mitchel—Would you consider that proposition to be untrue?

Dr. Maxwell—Would you read it again?

President Mitchel—It is important that I get your views. Can it be truly said that the present method of administering schools can hardly be improved upon for the means of defeating the purpose for which the school system exists?

Dr. Maxwell—That the present system cannot be improved upon for the purpose of defeating?

President Mitchel—That is it.

Commissioner Stern—Where do these questions come from?

President Mitchel—From me.

Commissioner Stern—I know now, but originally?

Dr. Maxwell—Can't you put that in some other form? I don't understand that.

President Mitchel—I want to stick to this form; I will read it again. Can it be truly said that the present method of administering schools can hardly be improved upon for the means of defeating the purpose for which the school system exists?

A Bystander—"As a means."

President Mitchel—No doubt that is what the writer meant.

Commissioner Stern—Let the writer explain it.

Dr. Maxwell—You will have to give me that in writing. I hardly understand it now.

President Mitchel—It is No. 8, marked with a cross (handing paper to Dr. Maxwell, who reads same).

Dr. Maxwell—If you wish me to send the answer to that in writing I will do it. Really the question is so involved in its verbiage that I do not care to tackle it.

President Mitchel—I don't blame you; I do not think I should. Has the President of the Board of Education failed to consider recommendations and suggestions made by its own experts for the improvement of school work?

Dr. Maxwell—No, sir.

President Mitchel—Now, Commissioner Stern, do you consider that the administration of the schools is in continual confusion, owing to the lack of understanding as to the relation of the Fiscal Department of the City and the Board of Education?

Commissioner Stern—Not at all.

President Mitchel—You would say to the contrary?

Commissioner Stern—Well, there have been times when the principal of a department has insisted that we employ funds as they have been segregated. Threats have been made that if we did not do it, why, they would not give us the money at all; and under these circumstances there has been a compulsory acquiescence in that doctrine.

President Mitchel—At times?

Commissioner Stern—At times.

President Mitchel—What I ask is do you consider that the administration of the schools is in continual confusion, owing to lack of understanding as to the relation of the Fiscal Department of the City and the Board of Education?

Commissioner Stern—Not a bit, because if we are not in accord with the fiscal authorities we take the responsibility upon ourselves.

President Mitchel—I understand. Now, Mr. Green, would you say that the Board of Estimate has been rendering or attempting to render the Board of Education a mere rubber stamp in its scheme of school administration?

Vice-President Green—I would not.

President Mitchel—Neither would I.

Vice-President Green—We feel, with a little qualification, that in its effort to force a segregation of the general school fund the financial authorities of the City have gone beyond their province.

President Mitchel—That is a difference of opinion, no doubt. But would you say that the Board of Education had been rendered a mere rubber stamp by them?

Vice-President Green—Oh, no, no, no.

President Mitchel—Not by any means, has it?

Vice-President Green—The fact has been that the Finance Committee of the Board of Education has in all cases recommended its own apportionment.

President Mitchel—Exactly.

Vice-President Green—Trying, however, to act as closely as possible on the large and general line—

President Mitchel—But where there has been a difference of opinion, you might call it clash of authority, the Board of Education has proceeded upon its own judgment?

Vice-President Green—Yes, even in the case of some of the financial authorities, where they have so given funds that we have had to make wholesale transfers to keep completely annexed to the City Hall?

President Mitchel—Do you consider that in effect the schools have been almost completely annexed to the City Hall?

Vice-President Green—I should not say that; I should not say that.

President Mitchel—Or anything like it?

Vice-President Green—Of course, it has to be borne in mind—

Commissioner Stern—What do you mean by the City Hall?

President Mitchel—I suppose the meaning of that is the Board of Estimate and the Mayor.

Vice-President Green—It is true, of course, that the Mayor has the selection of members of the Board of Education.

President Mitchel—Of course, but do you find the school system is annexed to the City Hall in the sense that it is subservient to and controlled by City Hall influences?

Vice-President Green—I think the record shows the control so far.

Commissioner Stern—We are independent.

Dr. Maxwell—We have always resisted anything of that kind.

President Mitchel—Has there been much attempt at that?

Dr. Maxwell—In former administrations.

President Mitchel—Any in this?

President Maxwell—Well, a little.

Commissioner Stern—A little bit (laughter).

Dr. Maxwell—For instance, you selected a high school site in the wrong place without getting the recommendation of the Board of Education.

President Mitchel—You mean out in Flushing?

Dr. Maxwell—No, the Washington Irving High School was never recommended by the Board of Education.

Commissioner Martin—That was the previous administration, Mr. McGowan's administration.

President Mitchel—Not guilty, doctor, and I am glad that this only instance is proven on another Board.

Dr. Maxwell—Well, for instance, you have attempted to prevent us from appointing special Teachers, Drawing, Music and Physical Training.

Examiner Ford—We plead guilty.

President Mitchel—That is again denied by the appropriation for that purpose. It depends upon what one understands by annexing schools to the City Hall.

Vice-President Green—Yes, it would be better to use plain terms than these poetical figures.

President Mitchel—I think it would, myself. Have you ever known it to be the fact that the total amount of money to be devoted for school purposes was determined before your estimates were considered?

Vice-President Green—Of my own knowledge?

President Mitchel—I say, have you ever known that to be a fact?

Vice-President Green—I heard that the entire amount has been determined before.

President Mitchel—Where have you heard it?

Vice-President Green—I have heard it from the auditor.

Commissioner Martin—I have been told by an ex-Comptroller that was the fact.

President Mitchel—The auditor of your department?

Vice-President Green—Yes.

President Mitchel—Mr. Cook, have you known of the estimated amount or that the total amount of money to be devoted for school purposes was determined before your estimates were considered?

Auditor Cook—Yes, in one or two instances.

President Mitchel—When?

Auditor Cook—I think when Mayor Low was Mayor of the City of New York.

President Mitchel—Ever since then?

Auditor Cook—I think some time after that the amount was decided upon informally and became the fund.

President Mitchel—When since then?

Auditor Cook—I could not exactly say.

President Mitchel—Can't you fix it at all? What administration?

Auditor Cook—No, I could not.

President Mitchel—Well, under Mayor Low, who decided upon it?

Auditor Cook—I think an amount was tentatively decided upon when Mayor Low was Mayor of the City of New York, and subsequently that became the actual amount. I think I was aware of it at the time.

President Mitchel—Is that the only one you recollect?

Auditor Cook—I recollect that one distinctly.

President Mitchel—Well, do you recollect any other?

Auditor Cook—Why, at times, yes.

President Mitchel—When?

Auditor Cook—I could not state exactly. I have never kept any account of it.

President Mitchel—What was the last time that you know of?

Auditor Cook—I think when Mr. Rogers was President of the Board of Education I was made aware of the amount which would be allowed ahead of time.

President Mitchel—What administration was that?

Auditor Cook—I think that was Mayor McClellan's.

President Mitchel—His first administration?

Auditor Cook—I think his first administration.

President Mitchel—That is the last you remember?

Auditor Cook—That is about the last.

President Mitchel—Now, Mr. Green, has it been the experience of the Board of Education during the time that you have been a member that every change in officers at the City Hall involves a new system and method of doing the school business?

Vice-President Green—Transacting the school business on the part of the Board of Education?

President Mitchel—Yes.

Vice-President Green—No, sir.

President Mitchel—Has that been your experience, Dr. Maxwell?

Dr. Maxwell—If you mean by business, the finances there, I am not able to answer.

President Mitchel—No, I mean the school business.

Dr. Maxwell—Oh, no; I would not let them interfere.

President Winthrop—But the financial business has been changed. At times new forms of keeping the accounts have been suggested.

President Mitchel—From time to time?

Vice-President Green—Yes, they have been suggested from time to time.

President Mitchel—As to the form in which the accounts should be kept?

Vice-President Green—Yes.

President Mitchel—Have you found on those any change in the method of transacting business of the schools, from an educational standpoint?

Vice-President Green—No.

President Winthrop—There are other things. There was a time I remember when we did not have to submit plans of the buildings to the Board of Estimate. Now we have to submit plans of the buildings to the Board of Estimate and various things of that kind, where the Comptroller has made a change.

President Mitchel—That you do not object to now?

President Winthrop—We do not object to that.

President Mitchel—I believe it has saved several hundred thousand dollars to the City since that has been done.

President Winthrop—I think it is a good thing. The only thing I object to is the delay in passing upon the plans by the Board of Estimate.

President Mitchel—Dr. Maxwell, I wonder if you would say from your experience that the Board of Estimate is unfamiliar with school routine and unaware of school interests and unappreciative of school standards?

Dr. Maxwell—That sounds like a quotation.

President Mitchel—It has somewhat that sound, but I would like to know what you think of it?

Dr. Maxwell—I must ask you to give me each of those separately.

President Mitchel—Do you think that the Board of Estimate is unfamiliar with school routine?

Dr. Maxwell—Oh, yes, by all means they are.

President Mitchel—Do you think the Board of Estimate is unaware of school interests?

Dr. Maxwell—I would not say they were absolutely unaware, not entirely so.

President Mitchel—I would like to get your opinion as to how far unaware of school interests you consider the Board of Estimate to be?

Dr. Maxwell—Every one is more or less unaware of school interests. I think that members of the Board of Estimate are better aware than many other people are.

President Mitchel—How about unappreciative of school standards?

Dr. Maxwell—I don't know what that means. If you will submit what kind of school standards you mean, if you can tell me what you mean by school standards, I will try and tell you whether or not you appreciate them (laughter).

President Mitchel—Now, Mr. Barrett, do you consider a tariff for supplies important in the schools?

Commissioner Barrett—There is a great deal to be said on both sides. The tariff is not going to produce the results that its friends anticipate.

President Mitchel—Do you consider it important that there should be one?

Commissioner Barrett—Personally I do not. In a way I may say I am in conflict with the Superintendent of School Supplies, who believes this to be best. As a result of my experience, and I discussed the matter very fully with a great many people and Dr. Maxwell—and I think he and I are in accord—I do not think the tariff is best for the schools.

President Mitchel—Who is responsible for the fact that there is no tariff at the present time?

Commissioner Barrett—Ever since the consolidation of schools there has been no tariff. The Supplies Committee made a request on the Board of Superintendents to inaugurate a tariff, but that is a matter that requires most careful consideration.

President Mitchel—When was that request made?

Commissioner Barrett—Some time ago. I should say a year ago.

President Mitchel—Was that the first attempt ever made to secure a tariff?

Commissioner Barrett—No, it was made prior to that, but the Board of Superintendents, I think, did not feel that the schools were ready yet for a tariff.

President Mitchel—Is that the reason you have not got one yet?

Commissioner Barrett—Of course, we would not do anything until they had produced a tariff, as it was their function and not ours.

Dr. Maxwell—In regard to the tariff itself it is simply a question whether you are going to allow each principal the liberty to run his school in the way he sees fit, so far as text-books are concerned. If you make a tariff you must require the principal to live up to it. We consider it advisable to leave the principals a certain liberty.

Commissioner Barrett—Another reason, an active interest would mean a closed book list. This City has always taken the position we ought to have an open list.

President Mitchel—I am trying to find out why no tariff has been adopted to the present time.

Dr. Maxwell—That is why it has not been established in the schools.

President Mitchel—Have you ever found any instance in which the Board of Estimate has attempted to decide what supplies shall be furnished to the schools? Of course, it decides the amount of money to be appropriated, but have you ever found any instance in which the Board attempted to determine that?

Commissioner Barrett—If your question refers to the types of supplies, I should say no.

President Mitchel—Types or character?

Commissioner Barrett—Types or character?

President Mitchel—It has not?

Commissioner Barrett—No, sir.

President Mitchel—Mr. Cook, do you know of any instances when the amount of money which the Board of Education was promised and the corporate stock funds were voted by the Board of Estimate when that money in the end has not been rendered available?

Commissioner Barrett—May I interrupt and ask, your questions, I assume, are pertaining to the administration with which we have been connected?

President Mitchel—Yes. I would like to make it broader and ask a second question, pertaining to prior administrations?

Commissioner Barrett—Well, I do not think I want to change my answer, but I wanted to understand you.

President Mitchel—Now, Mr. Cook, do you know of any instance or instances when the amounts of money which the Board of Estimate has appropriated for corporate stock purposes for the Board of Education have not been rendered available to the Board of Education for use?

Auditor Cook—Why, I think I have an instance right on my desk now.

President Mitchel—When was that, Mr. Cook?

Auditor Cook—I think some time ago there was an issue of corporate stock for sites and buildings. I think it was in a lump sum. I am answering from memory, Mr. Mitchel. The voucher has recently been returned, I think within possibly two days from the Comptroller's office, with a statement that no funds are available, notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Estimate had authorized the issue of the bonds and the Board of Aldermen also concurred.

President Mitchel—For corporate stock purposes?

Auditor Cook—It is corporate stock.

President Mitchel—When were those bonds issued, do you know?

Auditor Cook—I could not tell you about that.

President Mitchel—Were they authorized in a lump sum for later distribution for specific purposes?

Auditor Cook—Something like that.

President Mitchel—Has any request been made to distribute them to these specific purposes.

Auditor Cook—I do not know; I do not think so.

President Mitchel—Then, of course, you could not expect them to pass the voucher until that request came to the Board and was adopted.

Auditor Cook—Yes, I did expect them to, because the Board authorized the contract and approved the contract, so I assumed the segregation was made.

President Mitchel—It would be necessary for the Board of Estimate to first authorize the contract, which would be equivalent to setting aside a certain amount of money for that purpose, but as far as the construction of buildings is concerned you would have to come down with a request in order to have a specific amount appropriated to that purpose before you could pass vouchers against it.

Auditor Cook—The Comptroller had approved the contract. In this particular the City has approved it.

President Mitchel—As a matter of fact, the Comptroller has been too enthusiastic to get your work done.

Mr. Mathewson—Will you write me about it?

Auditor Cook—Yes, I will send the voucher back.

President Mitchel—With the exception of that instance, do you know of any cases in which corporate stock appropriated for schools has not been made available after appropriation?

Auditor Cook—I could not answer offhand. There is considerable delay at times in getting available corporate stock.

President Mitchel—Through routine?

Auditor Cook—Yes.

President Mitchel—Do you know of any case in which corporate stock once authorized for school purposes has not been made available just as soon as that routine has been gone through with, of getting the plans approved, etc.? Has not it been always available from the time appropriated until the time it was actually used?

Auditor Cook—I would not like to answer offhand.

President Mitchel—Have you any recollection at this time of any instance?

Auditor Cook—I have a recollection, when Mr. McGowan was Mayor of The City of New York, of an issue of bonds which went through the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen, and then when it went to the Mayor to be approved I think he vetoed it.

President Mitchel—Of course, that was not yet authorized.

Auditor Cook—No.

President Winthrop—There were some authorizations at one time—there was a resolution passed by the Board of Estimate that no further contracts should be passed against it.

President Mitchel—That was on the assumption of this administration, until we could get control of corporate stock.

President Winthrop—No, just before McClellan's administration, during the discussion of the debt limit.

President Mitchel—When they held up all issues

President Winthrop—Yes.

Mr. Mathewson—Can't you give me more information about this contract?

Auditor Cook—I think it is a construction contract.

Mr. Mathewson—Is it in Brooklyn or Manhattan?

Auditor Cook—I could not tell you. It has only just come in from your office, yesterday afternoon, I think.

Hearing Closed.

He says (galley 423):

"These and many similar hindrances to efficiency are forced upon the Board of Education by the efforts to establish a uniform method by which the business of all departments shall be reduced to the same system. Every change in officers at the City Hall involves a new system and method of doing school business."

It is most difficult to understand how this can be true. Although "The Manual of Accounting and Business Procedure for The City of New York" requires that "all Departments furnish the Department of Finance with various schedules and other documents for the purpose of audit and control," and although repeated efforts have been made to have the Board of Education comply with the requirements as above, it has positively refused to furnish the Department of Finance with

1. Monthly statements Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
2. Schedules of vouchers received;
3. Copies of invoices for inspection purposes;
4. Schedule of open market orders issued;
5. Inspection Division's copy of open market orders;
6. Monthly report of open market orders issued;
7. Monthly report of contracts, orders, invoices and vouchers;
8. Schedules of payrolls;
9. The form of payrolls prescribed by the Department of Finance, whereupon

provision is made for showing expenditures in separate lines. This segregation is left to be done by the Bureau of Audit of the Department of Finance.

10. The Department of Education often transmits vouchers to the Department of Finance in the month following their registration in the Department of Education, thereby throwing the monthly balances of the accounts of the two Departments out of agreement.

Following are quotations on this subject from the report of a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, consisting of Frank A. Vanderlip, George B. Cortelyou, Joseph French Johnson, Albert H. Wiggin, Alexander H. Hemphill and Mortimer L. Schiff made after an investigation of the progress of the City's new accounting system, and dated October 3, 1912:

"January 1, 1912, four years after the first call upon the outside Departments for monthly statements to the Department of Finance of the conditions of their ledger accounts, only about 30 of the 114 departments, bureaus, courts and county officers were regularly furnishing statements. The Department of Education and the Public Service Commission, upon the claim that they were independent corporations, steadily declined to submit reports."

"As long as the installation (of the City's accounting system) is delayed the taxpayer cannot know how far the annual budget increases are justified by the City's growth in population and business. The imperative need of the reform being conceded, the plans for its execution approved, the machinery devised, it is the deliberate opinion of the sub-committee that no expense should be spared promptly and effectively to place the system in complete operation."

He says (galley 423) that on or about February 6, 1911, the Board of Education received a communication from the Comptroller conveying the information that the Department of Finance required a statement of bills "showing the quantity of different materials furnished and the number of hours consumed in the work by the different classes of employees," the alleged ground for such requests being "that itemized bills are a great assistance in protecting the City against excessive claims." He further says "all this seems quite reasonable, but the Committee on Buildings explains that it will affect its methods of doing business very gravely; that it is now carrying out the work referred to by the Comptroller in accordance with subdivisions 2, 3 and 5 of section 31 of the By-Laws of the Board of Education, which require the obtaining of competitive bids; that when such competitive bids are received, the Committee does not feel justified in asking the contractors to render itemized bills; that if the Comptroller insists on this requirement, the only way it would seem feasible is to issue orders without competition to the contractors and to request the submission of itemized bills for the work; that if this is done it will involve additional cost of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., and to do it, the by-laws of the Board must be amended."

It is hard to understand why Mr. Moore accepts without question this alleged statement of the Committee on Buildings. It would not be necessary to do away with competitive bidding in order to comply with the Comptroller's request, nor would it involve an additional cost of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. There is nothing to prevent the Board of Education from inserting a line in the specification requiring the successful bidder to furnish itemized statements, and nothing to prevent the Board of Education advertising specifications asking bids on a unit price basis just as the City does in the case of subway construction. No one has been able to show that the unit price basis has increased the cost of public work. The experience of the City all points the other way. So far as the Board of Education is concerned, the only additional labor required of it would be to have a \$300 mailing-clerk furnished the Department of Finance with carbon copies or duplicate copies of specifications and contractors' itemized statements requesting payments.

He says (galley 423):

"A colossal amount of supplementary record making is constantly being required by the Department of Finance, which, in the case of a small department of the City's government it would not be difficult to furnish, but in the case of a vast undertaking like that of the Board of Education, is next to impossible to supply. The Department of Finance requires advance notices of all repair work about to be done under orders, contracts or agreements, so that it may send inspectors to inspect such work while it is in progress. But a special staff of clerks would be required to keep track of notifications of all the work that is being done and the time at which the job is to be begun; and a force of inspectors as large as that which the Bureau of Buildings maintains would have to be detailed to accompany the Bureau of Buildings' Inspectors almost all the time."

No supporting evidence is given for such a statement. As a matter of fact, instead of a special staff of clerks, one clerk would be required to give part of his time to the work of mailing to the Department of Finance carbon copies of

notifications to contractors or other persons that work should begin. It is not necessary to detail men actually to inspect every piece of work that the Department of Education is carrying on.

If the Department of Education carries on an effective audit of all its work, the efficiency of that work can be tested by the Department of Finance by sending inspectors to make actual, careful and definite inspections where the Department of Education has no notice that such inspection is to be made. This is the method followed in the Department of Finance in regard to the various City Departments and has produced remarkable results. There is no evidence to warrant the assertion in the report that such inspection work would require a staff as large as the inspection force of the Bureau of Buildings.

He says (galley 423):

"Copies of all orders issued by the Bureau of School Supplies also are asked for in order that Inspectors from the Department of Finance may inspect such supplies upon their delivery. As supplies are received by the Principals of the different schools as well as at the several depositories of the Board of Education, a large staff of Inspectors would be needed for that purpose, and without such a staff the heavy labor of furnishing copies of such orders would be in vain. Such a system of duplicate inspection would inevitably complicate and delay the delivery of supplies, and such delivery is a business of no little difficulty even when all hindering conditions are removed."

No evidence is presented in the report to substantiate these assertions. The requirements of the Department of Finance could be satisfied by having a \$300 clerk mail carbon copies of orders issued for delivery. The Department of Finance will attend to its own business of finding where and when they are delivered. It does not necessarily follow because the Department of Finance has a complete file of orders issued that it must inspect each order. The statement is wholly unwarranted.

He states (galley 437):

"It is evident that it is the intention of the Board (of Education) and its officers to furnish information and comply with directions as to form, arrangement, statistical tabulations and other particulars that the Board of Estimate may issue."

Further he says (galley 435):

"The form of presentation of the special school fund is regulated by the Comptroller's office, and blanks provided, upon which the information which is required must be set forth. They do not entirely make possible the submitting of the needs of the Board but are used with such marginal additions and supplementary statements as are required."

No evidence is submitted to support these general statements. As a matter of fact the forms prescribed by the Comptroller have not been filled out. For example, on June 10, 1912, there was sent to the Board of Education by the Department of Finance 125 sheets of Form N, upon which sheets the Board of Education should report its estimates for repairs and replacements by contract and open order. The Department of Education failed to furnish the information requested and filed the forms partially filled out, with a statement alleging that the forms were inapplicable to the business of the Board of Education. Thus the Board of Estimate was deprived of proper data on which to predicate the appropriation for repairs and replacements by contract and open order. The situation is well summarized by the following letter from the Comptroller:

"October 11, 1912.

"Mr. EGERTON L. WINTHROP, President, Board of Education:

Sir—I have received one hundred and eleven sheets of the departmental estimate for the Department of Education, as submitted by Mr. Henry R. M. Cook. My attention has been called to the fact that the forms are not filled out properly in that you have not shown any expenditures for the year 1911. On sheet No. 1 is the following remark by your Department:

This form is unsuitable and inapplicable for the business of the Board of Education. It does not follow that the same job of repairs must be duplicated each year. On the contrary the results of one job may last several years and it may therefore be regarded more as a rule than an exception, that work done in one year will not be repeated in the next.

You are entirely right in your statement that it does not follow that the same job of repairs must be duplicated each year. It is that fact which makes the forms which we sent to you entirely suitable and absolutely applicable to the business of the Board of Education. It is because we know that the results of one job must last several years, as you say that we ask you to show what repairs you have made in 1911. If anything is obvious it is the fact that if Public School No. 1 was completely repaired in 1911 it should not require any large amount for repairs in 1913. It is even more obvious that if Public School No. 1 was completely repaired in the first six months of 1912 you should not request a large amount for further repairs in 1913. The forms as you have transmitted them, have not been filled out properly. The Budget Committee cannot learn from these forms what work was done in 1911 and in 1912; consequently the Budget Committee cannot know without a thorough investigation, for which there is no time, whether or not your requests are reasonable.

In regard to the statement that the form is unsuitable and inapplicable for the business of the Board of Education I would say that any business which was properly conducted should have records showing the expenditures for each year for the various classes of work done.

Unfortunately, it is now too late to send these forms back to you for the second time, but I wish to suggest that hereafter when the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment asks for information in a form that is suitable to any well conducted business your department should give this information so that the Board of Estimate may be in a position to act intelligently upon your requests.

Under the Charter the Board of Education is required to submit its departmental estimate on or before September 15. This was not done. It is now almost a month later than the date set by the Charter and we have not received all of the estimates. Many of the forms received have not been filled out properly. This has put a great burden of work upon the examiners working under the supervision of the Budget Committee. Yours truly,

(Signed) DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The statement is made (galley 437) that the Department of Finance has asked that the "annual estimates be prepared on the basis of each school as a unit." This statement is true only as to the estimate of elementary and high school teachers required, and that only for the budget of 1911. It was wholly untrue of the years previous to 1911 and is not true of the estimate for 1912.

An erroneous impression is given by the following sentences (galley 434):

"If the Board of Education is told that the total amount of money to be devoted to school purposes has been determined before its estimates have been considered, it is not the citizens who are being served, but the taxpayers. The claims of the children of the city demand more consideration. Whenever the virtual responsibility for making educational estimates is entrusted to officers who are unacquainted with school routine, unaware of school necessities and unappreciative of school standards public education will inevitably be crippled."

No evidence is given that the Board of Education was ever told any such thing. Further, such a practice is negated by the testimony of the Auditor of the Board of Education, given on October 25, 1912. (See testimony quoted *ante*.)

In order to give the impression that there are so many transfers and resignations from the administrative staff as to cripple the routine work, a list of twenty-five transfers and thirty-four resignations is furnished (galley 439), when, as a matter of fact, these resignations and transfers were made from a staff of 350 office helpers in the space of two and a half years.

As an example of the extraordinary demands made upon the Board of Education by the Comptroller's office, a letter is quoted (galley 439), which calls for no information whatever which should not be on file in any well organized Board of Education (especially one which has access to the records of a bureau of permanent census established for the purpose of making just such information available). As a matter of fact, the information requested was the number of pupils on part time for March, 1912, by districts, schools and grades.

In so simple a matter as stating the powers and duties of the Board of Education (galley 408) and of the City Superintendent of Schools (galley 429), Mr. Moore has in this instance evidently taken hearsay or some unverified abstract as evidence, rather than either the Charter itself or the authorized by-laws of the Board of Education. For example, in his listing of the Charter powers of the Board of Education, he omits (1) the power of the board to call for reports showing the condition and efficiency

of the schools (Charter, section 1078); (2) the power of the board to define "the duties of the City School Superintendent, the Superintendent of School Buildings, the Superintendent of School Supplies, of its Auditor or Auditors, its Clerks and subordinates" (Charter, section 1068); (3) the power of the board through the by-laws to affect the work of the City Superintendent of Schools in prescribing suitable registers, blanks, forms and regulations for the making of all reports, and for conducting all necessary business connected with the school system (Charter, section 1078).

The author answers his own question, "What may the Superintendent on his own authority do?" by saying, "Just one thing; he may prescribe the blank forms on which school reports are to be made" (Galley 430).

Mr. Moore makes two mistakes. The one power cited by him as held by the City Superintendent is subject to the by-laws of the Board of Education (Charter, section 1078); and the following things are omitted by him, which the Charter says the City Superintendent may do on his own authority:

"Shall visit the schools of the City as he shall see fit and inquire into all matters relating to the government, courses of instruction, methods of teaching, management and discipline of such schools and the condition of the school houses and of the schools generally; and shall advise and encourage the pupils and teachers and officers thereof \* \* \* enforce the compulsory education law \* \* \* nominate attendance officers to the Board of Education and \* \* \* direct such officers in their duties; \* \* \* call together any or all of the associate City Superintendents and District Superintendents for consultation. \* \* \* Twenty-three of the District Superintendents shall be assigned by the City Superintendent to the work of supervision of the local school board districts \* \* \* for the period of one school year. At the end of such period, the City Superintendent shall have power to change such assignments as he may deem best for the interests of the school system. \* \* \* It shall further be the duty of the City Superintendent to report any case of gross misconduct, insubordination, neglect of duty, or general inefficiency on the part of any associate City Superintendent or District Superintendent to the Board of Education. The City Superintendent may empower an associate City Superintendent to execute all the duties of the City Superintendent during his absence or disability" (Charter, section 1078).

In addition the Board of Education through its by-laws has given the City Superintendent power to supervise District Superintendents, Associate Superintendents, Directors of Special Branches; to prescribe reports of principals, to suspend or discharge classes for cause, to prescribe blank forms, register, etc., for reports on the general efficiency of the school system. He may require reports showing inspection of schools and examinations by District Superintendents, may recommend retirement of Examiners, Associate Superintendents, District Superintendents; issue or withhold licenses to teach, renew licenses without examination in case work is satisfactory; assign Associate Superintendents, which power, until withdrawn or modified by the Board of Education, means absolute power to determine how the experts under him shall do their work.

He says (Galley 423):

"It is not to be expected that the schools can be kept in as good condition on four-fifths of the money which is estimated as necessary, as on five-fifths of it. The discrepancy between the amount asked for and the amount allowed seems to be altogether too great for either good fiscal administration or the proper operation of the schools."

As to this statement, suffice it to say that the report contains no evidence whatever that the investigator took the trouble to find out whether his generalization was true or not. The following facts illustrate the inaccuracy of this statement:

The budget estimate of the Board of Education for 1911 (See Insert, p. 180) contains the following estimate for light, heat and power:

Lighting .....	\$335,035 00
Power .....	34,839 00
Heat and power, Hall of the Board of Education .....	2,599 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$372,473 00</b>

The Board of Estimate refused to appropriate funds to the Board of Education in order that it might itself purchase the electricity directly from the lighting companies. On the contrary, the appropriation was made to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, which has charge of the purchases for other City departments. The actual disbursements on behalf of the Board of Education, as shown by the Department of Water Supply, for 1911, were as follows:

Electric light .....	\$190,574 03
Gas light and power .....	81,710 08
<b>Total gas and electricity .....</b>	<b>\$272,284 11</b>
Steam for heat and power .....	4,760 66

\*Grand total, including steam .....

\$277,044 77  
The difference between the estimate of the Board of Education and the actual expenditures by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity on behalf of the Board of Education, was \$95,428.23, or 25 per cent. less than the budget estimate. It is stated at the Department of Water Supply that no complaints were received by it from the Board of Education to the effect that lighting was inadequate.

The 1912 appropriation for fuel for the Board of Education was \$561,939.07. Mr. Charles G. Armstrong, Consulting Engineer, who made an investigation of the condition and efficiency of public school buildings on behalf of the Committee on School Inquiry, states that changes in quality of coal burned and method of consumption, and a more efficient use of steam generated, would effect a saving in this amount of \$350,000, or considerably over 50 per cent. of the total. As Mr. Armstrong has actually produced results of this character in the Department of Public Buildings and Offices of the Borough of Manhattan, there must be little question of the accuracy of his statements. Mr. Armstrong's report was called to the attention of this investigator by Professor Hanus in a letter dated April 23, 1912. This investigator made his statements above quoted without asking Mr. Armstrong or the committee for access to this report.

Apparently the investigator failed to ascertain what supplemental appropriations of revenue bonds were requested after the annual budget was voted, in order to test the accuracy of his statements as to the niggardliness of appropriations. The minutes of the Board of Aldermen for 1910 show that the requests for revenue bonds totaled \$135,743.68; that the amount authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was \$97,291. The requests totaled 2.5 per cent., and the amounts allowed 1.8 per cent. of the total special fund voted in the budget for that year. The minutes of the Board of Aldermen for 1911 show that the requests for revenue bonds totaled \$255,276.96, and the amount authorized totaled \$165,377.92. The requests equaled only 5.9 per cent. and the amounts allowed only 3.6 per cent. of the total special school fund voted in 1911.

He says again (Galley 434):

"We have here the curious anomaly of the Boards of Education in the smaller districts of New York, operating under general laws, exercising much larger power and altogether better provided with funds for maintaining the schools under their charge than is the Board of Education in the largest and richest city of the State or the nation, whose finances are controlled by the special law of the Charter."

This statement is made without citing a fact to show what school moneys these districts provide, and in evident ignorance of the fact that the New York State Commissioners' reports disprove his statements.

On galley 423 the investigator alleges that the City accounting system restrains the freedom of the schools, and then makes the following misleading statement:

"Other cities have recognized this necessity of freedom for instruction ahead of New York City, as the following statement of methods of school administration which are supplied by their school authorities—a superintendent of schools in the case of Boston, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis, and the secretary of the School Board of Chicago—will indicate."

No evidence is presented in the report to show that the fiscal authorities of New York City have prevented freedom in the conduct of the public schools.

Again in galley 413 he says:

"In apportioning the special school fund it (the Board of Estimate and Apportionment) not only indicated the amounts which would be available for use in the several boroughs, as the Charter directs, but subdivided these amounts into some ninety-nine different funds, which it set apart for specific uses. Quite apart from legal warrant for such procedure, it creates a circumlocution device for school administration which tends to paralyze the public business and almost

to defeat the objects for which the Board of Education was created. It tends to reduce the administration of the schools and the energy of the general staff in large part to the routine work of continually requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer money from one fund to another in order to meet the readjustments required in the school service. It thus tends to prevent the prosecution of public business."

The investigator presents no evidence showing that he made any investigation to ascertain how many transfers were actually requested year by year. The Secretary of the Board of Estimate reports, after searching through the minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from January 1, 1911, to October 11, 1912, that the total number of transfers requested was thirty-four. The matter may be summarized as follows:

Transfers requested .....	\$331,275 37
Granted .....	231,273 95
Reductions from amount requested in items granted .....	14,511 86
Disapproved .....	4,185 00
Pending .....	81,304 56

Inasmuch as the special school fund for 1911 was \$5,017,091.22, and for 1912 was \$5,428,218.70, it is clear that the staff of the Board of Education could not possibly be kept busy asking for transfers. In point of fact, the Board of Estimate invariably expedites the putting through of these transfers. During the years 1911 and 1912 the average elapsed time between the receipt from the Board of Education of a communication requesting a transfer and the final disposition of such request, was thirty days.

He states (galley 453): "Another urgent requirement is more money for school supplies," without ascertaining from one of the other investigators employed by the committee, who studied the Bureau of Supplies, that that bureau has no basis of estimate which will permit the Supply Department to ascertain the actual need for supplies, no statement of accounts which permits it to know whether supplies are properly used, or how many supplies it has in storage. At the special fund hearing of the Board of Education, before the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on October 21, 1912, the Superintendent of Supplies was unable to estimate within \$500,000 the value of the stock of supplies on hand (See minutes of hearing, p. 2104).

#### Gross Errors and Misleading Statements.

The investigator presents on galley 420, under the heading "Statement C," what purports to be the budget requests of the Board of Education by years, from 1899 to 1912, inclusive. In copying these figures into the table, errors amounting to millions of dollars have been made in the figures for 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912, as is shown by the separate budget estimates of the Board of Education filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The following table brings out the discrepancies:

	Budget Estimate as per "Statement C."	Budget Estimate as per Original Request.
1909 .....	\$23,261,876 70	\$26,535,000 00
1910 .....	24,624,914 88	28,118,000 00
1911 .....	25,525,955 80	29,171,000 00
1912 .....	29,954,949 23	26,105,000 00

With regard to the 1912 estimate, the investigator failed to note that the equal pay schedule came to the Board of Estimate as a supplement, not only after the estimate had been filed, but after the equal pay bill had passed. This amount is included in the \$29,954,949.23 found in the investigator's table. The investigator apparently copied without verification, figures found in the advance sheets of a report not yet published, but when he copied the wrong series of figures, he actually copied them wrong. Moreover, there is omitted from the investigator's tables amounts paid by the City for heat, light and power and for leased properties. It is necessary that these figures should be added in order to get the actual appropriation for schools.

#### Destructive Criticism Without Constructive Suggestions.

Numerous suggestions calling for radical changes of the school law, organization of the Board and powers of officers, etc., are given without facts to justify them or details for making these suggestions practicable.

1. He condemns the present charter definitions of the Superintendent's powers, without stating how they should be reworded—galley 430.

2. He condemns school reports, without making any suggestions as to what proper records and reporting should be—galley 431.

3. He proposes a bureau of standards, without stating whether such a bureau has ever been tried anywhere, with what results and to whom such a bureau in New York should be subordinated, except that it is "to help the superintendents, and is to report to the world in general"—galley 432.

4. He urges that plenty of money be given without indicating how much would be plenty; how the Board of Education should change its methods of estimating needs so as to be more accurate, scientific, etc.

5. He makes demands direct or indirect for various kinds of experts, such as ventilation expert, filing expert, etc., without a fact to show that the men now receiving salaries of \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000 and \$6,500 could not do this work, if requested—galley 431.

The investigator says (galley 438) that the need for proposed new buildings has been considered by the Board of Education "as to the order of importance," but fails to state that the Board of Education was asked two years ago by the Board of Estimate to arrange its requests according to the order of importance for the Greater City. Following such action, the Board of Education requested the Board of Estimate to rescind its former action authorizing the Comptroller to purchase some twenty sites previously recommended for purchase by the Board of Education. The Committee on Sites dropped from consideration some seventy sites, which had been recommended to it for purchase.

A new method is mentioned by the investigator on galley 438, "for the gathering of more definite data \* \* \* for arriving at the need of sites \* \* \* to supplant an earlier method not sufficiently exact." The investigator did not state clearly what this new method is, or that the inexactness of the former method was discovered not by the Board of Education, but by the very outside alleged interfering and hampering fiscal authorities of the City. These same fiscal authorities outlined a plan for collecting the information which would make it possible for the Board of Education to submit definite and concise evidence to support its requests for the purchase of particular sites. (See letter of the President of the Board of Aldermen to the President of the Board of Education, dated June 16, 1910.)

The investigator asks the following rhetorical question on galley 442: "Is the service prompt and efficient in the manner of selecting and acquiring school sites?" He presents the following answer to his own question: "It is neither prompt nor efficient. Prompt and satisfactory it cannot be until the Board of Education puts into operation the scientific methods which are planned for \* \* \* and, further, the service cannot be satisfactory until there are sufficient facts at the disposal of the Board of Education to enable it to anticipate its necessities before they become so pressing as to require thousands of children to attend part time classes." The above statements create an erroneous impression because the investigator failed to trace the recent history of the purchase of sites and building of new school buildings by the Board of Education, which would show that whatever effort has been made to secure a scientific method of determining their needs is due solely to the Board of Estimate. He further failed adequately to consider data furnished him by the Auditor of the Board of Education in Statement M.

The 1910 annual report of the Finance Committee of the Department of Education states that the total accumulated cost of sites, buildings and equipment was then \$130,666,583.21. The total expenditure, since consolidation, for buildings, sites and equipment to 1911, was \$93,032,202, or only \$34,634,381.21 less than the actual accumulated cost of sites, buildings and equipment as stated above.

About 1904 the Department of Education began to plan definitely to secure sufficient funds with which to build buildings to relieve congestion. Since 1903, \$48,631,305 of corporate stock has been appropriated for that purpose. In 1910, the City Superintendent of Schools reported that the total number of available school sittings in Greater New York exceeded the number of children by over 40,000. Notwithstanding this fact, 54,000 children were on part time. This meant that there were some 67,000 empty seats because the seats were not where the children could use them.

On February 23, 1910, the Department of Education held sixty-four unimproved

school sites, which had been purchased formerly at an aggregate cost of approximately \$3,800,000. From the date of purchase until February, 1910, the carrying charges on the money issued for the purchase of the property and the loss of taxes on the property thus purchased, aggregated \$660,000. The investment of \$3,800,000 by the Department in land for which it has no immediate use prevented the expenditure of a like amount in buildings where they were badly needed. Had this large sum been wisely expended, at least ten large school buildings, accommodating 20,000 children, could have been provided. Two such buildings could have been constructed from the sums lost in interest and in taxes on this vacant property. Up to this time the Board of Education had purchased sites without having collected for its own use population and attendance data, which data were prerequisite to any intelligent action by the Board of Education. Practically no consideration was given to the future lines of transit development. At the time this investigator was conducting his so-called inquiry, the Board of Education had from ten to twelve millions more corporate stock authorized for buildings and sites than it was able to make use of.

These were some of the considerations which led the Board of Estimate to discontinue lump sum appropriations of corporate stock in 1910, although previously the Board of Education had had the use of lump sum appropriations.

The investigator states on galley 422, "The percentage of increase or decrease of one year over another is not shown, for the reason that until July, 1910, corporate stock for new buildings and sites was not authorized in any given month of a year; for example, items shown above as authorized in a given fiscal year were in some instances authorized early in the fiscal year and in other instances not until late in the year, even as late as the last day. Therefore, a percentage comparison of one year with another would be meaningless. Beginning with July, 1910, an attempt has been made to have a corporate stock budget for a year, running from July to July. This has been done to the extent of tentatively setting aside or dividing up among departments, as of July 1, such amounts in round figures as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decides upon. Such action does not, *per se*, make the funds available. It is still necessary for the Board of Education to obtain consent and approval to undertake any specific project, so that the net effect of the corporate stock budget, so far as the Board of Education is concerned, is to restrict its hopes to a certain round sum, which, in the end, may or may not be rendered available, depending upon the final willingness of the financial authorities to carry out the plans of the Board of Education."

The investigator states on galley 420, "The following tables, prepared by the Auditor of the Board of Education to accompany and illustrate the need of a revision of the method of financing the public schools proposed by him in 1905, and brought up to date by him at my request, make clear the inadequacy of the present method of funding the schools."

It is clear from the investigator's statements that he secured tables A to M from the Auditor of the Board of Education. He does not state that the language quoted above from galley 422 was copied from the statement furnished him by the Auditor of the Board of Education. Nevertheless, this quotation agrees word for word, comma by comma, period by period, capital by capital, semicolon by semicolon, with a carbon copy of a statement which the Auditor of the Board of Education furnished one of the examiners of the Finance Department, with the statement that it had been prepared for Mr. Moore of the School Inquiry Committee. If the matter was quoted from the statement of the Auditor, the investigator should have placed it in quotation marks, and certainly he should have verified the statements contained therein to ascertain whether they were true or not.

As a matter of fact, the Board of Estimate makes general appropriations for specific projects without requiring careful estimates, but in lieu thereof stipulates that before the funds can be used for the purposes for which they are voted, plans and contracts must be approved by the Comptroller and the Board of Estimate before the funds can actually be released. This is a device adopted by the Board of Estimate to minimize delay and at the same time to maintain control over expenditures. The investigator presents no evidence to show that the financial authorities are engaged in inventing obstacles and stumbling blocks to prevent the carrying out of the original plans.

#### Inconsistencies in the Report.

Just four galleys after Mr. Moore alleges "crushing out of" initiative, desire for improvement, etc., among school officials "by the hopelessness which comes from thinking of the number of steps which must be taken" (galley 417), he shows that the Board of Education's budgetary estimate, as shown by the tables on galley 420, has grown year by year by a considerably larger percentage than the growth in school attendance; still later (galley 455) he emphasized the fact that "New York City has the distinction of having devised and maintained the largest and most splendid scheme of utilizing school buildings outside of school hours in the world"; and on galley 456, he commends the Board for its "special classes for deaf, blind, crippled, tubercular, anaemic and mentally defective children," and for its support of the public school athletic league, all evidences of the encouragement of progressive ideas.

He says, "Another urgent requirement is more money for school supplies." He blames the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen for cutting down the estimate of the Board of Education and yet states (galley 455) that "the Board of Education adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Superintendents to prepare a comprehensive tariff of supplies to be furnished to public schools in The City of New York. Here the matter rests, for as yet such a tariff has not been submitted by the Board of Superintendents." Although in galley 453, the Board of Estimate is charged with having crippled the schools by cutting supply estimates, Mr. Moore says on galley 437 that although the Bureau of Supplies "has maintained a practically uniform appropriation for some years \* \* \* for the year 1912 it asked for the same amount which had been required to carry the schools through the year before." He says: "What is not yet sufficiently fixed for proper budgetary purposes is the amount which must be allowed for supplies to keep a school in a satisfactory educational condition. Careful investigations by the superintending staff are needed to furnish the basis for the accurate figures for this purpose." In its estimate for 1910, however, the Board of Education claimed great credit for its increased efficiency in the supplies division. In its estimate for 1911, page 27, it states, "Because of savings effected by reason of rigid supervision and purchases at low prices, etc., during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908 the Board of Education was enabled to leave unexpended balances on account of the year 1908, approximately \$115,000. In addition to this, the request for 1909 was \$367,565 less than the appropriation for 1906, 1907 and 1908, and the request for 1910 was the same amount as for 1909. After looking into each detail carefully it has been decided to attempt to carry on the schools as now in operation with the same amount for 1911 as was appropriated for 1910."

In a great administrative and constructive inquiry such as that which this Board has inaugurated, and conducted under the direction of your Committee, nothing could be more harmful than the acceptance of an inaccurate or unfounded report. Fairness to all concerned and complete candor are the prime essentials of such an investigation. Nothing could hurt the constructive work of this Board more grievously, or could militate more strongly against the constructive results of similar inquiries throughout the country than for this Board to permit one of those in its employ to render to it a false and unfounded report without stigmatizing it as such. The Committee feels strongly that it owes it to the Board of Education, to the Board of Estimate and to the community that it should disclose fully the character of this piece of work, and the conduct of the writer in the premises.

In conclusion, the Committee desires to inform your Board that it has consulted with the Corporation Counsel upon the question of Professor Moore's liability to the City for the pay which he has received for work that he has failed to do, and is advised by the Corporation Counsel that it would probably lie in the premises to recover back the disbursements of the City money made to Professor Moore. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that this Board request the Corporation Counsel to examine the law and facts, and act as he may be advised in the premises. A resolution to that end is submitted.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, President of the Board of Aldermen; WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller; CYRUS C. MILLER, President of the Borough of The Bronx.

#### THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS.

ERNEST C. MOORE.

PART II.

SECTION V.

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

##### I. Introduction.

Methods which hinder administration in the largest centrally controlled school system in the world. A reorganization needed.

- II. The Board of Education. Its legal status. Control over the state school system vested in the Commissioner of Education.
- III. The Situation in New York City at Present. The need for a clear definition of the legal functions of the Board of Education. The procedure in leasing school premises as an illustration of the way school business must be done.
- IV. The Effect Upon Education of this Method of Administering School Affairs. School control by other bodies. Instances of the effect of shortage of funds.
- V. The Relation of School Appropriations to Assessed Valuations and School Growth Since 1899. The General School Fund. The Building Fund. The Special School Fund.
- VI. The Need for Simplified Methods of Accounting to the City for the Use of School Funds. The schools must be free; what this includes; how public education is administered in Boston, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, and other cities.
- VII. The Kind of Board of Education Needed. Its size, method of selection, functions, committees, etc. The need for a general manager who is at the same time superintendent of schools.
- VIII. The Board of Education and its Committees. Defects of the system; what the committees should do; a general manager needed to keep them working together. The functions of the superintendent of Schools. The Board not in close touch with its work. Good administration prevented by too many laws.
- IX. Reporting Upon the Cost of Public Education. Real cost accounting in education a difficult undertaking; the need for a bureau of investigation, Mr. Moseley's recommendation. One office for tabulating statistics.
- X. The Printed Reports and Records of the Board. It should make but one financial report. Its minutes should contain more information. A division of records needed.
- XI. How Estimates Are Prepared. What the security of the public service demands. The estimates for the General School Fund. The estimate for the Special School Fund. The Corporate Stock Budget for sites and for buildings.
- XII. The Offices of the Board of Education. Shortage of help, and lack of control on the part of the Board.
- XIII. The Acquiring of Sites. Its duties; the method by which it proposes to select sites for school purposes. The present situation in regard to sites.
- XIV. The Construction of Buildings. Its duties; the process by which buildings are planned and the number of plans prepared during twelve months. How contracts are let and work under construction inspected. Buildings completed. The organization of the inspecting staff of the Bureau of Buildings; tests of ventilation, humidifying apparatus and vacuum cleaning. How many school buildings are fireproof. Some changes which would improve the work of this division.
- XV. The Care of Buildings. The duties of Janitors; a larger staff is needed; ways and means of keeping the schools clean. How the work of the janitors is inspected. A system of reports necessary; unification of direction; reorganization of functions required; need for larger appropriations for this work. A tabular statement of appropriations for janitorial service for five years.
- XVI. The Furnishing of Supplies. The special needs of the Supplies Bureau. Its methods of furnishing supplies. The service unsatisfactory. A tariff authorized, but not yet prepared.
- XVII. The Bureau of Lectures and Other Supplementary School Activities. The need for supplementary school activities and what is being done to meet it. The public free lectures.
- XVIII. The Local School Boards. Their duties; are they being performed by them? Causes for dissatisfaction. The functions of the Local School Board.
- XIX. A Summary of Recommendations.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS.

ERNEST C. MOORE.

Plan of Administration of the Public Schools of New York City.

"The common school system is an institution of the State and not of any particular locality therein" (Hutchinson vs. Skinner, 21 Misc., 729). The officers thereof are not local, or town, or county officers, but officers of such state system. The control over the state system of common schools is vested in the State Commissioner of Education. All moneys required for school purposes in New York City are appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen of the City.

"The management and control of the public schools" (1061 Revised Charter) is vested in the Board of Education, which is composed of forty-six members appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years. Each borough is entitled to the following representation upon the board: Manhattan, 22; The Bronx, 4; Brooklyn, 14; Queens, 4; Richmond, 2. Each member is assigned by the president of the board to membership in one of the forty-six local school boards.

Under the Revised Charter the Board of Education has the following powers and duties:

It has the powers of a corporation; represents the school system before the Board of Estimate; uses, controls, and disposes of school property; enacts by-laws; establishes and conducts elementary, high, evening, vacation schools, etc.; provides training schools for teachers; maintains nautical school; maintains free lectures; appoints janitors; adopts or modifies courses of study upon recommendation of Board of Superintendents; has care and management of the retirement fund, and establishes rules and regulations for its administration; retires teachers; tries charges against principals or teachers; approves or modifies decisions reached by local school boards upon trials of teachers; administers the general school fund, 3 mills on assessed valuation of city property for teachers' salaries, and additional funds granted by financial authorities of the city, and special school fund for other purposes; acts as board of trustees of the Normal College.

As required by law, there is an Executive Committee composed of fifteen members of the Board, together with the President of the Board as its ex officio Chairman. The Board has, by its by-laws, created the following standing committees, whose members are appointed by the President of the Board.

- A Committee on Finance of five members.
- A Committee on Buildings of nine members.
- A Committee on Supplies of seven members.
- A Committee on By-Laws and Legislation of five members.
- A Committee on Sites of nine members.
- A Committee on Elementary Schools of nine members.
- A Committee on High Schools and Training Schools of nine members.
- A Committee on Special Schools of seven members.
- A Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training of five members.
- A Committee on Studies and Text Books of five members.
- A Committee on Care of Buildings of seven members.
- A Committee on Lectures and Libraries of seven members.
- A Committee on Nautical School of seven members.
- A Committee on Athletics of five members.

For the conduct of its business the Board of Education maintains the following offices, boards and bureaus: The secretary's office, with the Secretary of the board, the assistant secretary, and an office staff of twenty-seven persons; the city superintendent's office, with a staff composed of the City Superintendent, the board of associate superintendents, eight in number, twenty-six district superintendents, four examiners, an office force of sixty-one persons; in addition, there are twenty-four clerks of local school boards and district superintendents; the Bureau of Audit and Account, in charge of the Auditor of the Board of Education, with a staff of fifty-nine persons; the Bureau of Buildings, under the direction of the Superintendent of School Buildings, with a staff of forty-six persons; the Bureau of Supplies, under the direction of the Superintendent of School Supplies, with a force of one hundred and twenty-seven persons; the Bureau of Lectures, under the direction of the Supervisor of Lectures, with a staff of seven persons; the Bureau of Libraries, under the direction of the Superintendent of Libraries, with a staff of two persons; the office of the supervisor of janitors, with the Supervisor in charge, and five persons to assist

him; the Board of Retirement consists of the President of the Board of Education, the Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, High Schools and Training Schools, the City Superintendent of Schools, and three members selected from the principals, assistants to principals, and teachers of the public day schools.

The Normal College of the City of New York is a separate and distinct corporation. The members of the Board of Education, together with the President of the College, are ex officio the trustees of said college.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—HOW CONDITIONED AND ORGANIZED.

I. INTRODUCTION.

This is the largest school department under central control in the world. (See statistical table and tabular statement below.) It must instruct more foreign-born, non-English-speaking children than any other school system in existence, and, being in the leading city, it has a duty to lead the public education of the nation. The natural difficulties which face the Board of Education are almost insuperable, but artificial difficulties have been superadded to its stupendous task, which render it well nigh impossible. The method by which New York City administers its schools is that of the paralyzed arm. If money must be raised for school purposes each committee of the Board of Education estimates the separate needs of its division, the Finance Committee reviews them, the Board adopts them, the Comptroller's staff suggests changes in them, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment modifies them, and the Board of Aldermen then may reduce them. When the appropriations are finally made they are segregated into specific items for particular uses, and transfers of funds which the exigencies of the school business necessitate can then be made only by formal application on the part of the Board of Education, and by equally formal resolution authorizing the same, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

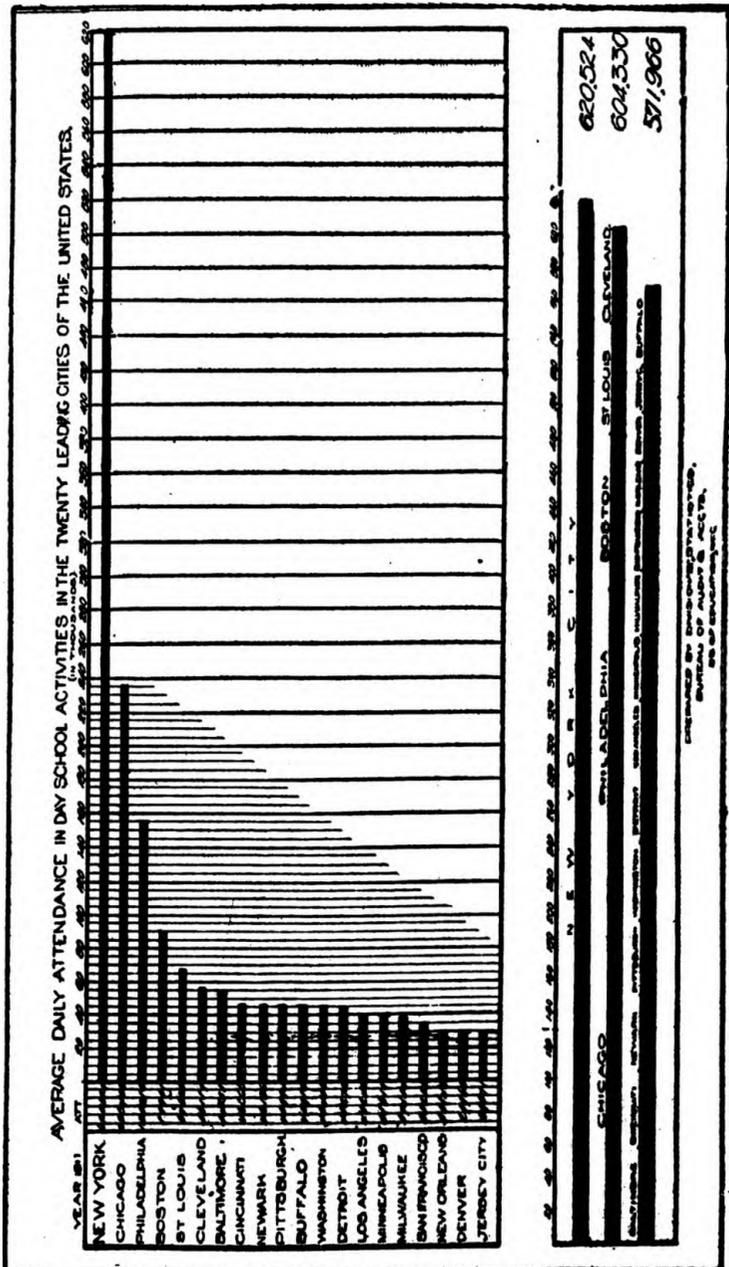
If a site for a new school house must be acquired the local school board, or some other agency notifies the Board of Education, the Board of Education entrusts the matter to its Committee on Sites, the Committee appoints a sub-committee, which goes over the ground and recommends the site to be selected. The Committee selects it, and recommends that the Comptroller enter into negotiations about it, and then that the Board of Education approve its selection. The Board of Education requests the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the acquirement of the site which it has selected. That board investigates, and frequently recommends that the Board of Education select another site which it suggests. The process is gone over again, and, at length, the title is acquired. If the need for a site has not been foreseen when the "Corporate Stock" estimates were made the process is much longer, and may even be deferred until the Corporate Stock Budget for the next year is approved.

STATEMENT SHOWING ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEARS 1907 TO 1911, IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
*Day Elementary Schools.....	513,669	540,388	550,770	559,055	583,661
*Day High Schools.....	20,566	24,555	28,412	31,417	33,794
*Training Schools.....	1,530	1,782	2,058	2,113	2,002
*Truant Schools.....	165	194	359	380	392
*Vocational Schools for Boys.....	.....	.....	61	157	327
*Manhattan Trade School for Girls.....	.....	.....	.....	228	282
*Evening Elementary Schools.....	33,205	33,621	28,082	29,341	32,363
*Evening High Schools.....	7,994	10,021	9,614	10,367	11,509
*Vacation Schools.....	16,100	14,586	16,643	18,504	20,367
*Vacation Playgrounds.....	50,052	54,416	91,849	100,799	105,897
*Evening Roof Playgrounds.....	25,885	22,654	16,572	19,220	19,631
†Vacation Baths.....	614,732	648,368	554,503	589,869	657,619
*Evening Recreation Centres.....	9,545	11,148	12,084	14,565	20,085
	1,293,443	1,361,733	1,311,007	1,376,015	1,487,929

\*Average daily attendance.

†Aggregate attendance.



A maximum sum has been segregated for each of the chief items in a building at a given location. Sketch plans are drawn, they must be submitted to the Municipal Art Commission for preliminary approval. The final plans are drawn. They must be submitted to the Municipal Art Commission for final approval, the Board of Education, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the borough building department, the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, one after the other, in order; and, finally, the specifications and form of advertisement are sent for approval to the corporation counsel. Then an advertisement for bids must appear for ten days

in the CITY RECORD, and, at the expiration of this period, bids are opened by the Superintendent of School Buildings. If, because of any unforeseen happening, the cost of the building should exceed the sum allowed for specific items in the building by the finance authorities of the city for its construction, a long process of securing supplementary funds must be undertaken.

If premises must be leased for school purposes the staff of the Superintendent of Buildings makes a thorough report upon them; then the City Superintendent of Schools certifies that they are needed; then the Superintendent of Buildings of the borough concerned, the Sanitary Superintendent of the Department of Health, and, in some cases, the Fire Commissioner, are asked to make an inspection of them. When objections are made to conditions and the owner corrects them a reinspection is necessary, then terms are arranged with the owner, and, when all the necessary certificates are obtained, the committee on buildings recommends the leasing of the premises to the Board of Education. If it approves it adopts a resolution requesting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to authorize the Board of Education to make a lease in accordance with the terms proposed. The matter is then referred to the Comptroller of The City of New York, who, through the bureau of real estate in his office, examines the property and prepares a report to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, setting forth his opinion as to whether or not the action proposed will be for the best interests of the City. Then the Commissioners authorize or refuse the lease.

Then a janitor must be employed to care for the building. The Board of Education must take his name from a civil service list, and must ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to recommend that the Board of Aldermen fix his salary. If his work increases to the extent of entitling him to a change of rate for his services action must again be taken in the same manner by all three bodies, and, no matter what the emergency, he will not be paid for extra work until after the date when the resolution leaves the Mayor.

Salary schedules for each division in the offices of the Department of Education are fixed, and the number of employees allowed is specified by the fiscal department of the City. If the Board of Education desires to promote a clerk at \$540 per year, or any other wage, in its bureau of supplies to a position at \$600 per year in its bureau of audit and account, it must obtain the approval of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the promotion, and the authorization of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make the transfer.

The control of all funds for lighting and power in school houses is turned over to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

On the teaching side all names, both high and low, on an eligible list of candidates for appointment must be exhausted, or three years must have elapsed before the names at the head of a new list can be taken. Temporary certificates are, with few exceptions, made into permanent certificates, and court evidence of incompetence must be produced before a teacher can be dismissed for that reason from the service.

The legal functions of the Board of Education have not been clearly determined, nor have those which undoubtedly belong to it been enforced; and it has no general manager to organize and direct its work.

#### REORGANIZATION NEEDED.

This condition of affairs is an accumulation of ill-considered laws and regulations, and a service-defeating division of power and responsibility such as is bound, if it continues, to destroy the educational welfare of the City. A reorganization of the present system of financing and administering the public schools of New York is imperative. The following report on the conditions, organization and work of the Board of Education is a summary statement of the situation.

The first matter which conditions the work of the Board of Education is the Education Law of the State of New York. We have, therefore, made an effort to determine what the law is. In this we have had the assistance of the Law Division of the New York State Education Department, and its chief, Mr. Frank B. Gilbert, has examined and approved the legal features of our report. The financial arrangements which condition the work of the board naturally call for attention. A greater time would have made possible a more exhaustive report, but every effort has been put forth to make this one exact.

#### II. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

"There shall be in The City of New York, as constituted by this act, a Board of Education which shall have the management and control of the public schools, and of the public school system of the City subject to the general statutes of the State relating to the public school instruction and to the provisions of this act" (1061, the Revised Charter). "The Board of Education of New York City shall consist of 46 members" appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years. "For the purposes of this chapter the Board of Education of The City of New York shall possess the powers and privileges of a corporation" (1062). "There shall be the following administrative departments in said City—Department of Education" (96). "The head of the Department of Education shall be called the Board of Education, and shall consist of 46 members, as hereafter provided" (108).

What is the legal status of the Board which is thus created? Is it a separate corporation, or a department of the City government? Are the public school officers officers of the State or officers of the City? Is the public school system itself a municipal affair or a general affair? The law on these subjects is relatively clear.

#### THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of New York directs that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools wherein the children of this State may be educated." In conformity with this direction of the Constitution the Legislature, by general laws, has created a system of public schools. The courts and the Legislature itself have repeatedly held that this "common school system is an institution of the State, and not of any particular locality therein" (Hutchinson vs. Skinner, 21, Misc. 729), and that the officers thereof are not local or town or county officers, but officers of such State system. In *Dannat vs. Mayor* (6 Hun 88), the Court held that The City of New York was not liable for a contract entered into by the Board of Education, and declared the status of the Board to be as follows: "The board of education is not and it has never been other than a distinctive educational branch of government or separate organization having by the statute (1851) its own separate fund and empowered to draw money in accordance with the provisions of special statutes. \* \* \*

"This view of the subject is based on the proposition that a Board has a distinct, separate and independent organization, invested with extraordinary powers and duties exclusively conferred upon it, and the officers connected with the system of which it forms a part, and with which the defendants cannot interfere, and over which they have no supervisory power or control, \* \* \* and upon the further proposition that the department is in reality managed and controlled by the Board of Officers created by statute with specific powers and duties to perform a public service not peculiarly local or corporate, but as part of a general system, and who are independent of the defendants as to their tenure of office and the manner of discharging their duties."

Particularly illuminating is the decision (January, 1896), of Judge Gaynor in the case of *Ridenour vs. the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn* (15 Misc. 418), for it supplies an outline of the development of educational administration in the present City of New York.

\* \* \* "He is an employee of the Board of Education. It is not a part of the corporation of the City of Brooklyn, but is itself a local school corporation, like every board of school trustees throughout the state (General Corporation Law, Section 3), and is, like every such board, a part of the general school system of the state. It is a state and not a city agency, doing state and not city work and functions. Education is not a city, village, county, or town business. It is a matter belonging to the state government. From its comprehensive foundation by Chapter 75 of the laws of 1795 down to the recent codification of our school laws (Consolidated School Law, Laws of 1894, chapter 556), our state system of education has remained a consistent whole. The present Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn is as distinctly a part of that whole as is any school district in the state. It is the lineal successor of the powers and duties formerly performed by the trustees of the several school districts of Kings County. The City of Brooklyn was incorporated in 1834 (Laws of 1834, chapter 92). Its first charter is silent concerning public education. It conferred no power in respect to it upon any board or officer of the city. It left all the school districts of the locality as they had previously existed and been governed, viz., by the district trustees and the town commissioners. The next year the legislature made it the duty of the common council to appoint the trustees of the several school districts, and also the commissioners, instead of their being elected, as formerly. The legislature did not thereby make them city officers.

It often happens that city officers are required by a statute to appoint individuals to do specified duties, but that does not make such appointees city officers, or make the city liable for their acts. By Chapter 63 of the Laws of 1843 the common council was required to appoint two or more persons from each school district to constitute a board of education of the City of Brooklyn, and this was its creation. By the said statute the said board was given the control and direction of the common schools of Brooklyn and all of the powers (under the general state school laws) of trustees of school districts (who were thus locally done away with), but under and subject to rules and regulations not inconsistent with the said laws which the common council was required to make; and the members of the Common Council were *ex officio* made school commissioners. The treasurer of the city was *ex officio* made custodian of all school moneys, but to the board of education was given the spending of the same. By chapter 143 of the Laws of 1850 the whole city was made one school district for the purposes of taxation, the building and repairing of schools, and the support of the schools; but the board of education was directed to divide the city into districts for the purpose of regulating attendance. Reference to the duties of school commissioners prescribed by the Revised Statutes will show that this transferred to the board of education all such duties, and thus the members of the common council ceased to be school commissioners. This act also empowered the board of education to make rules for its own government, and for the government and discipline of the schools, thus taking that power from the Common Council.

"The foregoing acts, and several others which I do not need to cite, were not amendments of the charter of Brooklyn, but separate and distinct school laws. They cannot be construed as making the local system a part of the city corporation, but manifest a contrary purpose \* \* \* In the revised charter of Brooklyn, passed in 1873, it is provided as follows: 'There shall be a department of public instruction which shall be under the control of a board of education, and all the provisions of law relating to the present board of education of the City of Brooklyn shall apply thereto, except so much as relates to the appointment of the members thereof,' and then it makes the change that the mayor shall appoint the members with the approval of the common council. This is all that act contains on the subject of education. It nominally created a department of public instruction, but puts it under the control of the board of education which was, and always has been, a corporate entity itself, having a treasury, and capable of holding property, of contracts, and of suing and being sued \* \* \*

These positions are reaffirmed in the famous case of *Gunnison vs. the Board of Education of The City of New York* (176 N. Y., 13). In its decision handed down on October 6, 1903, the Court of Appeals held:

"It is apparent from the general drift of the argument that the learned counsel for the defendant is of the opinion that the employment of the teachers in the public schools, and the general conduct and management of the schools is a city function in the same sense as it is in the case of the care of the streets, or the employment of police, and the payment of their salaries and compensation; but that view of the relation of the City to public education, if entertained, is an obvious mistake. The City cannot rent, build, or buy a schoolhouse. It cannot employ or discharge a teacher, and has no power to contract with teachers with respect to their compensation. There is no contract or official relation, express or implied, between the teachers and the City. All this results from the settled policy of the state from an early date to divorce the business of public education from all other municipal interests or business, and to take charge of it, as a peculiar and separate function, through agents of its own selection, and immediately subject and responsive to its own control \* \* \*

"The defendant is, by the terms of the new Charter, given all the powers, and subjected to all the obligations and duties of all previous boards of education (sec. 1058). It is expressly required to administer all moneys raised for educational purposes (1060) \* \* \*

"If the state has departed from the settled policy that has prevailed since its organization of keeping the work of public education, and the control and management of its schools separate and distinct from all other municipal interests and business by the selection of its own agents, and clothing them with corporate powers to represent the schools, such as school districts and boards of education, and has devolved these powers and duties directly upon the City, we would naturally expect to find such a departure and notable change expressed in language so clear that no doubt would arise as to this change of policy. If the board cannot be sued for teachers' wages, and the teacher must resort to a suit against the City, then surely the board must have sunk into a mere city agency and it no longer has any use for independent corporate powers. Public education then becomes a city function exposed to the taint of current municipal politics and to any and every mismanagement that may prevail in City departments. But we still have the very plain provisions of the Charter that the board is the representative of the entire school system, and has the power to administer all school funds and is vested with the right to manage and control all school property. \* \* \* We have seen that the policy of this state for more than half a century has been to separate public education from all other municipal functions, and intrust it to independent corporate agencies of its own creation, such as school districts and boards of education, with capacity to sue and be sued in all matters involved in the exercise of their corporate powers. We have seen that during this long period of time this court and all the courts of this state have accepted this rule and acted upon it \* \* \*

"The other provision of the present charter, which it is said is new, and makes a radical change with respect to the proper party defendant in such actions as this, is to be found in section 96, where the administrative departments of the City are enumerated. The board of education is there called the 'department of education,' and the head of the department is to be called the Board of Education, and shall consist of forty-six members (section 108). It is difficult to see how the mere listing of the Board of Education among the city departments makes any change in its corporate powers, duties, or liabilities. \* \* \* It is still the sole representative of the school system, with exclusive powers to control, manage and administer all school property and school funds. In enumerating the board as a corporate body among the departments did not make it any greater than before, it certainly could not make it any less. \* \* \* Moreover, the provision is not new. The Board of Education was made a city department by the Charter of 1873, and under the Charter of Brooklyn. \* \* \*

Again, at the beginning of the opinion the Court held:

"The City Charter provides that the defendant, the board of education, shall administer all moneys available for educational purposes, and on the facts stated in the complaint, and admitted in the demurrer, it is clear that the plaintiff cannot maintain any action against the City. The mere fact that the public money for the support and conduct of the schools is deposited in the city treasury does not affect the liability of the board of education to be sued, nor does it, upon the facts stated, create any liability against the City. The City has the custody of the money, but the Board must administer and expend all school funds as the representative of the school system, and the financial officer of the City cannot pay out any part of these funds except upon the order and audit of the Board. In most of the other counties of the state the County Treasurer, or some county or town officer, has the custody of the school fund, but it cannot be paid out or disbursed except upon the order or audit of the trustees of the proper school district, and these districts are declared to be corporate bodies, thus giving them the power of independent action (Laws of 1894, Chap. 556, Art. VI, sections 42, 43, 44). So, in the City of New York, the city of its own motion has no power to expend or pay out any part of the school funds for the payment of teachers."

The schools of any locality are a part of the state school system, not local schools. The officers who administer and supervise them are state, and not local, officers. In the case of the *People ex rel. vs. Bennett* (54 Barbour, 480), the court held that the members of the Board of Education of Saratoga Springs and the trustees of school districts within that village are neither county, city, town or village officers within the meaning of section 2 of article 10 of the State Constitution in existence at that time.

Governor Hughes, in his message of May 29, 1907, vetoing the equal salary bill, referred to the legal status of the Board of Education of New York City as follows:

"Apart from the power of the Mayor to appoint and remove, as stated, and the duty of the city to supply the funds required, the Board of Education exercises its powers independently. It is not subject to control by the city authorities. There is no contract or official relation between the teachers and the city. The city cannot be sued upon the contracts made by the board. This results, as the Court of Appeals has said, from 'the settled policy of the state, from an early date, to divorce the business of public education from all other municipal interests or business, and from the creation of the board as a corporate body to conduct a system of public

education in a designated division of the state, and manage and control the schools therein."

As corroborating evidence that the Board of Education is a state, and not a municipal, body it is a matter of common knowledge that the charter prepared for New York City and introduced in the Legislature, commonly known as the Foley bill (No. 2596), contained a distinct provision (Sec. 480) to make the department of education of that city a separate and distinct department of the city government. It would not have been necessary to incorporate this provision if the school system were not conceded to be part of the school system of the state and not a local system.

CONTROL OVER STATE SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS VESTED IN THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Since the enactment of the constitutional requirement that a system of free common schools shall be maintained and supported, the Legislature in carrying out the constitutional mandate has provided, first, for supervision through the Secretary of State, then through the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and now through the Commissioner of Education. A similar method of supervision prevails generally throughout the United States.

"Controlling in a general way the discipline and the management of the common schools throughout the state will be found a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or an officer under some other title, performing the duties indicated. Or, to state the proposition differently, the general supervision of the state is usually vested in a State Superintendent." (Abbott's Municipal Corporations, vol. 3, Par. 1076, citing *Wiley vs. Alleghany Co. School Com.*, 51 Md. 401; *Jones vs. Benton*, 49 Greene, 40; *State vs. Albertson*, 54 N. J. Law, 72; *Kirnbough vs. Barnett*, 93 Tex. 301).

The Education Laws of 1910 (L. 1910, ch. 140) contains the following provisions as to the supervisory control of the Commissioner of Education over the common schools of the state:

(1) The Commissioner of Education is the chief executive officer of the "state system of education." "He shall enforce all general and special laws relating to the educational system of the state, and execute all educational policies determined on by the board of regents." Education Law, Par. 94, subd. 1.

The Education Department is under the legislative direction of the regents and the executive direction of the Commissioner of Education. The Education Department "is charged with the general management and supervision of all public schools, and all of the educational work of the state, including the operations of the University of the State of New York." Education Law, Par. 20.

The "educational system" referred to above includes the "system of common schools" required under the constitution. The Commissioner of Education must enforce "all general and special laws" relating to such schools. This applies to the charters of the several cities, and is a further recognition of the doctrine that the administration of the schools of a city is distinct and separable from other municipal functions. The present New York City charter, Par. 1061, gives to the Board of Education the general management and control of the "public schools and the public school system of the city," "subject only to the general statutes of the state relating to public schools and public school instruction." When this section is construed with paragraphs 20 and 94, subd. 1, of the Education Law, it must be concluded that the Board of Education of New York City exercises its power of "general management and control" subject to the supervisory control and management of the Commissioner of Education.

(2) The Commissioner of Education has "general supervision over all schools and institutions which are subject to the provisions of this act, or of any statute relating to education, and shall cause the same to be examined and inspected, and shall advise and guide the school officers of all districts and cities of the state in relation to their duties and the general management of the schools under their control." Education Law, Par. 94, subd. 2.

This is the provision which confers upon the Commissioner his general supervisory, visitatorial and advisory power in respect to school management. It is broad and inclusive, and pertains to schools under the general laws and those under any other law, meaning, of course, city schools under city charters.

In respect to this provision the Court of Appeals has said, in the case of *O'Connor vs. Hendrick*, 184 N. Y., 421: "While it is true that there is no express grant of authority to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (now the Commissioner of Education) in the consolidated school law to establish regulations as to the management of the common schools, the existence of a general power of supervision on his part over such schools is clearly implied in many parts of the statute." It was thereupon held that reasonable regulations of the Commissioner were enforceable.

The Commissioner of Education is authorized to "annul, upon cause shown to his satisfaction, any certificate of qualification granted to a teacher by any authority whatever." (Education Law, Par. 94, subd. 7.) This power is recognized in the New York Charter, Par. 1089.

Removal of school officers is authorized by the Commissioner of Education "whenever it shall be proved to his satisfaction" that a trustee, member of a Board of Education, or other school officer has been guilty of "any wilful violation or neglect of duty under this chapter, or any other act pertaining to common schools." (Education Law, Par. 95.)

This power pertains to school officers in cities, although such officers have powers and duties especially prescribed by local city charter. It has been held that a statute giving the State Superintendent general supervision of all departments of instruction applies to a union free school district, created by special act of the legislature; and where, by such statute, the superintendent is given power to remove school officers for neglect of duty he may remove members of a Board of Education of such a district, although the special act creating the district gives the board entire management of all common schools therein. (Matter of Light, 21 Misc. 737, 49 N. Y., Supp. 345; *revd. on other grounds in 30 App. Div. 50.*)

The Commissioner of Education may decide appeals brought to him from official acts of boards of education in cities or union free school districts, although such boards are created by special law. An appeal may be brought from "any other official act or decision of any officer, school authorities, or meetings concerning any other matter under this chapter, or any other act pertaining to common schools." (Education Law, Par. 680, subd. 7.)

This provision gives the Commissioner full power to review the official acts of the Board of Education of The City of New York. This power has been exercised in a number of cases and has been sustained by the courts (*People ex. rel. Keyser vs. Board of Education*, 32 Misc., 63); and so also in respect to acts of boards of education of other cities acting under special charters (*People ex. rel. Walrath vs. O'Brien*, 112 App. Div., 97).

The powers of the Commissioner of Education are so ample that in *Hutchinson vs. Skinner* (21 Misc., 729), in which two members of a bi-partisan board of education created by the city charter of Watervliet, and which had been in a state of deadlock upon all questions relative to the employment of teachers, petitioned the State Superintendent for the removal of the other two members of the board; the Superintendent refused to remove, but made an order requiring the board to equip the schools and open them on a day which he named; the board did not comply with this order and the State Superintendent made an order appointing temporarily a full corps of teachers and employees at a rate of compensation fixed in the order. The court held that the State Superintendent had the power to make such an order so that he might "give effect to his decision" as authorized by the Education Law (881 subd. 4).

III. THE SITUATION AT PRESENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

"The policy of this state for more than half a century," which has been "to separate public education from all other municipal functions and intrust it to independent corporate agencies of its own creation," is carried out neither in the letter nor in the spirit at the present time. The Board of Education is not "the sole representative of the school system with exclusive powers to control, manage, and administer all school property and school funds." The counter-conception which the fiscal authorities of the city seem to hold is that the school system is in all respects a subordinate department of the city government. Through control of the public purse they have given authority to their views. In effect the schools have been almost as completely annexed to the City Hall as they would have been if the proposed new charter had become the organic law of the city. This change in the status of the school department has been a gradual one, but it has been so thorough as to effect a new method of school administration. A system of fiscal administration has been building itself up without, we think, due regard for the educational and legal requirements of the schools.

The power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to regulate the expenditures of the city is undoubtedly very great. A tendency to centralize all municipal activities and business is, perhaps, inherent in its work. This tendency has been felt by the Board of Education for some time, but with increasing force from year to year.

Section 1075 of the Charter directs that "the Board of Education shall provide

for the purchase of all books, apparatus, stationery, and other things necessary and expedient to enable the schools of the City to be properly and successfully conducted. It shall cause to be furnished all necessary supplies \* \* \*". But no funds are granted to the Board to provide for the lighting of school buildings on the theory that the lighting of school buildings pertains to the jurisdiction of the Commission of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, though the Supreme Court seems to have held otherwise in the *United Electric Light and Power Co. vs. Board of Education*.

Section 1066 declares that "the Board of Education shall have power to lease property acquired for the purpose of furnishing school accommodation, and to prepare and execute leases therefor," and declares that "the Board of Education shall have power to administer, and shall administer, all moneys appropriated or available for educational purposes in The City of New York." Yet, since 1909 the control of funds for the rental of school premises have been diverted from the Board of Education to the Department of Finance; and the responsibility for leasing properties for school purposes has been given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by whom the Board of Education is notified, in common with all heads of departments, officers, boards and commissions, "that applications for the renewal of lease to the City should be made to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund \* \* \*" (*Journal, Board of Education, 1909; 408*).

Section 1073 reads: "All plans for new school building, for additions to school buildings, and for structural changes in old buildings shall be passed upon and must be approved by the Superintendent of School Buildings, who shall submit such plans to the Board of Education, whose action thereon shall be final." But on July 17, 1911, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment reported a resolution that all boards, departments, bureaus, commissioners, or officers of the City or County government authorized by it to incur obligations and execute contracts payable out of corporate stock be, and they are hereby directed, to submit to this Board for approval plans, specifications and estimates of cost prior to advertising for bids.

Section 1060 of the Charter directs that "all moneys raised for educational purposes in The City of New York shall be raised in two funds, to be known as the special school fund and the general school fund." The general fund is for the payment of the salaries of teachers, superintendents, etc. The special school fund includes all moneys raised for educational purposes not comprised in the general school fund. "The general school fund shall be raised in bulk, and for the City at large." "It shall be the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and of the Board of Aldermen to indicate in the budget in raising the special fund the respective amounts thereof which shall be available for use in the several boroughs." Although the Charter says specifically that the general school fund shall be raised *in bulk*, the records of the Board of Education show that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has for some years practiced the habit of recommending the manner in which it should be apportioned, and in the budgets for 1911 and 1912 it took upon itself the apportioning said general fund, conditioning its extra allowance of money in excess of the three mill tax upon the acceptance by the Board of Education of the apportionment which it made. In apportioning the special school fund it not only indicated the amounts which should be available for use in the several boroughs, as the Charter directs, but subdivided these amounts into some ninety-nine different funds, which it set apart for specific uses. Quite apart from legal warrant for such procedure, it creates a circumlocution device for school administration which tends to paralyze the public business and almost to defeat the objects for which the Board of Education was created. It tends to reduce the administration of the schools and the energy of the general staff, in large part, to the routine work of continually requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer money from one fund to another in order to meet the readjustments required in the school service. It thus tends to prevent the transaction of public business.

Section 56 of the Charter makes it the duty of the Board of Aldermen, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to fix the salary of every officer or person whose compensation is paid out of the City Treasury other than day laborers, and teachers, examiners, and members of the supervising staff of the Department of Education. The Court of Appeals in *Hogan vs. Board of Education*, decided on January 10, 1911, held: "It seems clear that by the changes made in the present provisions the Legislature intended to remove all possible uncertainty on this subject, and, while securing to the Department of Education the unquestioned right to fix the compensation of certain of its employees, to confer with equal clearness upon the Board of Aldermen the general power to fix the compensation of those not included in the specified exceptions." This is good law, but it is not good administration. The provision of the Charter divides and separates functions which, for the proper discharge of duty, belong together. It entrusts an important and necessary function of the Board of Education to another agency, and puts the responsibility for the proper discharge of this function upon and makes the body which is farthest away from the detail of operation and least familiar with its routine decide what the necessities of the work require. There is pressing need for an immediate revision of the Charter at this point, as the present provision prevents the keeping of the schools clean, hinders the necessary work in the school offices, and has, through the needless routine which it necessitates, cost the City something like a hundred thousand dollars through mistakes already made in fixing the salaries in the general offices of one department, as will be pointed out in section XII. of this report.

The legal warrant for the other features outlined above, of the present method of controlling the appropriations for educational purposes, is by no means so clear. There is an evident conflict between the statutory power of the two boards which has resulted in a grievous confusion in the functions of school administration. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has the undoubted right to require the Board of Education to conform to provisions of the Charter relative to the submission of estimates and disbursements of City funds which do not interfere with or limit the exclusive control of educational matters conferred by the Charter upon the Board of Education. This arrangement is due to the fact that the Board of Education may not of itself raise or hold public money, but is dependent in this respect upon the financial machinery of the City. What is most urgently needed by The City of New York at the present time is a clear definition of the law which controls the relations of the fiscal department of the City and the Board of Education. Until this is made by the courts the administration of the schools is bound to be in continual confusion. When it is made it will doubtless be necessary to appeal to the Legislature for aid in perfecting the details of a proper system of school administration. That the many-headed system made up of the various branches of the City government in constant struggle with the Board of Education as to what the law is, and what must and must not be done, is thoroughly incompetent to administer the schools of the leading City of the nation is all too evident.

A single illustration as to the way the school business is, and must be done at present, will suffice. Others might be given which abound in even greater routine and postpone final action to an even more remote period from its inception. This one will serve to show the circumlocution features of the system, and, at the same time, to raise the question as to the legal necessity of such a confusion of authority and time-consuming routine. The following is the formula for the leasing of premises for school purposes which the Superintendent of School Buildings must observe:

NEW LEASES.

Initiative.

The initial information regarding premises to be leased for the purposes of the Department of Education is derived from many sources:

- A. 1st—from reports or recommendations made by any one of the local school boards (Chap. 406, sec. 1088);
  - 2d—from members of the Board of Education;
  - 3d—from district superintendents or members of the supervising staff (principals, etc.);
  - 4th—from local civic associations, board of trade;
  - 5th—from private citizens or owners of property;
  - 6th—by inspections made by the Building Bureau of the Department of Education.
- B. In the case of additional accommodations for high or training schools, from the Committee on High Schools and Training Schools (By-laws: Sec. 21, Par. 6).
- C. In the case of space required for the use of the Bureau of Supplies for storage purposes, or by any of the bureaus for administrative offices, from the bureau which is in need.

NEW LEASES FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Preliminary Investigation.

Upon receipt by the Bureau of Buildings of a recommendation, suggestion, or offer to lease property a blank form is forwarded from that office to the Deputy

Superintendent of School Buildings of that borough in which it may be located, and an inspection and report is made. This report gives the location, number of classrooms obtainable; size of same, their capacity and seating accommodation; dimensions of the building and material, number and height of stories, method of heating; also a statement of what alterations are necessary to fit it for school use; their estimated cost, and whether the owner will make same or no; the name and address of the owner; the rental asked; what repairs the owner will make during a lease; whether light, heat and janitor's services are included in the rental asked; details as to condition of heating and sanitary apparatus; the assessed valuation, and any pertinent matters not specifically listed. This report is made by an Inspector of the Bureau of Buildings to the Deputy Superintendent, who endorses thereon his opinion as to whether the premises are suitable for school purposes or no, and whether the rent asked is, or is not, reasonable. This report is returned to the main office of the Bureau of Buildings.

#### Certificate from City Superintendent of Schools.

On the receipt of the report on the premises, if they are or can be made suitable for school purposes, the Bureau of Buildings requests the City Superintendent to forward to it his recommendations as to the necessity for additional school accommodations in the neighborhood in question (By-laws, Bd. of Ed., sec. 16, p. 6). At times when it is evident that the proposed premises will be physically suitable, this request is made co-incidentally with the request for the inspection heretofore referred to.

#### Adverse Report from City Superintendent.

Should the City Superintendent state that the accommodations offered, for any reason, are unnecessary a report is presented by the Bureau of Buildings to the Committee on Buildings stating that fact, and suggesting that the proposition be denied, and that due notice be sent to those interested.

#### Favorable Report from City Superintendent.

On receipt of a recommendation from the City Superintendent that the premises be leased the Bureau of Buildings then requests the Superintendent of Buildings for the borough concerned, and also the Sanitary Superintendent of the Department of Health, and, in some cases, the Fire Commissioner, to make an inspection of the premises proposed to be leased (By-laws, Bd. of Ed., Sec. 16, p. 6), and, if same are found suitable for school purposes, to issue to this department a certificate as to that fact.

#### Search of Title.

At the same time a request is made of the Corporation Counsel that he certify to the Bureau of Buildings information regarding the "owner of record" of the property in question.

#### Certificates.

The inspections of the Bureau of Buildings and the Department of Health being made, reports from each are received, and, if satisfactory, are noted and held with the papers in the case.

#### Objections.

It often happens that objections are filed on account of inadequate exits, leaky roofs and leaders, defective or inadequate plumbing, plastering, or whatnot, and, on receipt of these, they are taken up with the owner of the property, and an agreement reached as to their correction. This work sometimes takes several weeks.

#### Reinspection.

A reinspection is requested, made, and another report received.

#### Negotiations with Owner.

Meantime negotiations have been under way with the owner as to the terms, covering rental, length of term, partial or complete occupancy, taxes, water rates, light, heat, janitor's services, etc., and the checking up of the rental with that paid for like accommodations in other localities of the borough.

#### Report to Committee on Buildings.

When all these details have been satisfactorily arranged, and the certificates obtained, a report is prepared by the Superintendent of Buildings to the Committee on Buildings rehearsing in detail all the various clauses and terms as agreed upon, together with all the correspondence and papers, and it is suggested that a report be presented to the Board of Education recommending that a lease be made in accordance therewith.

#### Report to Board of Education.

If the terms as submitted are approved by the Committee on Buildings, a report and resolution is prepared for adoption by the Board of Education requesting that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund authorize the Board of Education to make a lease in accordance with the terms as agreed upon by the Department of Education, and copies of the certificates are attached and forwarded with the request.

#### Department of Finance.

The matter is then referred to the Comptroller of the City of New York, who, through the Bureau of Real Estate of his office, examines the property and presents a report thereon to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, setting forth his opinion as to whether or not the action proposed will be for the best interests of the City.

#### Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

If favorable, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopt a resolution authorizing the Board of Education to enter into a lease on the terms which may be contained in their resolution. It sometimes happens that the length of the term, or some other detail, is altered, but that resolution governs.

#### Notice to Board of Education.

The Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission then transfers to the Secretary of the Board of Education a certified copy of the action taken by the Commission in the matter.

It does not follow that the investigation by the Comptroller is always favorable to the proposition as prepared by the Building Department of the Board of Education, and, in that event, a conference is usually had between the Bureau of Real Estate of the Department of Finance and a representative of the Bureau of School Buildings preliminary to the preparation of the Comptroller's report, and, if possible, such explanations are made as will remove the objections which may be raised. Otherwise, an adverse report is made by him, and the request of the Board of Education denied. In that event negotiations must be begun *de novo* with the owner.

#### Preparation of Lease.

Authority having been granted, the Secretary prepares the leases for signature and they are then forwarded to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation for inspection and the endorsement thereon of his approval as to form. This done, they are returned to the Secretary of the Board of Education, who notifies the lessor to appear at his office and execute the document, five copies being prepared.

#### Copies Sent.

After execution the originals are retained by the Secretary of the Board of Education and the owner or lessor, and copies sent to the Comptroller, the Auditor of the Board of Education and to the Bureau of School Buildings.

#### NEW LEASES FOR HIGH OR TRAINING SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Except for the earliest stages, the procedure heretofore set forth is followed:

#### Initiative.

The initial step is taken by the Committee on High Schools and Training Schools, and usually takes the form of a report to the Board of Education (By-laws, Bd. of Ed., Sec. 21, p. 6), calling attention to the necessity of additional accommodations, and a suggestion that certain premises may be available.

#### References to Committee on Buildings.

This is referred to the Committee on Buildings, and by it to the Bureau of School Buildings, where it takes the usual course.

#### Certificates.

The resolution of the Committee on High Schools and Training Schools then takes the place of the recommendation of the City Superintendent of Schools (By-laws, Bd. of Ed., Sec. 16, p. 3). The physical examinations as to suitability are all conducted or initiated by the Bureau of School Buildings.

#### LEASES OF PROPERTY FOR OFFICES, OR OF SITES ON WHICH TEMPORARY BUILDINGS ARE ERECTED.

In these cases it is not necessary to obtain certificates from the Bureau of Buildings, or the Department of Health; otherwise, the procedure is as heretofore outlined.

#### RENEWALS OF LEASES.

#### Policy as to Term.

It is the policy of the Board of Education, as adopted by its Committee on Buildings, not to lease premises for school purposes for a term longer than two years,

and to obtain, wherever possible, a privilege of renewal for either one or two years thereafter. This is rendered quite necessary because of the fact that great shifts of population, or changes in the character of a neighborhood occur, making it absolutely impossible to predict or foresee the length of time the premises may be needed; therefore, the short-term rule.

#### Date of Expiration.

It is also the rule to make the date of expiration either February 1st or July 1st, for the reason:

1st, that the school terms end at those dates and the discontinuance of the lease will be least disturbing then; and

2d, that the new buildings which are under way are usually ready for occupancy at, or near, the beginning of the school term.

#### Preparation for Renewals.

Owing to the many steps which have to be taken preparatory to the execution of a lease, or the renewal of an existent one, a card index is kept in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, and in the Bureau of Buildings, showing the various dates of expiration of leases, and the Committee on Buildings has directed the Secretary of the Board of Education to send a communication in writing to the Bureau of Buildings six months prior to the date of expiration of any lease, giving notice of that fact. At that time the recommendation of the City Superintendent of Schools is requested, and the same procedure in all respects is followed as though the matter was a new lease.

#### Office Method.

The matter of the negotiations for premises and all the details attendant thereto, have, by direction of the Committee on Buildings, been assigned to one of the staff of the Superintendent of School Buildings as a portion of his duties.

#### Repairs and Alterations.

In some cases it happens that extensive alterations, both structural and in the equipment of the premises sought to be leased, have to be made in order to make them acceptable to the various municipal authorities and to conform to their proposed use. Plans must be prepared, submitted to the Building Bureau, and an approval obtained, a contract let, and, if the changes include electric lighting work, etc., the approval of the plans by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is a prerequisite, and its certificate must be obtained on completion of the work.

#### SOME DIFFICULTIES OF DOING BUSINESS IN THIS WAY.

#### Subject: Leases.

October 31, 1906.

Hon. EGERTON L. WINTHROP, Jr., President, Board of Education.

My Dear Sir—The Board of Education has for some years leased for storage purposes the premises known as No. 426 East 110th street, Borough of Manhattan, but they have been entirely inadequate for some time and, on October 15, 1906, the Committee on Buildings adopted resolutions:

First, abandoning, at the expiration of the present lease in January, 1907, the present storehouse, and

Second, recommending to the Board of Education that a lease be made of two lofts at Nos. 530-534 East 80th street, Borough of Manhattan, for a term of three years, etc., at an annual rental of \$3,200, the lessors being the Dry Dock Realty Company, Incorporated, A. Schwoerer, Jr., secretary, of the aforesaid address.

These resolutions were reported to and passed by the Board of Education at its meeting held on the 24th instant, and, in the natural course of events, were forwarded to the Sinking Fund Commission.

The lessor has informed me that since the receipt of the copy of the resolution passed by the Board of Education he has been interviewed by a representative of the Comptroller's office who, he says, informed him in terms more forcible than elegant that the utmost rent that office would agree to is \$3,000 per annum, and, if that is not satisfactory, he gets nothing.

The owner assures me that since the negotiations between the Board of Education and this company have been in progress they have refused to consider offers to rent the premises, last week having had an offer for the two floors at \$3,500, and he desires to know exactly what position he is in. This matter of reduction in the rental is corroborated by information which I have received from other sources.

This is not an isolated case, and it has occasioned this department an unlimited amount of trouble and annoyance. I have, therefore, on behalf of the Committee on Buildings, thought it wise to bring this matter to your attention with a clear statement of the case, and, on its behalf, request that the matter be referred to the Committee on By-Laws for an opinion as to the right and ability of the Board of Education, under the decision known as "the Gunnison decision," to direct its Secretary to execute for and on behalf of the Board of Education such leases as it may deem wise to consummate without any reference of such matters to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for their action.

It would be of the greatest value if this matter could be considered and reported upon before the next meeting of the Board in order that this particular case, which I have heretofore cited, may at that time be disposed of. I am, sir,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICH. H. ADAMS, Chairman, Committee on Buildings.

#### Law Department

Office of the Corporation Counsel, New York, March 13, 1907.

Hon. EGERTON L. WINTHROP, President of the Board of Education:

Sir—I am in receipt of your communication dated November 28, 1906, wherein you inquire as to whether or not the Board of Education has power to execute leases for property acquired for educational purposes independently of the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am of the opinion that section 1066 of the Greater New York Charter confers ample powers upon the Board for this purpose. That section distinctly states that the "Board shall have power to lease property required for the purpose of furnishing school accommodations, and to prepare and execute leases therefor."

I am aware the former Corporation Counsel Rives held that it was a debatable question whether or not the Board of Education had the authority to execute a lease for the purpose mentioned, and, in support of his contention, cited section 96 of the Charter, wherein the Board of Education was classified among the administrative departments of The City of New York. He claimed that, reading this section in conjunction with section 217, which provides that all applications to lease real estate for the purposes of "The City of New York" should be considered by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He concluded, therefore, that it was not entirely clear that section 1066 gave the power about which you inquire.

Since this opinion was rendered the case of Gunnison vs. The Board of Education, 176 N. Y., 11, was decided, and holds that, while the Board of Education is a department of The City of New York, yet, for the purpose of managing and directing its own internal affairs, it is an entity separate and distinct from The City of New York.

It can be thus readily seen that this case resolves the difficulty which perplexed Mr. Rives and it can, therefore, be said that the Board of Education may execute leases for educational purposes without the sanction or approbation of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

I am also aware that former Corporation Counsel Whalen maintained in June, 1898, that leases made by your department had to be approved by the above mentioned Commissioners. His opinion is easily understood when one bears in mind that it was rendered prior to the enactment of that portion of section 1066, to which I have adverted above, giving the Board of Education power to prepare and execute leases. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) G. L. STERLING, Acting Corporation Counsel.

March 27, 1907.

From the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, certified copy of a preamble and resolution adopted March 20, 1907, as follows:

Whereas, The attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund has been called to the fact that the Corporation Counsel has rendered an opinion to the Board of Education, under date of March 13, 1907, advising that he is of the opinion section 1066 of the Greater New York Charter confers ample powers upon the said Board to execute leases for property acquired for educational purposes independently of the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund;

Resolved, That the Board of Education be and is hereby requested to continue, notwithstanding the said opinion of the Corporation Counsel, to send their applications for leases to this Board, as heretofore.

April 10, 1907.

*To the Board of Education:*

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, to which was referred a preamble resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on March 20, 1907 (see Journal, p. 525), requesting that, notwithstanding the opinion of the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the Board of Education has full power to negotiate and execute leases, applications for leases for the purposes of this department be sent to said Commissioners as heretofore, respectfully reports that it has carefully considered the same and is of the opinion that there is no objection to submitting leases for educational purposes to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for their approval, provided said Commissioners will act thereon without undue delay. It is the understanding of your committee that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to be kept informed regarding all leases of property for the purposes of the City, and there is no reason why the Board of Education should not cordially co-operate with them.

The following resolution is submitted for adoption:  
Resolved, That all leases hereafter authorized by the Board of Education be submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for their approval.  
This resolution was adopted.

**THIS METHOD OF MAKING LEASES AND THE TIME IT TAKES.**

The Board of Education of The City of New York has always possessed the powers and rights of a corporation, as established in the act of 1851, the consolidation act, and in all later legislation down to the present Charter; and has always had control of the funds which were raised and applicable for the purposes of public instruction in The City of New York up to 1910, when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment disallowed the request made by the Board of Education that there be included, as heretofore, in the annual budget a certain sum for the payment of rents, together with a provision for further leases which might become necessary during the coming year. At the same time the Board of Estimate and Apportionment establish a new fund from which the expenses of leases for premises for City purposes was to be defrayed, and put the same in the care and control of the Department of Finance, which department now administers it.

It is well to consider the many stages through which a proposition to lease premises for school purposes must go, and the consequent length of time consumed thereby. The procedure seems to be not only of doubtful legal warrant, but, as it results in delays, duplication of work, and serious detriment to the business of the Board of Education, it certainly is not based on sound principles of administration. Indeed, this method of administering the schools by the diffusion of authority over them to many boards and City departments, can hardly be improved upon as a means for defeating the ends for which a school system exists. These are so many heads to the business that a great many people are sure to be kept busy by it; and so many officers who must be consulted that it is certain that responsibility for mistakes can never possibly be fastened upon the man who made them. Moreover, if there is energy or originality in any branch of the service, a desire for improvement, or a knowledge of how to better the work by reorganizing it in a particular department—this, too, is crushed out by the hopelessness which comes from thinking of the number of steps which must be taken, and the number of lukewarm and indifferent individuals who must be roused to life before anything can be done. This is what is called a bureaucracy; and its method of administration is bureaucratic, or one which, having lapsed into something of less than human vitality and concern, answers all questions and makes all decisions by referring them to somebody else; and he to another, and concerns itself solely with winding and unwinding the tape which prevents it from taking action and confines it to a perpetual rereferring of matters which affect its functions. The more times a matter has to be referred from one agency to another the greater is the inevitableness of mistake; and when so many laws, ordinances, by-laws, regulations, govern the performance of any work, the constant change in their interpretation or application, the issuance of new regulations and interpretations, and the wiping out of old ones, and the repeated and rerepeated duplication of inspection and approval of the same items, produce a confusion and a weariness in administration which deadens it. There is an abundance of this condition in the administration of the schools of New York City; as this report shows.

**IV. THIS METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION TAKES THE CONTROL OF THE SCHOOLS AWAY FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.**

Taking away the control or administration of educational affairs from the Board of Education has, in effect, made various other boards and officials regard themselves as commissioned to conduct the educational affairs of the city. The Board of Aldermen by official action (see the minutes of the Board of Education for 1910 and 1911) has frequently taken upon itself the duty of requesting or recommending to the Board of Education what action it should take in matters which are purely educational in their character, and the decision of which is expressly with the Board of Education only. Such official action of the Aldermen has concerned the locating of schools, the renting of buildings, the establishing of high schools, the appointment of teachers, the fixing of the course of study, the printing of school books in union shops, matters all of them which, by no possible construction of law, is it the duty of the Board of Aldermen to decide.

It is well known that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by controlling the appropriations of the Board of Education and making them in specific funds set apart for specific purposes, in effect administers the school affairs of the city, deciding and determining what subjects shall be taught, what supplies shall be furnished, what enlargements and improvements shall be made, and, if it wishes, to stop progress and effectual education, rendering the Board of Education a mere rubber stamp in its scheme of school administration. Some of its members feel called upon to suggest the kind of educational records which should be kept and to interfere with the educational economy of the system.

One illustration is significant:

Law Department—Office of the Corporation Counsel.  
New York, February 7, 1911.

Hon. EGERTON L. WINTHROP, JR., Normal College, New York City.

Dear Sir—I received your letter, dated February 1, 1911, in which you requested my opinion regarding two questions to which I shall presently advert.

It appears that on April 27, 1910, the Board of Trustees of the Normal College adopted a resolution to take effect May 1, 1910, fixing the minimum salaries of the women professors at \$3,000, with annual increments of \$200 until the maximum of \$4,000 shall have been reached; and fixing the minimum salaries of the men professors at \$4,750 a year, with annual increments of \$250 until the maximum of \$6,000 shall have been reached. The resolution also provided that no increase should be paid unless it was approved by the Executive Committee, which was given the further power to make allowance for prior experience.

Acting under that resolution the Executive Committee met on May 10, 1910, and adopted a schedule of salaries to go into effect on May 15, 1910. That schedule established the compensation of ten professors of either sex, which, in no instance, exceeded the maxima above mentioned, and which was apparently based upon the prior experience of each individual specified in the schedule. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in making up the budget for the year 1911, included a schedule of the teaching force, and the salaries of the ten professors above mentioned were placed at amounts which were paid to them prior to May 15, 1910, the date on which the schedule adopted by the Executive Committee became operative. The sum appropriated for the Normal College is sufficient to pay the salaries as fixed by the Board of Trustees, and you ask me to give you my opinion concerning two questions, as follows:

First: Has the Board of Trustees the power to fix the salaries of the teaching staff?

Second: Is the Board of Trustees bound, as long as it has sufficient funds, to pay the professors, instructors, tutors, and teachers the salaries which have been fixed by its by-laws?

I shall answer your questions separately and in the order in which they were asked. I think that the Board of Trustees has the power to fix the salaries of the members of the teaching corps of the Normal College. According to Section 56 of the Revised Charter the Board of Aldermen has the power to fix the compensation of all public employees, except day laborers, teachers, examiners, and members of the supervising staff in the Department of Education. The Normal College is, of course, a corporation separate from the Board of Education, but the statutory provisions regulating both bodies are found in the Educational Chapter of the Revised Charter, showing that they are a part of the Department of Education, and, hence, that they have the power to fix the salaries of their teaching forces. Furthermore, Section 1091 explicitly gives the Board of Education the power to fix the salaries of its teachers, and Section 1145, defining the powers of the Board of Trustees of the Normal College, says:

"The moneys apportioned to the Board of Education of said City of New York by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Board of Aldermen for the payment of the salaries of the professors and officers of said college \* \* \* shall be expended for said Normal College of The City of New York with the same right, power, and authority as if the said college were under the control of the Board of Education of The City of New York."

These provisions seem to give the Board of Trustees the same power to fix the salaries of the members of its teaching staff as the Board of Education, and concededly that power of fixation has been given to the latter body.

Respecting the second question contained in your letter, I would advise you that, in my opinion, professors, instructors, tutors, and others of the Normal College are entitled to be paid at the rates specified by the Board of Trustees. As I have above pointed out, the Board of Trustees has the power to fix their salaries, and, as long as they remain fixed by the by-laws at a given amount, they must be paid, especially since funds sufficient to pay them are available. Yours truly,

(Signed) G. L. STERLING, Acting Corporation Counsel.

Ordered to be printed in the minutes and filed.

From the secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, transmitting certified copies of resolutions adopted on February 9, 1911, as follows:

(a) Resolved, That, in view of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel to the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Normal College, under date of February 7, 1911, the salary schedules of the teaching force of the Normal College and the College of the City of New York, as fixed by the budget of 1911, be held in abeyance for the months of January, February, and March, and for each of those months the Comptroller shall pay not more than one-twelfth for the Normal College and not more than one-tenth for the College of the City of New York, of the total amount allowed for the salaries of the teaching force of these institutions in the budget for the present year.

(b) Resolved, That the representatives of the Normal College and the College of the City of New York be requested to confer with the representatives of the Comptroller, and to agree, if possible, on a schedule of salaries for the teaching force in these two institutions which shall be acceptable to the colleges and to the Comptroller, for submission to this Board in time for use in the preparation and audit of the payrolls in question for the month of April.

Ordered to be printed in the minutes and filed.

**THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENT METHOD OF APPROPRIATING MONEY UPON THE SCHOOLS.**

The method of appropriating money for purposes of public education is, therefore, a subject of grave concern to all citizens who are interested in the welfare of the young. The method of making appropriations which is now employed, that of creating a great number of funds for specific purposes would not, we think, be employed were the fiscal authorities of the City familiar with the routine of school requirements and the changing nature of school conditions. This arrangement puts planning and accounting first, and assumes that the Board of Education can prepare and submit an estimate on or before the 15th day of September each year, which must, therefore, be based upon conditions as they existed up to the end of the previous school year, which will contain an anticipation of its needs from six to eighteen months beyond the time of its preparation, so exact that it can wisely be compelled to conduct the school business strictly in accordance with this statement of anticipated needs as it stands after it has been cut and reduced in such particulars as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, may select for total or partial elimination. The responsible managers of a business undertaking can plan the conduct of their business during the coming year with a reasonable certainty that they need not set apart more than so much for operation, maintenance or construction; but even with them foresight is not equal to aftersight, and emergencies like fire, flood and strike may require them to reconstruct the Budget which they have made for themselves in the quickest possible time to handle the situations which confront them. Again, no one would think of requiring a general in the field to conduct his campaign according to a budgetary arrangement based upon prophecy which limited him to just so much for each detail of his army's expense. Now, of these two kinds of undertaking, the work of a school system is more like that of the general conducting a campaign than like a business whose wants are relatively determinable in detail a year in advance. The school department must meet conditions not of its own making; growth of population, change of population, variation in school attendance, because of hard times or good times, unforeseen liabilities created by new laws, ordinances, or regulations enacted by other public bodies, and other emergencies due to a variety of causes.

A school system operating over so large an area and attempting to shape itself daily to meet the educational needs of so vast a population should control its own internal economy, with at least the freedom which makes for good educational service. With a special school fund subdivided into ninety-nine distinct allowances for definite purposes, each of which it must employ for the pre-established purpose and for no other one, permission to supplement where money is needed from a fund where it is not so badly needed being difficult to obtain and frequently non-obtainable, it can hardly do its work. When it is remembered that there were changes within the system to the number of 1,624 classes in the year 1910, and to the number of 2,513 classes in the year 1911, the need for considerable flexibility in adjustment will be apparent. The school administration must meet emergencies every day. Its financial program must not be arranged in detail for it unless it is to be made unresponsive to the growth of unpredictable needs on the part of the public. To take away the possibility of modified plans, the function of initiating improved ways and means, and of expanding and bettering its service from it is to cripple it without reason. Plans it must have, and estimates it must make, but for budgetary purposes they should be general plans, not minutely detailed and exact ones, and its appropriations should be made to it in undivided funds with which it should be free to do the best it can to meet the unpredictable necessities of its work.

As an instance of the difficulty which the Board of Education meets in anticipating its needs in advance, many illustrations of which might be furnished, the following is a typical case. Pursuant to the action of the Board of Education taken on March 29, 1911, a request was made for funds to erect a building of twelve class rooms at 207th st., Perry and Hull aves., there being at P. S. 8, Manhattan, 1,159 in average attendance and 694 on part time. The section grew with startling vigor, new apartment buildings were erected and a quantity of two-family houses were built. It became necessary on November 8, 1911, for the Committee on Buildings to revise its plans completely, and, for the relief of this section, to recommend the construction of a new building with 26 class rooms and an assembly room, instead of the 12-room building previously recommended. Such necessities for changes in plan are repeatedly occurring. It is impossible for human foresight to accurately anticipate them.

There is abundant evidence scattered through its journal of a serious crippling of the activities of the Board of Education because of insufficient appropriations for school purposes. A few illustrations taken at random from the many which might be quoted from the journals, and from the vastly greater number of needs which never got a place in the records, are as follows:

On February 7, 1910, the Board of Education directed its Auditor to prepare and audit vouchers on account of the compensation of Janitors for the year 1910 based upon the usual schedule rates, but from allowances of \$5,000 and over to deduct 10 per cent.; of \$4,000 to \$5,000, 8 per cent.; of \$3,000 to \$4,000, 6 per cent.; of \$2,000 to \$3,000, 4 per cent.; of \$1,000 to \$2,000, 2 per cent. Substantially the same deduction was again ordered on January 4 for 1911, with the exception that nothing was taken from grades of compensation less than \$2,000 in amount, though subsequently the Board of Estimate and Apportionment asked that no deduction be made and promised relief.

March 3, the Principal of the Harlem Evening High School for Women requested that one of the elevators of the school be operated. Request denied for lack of funds.

March 17, the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training ordered that the attention of the Care of Schools Committee be called to a communication from Associate City Superintendent Straubenmüller relative to the need of a night watchman at the Manhattan Trade School for Girls. On motion it was ordered that the committee be informed that this committee has no funds with which to pay for the services of a watchman at this time.

April 20, 1911, the Superintendent of Buildings recommended the advisability of providing metal cans for waste paper in school buildings. The Building Committee recommended this improvement against danger from fire to the Supply Committee. It replied that it had no funds at its disposal for the purchase of metal cans.

A letter from Associate Superintendent Shallow, under date of May 6, 1911:

"I beg to report as follows: 'The Board of Education asked for the sum of \$122,187.50 for the payment of attendance officers' salaries during the year 1911. This

was the amount necessary to pay the officers in the employ of the Board of Education at the present time, the salaries to which they are entitled under a salary schedule adopted by the Board of Education on May 8, 1907. The amount designated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this purpose is \$4,697.66 less than the amount asked for. It appears that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has cut off the amount estimated for so-called automatic increments of salary under the attendance officers' schedule referred to. The attendance officers have a right to expect that the schedule salaries will be paid to them, as this arrangement is in the nature of a contract between the Board of Education and the officer. The increase of an officer's salary depends upon approval of services by the Board of Superintendents."

June 2.—A request that caretakers of athletic fields be paid for their Sunday afternoon services. Ordered that the Committee on Athletics be informed that nothing can be done in this matter owing to the shortage in the appropriation entitled Compensation of Janitors, account of 1911.

June 9.—New work shops are ready to be opened in Public School 1, Brooklyn, and a new kindergarten in Public School 33, Brooklyn. The funds on hand will not permit the furnishing of supplies for these work shops and this kindergarten.

June 9.—Matter of compensation of Patrick Dowd, janitor of Public School 158, Manhattan, for caring for the assembly room and gymnasium in said school building when used by the evening recreation center. Ordered to be placed on file owing to the present shortage in the appropriation entitled "Compensation of Janitors, account of 1911."

June 22.—Principal of Public School 169, Manhattan, asks for an additional allowance for his school. The committee replies it has no available funds and sends the following letter to the principal:

"Principals have been notified to spend their money for essential supplies only. Analyzing your account we find you have spent considerable money for sewing, work shop and drawing supplies. These, in the opinion of the committee, should be furnished only after the essentials have been purchased for the pupils, as they feel that the parents of the children would not find fault if the children did not have a piece of lumber, or a piece of gingham, but they would do so if the children did not have books, pens, ink, paper, etc."

June 26.—Public School 6, Manhattan. Principal requests that the 1A class room be rearranged to comply with the suggestions on children's welfare of the Women Principals' Association. Deputy Superintendent reported cost, according to plan (1), about \$800; according to plan (2), \$575. No funds are available.

July 20. The Committee on Vocational Schools asks if there is money for running supplies for the New York Preparatory Trade School if it should take it over in September, 1911. The Committee on Supplies replies that "the amount of money available for supplies for the present year is totally inadequate for the needs and requirements of the elementary and high schools, and their activities, and the committee regrets that, because of this condition, it is unable to appropriate the money for the purpose requested."

September 13.—Requisition, Public School 58, Queens, for work shop supplies. Denied for no money is available. "It has been found necessary to request an issue of \$100,000 in Special Revenue Bonds for furnishing supplies for the remainder of the year. This request was placed on file by Board of Aldermen at its meeting on July 25, 1911, for the reason that it can remain unacted upon until the investigation of this department now under way is completed."

September 13.—Requisitions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 from the City Superintendent of Schools for stationery costing in the aggregate \$230.85. The City Superintendent is asked to reduce this amount. He is also advised that, as most of these supplies are for use by the Board of Examiners, that the secretary is instructed to call his attention to the fact that the Municipal Civil Service compels all applicants for examinations for positions to furnish the necessary stationery, etc., required for said examinations and to ascertain if it is not possible for the Board of Examiners to issue similar instructions and thus eliminate a considerable portion of the cost now entailed by examination.

September 13.—The Committee on Supplies asked for sufficient funds for all purposes for the year 1911. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment saw fit to cut out \$139,467.57, thereby leaving us short of funds for necessary supplies. The average amount of supplies furnished for all activities for the past four years represents \$1,189,877.94. The amount available for the present year represents a stock of \$138,917.56 and an appropriation of \$973,000, making a total of \$1,111,917.56. This is much less than the requirements for any year during the past four years. The committee regrets that it cannot accept any more requisitions for supplies for the high schools for the balance of this year chargeable to the Supply Fund.

October 5.—Communication from Mr. Frank H. Mann, Secretary of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of The City of New York, dated October 2, 1911, recommending that a scale be furnished for the open air class in Public School 89, Manhattan. It was decided to advise Mr. Mann as follows:

"The Superintendent of School Supplies, in the first instance, would have furnished the scale were it not for the limited amount of money at the command of the committee. While the amount involved is small, the fact remains that the committee has been obliged to refuse the elementary schools the supplies that are considered by them as essentials. The committee is trying, so far as possible, to supply the schools with books, ink, paper, pens and pencils. The Board of Education has asked for extra funds for the year 1911, which request has been approved by the Board of Aldermen. As soon as we are advised that this money is available the scale will be purchased and delivered."

October 9.—Associate Superintendent Stevens made the following report: "There are probably 10,000 text books in use by high school pupils in this city that are so filthy that if the attention of the Department of Health were called to them I am confident they would require their destruction. I make this statement without any hesitancy at all. There are 10,000 boys and girls paying for their pens, pencils and paper in the high schools to-day. I know of classes that have had absolutely no material for domestic science, sewing, cooking, or shop work for months."

December 22.—The Chairman of the Supplies Committee called attention to the fact that on and after January 1, 1912, the services of a waitress at the New York Parental School will be discontinued, for the reason that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment failed to provide for this position in the budget for 1912; stated that it would be necessary to employ some person to look after the rooms and offices of the principal of said school and recommended that a resolution be presented to the Board of Education to the effect that Miss \_\_\_\_\_ be allowed board and lodging at said school in consideration of services to be rendered by her, as above stated, and that she receive no other compensation.

January 5, 1912.—From City Superintendent, "It is highly desirable that the public school buildings should be made places of amusement for all the people, and thus drive out, as far as may be, evil resorts. It is quite evident, on the other hand, that we are not going to receive money enough through public taxation for this purpose. . . . If we could collect two or three cents from each applicant for admission we should have a considerable revenue, certainly enough to defray expenses."

The committee asked for \$139,467.57 in the budget for 1911 to provide supplies for increased attendance during the year 1911, and for the additional workshops, kitchens, etc., which it was proposed to establish during the year 1911. No increase over amount of appropriation for 1910 was allowed.

The Committee on Supplies has repeated its request for extra moneys in order to carry on its various activities for the balance of the year, but no money will be available for any increase, whether caused by change in course of study or other causes."

Requisitions Nos. 76, 77 and E66, from the Inspector of Classes for the Blind, for supplies for new classes of blind children. The committee instructed the Secretary to inform the Inspector of Classes for the Blind that, owing to lack of funds, it will be impossible to furnish the supplies called for in her requisition at the present time.

Public School 52. Local Board asks for additional blackboards in rooms 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 14. "No funds." Window boards for thirty windows. "No funds."

Public School 74. Thermostats to control the radiators in the class rooms. There are no funds for installing thermostat control.

Public School 75. Picture molding in class rooms. No funds are available.

Bushwick High School. Principal asks for furniture for his office at Public School 162. Denied because no funds are available.

Public School 8, Manhattan. Local School Board calls attention to lack of suitable

dressing rooms for teachers in the school. No funds are available to perform all the work requested. Some additional lockers have been supplied.

Requisition from Public School 143, Brooklyn, for pictures (\$12.50). Denied because of lack of funds.

Requisition, Public School 158, Brooklyn, for pictures (\$25.35). Denied because of lack of funds.

Requisition, Public School 84, Brooklyn, for one picture (\$8). Denied because of lack of funds.

"The amount available for supplies this year (1912) is about \$70,000 less than the actual deliveries for the past four years, and \$50,000 less than the deliveries for 1910." The Committee cannot, therefore, allow \$81.61 for elementary science supplies for Public School 23, Brooklyn.

Public School 6B. The Principal asks for various articles of gymnasium equipment which will cost \$200, and for which no provision has been made.

Public School 72. The formation of a kindergarten room is requested, the cost of the necessary work being about \$670. No funds for the same being available.

All the above requests were ordered noted.

Public Schools 26, 35, 70. Local School Board asks that pianos be furnished for the kindergartens. There are no funds.

Public School 166. Superintendents recommend equipment of a science room. Disapproved because there are no funds.

Public School 17, Brooklyn. Local School Board asks for a new piano; notified that Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to grant the request of the Board of Education for funds for the purchase of pianos for the old school buildings.

Public School 36, Brooklyn. The same as preceding.

Manual Training High School Annex, Brooklyn. Furnish 8 cases. Report: Those cases will cost about \$250; there are no funds available for the purpose. One 36-inch Oliver band saw and one bench grinder. Report: These articles will cost about \$450; no funds are available.

V. APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The following tables, prepared by the Auditor of the Board of Education to accompany and illustrate the need of a revision of the method of financing the public schools, proposed by him in 1905, and brought up to date by him at my request, make clear the inadequacy of the present method of funding the schools.

STATEMENT A

The Following Statement Shows the Assessed Valuation of the Real and Personal Property in The City of New York Since Consolidation, With Yearly Percentage of Increase.

Fiscal Year.	Assessed Valuation Real and Personal Property.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1898	"Mill" tax not in effect at this time	\$3,074,836,200 00	.....
1899	"Mill" tax not in effect at this time	3,478,352,029 00	\$403,515,829 00 13.12
1900	(Basis for 4 "Mill" tax 1901)	3,654,122,193 00	175,770,164 00 5.05
1901	(Basis for 4 "Mill" tax 1902)	3,787,970,873 00	133,848,680 00 3.66
1902	(Basis for 4 "Mill" tax 1903)	3,857,047,718 00	69,076,845 00 1.82
*1903	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1904)	5,432,398,918 00	1,575,351,200 00 40.84
1904	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1905)	5,640,542,657 00	208,143,739 00 3.83
1905	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1906)	5,912,146,227 00	271,603,570 00 4.81
1906	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1907)	6,305,794,185 00	393,647,958 00 6.65
1907	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1908)	6,795,341,915 00	489,547,730 00 7.76
1908	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1909)	7,158,190,400 00	362,848,485 00 5.33
1909	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1910)	7,250,500,559 00	92,310,159 00 1.28
1910	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1911)	7,416,837,499 00	166,336,940 00 2.29
1911	(Basis for 3 "Mill" tax 1912)	8,216,763,287 00	799,925,788 00 10.78

\*Change in method of assessment. The "Mill Tax" was .004 on the assessed valuation of the years 1900, 1901 and 1902; was reduced to .003 on the assessed valuation of 1903, and thereafter, owing to assessments at greater per cent. of property valuations.

STATEMENT B.

The Following Is a Statement of the Product of the "Mill" Tax Provided by Section 1064 of the Greater New York Charter, Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each Year Over the Preceding Year.

Fiscal Year	"Mill" Product.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1901	(4 Mills on assessed valuation year 1900)	\$14,616,488 77	.....
1902	(4 Mills on assessed valuation year 1901)	15,151,883 49	\$535,394 72 3.66
1903	(4 Mills on assessed valuation year 1902)	15,428,190 87	276,307 38 1.82
1904	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1903)	16,297,196 75	869,005 88 5.63
1905	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1904)	16,921,627 97	624,431 22 3.83
1906	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1905)	17,736,438 68	814,810 71 4.81
1907	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1906)	18,917,382 55	1,180,943 87 6.65
1908	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1907)	20,386,025 75	1,468,643 20 7.76
1909	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1908)	21,474,571 20	1,088,545 45 5.33
1910	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1909)	21,751,501 68	276,930 48 1.28
1911	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1910)	22,250,512 49	499,010 81 2.29
1912	(3 Mills on assessed valuation year 1911)	24,650,289 86	2,399,777 37 10.78

STATEMENT C.

The Following Is a Statement of the General School Fund Budget Requests of the Board of Education, Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each Year Over the Preceding Year.

Fiscal Year.	Budget Request, Board of Education.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1899	\$12,112,836 77	.....	.....
1900	13,747,656 56	\$1,634,819 79	13.49
1901	14,616,488 77	868,832 21	6.31
1902	15,664,534 89	1,048,046 12	7.17
1903	15,899,618 48	235,083 59	1.5
1904	17,239,974 55	1,340,356 07	8.43
1905	18,728,487 47	1,488,512 92	8.63
1906	19,403,966 47	675,479 00	3.60
1907	20,864,976 72	1,461,010 25	7.52
1908	21,962,003 68	1,097,026 96	5.25
1909	23,261,876 70	1,299,873 02	5.91
1910	24,624,914 88	1,363,038 18	5.85
1911	25,525,955 80	901,040 92	3.65
1912	29,954,949 23	4,428,993 43	17.35

STATEMENT D.

The Following Is a Statement of the General School Fund Appropriations by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each Year Over the Preceding Year.

Fiscal Year.	General School Fund Appropriations by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Board of Aldermen.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1899.....	\$11,005,286 65	.....	.....
1900.....	13,152,400 87	\$2,147,114 22	19.51
1901.....	14,616,488 77	1,464,087 90	11.13
1902.....	15,151,883 49	535,394 72	3.66
1903.....	15,651,883 49	500,000 00	3.29
1904.....	16,657,227 21	1,005,343 72	6.42
1905.....	17,783,868 74	1,126,641 53	6.76
1906.....	18,739,422 97	955,554 23	5.37
1907.....	19,845,870 58	1,106,447 61	5.90
1908.....	21,038,075 22	1,192,204 64	6.00
1909.....	22,094,821 43	1,056,746 21	5.02
1910.....	23,130,014 40	1,035,192 97	4.68
1911.....	23,990,655 92	860,641 52	3.72
1912.....	28,421,601 04	4,430,945 12	18.47

STATEMENT E.

The Following Is a Statement Showing the Budget Request of the Board of Education Compared with the "Mill" Product, with Percentage of Deficit of the Latter Below the Former.

Fiscal Year.	General School Fund Budget Request Board of Education.	"Mill" Product. Basis.	Amount.	"Mill" Product Less Than Budget Request.	Per Cent. of Deficit "Mill" Tax Below Budget Request.
1901	\$14,616,488 77	4 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1900.....	\$14,616,488 77	.....	.....
1902	15,664,534 89	4 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1901.....	15,151,883 49	\$512,651 40	3.27
1903	15,899,618 48	4 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1902.....	15,428,190 87	471,427 61	2.96
1904	17,239,974 55	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1903.....	16,297,196 75	942,777 80	5.47
1905	18,728,487 47	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1904.....	16,921,627 97	1,806,859 50	9.64
1906	19,403,966 47	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1905.....	17,736,438 68	1,667,527 79	8.59
1907	20,864,976 72	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1906.....	18,917,382 55	1,947,594 17	9.33
1908	21,962,003 68	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1907.....	20,386,025 75	1,575,977 93	7.17
1909	23,261,876 70	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1908.....	21,474,571 20	1,787,305 50	7.68
1910	24,624,914 88	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1909.....	21,751,501 68	2,873,413 20	11.66
1911	25,525,955 80	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1910.....	22,250,512 49	3,275,443 31	12.83
1912	29,954,949 23	3 Mills on assessed valuation of year 1911.....	24,650,289 86	5,304,659 37	17.70

STATEMENT F.

The Following Statement Shows the General School Fund Appropriations by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen Compared with the Product of the "Mill" Tax Provided in Section 1064 of the Greater New York Charter.

Fiscal Year.	General School Fund Appropriation.	"Mill" Product. Basis.	Amount.	Increase of Appropriation Over "Mill" Product.	Per Cent. of Increase of Appropriation Over "Mill" Product.
1901	\$14,616,488 77	4 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1900.....	\$14,616,488 77	.....	.....
1902	15,151,883 49	4 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1901.....	15,151,883 49	.....	.....
1903	15,651,883 49	4 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1902.....	15,428,190 87	\$223,692 62	1.44
1904	16,657,227 21	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1903.....	16,297,196 75	360,030 46	2.20
1905	17,783,868 74	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1904.....	16,921,627 97	862,240 77	5.09
1906	18,739,422 97	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1905.....	17,736,438 68	1,002,984 29	5.65
1907	19,845,870 58	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1906.....	18,917,382 55	928,488 03	4.90
1908	21,038,075 22	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1907.....	20,386,025 75	652,049 47	3.19
1909	22,094,821 43	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1908.....	21,474,571 20	620,250 23	2.88
1910	23,130,014 40	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1909.....	21,751,501 68	1,378,512 72	6.33
1911	23,990,655 92	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1910.....	22,250,512 49	1,740,143 43	7.82
1912	28,421,601 04	3 Mills on assessed valuation, year 1911.....	24,650,289 86	3,771,311 18	15.29

STATEMENT G.

The Following is a Statement of the Average Daily Attendance in Day Elementary Schools, Including Kindergartens and Practice Departments of Training Schools for Teachers, Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each School Year Over the Preceding School Year.

School Year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1898-1899.....	350,225	.....	.....
1899-1900.....	367,402	17,177	4.90
1900-1901.....	385,489	18,087	4.92
1901-1902.....	406,007	20,518	5.32
1902-1903.....	424,232	18,225	4.48
1903-1904.....	448,950	24,718	5.82
1904-1905.....	468,109	19,159	4.26
1905-1906.....	485,812	17,703	3.78
1906-1907.....	501,741	15,929	3.27
1907-1908.....	520,960	19,219	3.83
1908-1909.....	545,218	24,258	4.65
1909-1910.....	554,178	8,960	1.64
1910-1911.....	568,391	14,213	2.56

STATEMENT H.

The Following is a Statement of the Average Daily Attendance in Day High Schools, Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each School Year Over the Preceding School Year.

School Year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1898-1899.....	8,672	.....	.....
1899-1900.....	10,809	2,137	24.64
1900-1901.....	12,439	1,630	15.08
1901-1902.....	13,889	1,450	11.65
1902-1903.....	15,121	1,232	8.87
1903-1904.....	16,865	1,744	11.53
1904-1905.....	18,015	1,150	6.81
1905-1906.....	18,908	893	4.95
1906-1907.....	19,880	972	5.14
1907-1908.....	22,465	2,585	13.00
1908-1909.....	27,488	5,023	22.36
1909-1910.....	30,252	2,764	10.05
1910-1911.....	32,492	2,240	7.40

STATEMENT I.

The Following is a Statement of the Average Daily Attendance in Training Schools for Teachers—Theory Department Only—Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each School Year Over the Preceding School Year.

School Year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1898-1899.....	*.....	.....	.....
1899-1900.....	*.....	.....	.....
1900-1901.....	*.....	.....	.....
1901-1902.....	584	.....	.....
1902-1903.....	575	Less 9	Less 1.54
1903-1904.....	756	181	31.47
1904-1905.....	881	125	16.53
1905-1906.....	1,107	226	25.65
1906-1907.....	1,463	356	32.15
1907-1908.....	1,673	210	14.35
1908-1909.....	1,958	285	17.04
1909-1910.....	2,134	176	8.98
1910-1911.....	2,051	Less 83	Less .38

\*Figures not available at this time.

STATEMENT J.

The Following is a Statement of the Average Nightly Attendance in Evening Elementary Schools, Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each School Year Over the Preceding School Year.

School Year.	Average Nightly Attendance.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1898-1899.....	13,719	.....	.....
1899-1900.....	14,407	688	5.01
1900-1901.....	17,538	3,131	21.73
1901-1902.....	17,763	225	1.28
1902-1903.....	19,986	2,223	12.51
1903-1904.....	23,491	3,505	17.53
1904-1905.....	28,390	4,899	20.85
1905-1906.....	28,821	431	1.51
1906-1907.....	32,955	4,134	14.34
1907-1908.....	33,273	318	.96
1908-1909.....	32,019	Less 1,254	Less 3.76
1909-1910.....	27,725	Less 4,294	Less 13.41
1910-1911.....	30,378	2,653	9.56

STATEMENT K.

The Following is a Statement of the Average Nightly Attendance in Evening High Schools, Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each School Year Over the Preceding School Year.

School Year.	Average Nightly Attendance.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1898-1899.....	2,637	.....	.....
1899-1900.....	2,880	243	9.21
1900-1901.....	3,901	1,021	35.45
1901-1902.....	5,121	1,220	31.27
1902-1903.....	4,926	Less 195	Less 3.8
1903-1904.....	5,257	331	6.71
1904-1905.....	5,257	.....	.....
1905-1906.....	7,016	1,759	33.46
1906-1907.....	7,469	453	6.45
1907-1908.....	8,476	1,007	13.48
1908-1909.....	9,998	1,522	17.95
1909-1910.....	9,343	Less 655	Less 6.55
1910-1911.....	10,829	1,486	15.90

STATEMENT L.

The Following is a Statement of the Average Daily Attendance in Corporate Schools, Showing Also the Percentage of Increase of Each School Year Over the Preceding School Year.

Year of Payment.	Based Upon Attendance of School Year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Increase Over Preceding Year.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Preceding Year.
1900.....	1898-1899	19,394	.....	.....
1901.....	1899-1900	16,417	Less 2,977	Less 15.35
1902.....	1900-1901	18,514	2,097	12.77
1903.....	1901-1902	19,145	631	3.41
1904.....	1902-1903	18,730	Less 415	Less 2.16
1905.....	1903-1904	17,733	3	.02
1906.....	1904-1905	18,846	113	.60
1907.....	1905-1906	18,463	Less 383	Less 2.03
1908.....	1906-1907	17,752	Less 711	Less 3.85
1909.....	1907-1908	18,113	361	2.03
1910.....	1908-1909	18,602	489	2.69
1911.....	1909-1910	17,462	Less 1,140	Less 6.12
1912.....	1910-1911	16,722	Less 740	Less 4.23

SUMMARY—FACTS RELATING TO GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

Percentage Increases of Each Year Over the Next Preceding Year, Listed in Each Case Under the Fiscal Year Affected by the Particular Factor Shown in the First Column at the Left.

State-ment.	Fiscal Year 1900.	Fiscal Year 1901.	Fiscal Year 1902.	Fiscal Year 1903.	Fiscal Year 1904.	Fiscal Year 1905.	Fiscal Year 1906.	Fiscal Year 1907.	Fiscal Year 1908.	Fiscal Year 1909.	Fiscal Year 1910.	Fiscal Year 1911.	Fiscal Year 1912.
A Assessed Valuation—Per cent. of increase of one year over next preceding year .....	13.12	5.05	3.66	1.82	40.84	3.83	4.81	6.65	7.76	5.33	1.28	2.29	10.78
B "Mill" Product—Per cent. of increase of one year over next preceding year .....	....	....	3.66	1.82	5.63	3.83	4.81	6.65	7.76	5.33	1.28	2.29	10.78
C Budget Request—General School Fund—Per cent. of increase of one year over next preceding year.....	13.49	6.31	7.17	1.50	8.43	8.63	3.60	7.52	5.25	5.91	5.85	3.65	17.35
D Appropriation—General School Fund—Per cent. of increase of one year over next preceding year.....	19.51	11.13	3.66	3.29	6.42	6.76	5.37	5.90	6.00	5.02	4.68	3.72	18.47
E Budget Request Exceeded "Mill" Product.....	....	....	3.27	2.96	5.47	9.64	8.59	9.33	7.17	7.68	11.66	12.83	17.70
F Appropriation Exceeded "Mill" Product.....	....	....	....	1.44	2.20	5.09	5.65	4.90	3.19	2.88	6.33	7.82	15.29
Average Attendance—Per cent. of increase of one school year over the next preceding school year:													
G Day Elementary Schools, including kindergartens and practice departments of training schools for teachers.....	....	4.90	4.92	5.32	4.48	5.82	4.26	3.78	3.27	3.83	4.65	1.64	2.56
H Day High Schools.....	....	24.64	15.08	11.65	8.87	11.53	6.81	4.95	5.14	13.00	22.36	10.05	7.40
I Training Schools for Teachers—Theory Department Only.....	....	....	....	....	*1.54	31.47	16.53	25.65	32.15	14.35	17.04	8.98	*.38
J Evening Elementary Schools.....	....	5.01	21.73	1.28	12.51	17.53	20.85	1.51	14.34	.96	*3.76	*13.41	9.56
K Evening High Schools.....	....	9.21	35.45	31.27	*3.80	6.71	....	33.46	6.45	13.48	17.95	*6.55	15.90
L Corporate Schools .....	....	*15.35	12.77	3.41	*2.16	.02	.60	*2.03	*3.85	2.03	2.69	*6.12	*4.23

\* Decrease.

STATEMENT M.

The Following Statement Shows the Amount of the School Building Fund for New School Buildings and Sites Authorized in Each Year.

Fiscal Year.	Amount of Corporate Stock Authorized.
1898.....	None (year of consolidation)
1899.....	\$7,683,640 00
1900.....	3,500,000 00
1901.....	3,700,000 00
1902.....	8,000,000 00
1903.....	9,788,430 00
1904.....	9,350,000 00
1905.....	15,000,000 00
1906.....	13,000,000 00
1907.....	3,500,000 00
1908.....	8,771,779 00
1909.....	1,600,966 04
1910.....	5,270,173 26
1911.....	12,138,387 39

The percentage of increase or decrease of one year over another is not shown for the reason that, until July, 1910, Corporate Stock for new buildings and sites was not authorized in any given month of a year; for example, items shown above as authorized in a given fiscal year were, in some instances, authorized early in the fiscal year, and, in other instances, not until late in the year, even as late as the last day. Therefore, a percentage comparison of one year with another would be meaningless. Beginning with July, 1910, an attempt has been made to have a Corporate Stock Budget for a year running from July to July. This has been done to the extent of tentatively setting aside or dividing up among departments, as at July 1, such amounts in round figures as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decides upon. Such action does not, *per se*, make the funds available. It is still necessary for the Board of Education to obtain consent and approval to undertake any specific project, so that the net effect of the Corporate Stock Budget, so far as the Board of Education is concerned, is to restrict its hopes to a certain round sum, which, in the end, may or may not be rendered available, depending upon the final willingness of the financial authorities to carry out the plans of the Board of Education.

STATEMENT N.

The Following Statement Shows the Amount Available in the Special School Fund and the Percentage by which Such Amount Falls Below the Budget Request.

Fiscal Year.	Budget Request.	Amount Allowed by Estimate and Apportionment.	Revenue Bond Allowed by Estimate and Apportionment.	Total Available.	Amount Available Less Than Budget Request.	Per Cent. of Amount Available Less Than Budget Request.
1899	\$2,948,860 75	\$2,788,869 94	.....	\$2,788,869 94	\$159,990 81	5.42
1900	3,294,116 88	2,565,986 08	.....	2,565,986 08	728,130 80	22.10
1901	4,676,380 03	3,896,328 92	.....	3,896,328 92	780,051 11	16.68
1902	4,096,895 15	4,071,134 28	\$25,000 00	4,096,134 28	760 87	0.01
1903	5,462,879 10	4,411,134 28	85,000 00	4,496,134 28	966,744 82	17.69
1904	5,995,497 75	4,255,999 56	316,343 72	4,572,343 28	1,423,154 47	23.73
1905	5,503,363 35	4,213,149 03	80,000 00	4,293,149 03	1,210,214 32	21.99
1906	5,722,074 49	4,618,765 72	515,000 00	5,133,765 72	588,308 77	10.28
1907	5,930,421 41	5,070,057 58	.....	5,070,057 58	860,363 83	14.50
1908	6,550,752 38	5,674,888 37	60,000 00	5,734,888 37	815,864 01	12.45
1909	6,496,444 43	5,425,915 37	14,881 00	5,440,796 37	1,055,648 06	16.24
1910	6,622,467 09	5,446,484 70	97,291 67	5,543,776 37	1,078,690 72	16.28
1911	6,799,298 98	5,017,091 22	164,877 92	5,181,969 14	1,617,329 84	23.78
1912	6,902,535 23	5,428,218 70	.....	5,428,218 70	1,474,316 53	21.35

In the year 1904 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment reduced the General School Fund a quarter million dollars, then authorized a transfer from the General Repair appropriation to the General School Fund, and finally granted Special Revenue Bonds to eke out the General Repair item.

In the years 1905, 1906 and 1908 the General Repair item was again arbitrarily reduced, and then additional funds given by means of Special Revenue Bonds. In 1906 the reduction amounted to a half million dollars, and the Board of Education was obliged to appeal to the Legislature for relief, for the reason that the financial authorities were unable to recoup the cuts from appropriations out of the full amount of Special Revenue Bonds which the law permitted them to issue during the year. The Board of Education was obliged to shift for itself, and, in the end, the Legislature passed a special act to relieve the situation.

In the years 1910 and 1911 the fund for Compensation of Janitors was cut by the financial authorities below the fixed rate of expenditure, and Revenue Bonds subsequently granted to make good the deficit.

In the year 1911 the fund for General Supplies was subjected to the same treatment.

A study of these tables shows that there is no constant relation in New York City between the annual increase in the assessed valuation of property and the increase in average attendance in the schools. If this is true the schools cannot be adequately funded by means of a constant proportion of an unchanging tax rate unless that proportion be made large enough to provide a margin to take care of unexpected needs. The table also shows that there is no constant relation between the increase in appropriations from year to year and the increase in average attendance in the schools. And it shows an annual difference between the amount of money available in the Special School Fund and the amount requested by the Board of Education for the present year, and the last one of about a million and a half dollars per annum, or that more than 20 per cent. of the amount estimated as needed for its work by the Board of Education was refused by the fiscal authorities of the City. It is not to be expected that the schools can be kept in as good condition on four-fifths of the money which is estimated as necessary, as on five-fifths of it. The discrepancy between the amount asked for and the amount allowed seems to be altogether too great for either good fiscal administration, or the proper operation of the schools. Some method can, and should be, adopted by which the public service

can be rendered more secure than it now is. Both the more careful preparation of the estimates, and the more careful consideration of them when they are presented, seem to be required.

VI. NEED FOR SIMPLIFIED METHODS OF ACCOUNTING TO THE CITY.

There is one other respect in which the conditions which affect the work of the Board of Education can be improved. That is by a needed simplification of requirements as to the forms in which accounts are to be submitted to the auditing department of the City. The Board of Education, acting under the authority conferred upon it by section 1068 of the charter, makes its own by-laws for the conduct of its business. But from time to time requirements are made, and not always with sufficient consideration for the work which must be done, which necessitate radical departures from the requirements which it has found necessary for the proper conduct of its business.

A communication from the Comptroller of the City on or about February 6, 1911, is to the effect that, where so much work is going on under the supervision of many different heads, it is entirely in the interest of the City to adopt rules which will assist the respective heads in determining that actual value is being given to the City for the money expended; that all that the Department of Finance requires is a statement on the bill itself showing the quantities of the different materials furnished and the number of hours consumed in the work by the different classes of employees; that itemized bills are a great assistance in protecting the City against excessive claims. All this seems quite reasonable, but the Committee on Buildings explains that it will affect its methods of doing business very gravely; that it is now carrying out the work referred to by the Comptroller in accordance with subdivisions 2, 3 and 5 of section 31 of the by-laws of the Board of Education which require the obtaining of competitive bids; that, when such competitive bids are received, the committee does not feel justified in asking the contractors to render itemized bills; that, if the Comptroller insists on this requirement, the only way which would seem feasible is to issue orders without competition to the contractors and to request the submission of itemized bills for the work; that, if this is done, it will involve additional cost of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., and to do it the by-laws of the Board should be amended.

The Board of Education is requested to prepare for each monthly payroll of teachers submitted a schedule of deductions, showing the name, amount, school, period of time, and nature of deduction. In one month there were 5,178 such deductions for absence, which, if normal for the eleven payrolls of the year, would make the number about 55,000; which would mean that 55,000 items already entered upon the original payrolls must be listed separately, thus delaying the preparation of the payrolls beyond the time fixed for them, and placing a heavy burden of seemingly needless copying of records already sufficient for all purposes upon the clerks in the offices of the Board of Education.

A colossal amount of supplementary record making is constantly being required by the Department of Finance, which, in the case of a small department of the City's government, it would not be difficult to furnish; but, in the case of a vast undertaking like that of the Board of Education, it is next to impossible to supply. The Department of Finance requires advance notices of all repair work about to be done under orders, contracts, or agreements, so that it may send inspectors to inspect such work while it is in progress. But a special staff of clerks would be required to keep track of notifications of all the work that is being done, and the time at which each job is to be begun; and a force of inspectors as large as that which the Bureau of Buildings maintains would have to be detailed to accompany the Bureau of Buildings' inspectors almost all the time.

Copies of all orders issued by the Bureau of School Supplies also are asked for in order that inspectors from the Department of Finance may inspect such supplies upon their delivery. As supplies are received by the principals of the different schools, as well as at the several depositories of the Board of Education, a large staff of inspectors would be needed for that purpose, and without such a staff the heavy labor of furnishing copies of all orders would be in vain. Such a system of duplicate inspection would inevitably complicate and delay the delivery of supplies, and such delivery is a business of no little difficulty even when all hindering conditions are removed.

Again, the Board of Education is asked to synchronize its accounts with those of the Department of Finance twelve times each year. All claims allowed in a given month by the one department must reach the other in time to be allowed and entered as a transaction of that month also. No charge must be made by one until it is made by the other also. Much time and energy is to be spent in overcoming the features of duality, distance, differences in office routine and difference in the doing of business. The books are in effect to be closed twelve times a year.

THE SCHOOLS MUST BE FREE.

These and many similar hindrances to efficiency are forced upon the Board of Education by the effort to establish a uniform method by which the business of all departments shall be reduced to the same system. Every change in officers at the City Hall involves a new system and method of doing the school business. The difficulty is a fundamental one; namely, that each department exists to perform its own work under the conditions peculiar to that work, which make its task different from those of other departments. It is commonly recognized that education cannot be reduced to the same system of administrative control as can be followed in dealing with the health, police and fire departments of a city, because the school is an institution co-ordinate in dignity and importance with government, the church and the family, and must not be subordinated to any one of them. For its work it requires freedom; and through its necessities it has obtained freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and is now in process of attaining a third form of freedom equally necessary to its undertaking, namely, the freedom of teaching, which means that it itself shall control its own courses of study, its own methods and conditions of instruction, sufficient money for its business and its own expenditures of funds set apart for purposes of education. Other cities have recognized this necessity for freedom of instruction ahead of New York City, as the following statements of school administration which are supplied by their school authorities—the Superintendent of Schools in the case of Boston, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and St. Louis, and the Secretary of the School Board of Chicago—will indicate:

Boston.

"Under the Boston charter the School Committee is an entirely independent board, and is not subject to control, direct or indirect, by any other city authority, except that its appropriations are submitted to the Mayor for approval, and, in case of a veto, must be passed by a two-thirds' vote of the Board. This condition applies both to the general appropriation which comes from the tax levy and to the specific expenses during the year. The amount of money to be raised by tax is fixed by the

Legislature, which specifies the maximum amount that can be raised on each \$1,000 of the tax levy. The School Committee invariably appropriates the whole of this amount in one lump sum, and it is invariably approved by the Mayor. Consequently, the veto authority of the Mayor is unimportant, because by vetoing a particular appropriation he does not thereby reduce the expense, but merely indicates a preference that it be expended in some other direction. It is very rare, therefore, that specific items are vetoed, and, whenever they are, they are usually promptly passed over the veto, on the ground that the School Committee is the better judge of the relative merits of conflicting claims for the money at their disposal. The Mayor occasionally vetoes the item in the general appropriation for new school buildings, and the School Committee promptly passes the amount over his veto. Whenever the School Committee finds that it cannot conduct the schools properly with the money at its disposal it applies to the Legislature for authority to increase the levy. During the past six years these applications have been frequent and the Legislature has usually granted the request."

*Philadelphia.*

"The new school code for Pennsylvania went into effect January 1, 1912. In accordance with this code, the School Board of Philadelphia was made an independent, taxing body. The Board can also make loans to the extent of 2 per cent. of the total valuation of the taxable property. All bonds issued become due at stated periods, not exceeding 30 years. The taxes are collected the same as heretofore by the regular City authorities. The assessment is made annually, and an estimated statement of this assessment is certified to the Board before the first day of November of each year.

"The Receiver of Taxes reports to the School Board at the end of each month the total amount of school taxes collected during the month. He must also make an annual statement by the first Monday of February of each year, giving a statement of the total amount of school taxes standing unpaid. The School Board makes an approximate estimate of the amount of funds required for the several departments for the following fiscal year. Such estimate is apportioned to the several classes of expenditures as the Board may determine. Each school order must state on its face the particular item of the school estimate upon which it is drawn."

*Indianapolis.*

"1. The Board of School Commissioners is a separate and distinct corporation.  
 "2. It has power to make its levy under the statute of Indiana, which is in the aggregate 67 cents on the \$100 of taxables in the City of Indianapolis, but the Board is not taking advantage of its full power to levy 67 cents, and has, for the year 1911, made the levy 60 cents, divided into the several funds, amounts, and purposes:

Special Fund .....	44c.
Manual Training Fund.....	5
Library Fund .....	4
Buildings and Grounds Funds.....	5
Free Kindergarten Fund.....	1
Teachers' Pension Fund.....	1
Total.....	60c.

on the \$100 of taxables in the City of Indianapolis.

"Besides the levy power, the statute gives the Board a bond-issuing power each calendar year of \$75,000 for new buildings and grounds only.

"In addition to the foregoing, under the State Educational Law the Board receives its proportion of a State tuition fund distributed according to the annual enumeration of school children in the City from 6 to 21 years of age, which yielded for 1911-1912 \$316,152.18, to be used only in paying teachers."

*Chicago.*

"1st. The revenue of the Board of Education of Chicago available for new buildings, sites, and additions to old buildings, and permanent improvements, is derived from direct taxation, and is not subject to reduction. The Board may ask the City Council to levy up to \$1.50 per \$100 on the equalized assessed valuation.

"2d. The revenue for educational or maintenance purposes is mainly derived from taxation. The Board of Education is authorized to ask the City Council to levy a rate for such purposes of not more than \$1.50 per \$100 on the equalized assessed valuation, but this is subject to a reduction under what is known as the Juul law down to a minimum rate of \$1 per \$100. In addition to the maintenance revenue from taxes, the Board of Education has an income from interest on permanent funds derived from the sale of lands located in the original section 16, and the rents of the remaining land in such section, and a pro rata share of the appropriation by the State Legislature of \$2,000,000 for common school purposes, which is distributed throughout the counties of the State on a per capita basis, based upon the number of minors in each county, as shown by the last federal census. The experience of the Board is that the City Council has always levied the amounts requested.

"3d. The City Council provides for the tax levy for school purposes, and when the money is collected by the county treasurer it is turned over to the city treasurer to the credit of the Board of Education, and is not subject to the control of the City Council, except as to appropriations made for new buildings or new sites. On these two matters the Council has the veto power. The subdivision into appropriation is made by the Board of Education and is done at the beginning of each calendar year."

*Kansas City.*

"It is necessary, for a clear understanding of the condition, to state that the municipal government of a city, town, or village in this State has nothing to do whatsoever with the school government. Both are independent corporations, each carrying on its functions in its own way under the laws of the State, and practically over the same population, though the corporate limits of the organizations may not extend over the same area.

"The Board of Education levies taxes for three purposes—the general expenses of carrying on the work of the schools; the purchase of school sites and the erection of buildings; and a sinking fund for paying accrued interest and bonded debts. The revenue is chiefly derived from local taxation, State appropriations, and from interest on county and township school funds. The school tax levied by the Board of Education is collected by the county collector, and is paid to the school treasurer upon whom school warrants are drawn.

"The School Boards of this State are limited only by the Constitution of the State and the statutory enactments of the Legislature, made in pursuance thereof. However, above a certain per cent., authorized by the constitution for school purposes, the voters of a district may vote to increase the school levy, not to exceed a specified constitutional limit."

*St. Louis.*

"Sections 2 and 3 of the Charter of the Board of Education enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri read as follows:

"Every city in this state now having, or which may hereafter have, five hundred thousand inhabitants or over, together with the territory now within its limits, or which may in the future be included by any change thereof, shall be and constitute a single school district, shall be a body corporate, and the supervision and government of public schools and public school property therein shall be vested in a board of twelve members, to be called and known as the 'Board of Education of \_\_\_\_\_' (in which title the name of such city shall be inserted), and in a Superintendent of Instruction, and a Commissioner of School Buildings. Such Board of Education shall, by, and in said name, sue and be sued, purchase, receive, hold and sell property, do all things necessary to accomplish the purpose for the attainment of which such school district is organized, and succeed to all the property, rights, and privileges, of whatever kind or nature, granted, and belonging to any previous corporation, board of directors, or school district in such city, or officers thereof, authorized or empowered by any enactment of the General Assembly of the state to do anything in reference to public education." (Section 2.)

"Every such Board of Education shall have general and supervising control, government, and management of the public schools and public school property in such city; shall exercise generally all powers in the administration of the public school system therein, appoint such officers, agents, and employees as it may deem necessary and proper, and fix their compensation; shall have power to fix the time of its meetings to make, amend and repeal rules and by-laws for its meetings and proceedings, for the government, regulation and management of the public schools and school property, in such city, and for the transaction of its business, and the examination, qualification, and employment of teachers, which rules and by-laws shall be binding on such Board of Education, and all parties dealing with it until formally repealed; to provide for special and standing committees, to loan its funds, and to levy such taxes as are, or may be, authorized by law for school purposes, and to purchase and hold all property, real and personal, deemed by it necessary for the purposes of public

education, or for the investment of the public school funds, to build and construct improvements for such purposes, and to sell the same. Such Board of Education shall have all the powers of other school districts under the laws of this state, except as herein provided." (Section 3.)"

Many other cities which have a reputation for the high character of their schools have adopted similar methods for controlling and financing public education. Among them are Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Seattle, Denver, Portland, Oregon; Columbus, Toledo.

VII. THE KIND OF BOARD OF EDUCATION NEEDED.

There is the most pressing need for an authoritative definition of the school law and for a consolidation of school administration, and an elimination of all impeding relations of other boards and departments to the school system. There is most pressing need, also, for a new kind of Board of Education. A school board of forty-six members is an anachronism in school administration. The experience of American cities has been that school guidance by a crowd is a poor form of guidance. For this reason Philadelphia has changed the number in its school board from forty-two to fifteen; St. Louis from twenty-one to twelve; Boston from twenty-four to five, and Atlanta from fourteen to seven. The hall of the Board of Education in New York City is like the meeting place of a parliamentary body, but the failure in functioning of the large board does not lie in the fact that it spends its time in speech making. The journal shows that only some twenty-nine different matters were discussed by the board at its meetings within one year. It also shows that only a few members take part in such discussions, and that the orators of the board rarely lose an opportunity to be heard in them. The subjects which provoked discussion were such as proposed salary schedules; reports of findings against members of the staff in cases where charges had been brought; the merging of eligible lists; the request of a neighborhood association to be permitted to use a high school assembly room for addresses and musical entertainments on Sunday evenings, and to charge an admission fee; the size of kindergarten classes, and the advisability of employing kindergarten teachers all day; the appointment of a married woman to a position; the references to the Irish Brigade in the text book on U. S. history; the educational provisions of the proposed charter; the estimates for the coming year; the recommendations of the Board of Retirement, etc. These were most of the debated points in the business of the year.

DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT BOARD.

What the large board does lack, and must, from its size, lack, is unity, comprehension of its work, and energy in the performance of it. The large board inevitably splits up into factions. Places cannot be found for all on its more important committees. Some of its members must of necessity be more active than others. A few must guide while the others look on. It is too big for the consideration of policies. Its members do not know each other well enough to discuss their common function together. Without this intimacy of confidence the consideration of general plans for the welfare of the department is seldom or never reached. Each new member is overwhelmed by the routine which he finds in operation when he arrives, and, not being able to get a comprehension of the work of the department as a whole and in detail, he, *little by little*, acquiesces in the established routine as the proper method of conducting the school system. To do the thing that has been done, for the most part in the way it has been done, becomes the accepted notion of the board's business. The result is a non-progressive school administration.

There are some things which the Board of Education has done, which, for the educational welfare of the City, it ought not to have done. There are more things which it has left undone which it ought, in protecting the interests entrusted to it, to have done. As a board it has not come to close quarters with its work. It has trusted its committees to handle its business. It has no defined educational policy, and has not led in educational matters. It has not upheld the Educational Law, but has allowed other departments of the City government to interpret the law for it, and to encroach upon its evident rights and functions almost to the point of eliminating it from the actual management and control of the public school system of the City. It has not charged itself with the duty of perfecting the law in order that it might itself fix the salaries of its own clerks and janitors as the necessities of its business require. It has not fought for adequate appropriations for school purposes. It has not co-operated in the proper measure with the local school boards, nor availed itself of their strength. It has not built up a strong unofficial public school auxiliary among the citizens. It has not played a strong part in educational legislation affecting its own work, such as the equal pay bill, and the proposed new charter of last year. It has not devised one system for the administration of its business, but several more or less unrelated and independent systems. It has not sufficiently considered the recommendations and suggestions which its own experts have made for the improvement of its work.

On the other hand, it has helped to pass "the anti-merging bill," which makes mandatory upon it and its successors the appointing of all candidates whose names are on the eligible list for three years, no matter how many better qualified teachers are available at the time.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR GOOD SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

"The persons from whose agency the attainment of any end is expected, ought to possess the means by which it is attained." The end sought is the best possible education of the children. The Board of Education ought to possess the means for conducting and managing the schools. These means are a clear and definite law defining its functions, the consolidation of all the activities of the school system under its jurisdiction, a dependable and sufficient income for school maintenance, freedom from official interference on the part of other municipal bodies, a school board of a character to make energetic administration possible, and such a systematization of functions as will accomplish the one object of the undertaking—the education of the young.

CHARACTER AND SIZE OF THE BOARD.

Such a Board must conduct its business as a Board. The present Board transacts its business by committees. Its decisions are not based upon the informed and deliberate judgment of the whole body, but upon the recommendations of its committees, based upon considerations not known to the Board. It, and it alone, should represent the whole population in respect to its educational interests, and not territorial localities or denominations, political, religious, financial, or otherwise. Such a Board must not be too big for unity of plan and unity of action. Whether it has 5, 7, 9, 11, or 15 members is immaterial, if this one condition is met. The theory that a big city must have a big Board is a patent absurdity. The big city must have a small board, because its school business is big and demands informed, united and energetic action on the part of those who conduct it.

HOW CREATED.

How should such a Board be created, by appointment of the Mayor, or by election at large? In such a way as to secure the educational leadership of the best possible persons, and to free them entirely from partisan or personal obligations of every sort, manner and form. Impersonal mayors are rare, and the best boards of education seem to be selected by direct vote of the people themselves. No method has yet been devised which will free the people from the necessity for constant watchfulness for the welfare of their schools. Should the members of such a Board be paid? Most emphatically no. The experience of the United States is against such an arrangement for the conduct of the schools. The paid Board puts the management of public education in the hands of laymen; it belongs to experts. The services of the best citizens cannot be purchased for this purpose, and the lay service that is purchasable is not wanted if the interests of education are to determine the character of the Board. The small unpaid Board which we recommend must be well provided with expert service to put its policies into effect.

THE FUNCTIONS OF A BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Its functions are not executive, but legislative, deliberative, advisory and report-hearing. In the nature of the case, being a lay body, it cannot itself run the schools. Instead, it is there to represent the people by performing for them certain delegated functions of selecting experts to run the schools, advising with them as to how the people would have public education conducted, examining into the sufficiency of their plans, passing upon their reports of results, and maintaining a general oversight over all that they do; upholding and protecting them in their work as long as it is satisfactory, and putting others in their places as soon as it ceases to be so.

ITS MOST IMPORTANT DUTY.

Perhaps the most important of all the duties of a Board of Education is to give such thoughtful consideration to its functions as shall enable it to clearly distinguish them from those of the experts whom it employs and charges with the conduct of the several divisions of the educational undertaking. Until Boards of Education are able to mark off the functions which they reserve for themselves in the general scheme of school management from the functions which they expect their responsible agents to perform, and, at the same time, define the duties of each of these agents

with respect to the others and with respect to the Board itself, such a systematizing of responsibility as should organize the schools cannot possibly obtain. The Board may, of course, find it necessary from time to time to entrust the special oversight of certain parts of its undertaking to committees of its members; but only for the purposes of preparing the business of these divisions for submission to the Board itself, and not for the conduct of this business by the Committee. Such committees it will reduce to the lowest possible number, in so far as it can, retaining for itself the necessity of becoming acquainted with its work as a whole and of employing the informed and deliberate judgment of the whole body to conduct its business. All routine matters not involving change of policy, or calling for special deliberation or decision on the part of the Board, it will, by appropriate by-laws, entrust to its departmental staff, thus leaving itself free to attend to the major duties of its undertaking. It will also devise a system of reports which its departmental officers shall submit to it concerning the performance of their work. An enlarged staff it must have, and thoroughly adequate provision it must make for the gathering of information, and the printing and distribution of reports. Thus the Board of Education, like the board of directors of a business corporation, will look after the interests of the stockholders of the business, who, in this case, are the people; and will guarantee to them the proper dividends upon their investment, which, in this case, are the greatest possible educational benefits which they can, with the means at their disposal, provide for the children of The City; and, just as the actual management of the corporation is, and must be, entrusted to a staff of expert assistants whose work is guided and directed by its executive officer who reports to the directors and transmits their directions to his assistants, so must the work of a Board of Education be conducted if the principles of scientific management are to be followed, and the highest efficiency of the school system are to be secured.

#### A GENERAL MANAGER NEEDED.

What the Board of Education most lacks, and most needs, in its internal organization at the present time, is a general manager, one head for its work who can captain the ship, protect and advance the undertaking, supply the energy that is needed, urge and direct the making of necessary plans for the whole department, fit its parts properly together, and keep them fitted together, so that they will function as one whole; consult with and dispose of most of the administrative problems which the heads of divisions must now refer to the various committees of the Board, eliminate friction, and constantly devise ways and means for the betterment of the service in each of its particulars.

At present the Board of Education is the head of the school department. This head is composed of forty-six persons, and it has four executive officers with coordinate powers, each responsible for his compartment of the ship. They are the City Superintendent of Schools, the Superintendent of Buildings, the Superintendent of School Supplies and the Auditor of the Board of Education. But there is no one pilot of the ship; no directive head of the whole undertaking, save as the forty-six direct it. To this defect of organization, more than to any other, we think, is due the present unsatisfactory condition of school administration in New York. It is a custom which cities observe to blame the Superintendent of Schools for what is amiss in the School Department, and criticisms of the one man power are heard in this City; but it is not the one man power, but the no man power, which is directing the schools, and this system of irresponsibility is preventing the proper conduct of the educational activities of the City.

#### THE KIND OF GENERAL MANAGER NEEDED.

The Board of Education must employ a general manager. This whole public education department and all that it includes is for purposes of education. When a man is wanted to manage a bank a banker is selected. When a man is wanted to operate a railroad, a railroad man is chosen. And when a man is appointed to conduct an educational business an educator must be chosen. If the people of New York want an educational system they will put an educator at the head of it and make him general manager, and not put him in a subordinate position. If they do not want an educational system as much as they want a system of records, or of disbursing funds, or of political service, they will put men of these interests at the head of their school system and give the superintendent of instruction a secondary place. The one who is the expert in the work which is sought to be done must direct it. The others on the staff are contributing factors. School administration is sometimes divided between a business manager and an educational manager. This gives the business of the Board two heads; but it is only one business, and two heads cannot well manage the affairs of one. The Superintendent of Schools must, then, be the general manager of the system.

As such he should be given sufficient power and authority by the laws and by the Board of Education to conduct the schools. He now sits with the Board and has the right to speak at its meetings. But the time has come for a new development in functions. Just as railroads have found it advisable to make their general managers directors of the road, and universities to make their presidents regents, so must cities make their superintendents members of the Board of Education during the term for which they hold office, and require that their votes be made a matter of record so that there can be no question in fixing responsibility for what is done and what is not done in the administration of the educational department. Thus will the ancient jealousy between the Board of Education and its own director be eradicated from school systems. The legislation necessary to make this change should, of course, provide for the same right of dismissal of the superintendent by the Board of Education that university regents exercise in regard to presidents, who, by virtue of their office, are regents of the university. Yet, in this matter, there is a strange contradiction in school regulations. The head of the Department of instruction holds office for a term of years, and must be re-elected or dismissed at the end of that time; the teachers in the instructing staff hold office for life, or during good behavior; and the clerks in his office hold office permanently under civil service regulations. It is questionable whether an ironclad permanence of tenure is best for any of them; but, at any rate, it is difficult to see why the head of the system should be the least secure of all the members of the staff in the permanence of his position, when, by all rules of reasoning, the director of an undertaking should be more firmly established than anyone else in order to direct with authority.

#### VIII. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND ITS COMMITTEES.

In criticizing the work of the Board of Education as a whole I must not be understood as finding fault with the work performed by its committees, its individual members, or its executive staff. Such a rating of their activities would be most unjust. While the Board of Education is a large, loose and ineffective body which does not assemble on time for its meetings, and only partly comes to order when it does assemble, its members give their time freely to committee work, and discharge their duties in this respect in a devoted and painstaking manner. So efficient are these small, compact groups when they meet to dispose of the business which is brought to them, that I am confident that any one of its major committees would make a more effective board of education than the Board itself. The internal weakness of the present system is that the committees do the work and that there is nothing of real moment left for the Board to do, but to meet and formally ratify what the committees have done. If what they have done is ratified without any question as to the wisdom of the recommendation being raised, it is hard to see just why this formal and unthinking duplication of action, which has already been arrived at by inquiry, deliberation and examination, is necessary at all. On the other hand, if what the committee presents is not formally approved by the Board, it must be remembered that the Board has no other regular agency for investigating the work of a given field, but just this committee whose conclusion, based upon investigation and study of the facts, it, without a systematic study and investigation of the matter, declines to support.

#### DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

It seems to me that no other conclusion is possible than this: Either the Board ought to formulate its action as a result of its own informed and deliberate judgment, in which case the committees should, by no means, have the responsibility which they now have, or the committees should, by their informed and deliberate judgment, determine what is to be done, in which case the Board is not necessary, and whatever unity obtains in the system will be due to their accidental agreement or to elaborate and long-drawn out communications by the interchange of letters between the several equally authoritative committees. As a matter of fact this last is the system which is in effect now. But the trouble is that just as the law as it is interpreted now does not systematize the functions and duties of the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but leads to a confusion of interference and indefinite responsibility, just so the committee system of the Board leads to a confusion of authority and action in determining policies and action for the control of the schools. The committees do not form an interlocking system, but a series of more or less independent sovereignties; each has a business of its own, and is, naturally, exceed-

ingly jealous of its own prerogatives. They communicate with each other diplomatically, like pride-protecting, independent states. Each committee conducts the work of its own executive bureau, to which it functions as a board of directors, and whose business must wait upon the meeting of the committee for its disposal, since there is no resident director present all the time at the offices to whom the division heads may appeal for decision, guidance, advice and direction. Much delay in conducting the business of the Board is caused by this retention of executive duties by the Board members, and the calendars of the committees are crowded with a mass of routine details which do not in their nature call for Board action for their disposal. A resident director, or general manager, duly authorized by law, could take care of much of this detail, and his presence would make greatly for the strengthening and unifying of the work of the different bureaus, and for the direct and speedy transaction of the business of the school department. Whatever can properly be settled and handled by the staff itself should not be allowed to consume the time and energy of the Board members.

The principles of good business management demand that executive functions shall be delegated to experts employed by the Board, and not performed by the Board itself or its committees. If most that is to be done must be referred to a committee of the Board before it can be done, business lags, and a strong and responsible executive staff cannot be built up. The Board itself is charged with the general direction of the business, with shaping the policies which are to be carried out by its staff, with systematizing their work, with passing upon reports of their acts, and with legislating for the business as a whole. When it charges itself with responsibility for conducting the details of the system it has no time or energy left for these more important matters, and, besides, it ties the hands of its administrative staff so that it cannot discharge its functions.

#### WHAT THE COMMITTEES SHOULD DO.

What should the committees of a Board of Education do? In order that the Board may function as a whole, the number of such committees must be as few as possible, and their authority must be limited to the initiation of action by means of recommendations and suggestions, and not be allowed to extend to the final disposal of business, except where specific matters are, from time to time, referred to them for decision by the Board as a whole. In no other way can the Board retain for itself the function of administering the schools for which it, and not its committees, was created by the people.

#### A SMALL BOARD NECESSARY.

It may be objected, as it has been against the proposal that New York City must have a small school board, that a big city must have a school board with a great number of committees because the quantity of work to be attended to is so great. But many committees are no more necessary in the one case than a large board in the other. What is much more necessary than either of these is a systematizing of functions by which the Board of Education will clearly separate its task and responsibility of legislating internally and externally for the schools from that of its administrative staff, which is employed to execute the plans which the board approves. The principles and agencies for good school administration are the same in the large city as in the small one. The task is the same. What the big city demands is a particularly compact and efficient school directorate employing an exceptionally efficient, well-organized, and large staff to execute its policies and attend to its routine. A Board of Education small enough to give a unified, thoughtful and energetic administration of the schools is one of the first available means of protecting them. Such a board will function as a whole, and not give over its authority to groups of its members. The great number of such committees at present is due, not to the inherent necessities of the work, but to the great number of board members for whom committee appointment must be found. The size of the board determines its organization and the way it must handle its business. When they are once created work must be found for the committees, and functions which should be entrusted to the executive staff are retained by board members.

#### THE PRESENT COMPARTMENTAL SYSTEM.

There is abundant evidence in the records of the board that this compartmental system of school administration has decided disadvantages, and that the different branches of the board's activity, like the branches of a tree, grow constantly farther away from each other. There is no executive officer charged with the duty of relating the work of the various bureaus of the system. The City Superintendent is popularly supposed to have this duty, and public opinion holds him responsible for everything that invites criticism in connection with the schools; but he is only one of several executive officers of the board, and his jurisdiction does not extend beyond his own division. This compartmental system calls for a general manager to relate its parts and to solve problems which arise as to their relations. In the nature of the case the Board of Education cannot supply such a unification of the work of its committees and their bureaus under the present system. Matters which call for decision must be continually referred and re-referred, and differences of opinion on the part of committees may block action altogether. Illustrations of all this abound.

The Committee on Buildings refers to the Elementary Schools Committee the question as to whether couches shall be a part of the regular equipment for classes of crippled children. Some microscopes are stolen from a high school and upon the Superintendent of School Supplies falls the duty of recovering them. The Board of Superintendents suggests the dropping of various items from the lists of supplies furnished to the schools; the Committee on Supplies must decide the matter. The Committee on High Schools requests the Building Committee to investigate the advisability of installing formaldehyde disinfecting and vacuum cleaning plants in all future new high schools. The High School Committee advised the Committee on Supplies that it should not count upon appropriations from the Bonus Fund (a state fund supplied for high school betterment) for the purchasing of regular supplies for the high schools unless by previous arrangement with the Committee on High Schools. The Supplies Committee asks the Finance Committee to transfer the unassigned balances in the salary funds of the several bureaus to the account for salaries of district superintendents' clerks that it may increase such salaries. Reply is made that other departments are equally needy and their funds should not be taken from them. The Finance Committee asked for certain promotions, and the creation of one new position in the Bureau of Audit and Account. The Supplies Committee laid the matter on the table, and the chairman of the Finance Committee had to appear and appeal for action before action was taken. The Russian Government invites the city to send an exhibit to the International Industrial Exhibition. The City Superintendent recommends that the City should exhibit under one class only—school architecture. The Superintendent of School Buildings reports that, in his opinion, an exhibit without the school activities conducted in them would be meaningless. The committee must decide which report it shall accept; but if these two officers had been compelled to talk the matter over before reporting on it a single and not a contradictory report could have been submitted.

Great delays are caused by the necessity to refer matters to other departments of the service, other committees, other boards, other bureaus, etc. A long time usually intervenes between the initiation of a matter and its final disposal when it must take this course. There is no one to push the special report which has been asked for; thus extraordinary matters take much more time than ordinary ones. The calendars of the various committees are well kept. Items which have been referred to other agencies, or on which final action has not been taken, reappear on each consecutive calendar until they are finally cleared up. This excellent custom is not followed by the Board of Education. Matters which are referred to its committees sometimes disappear from its calendar altogether, and in no case reappear there until the committee in charge of them gets a place for them by making its report. If the committee chooses to do so, it may take no action at all, or take negative action without reporting the matter back to the board.

#### COMMITTEES SHOULD REPORT ACTION TO THE BOARD.

For example, the several recommendations for action on the part of the board, which the City Superintendent made in his report for 1910 were referred to the appropriate committees, and, so far as I can discover, no mention is made of them again in the journal of the board for the year. It seems to us that it would be much wiser for the board to carry all its unfinished business on its calendar until it can finally be disposed of; and, also, if the present committees are to be retained, for each committee to state its needs for information from other committees, and its requirements for action on their part not to them directly, but in a report to the Board of Education, which can then be referred to them by the board. The committees are creations of the board, and are responsible to it but not to each other; what they control they control through it, and what they do should be done through it. As it is now the responsibility for initiating action is, in large part, left to them, and upon them rests the final determination of many matters, the deciding of which belongs to the whole board, and which is now not even reported to it by the committee.

This is particularly the case in all matters referred to them for consideration and report; but, even in the case of matters referred to them with power to act, a report stating that action has been taken and what it is should be submitted by them for the information of their fellow members and the public, and to complete the record of the board. Examples of action by committees on matters upon which the board itself should have acted might be included. The following will suffice to show that the method is an unsatisfactory one.

Changes are made in the conduct of the schools from time to time which involve considerable outlays for supplies not provided for in the budget. A preliminary discussion of ways and means would seem to be necessary before such changes are authorized or the present underfurnished condition of the system should be changed.

A communication from the Secretary of the Central Committee of Local School Boards of Manhattan stated that, at a meeting of said committee held on October 10, 1911, attention was called to the fact that a closer relation could be established between the local school boards and the schools if the names of the local school board members were better known and that action was taken requesting the Board of Education to take the necessary steps to have the names of the members of the local school boards posted on the bulletin boards in the schools in their respective districts. It was moved and adopted that the above-mentioned committee be informed that the Committee on Elementary Schools believes that as each principal has in his or her possession a directory containing the names and addresses of members of local school boards, which may be consulted by teachers and others, further steps in the matter are unnecessary.

February 14, 1911.—A communication from the City Superintendent transmitted a letter from an Associate Superintendent stating that the Committee on School Management of the Board of Superintendents is unanimous in the opinion that the by-laws of the Board of Education encourage absence and that the deduction of 1/360 of a year's pay where a teacher has been absent 1/160 of a whole year, and the practice of continuing to pay for services not rendered are distinct incentives to irregular attendance; that the charter permits a ratable deduction for absence which would mean no service, no pay, with liberal, generous refunds where proper, and that the last-named Committee is unanimous in the opinion that another attempt should be made to bring about such a method of payment as will radically cure this absence evil, etc. The Committee on By-Laws ordered this communication to be noted in its minutes and placed on file. The request to be informed whether the Committee desires the Board of Superintendents to prepare amendments to the by-laws in this particular is thus disposed of. Under date of January 10, 1912, it did finally submit a resolution which the Board adopted authorizing a deduction for unexcused absence from duty at the rate of 1/200 part of the annual salary for each day so absent.

The Committee on School Buildings recommends that the duty of inspecting janitors' inventories be transferred to the Care of Buildings Committee, and thus let all the responsibility for the contents of buildings rest entirely within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Care of Buildings. Ordered that the Committee on Buildings be advised that the Committee on By-Laws does not deem it advisable to have the matter of verification and approval of inventories placed under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Care of Buildings.

#### DUPLICATION OF WORK.

A considerable duplication of work is involved in this committee method of handling business. One committee recommends action upon the basis of a report from a member of its staff; this, perhaps, involves another committee, in which case it details an inspector from its staff to go over the same ground and make a report to it. In some cases this is desirable and necessary; in some cases it is not, and is done because of the principle of independent authority which has grown up. We cannot but feel that if the executive staff were regarded as one staff and the general manager of the whole undertaking had detailed a man to make a report as to a given need that it would not be necessary for another department to take the matter up in the same way again.

#### THE MOST SERIOUS FAULT.

But the most serious fault of the committee system is that it prevents the Board from transacting its business as a Board, upon consideration of it by the whole Board; that it substitutes for the initiative of all the members the initiative of a part of them, and trusts to a minority of the body the first hand determination of its policies and decisions. The Revised Charter recognized the fact that a Board of 46 members is too unwieldy to function in this capacity by directing it to appoint an Executive Committee of 15 members, who, with the approval of the Board, should care for the government and management of the public school system, such Committee to have power, when authorized by the Board, to perform any of its administrative functions. The charter directs (1063) also that all reports of the Committees of the Board shall be presented to the Executive Committee for its consideration and action before being presented to the Board, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. This provision the Board has found to be an unworkable one, and so has abandoned it. The Executive Committee is appointed at the regular time for its appointment. It is called to order regularly at the time fixed for its meeting; but as regularly adjourns without business to transact, save in the months of July and August, when the members of the Board are absent from the City, at which time the Executive Committee transacts the business of the Board. This Committee then cannot function as a policy-making body. The Board of Education of 46 members and its fourteen committees constitute the administrative device which heads the system. This arrangement is unsatisfactory, and, while it might be improved by a redefining of the function of the boards and of its committees, there is imperative need for a School Board which is small enough to be its own Executive Committee, and to provide a unified and energetic administration for the schools.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR SHOULD HAVE MORE POWER.

The maintenance of every large corporate undertaking, whether public or private, in the last analysis rests upon the administrative staff which the Board employs. The Board itself can do very little more than advise with its department heads, make a general policy for them to follow and arrange, and systematize their work and the law which governs it so that they may have a clear and determinate responsibility, freedom in which to function, and such help as may be needed. Neither the charter nor the by-laws of the Board define the functions of the City Superintendent of Schools in such a way as to give him an authority at all commensurate with his *de facto* responsibility. One searches in vain through their provisions for anything like an adequate definition of his functions. He is so restricted and bound down by the necessity of consulting members of the Board of Examiners, heads of independent bureaus, members of the Board of Education, and officers of the department of the city government that, strictly speaking, he has no authority to guide and direct the schools whatever. When school buildings are to be built, they are to be buildings for schools; yet the Superintendent of Schools has little organic relation to the bureau which builds them. It is everywhere acknowledged that New York has been more successful, perhaps, than any other city in building schoolhouses; but her success is due to the splendid personnel of her building staff, and to the fact that this division has worked in the closest and most intimate way with the Superintendent of Schools, and not to any provision of the laws or the by-laws which make necessary such a relation between the essential parts of one whole.

Just so there is no sufficient organic relation between the Bureau of Supplies and the Superintendent's office. The supplies are furnished for educational reasons and must meet educational requirements. The system must be one and not two at this point. The method by which supplies are furnished, the quality and quantity of the supplies which are furnished, and the promptitude with which they are furnished are all educational questions as well as matters of the economy of the supply bureau.

The proper organization of reports and statistical information, too, is an educational interest, as well as an accounting interest. Much confusion has arisen from the too complete separation of these functions which are organic parts of one undertaking. Since that undertaking in all its parts is educational it should be organized to serve that one purpose. It cannot be so organized until the educational direction shall guide the work of all the other divisions. The Superintendent of Schools must be the general manager and resident director of the entire system. This does not mean that he should do what is now done by other bureaus, but only that he should be given sufficient authority to make the co-ordinations which are now made unofficially, or not at all in the system. Building operations, supply operations and accounting operations must still be carried on as before, but hitches should be eliminated, duplicating made unnecessary, advice and counsel given when needed and unity and co-operation of effort maintained by someone with authority who is on the ground all the time. The present necessity of referring such interdepartmental matters to different committees of the Board of Education is not a method of settling them; but, since each department is regulated by its own committee, which naturally is more familiar with its

own work (and more interested in it) than with that of any other Committee, it is a method of keeping the several bureaus unrelated and apart. There are no conferences of bureau chiefs, for no one person has the authority and the duty to call such conferences. Yet the department heads recognize the necessity of talking their work over together and devising means and ways of relating and integrating it. A general manager is indispensable to every co-operative undertaking. The qualification of the man needed in each case is determined by the character of the undertaking; for railroading a railroad expert, for banking a banker, and for education an educational expert. It is futile to say that no one man has the equipment for such a post, or that the task is too large for any one person; that this is too much authority to give to any one person. One man guides the executive department of the entire national government. The education of the entire State is directed by a single Commissioner of Education. And in Europe the educational affairs of whole nations are entrusted to a single minister of education. Education, too, has produced men of the first order whose capacity for service as superintendents of schools and presidents of universities has abundantly proven that educators may have as high administrative ability as the leaders of other callings. The records of the nation do not show that administrative talent is a monopoly of the business man; and a business man as general manager of the largest school system in the United States would certainly not be the educational leader which the work demands.

#### THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT INADEQUATELY DEFINED.

One hunts in vain through the laws and by-laws for such a recognition of the functions of the Superintendent of Schools. He has a seat in the Board, but no vote; he reports on the needs and conditions of the schools, he inspects them, and encourages teachers and pupils; he prescribes blank forms for reports; he makes an annual report; is chairman of the Board of Superintendents; holds conferences, assigns superintendents to duty subject to the by-laws of the Board, is chairman of the Board of Examiners, nominates members of this Board, enforces compulsory education, is a member of the Board of Retirement and of the Permanent Census Board, and appoints and dismisses members of the clerical force in his office, subject to confirmation by the Board of Education.

Is this a sufficient statement of the powers and functions of the office which must in the nature of the case direct the educational work of the largest city in the nation? What may the Superintendent on his own authority do? Just one thing; he may prescribe the blank forms on which school reports are to be made. Yet this is the office which is logically the directive one in the system, the office which is held responsible by the people for the welfare of the schools, and the office which must bear the brunt of the criticism which is leveled against the system. The Superintendent of Schools of New York City should exercise a power commensurate with his office. His opportunities for educational service should be recognized as greater than those of any half dozen university presidents; and, in qualification, authority, salary, and all that is necessary to make an office adequate to lead the largest educational undertaking of the country, his post should be the highest in the land. He should be the superintendent and general manager of the schools, having, on the one hand, the advice and direction of a small non-political Board of Education commissioned by the people to do all things needful to secure the expert direction of the schools, but, by no means, to direct them themselves.

#### THE GENERAL MANAGER'S STAFF.

All the officers below the Board of Education should belong to the general manager's staff. For the direction and guidance of instruction he should nominate for appointment by the Board of Education a corps of assistants of his own selection, whose duties he should assign and reassign to them as occasion demands. They should be his aides and form his cabinet, but the final responsibility for recommending the establishment of the schools, the necessary changes in classes, lists of eligibles for appointment, the assigning of teachers, the rules for the promotion of pupils, the course of study, and all other technical matters, should rest upon the superintendent. This responsibility should not be committed, as it is at present, to a Board of nine men not selected by the educational head of the schools, of which the City Superintendent is but one without more authority than the others, which decides the educational direction of the system by a majority vote of its members. This administrative device seems to be only one further expression of the bureaucratic tendency of the school administration of New York City. The principle which seems to have dictated such an arrangement has already been called the method of government by diffusion of responsibility, or the principle of never appointing one man to look after a responsibility if several can be put in charge of it, and if, by any chance one man must be selected to head a division, to see to it that he shall by no means be anything but a titular head by appointing a number of associates who shall prevent him from exercising more than the nominal functions of his office. Educational advancement and educational security are not to be gotten in this way. A simplification of machinery is necessary.

#### THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

As general manager the Superintendent of Schools should have authority to call together the heads of the several administrative bureaus for the clearing of their interbureau difficulties and for the discussion of plans for the betterment of the service. It is conceived that no great part of his time will be required for the oversight of these capably manned divisions. What is wanted is not time for minute direction of their affairs, but authority to settle matters of procedure and details of action which must now go to the Board for decision, and to expedite reciprocal obligations, to keep matters which must go through several bureaus moving as rapidly as possible, and to answer the question: "What is best to be done in this case?"

Such a general manager would keep the Board of Education up to its duty of looking out for the welfare of the entire system, of defending the educational law and enforcing it, of securing funds enough to run the schools, of making plans for the enlargement of the plant, and the internal development of the system, and of defining its own functions and those of the different members of its staff. His duty would be to keep routine work which the officers can attend to away from the Board, and at the same time, to keep before the Board the important questions which it must handle for the good of the system. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business" is all too thoroughly evidenced now in the absence of such a general direction of affairs. One person charged with the ordering of business could soon work most of the needed reforms.

#### THE BOARD NOT IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH ITS WORK.

The Board is not able to keep a constant oversight of its own affairs, and when criticism is made of special phases of its work it is driven to the expedient of appointing special committees of its members to investigate what is being done and recommend what should be done. It took this method of determining whether its schools were being ventilated, a little while ago, and just recently it has taken this method of finding out whether the Board of Examiners is performing its duties as it would have it perform them. This of itself is a confession of the inadequacy of administrative machinery. No special inquiry should have been needed to determine whether the schools are properly ventilated, or how to ventilate them, for that should be a matter of constant inquiry. Regular records and repeated reports should have kept the Board well informed on both points. The same is true with regard to the action of the Board of Examiners; the Board should itself have known what was being done as part of its regularly supplied information and should, by establishing its own policy upon the practices in question, have prevented any need for a special investigation at any time. It is only when the Board attempts to do more than it can do, or attempts to do it without the requisite staff, that such after-the-fact consideration of its acts is necessary.

We do not find the proper separation of functions recognized in its work. The first hand making of a course of study it seems to regard as its duty, rather than that of the Superintendent. It does not sufficiently support the agents whom it itself has commissioned to perform certain work. The Superintendent of Schools is as liable to nagging or baiting by certain members of the New York City Board of Education as if he were in a smaller and less civilized community. There is no justification for this, whatever. The school business should be conducted with dignity and consideration. Whatever else a Board of Education may do, or not do, it should not allow itself to lower the general regard for the appointed officers of public instruction. Some consideration, too, should be paid to methods to be followed in introducing such changes as it may desire to bring about in the administration of the work under its care. The question of function should, at any rate, be settled before the attack upon what is being done begins. There is so little reason for acrimonious debate in conducting the affairs of a school system, and so much of it is indulged in, that one of the first duties of a school Board is to deliberate upon ways and means of eliminating it altogether and then to stick to the results of its deliberations.

Another confusion-breeding result of a disorganized system is that the complaint department is not located in the general offices of the Board of Education, but in

the office of each member who chooses to entertain the complaints which may be brought to him. For self-protection most undertakings have found it necessary to appoint ways and means for the reception and consideration of complaints against the corporate service. No large undertaking which affects multitudes of people can hope to be free from them, but it can keep them from demoralizing its services if it handles them properly. The City Board of Education has a duty in this direction.

#### ADMINISTRATION PREVENTED BY TOO MANY LAWS.

It is perhaps incident to a large system of public education which has grown up as the New York City school system has, that a multiplicity of laws should have been developed to control the administrative details of the system, and that many of these laws should in time become unworkable, and should take away from the administrative body the control of the very affairs which it is its duty to direct. In that case, not the living intelligence, but the dead hand of the past is given control. There seems to be no way of freeing the undertaking from being unreasonably bound by outworn laws and regulations except to exercise as much care in procuring the repeal of hindering legislation as in the passing of new laws. A codification of the school laws which control the Board of Education would reveal a mass of such enactments, and would be the first step in eliminating them and so freeing the administration to meet present day necessities. For this, and for other legal services, the Board of Education should have its own legal adviser, a salaried attorney whose services are constantly available to protect the legal interests of the school department. The Corporation Counsel is the legal defender of the municipal corporation. The Board of Education is a separate corporation and requires a defender of its own.

The school system of New York City is an inbreeding system. There is a fence about it which has been made into a wall by the recent action prohibiting the merging of eligible lists. This ought, in justice to the children, to be broken down. There should be no preferential tariff to keep out the best teachers from other places. Instead, the school department should keep recruiting agents in the field to secure the services of the best teachers who are anywhere available. Teachers everywhere should know that New York City is constantly searching for the best teachers in the entire United States, and the same free trade in appointments should apply to superintending and supervising staff. And there are not enough outlets to the system. Rarely, very rarely, is a teacher discharged; and rarely, very rarely, does it happen that a temporary certificate is not made into a permanent license. Tenure of office during efficiency of service is desirable; but tenure of office which becomes permanent without regard to efficiency is good neither for teachers nor for their pupils. There is need for a readjustment in this particular in the schools of New York City.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Board of Education suffers, as has been pointed out, because its work is parceled out to other City departments. One further example of this defective form of school administration is found in the medical examination of school children.

The responsibility for conducting the medical examination of school children to discover physical defects which interfere with their progress in education is entrusted to the Department of Health. The results of this dismemberment are unsatisfactory, as the principle is a bad one. Only 287,871 out of 603,455 in average attendance were examined during the year, and out of 299,184 defects which were found only 152,941 were reported as remedied. It is now a fairly well-established principle in American public school education that the school administration must control and direct all the activities which pertain to the work of the school. It must control and direct them because its work is one, and its parts cannot possibly be fitted together, and made to co-operate and mutually support each other until they are directed to one and the same end by the responsible administrator of the schools.

#### IX. REPORTING UPON COST.

The Board of Education has been repeatedly urged to report the cost per unit of its total expenditures for education. Those who have been most insistent in this demand seemingly have regarded the task as an easy one which, at most, would involve the addition of a new department, and the collecting and tabulating of a few more records than now are kept, instead of a more or less complete reorganization of the present system of school administration. Elaborate tables of cost, based upon the average daily attendance, are kept, and have been kept for years. A well equipped and efficient statistical department has been organized and all the information as to cost, based upon the unit of average daily attendance which the most demanding critic can ask for, is available. This division is undermanned and its experts are underpaid. Appropriations have not been provided to make possible the more elaborate statistical studies which have been asked for, and the demands for more statistical information have become most insistent at the very time that appropriations with which to supply it have been withheld.

The request of the City Superintendent for an appropriation which would enable the Board to employ a statistician for his office has been denied. But the employment of even a number of additional statisticians would not furnish the facts. What is needed is much more fundamental than that; is nothing short of the elaboration of a method by studies and investigations running through a series of years, which shall be adequate to determine the standard units which must be used to measure the results of educational activity. It is one thing to compute the cost of education quantitatively and quite another thing to compute its cost qualitatively; but only the latter figures are of any real significance, and without them the others would be misleading. It is comparatively easy to write a formula for scientific school accounting; simply divide the results obtained by the cost. But what are the results obtained? Until they are exhaustively standardized and reliably reported, any refinement of cost accounting will furnish only delusive figures. There are figures at hand to show the cost of cleaning the school houses, but they do not show that the school houses are clean. What is much more important in this respect is the adoption of up-to-date methods of making them sanitary. There are figures which show the present cost per pupil in average daily attendance for the heating of the buildings; but elaborate and long continued investigations under the direction of a heating expert are necessary before the actual conditions of the heating machinery and the results obtained will furnish scientific standards and accurate cost units of heating. The cost of ventilating the schools as they are now ventilated can be arrived at; but other means must be employed before they are ventilated properly; and it is only the cost of proper ventilation which is of directive value.

The cost of furnishing the schools with the equipment necessary to obtain standard results is greatly to be desired; but that depends upon a previous standardizing of educational results to be striven for; and that is a matter which concerns the entire educational profession, and which is being worked out laboriously in well-equipped laboratories and in classrooms throughout the world. New York City undoubtedly has not done its share in investigating these matters. For one reason or another it has confined itself to routine ways and means, and has not been free to employ the most scientific ways and means which have been perfected. And, because the results obtained in education are different in kind from the results sought and obtained in highly organized manufacturing processes, it is manifestly unfair to assume that cost accounting in school administration is on all fours with cost accounting in business enterprises. What must be measured is not the number of dollars spent, but the educational results obtained. To save money is not the object of the undertaking. From the standpoint of dollars only the greatest immediate saving would be brought about by closing the schools altogether. The greatest real saving consists in making the best educational investment possible. The cost of a given policy must be equated with the results of that policy and the accurate determination of the results is necessary before the cost can be arrived at.

#### REAL COST ACCOUNTING OF EDUCATION A SCIENTIFIC MATTER.

Real cost accounting in education is, therefore, a much more difficult scientific matter than it is in banking, railway, or insurance offices. Figures which superficially compare subject with subject, class with class, school with school, department with department, borough with borough, are more apt to be misleading than to be informing, unless the differences in conditions which the figures do not disclose are kept in mind. Nevertheless, though it is vastly more difficult to introduce scientific management into school keeping, scientific management must be introduced there. It must, however, be done by educators, and must be the scientific management of education and not the scientific management of bookkeeping merely. First, and for many years to come, attention must be given to standardizing results. Meantime all figures as to cost must be interpreted as applying to an indefinite something which, without further qualification, is just as likely to be the absence of education as its reality. In other words, all dollar figures are provisional, and may report a fact which demands consideration or may not. As long as principals and teachers draw different salary rates according to length and character of experience a comparison of the total cost of school with school will not be particularly illuminating.

#### THE ACCEPTED STANDARD.

To escape the errors which must arise from comparing an unknown part with an unknown part, the most truthful method of reporting school cost at present is to regard the whole system as one school with a known average attendance, the expense of whose several functions can be readily determined. The reason why this is the method regularly employed by school departments is because it is the only one which gives a true account of conditions. The true unit is the whole system. One can hardly keep an accurate account of the money he must spend for food for his hand or his head, and any calculation which he might make would be of but little value. He must, however, if he is careful, keep an account of the cost of gloves, of hats, and barbering for purposes of keeping each item to its proper figures. Yet, at the end of the year, it is the total expense that really concerns him. Just so for purposes of administrative detail trial balances must be made throughout the year, and the cost of school must be compared with the cost of school, item by item, to keep waste from the system; but this belongs to the domestic economy of the department and not to its final accounting. If demand is made for all these figures they can, of course, be furnished, but they must be anatomized before they will have meaning.

#### THE PROPER UNIT.

It has been suggested that the proper unit for calculating educational expenditures is not the cost per child in average daily attendance, but the cost per student hour of instruction. Such a basis of reckoning would enable us to determine just what outlay instruction in each subject which is studied necessitates. It would then be possible to say the teaching of arithmetic costs New York City just so much; the teaching of reading just so much; the teaching of music, German, manual training, etc., so much; the teaching of first grade children so much; the teaching of eighth grade children so much, etc. Such a method of reporting the cost of education has been planned, but has not as yet been carried out for the simple reason that sufficient clerical help was not available for the purpose. Figures can be made, but are not now available, which will show the cost of instruction in each subject and the cost of instruction in each grade. They would have but little immediate value; for courses of study are not, and should not, be determined by cost, but rather by the educational value of the subjects which find a place in them. Their cost is one element in determining their value, but only one. It should undoubtedly be worked out and placed beside them so that it may help in determining what they are worth. But there is grave danger that, if it is not carefully handled, it may be used to overthrow, rather than to build up, a rational educational procedure. Because they do enter as a factor in determining what courses of study should be, the Auditors statistical division is planning to make them just as soon as his staff can be spared for that work.

#### NEED FOR A BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

The accurate investigation of the educational value of what is attempted and what is accomplished is a more pressing necessity. Special agencies should be created for this purpose. The administrative officers in charge of the system are too much occupied with the daily work upon which they are engaged to handle this satisfactorily. Occupation with administrative details necessitates a trend of interest and an absorption in what must be done which does not allow freedom for the kind of scientific investigation which is required. On November 8, 1911, Mr. Alfred Mosely, in addressing the Board of Education, made the following recommendation: "I should like to throw out one suggestion, and it is an important one, one relating to a matter in which, I think, we in England have been ahead of you for some considerable time. \* \* \* I refer to a special department of inquiry. \* \* \* Unless you are going to see what is being done in all parts of the world, unless you have a special appropriation—not of a large amount, of quite a modest sum—to enable you to send scouts the world over, to Europe, or through the United States, to see what is being done, you cannot keep yourselves up-to-date. Many of you are business men, and I will ask you what would become of your business unless you took care to avail yourself of every new invention, of every new idea in any other part of the world that might be started? Unless you had your travelers and delegates out to get information for you as to all that is being done you would fall behind; your business would go and you would lose in the race. \* \* \* You cannot afford nowadays to be without information from all parts of the world as to the forward movements that are being made. Now, if I may be allowed to emphasize this point, I think it would be well if you were to pass a resolution—either now or at some later date—for a special appropriation in order that you may send the best minds you can secure in this country to other parts of the world to report to you all that they see in new methods. I think it would be distinctly a gain and add to the efficiency of this Department of Education." No resolution such as Mr. Mosely urged was introduced at that meeting or at any subsequent one. The matter was not even referred to a committee for consideration. Yet the great interest which the man who made it has taken in furthering the cause of education, as well as the evident value of the suggestion itself, demanded consideration for it.

New York City now spends about \$34,000,000 per annum upon public education in addition to a building fund of \$12,000,000. It has no Bureau of Standards, no division for investigations which would lead to a more careful appraisal of educational results, and no agency whose specific duty it is to gather information and make reports upon improvements which are being introduced in the schools of other places. Such an agency should be created to assist the superintendents in their work. Its main business should be to devise scientific standards with which to measure educational results and, by their aid, to determine the value of the instruction which is being given. This undertaking is large enough to have its own testing "engineer" to help the superintendents to standardize the product. The qualifications of such a man are different from those of a superintendent. He is to be a laboratory worker, skillful in devising experiments which will measure what is being done, and skillful also in drawing conclusions of directive value from the investigations which he conducts. The superintendents are not free for this intensive study, phase by phase, of the different features of the system. He is to have nothing else to do, and is to do a work similar to that of a consulting chemist for the Department. As a necessary part of his duty he should report the results of scientific investigations which are being made throughout the world, and, without having any administrative responsibility whatever, he should make himself an authority upon ways and means of educational betterment which are being introduced in other places. Such a division of appraisal and standards should work in connection with the superintendents, and, with their help, should prepare and furnish such knowledge as is anywhere available or can be made available for a more scientific determination of school results.

The figures which such a division would furnish seem to me to be vastly more important to an undertaking devoted to education than elaborate cost tables which play the figure-making game through all possible combinations of financial income and outlay. Indeed, scientific management in education must concern itself with the product and the character of the work done rather than with the permutations which are possible in tabulating and retabulating educational expenditures. The Board of Education should, therefore, have its own educational research division. (See also Professor Elliott's recommendation concerning a Bureau of Investigation and Appraisal, page ....)

#### ONE STATISTICAL DIVISION.

The statistics of all the different bureaus and boards should be handled by one statistical division. All statistical reports of whatever sort should go to it for tabulation. The manufacturing of tables of every description which report summaries of conditions should be committed to it. The different bureaus should furnish it with the data from which tables are to be prepared, but it alone should do the work of preparing them. Much confusion occurs, and is bound to occur, when each division prepares and makes public its own departmental figures for the system. This can be entirely obviated if one division alone is made responsible for the preparation of all statistical reports. High grade statistical service is required to do this work, and a staff large enough to do all that there is to be done is needed, but accurate and thoroughly consistent statistical tables come only from a thoroughly systematized process of preparing them.

#### X. THE PRINTED REPORTS AND RECORDS OF THE BOARD.

There is one persistent source of confusion in the statistics which are published by the Board of Education. The fiscal year of the City and the school year of the State do not synchronize. The fiscal year begins on January 1, the school year on August 1.

Section 1094 of the Charter directs the Board of Education, between the 1st day of August and the 30th day of September in each year, "to make and transmit to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State school year ending on the next preceding 31st day of July reports which shall be in such form and shall state such facts as the State Superintendent and the school laws of the State shall require."

Section 1095 of the Charter directs that the Board of Education, between the 1st day of August and the 30th day of November, shall report to the Mayor in writing,

stating the number of schools under its jurisdiction during the year ending on the 31st day of July next preceding, the number of teachers, the number of pupils on the register in average daily attendance, etc. The Board of Education shall also, between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of February in each year, make and transmit to the Mayor of The City of New York another report bearing date the 31st day of December next preceding, stating the total amount of money expended for the purposes of public education in said city during the year ending on said 31st day of December.

Complying with these requirements of law the Board of Education regularly submits an educational report and a financial report, the one prepared by the Superintendent of Schools covering the period from August 1 to July 31 of the following year, and the other prepared by the Auditor of the Board from January 1 to December 31. Both include financial statistics. A more confusing form of reporting could not easily be devised.

The difficulty might be obviated by the Superintendent omitting all references to cost and the expenditure of money from his report, and furnishing no figures save those which refer to enrollment, attendance, etc. But the trouble is that that would not be an educational report in the accepted sense. Printed school reports circulate among school officers in all parts of the country. One of their chief points of value consists in the comparisons of educational cost which they offer. The Superintendent's report would lose a large part of its value if this feature were omitted from it. On the other hand, the statements of cost which the Board issues must be self-consistent and not contradictory. No other feature of the system is so eagerly attacked as discrepancies in the figures of cost which it publishes. Two sets of figures should never be published, for no amount of explaining that they are made for different periods will obviate confusion. What is the way out of this difficulty?

Since the fiscal year is fixed and the school year is fixed, to make them coterminous is not to be thought of. But the report which the Superintendent of Schools must make for the State Commissioner of Education might be submitted without being printed by the Board; and the elaborate report which the Superintendent prepares for print might cover the school activities for the fiscal year. This would require the preparation by his office of a third report—one for the Commissioner of Education, one for the Mayor, both of them statistical and both covering the period from August 1 to August 1, and the third one descriptive and statistical, covering the calendar year. The only alternative to this plan for eliminating the confusion of two sets of published figures of school cost would be the elimination of all reference to cost from the printed report of the Superintendent of Schools. But, as already stated, this robs it of a large part of its value as a school document; and the other method commends itself as preferable.

Only three thousand copies of the report of the Superintendent of Schools are printed. A regular mailing list is kept, and they are distributed to the officers of the system and to libraries and school authorities throughout the world. It is a question whether or not they should be provided for each teacher in the system. The cost of doing so would be considerable, and perhaps the larger part of them so distributed would be wasted. Yet, since they are of value to those who would keep themselves informed as to the development of the system, enough copies should be printed to furnish all who have interest enough to ask for one with a copy. This would, perhaps, necessitate a larger edition, which, in that case, should be provided.

The official journals of the Board are printed and distributed as follows:

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
26 District Superintendents.  
230 Members of Local School Boards.  
46 Members of the Board of Education.  
50 Board Room.  
3 Building Bureau.  
12 City Superintendent.  
7 Auditor.  
2 Supply Bureau.  
6 Secretary's Office.  
2 Supervisor of Free Lectures.  
100 Miscellaneous list.  
300 Held for binding.  
216 Surplus.

1,000

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS.

46 Members of the Board.  
26 District Superintendents.  
40 Building Bureau.  
7 Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings.  
12 Secretary's Office.  
7 Auditor.  
12 City Superintendent.  
50 Held for binding.

200

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

46 Members of the Board.  
49 District Superintendents and Local School Boards.  
9 On file for Committee on Elementary Schools.  
4 Secretary's Office.  
12 City Superintendent.  
1 Auditor.  
1 Superintendent of Buildings  
25 Held for binding.  
3 Surplus.

150

A large school system such as this must rely upon its printed records and reports to furnish the members of its staff with information concerning matters of common interest as to the working of the system. The unity of understanding which should be built up depends upon the accessibility of the means of information concerning the system to its different parts. It seems to us that too great economy is used in printing the minutes of the Board of Education, that at least enough copies should be printed to furnish one to be put on file in an available place in each school.

The minutes of the board should supply more information than they now do. The more important communications should be printed in full. Summary financial reports should appear regularly in them. There is no call to expand them beyond a very few pages; but some matters of great importance do not now find a place in them. Among these are the very carefully constructed special reports which executive officers of the system are from time to time called upon to make. The action of committees upon all matters referred to them should also appear in the minutes to make the record of the board upon all matters which have been before it complete. The minutes should be printed in larger type, and the final resolutions of the board in distinctive type; so that one, in going over its records, may see at a glance what action has been taken by it without having to dig out the passages which report the action of the board. The minutes of the board itself, and of all of its committees and subordinate boards, should be indexed to date; and the index should not apply to the minutes of the year, but it should be a cumulative index covering the published reports and minutes of a period of years, and constantly revised and brought up to date by the inclusion of each new transaction on which action is taken. The constant making of such an index is a task which only an expert can handle.

The preparation of all reports and minutes for print is a work which should be cared for by an expert. Again, the proper filing of the records of the several bureaus of the board, after such records are no longer in daily use, requires an expert. Though they refer, in part, to different phases of the same transactions, each bureau now files its own records; and to follow any single operation from its beginning to its conclusion necessitates an appeal to several departments and the help of a great number of clerks. The process would be greatly simplified for the members of the office staff who must hunt these records for their own purposes, as well as for the public, if the filing of all records, documents, books, etc., were done in one place and were the work of a thoroughly trained filing division.

A DIVISION OF RECORDS NEEDED.

To perfect these three activities of the service the mechanical preparation and oversight of all printed records and reports, the making and keeping of cumulative indices of them, and the filing and supervision of all records after they have ceased to be in constant use I recommend that a division of records be created with a

person properly trained for such work at its head, and that salaries for such assistants as may be necessary to carry it on be arranged for. The reports of the Board of Education, which supply very interesting information concerning its financial, building, and supplies departments, its tree lecture system, its nautical school, etc., do not circulate as widely as they should. To get wider publicity for both of its major reports, that of the City Superintendent and that of the Board itself, it seems desirable that they should be printed on thin paper and bound together in one volume. At least, a considerable number of copies of the combined report should be prepared in this way. They would show the operation then of the school department as a whole. The report of the board should be printed on time, or more nearly on time, than at present. It was due on the 15th day of February last year, but not transmitted until March 13th, and not printed until much later. To be a vital document it must be kept to its dates. One thousand copies of this report are printed.

XI. HOW ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED.

The adequate financing of public education is much too important a matter to permit impressionism on the part of those who prepare the estimates, or the exercises of arbitrariness, departmental rivalry, personal whim, or anything short of the scientifically investigated necessities of the school to determine the amount of public money which must be appropriated to the support of public instruction. We have seen that the communities which are foremost in public education in the United States entrust the responsibility of determining the amount of money needed for school purposes to the school authorities. No other method produces satisfactory results, and the experience of New York City supports this conclusion. It is a defect of the charter that a taxing machinery especially applicable to the raising of all the money needed for school purposes is not provided in it. The Board of Education must utilize the financial system devised for general city purposes. To this end it must submit annual estimates of its needs to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the budget which that board determines upon must then go to the Board of Aldermen, where it is subject to still further reduction. The security of the public service demands two things: First, that the estimates of the Board of Education shall be scientifically and accurately made, and, second, that nothing but the real needs of the educational service shall determine the budget which is made for the schools. The application of scientific management to the public service is no less insistent that the second requirement be met than the first one. The public interest is no better served by the reckless cutting of estimates than by the reckless inflating of them. The responsibility for making them must rest upon the body which administers the affairs of the schools. It must justify every item in them; but the determination of the educational policy of the city must rest with it. If the Board of Education is told that the total amount of money to be devoted to school purposes has been determined before its estimates are considered, it is not the citizens who are being served, but the taxpayers. The claims of the children of the city demand more consideration. Whenever the virtual responsibility for making the educational estimates is entrusted to officials who are unfamiliar with school routine, unaware of school necessities, and unappreciative of school standards, public education will inevitably be crippled.

THE GENERAL LAW CONCERNING SCHOOL FUNDS.

The general law of New York State has sought to safeguard the interests of public education by making it the "duty" of the corporate authorities of any incorporated village or city in which a union free school shall be established "to raise, from time to time, by tax to be levied upon all real and personal property in said city or village as by law provided for the defraying of the expenses of its municipal government, such sum as the Board of Education established therein shall declare necessary for teachers' salary and the ordinary contingent expenses of supporting the schools of said district. The sums so declared necessary shall be set forth in a detailed statement in writing addressed to the corporate authorities by the Board of Education giving the various purposes of anticipated expenditure, and the amount necessary for each; and the said corporate authorities shall have no power to withhold the sums so declared to be necessary \* \* \*" (Sec. 327, Education Law of 1910.) We have here the curious anomaly of Boards of Education in the smaller districts of New York operating under general laws exercising much larger power and altogether better provided with funds for maintaining the schools under their charge than is the Board of Education in the largest and richest city of the state or the nation, whose finances are controlled by the special law of the charter. Nevertheless, the principle is the same; the Board of Education should determine its own needs, and the tax appropriating bodies have a duty to make appropriations in keeping with the needs of its service.

THE ELIMINATION OF FRICTION OVER SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

It seems certain that the making and submitting of estimates for acceptance by finance-controlling bodies will always be attended by friction, and a considerable amount of bitter and frequently unjustified criticism. The generation of a vigorously hostile attitude and hostile treatment is just as certainly unnecessary and so greatly to be deplored that every condition which fosters it should be removed. This can be done chiefly in two ways: By the Board of Education using every precaution in its power to make its estimates exact and scientific statements of its needs, and by the financial authorities relying upon the Board of Education alone to furnish these estimates, criticising them to the fullest extent when they are submitted, and relying upon them only to determine its appropriations. Confusion is bound to result just as long as estimates prepared by two different bodies, the one responsible for the conduct of the schools and the other not responsible for them, are submitted.

THE TWO SCHOOL BUDGETS.

Under the present order of things the Board of Education is required annually to prepare two budgets: The tax budget, for general operation and maintenance, and the bond budget, covering contemplated items of capital expenditure, such as sites, buildings and equipment. The annual tax budget is by law separated into two funds or parts, the general school fund, which carries all items directly providing for instruction, and the special school fund, which provides the conditioning necessities of instruction, such as the maintenance and operation of the school plant, school supplies, the salaries of administrative officers and employees, etc.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE GENERAL FUND.

In preparing its estimates for the General Fund it must list both fixed and variable charges. The salary schedules it can determine from year to year in advance of its estimates. The number of classrooms which it will be required to open, and the number of teachers which it will be required to employ, it cannot compute accurately from six to eighteen months in advance. Population changes in a somewhat unforeseeable way, but, by taking averages of its necessities for a period of past years, it can arrive at an approximation of its needs. This element has hitherto been more uncertain than it need be hereafter. A method for using the figures of past years in approximating it is presented in another section of this report. But the greatest variable in the whole estimate still remains. Teachers are paid according to experience. If none dropped out from year to year it would be quite easy to calculate the advance in salary to which each member of such a permanent force would be entitled during the coming year. Still the rate of pay to which the new teachers, who must be added each year to take care of additional classes, would be entitled could not be exactly foreseen. But the staff is not permanent. Many withdraw from it each year, and their places must be filled by new teachers, whose rate of pay will most likely be different and cannot be exactly determined in advance of their appointment. Moreover, there are differences in pay according to position. And in addition to these variables, the school department must not merely repeat its conditions of the year before, it must better them by reducing the size of classes, increasing its provisions for special work, etc. It will thus be seen that any statement of its need of money for instruction must indeed be an estimate and cannot be an exact forecasting of its coming necessities. How is this estimate made? The Auditor of the Board of Education has supplied the following details of the method employed:

HOW THE ESTIMATES FOR THE GENERAL FUND ARE MADE.

The General School Fund Budget is presented in simple form, although it appears complex by reason of its great volume and supporting details. Its salient features are as follows:

1. The salaries of the teachers on the pay-roll on May 31 are tabulated, and their automatic increases are added to December 31 of the same year; therefore, as nearly as can be ascertained in anticipation, the pay-roll at the commencement of the next year for those particular teachers is defined. There is then added the automatic increments for such persons falling due in the fiscal year covered by the budget, the cost for the ensuing fiscal year of filling vacancies existing May 31 is then computed, and, finally, there is inserted an item to cover extra compensation for teaching boys and mixed classes. All of these items are computed by inspection and minute tabulation of each teacher's record, and the results are classified by appropriate grouping

by grades and activity. The cost is practically fixed and not subject to variation, and may be considered a first claim upon the fund. The only unknown element is the saving due to withdrawals from the service and replacements at lesser salary, for which adjustment is made from the total of the budget.

2. There is then added, in two parts, an uncertain or speculative item, namely, the number of teachers estimated to be required to care for enlargements between June and December preceding the fiscal year, the full annual salaries of which must be provided for the fiscal year succeeding; and the estimated number of teachers required for various periods of time to care for enlargements during the fiscal year succeeding. These items are estimated by the Board of Superintendents.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN METHOD.

It is acknowledged that these last two items are the weak spots in the General Fund estimate. Exact foreknowledge is impossible in regard to them, but a careful averaging of the needs of past years, with a specified margin to provide against the possibility that the coming year may bring heavier demands than the past have brought, would seem to correct these items. Whatever funds are needed for the decrease of the size of the classes should be estimated under that head. Only by so doing can the responsibility for failure to reduce classes to normal limits be fixed. All money required for new projects already planned should be itemized separately. But the betterment of the service should go on from month to month, and not merely from year to year. That superintendents and principals may be constantly incited to bring about such betterment and to be always planning it, there should be a marginal item set apart for this use. The size of this fund need not be large, but should be large enough to be effective. Lack of money forbids unforeseen improvements and takes away the possibility of making such experiments as the betterment of the service requires. Originality should not be strangled if growth in effectiveness is expected. It may be said that special revenue bonds can be issued at any time if there is any great need for them. They will not be asked for such advancement of the service as could, in the way we are proposing, be secured. A premium must be put upon the bettering of the schools by expecting it and providing for it in advance, not by forbidding school officials to think of new departures as utterly impractical and not to be thought of from the first.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.

The form of presentation of the Special School Fund is regulated by the Comptroller's office, and blanks are provided upon which the information which is required must be set forth. They do not entirely make possible the submitting of the needs of the Board, but are used with such marginal additions and supplementary statements as are required. The Bureau of Buildings determines its requirements by means of local inspections of school buildings and equipment. Its method, as outlined by the Superintendent of Buildings, is as follows:

HOW THE REPAIR BUDGET IS MADE.

The repairs and replacements in the buildings are the largest item, outside of corporate stock work, with which the Committee on Buildings has to deal. It contemplates the maintaining in good order and repair all of the school buildings, together with their sanitary, heating, electric and furniture equipment.

Various methods have been in use in determining, not so much the items to be included in the budget, but the total amount of which the budget should consist.

When preparing the budget for 1910 the Superintendent of School Buildings presented to the Building Committee a report on the subject, which, in effect, was that, while the details of what was required for each building would vary, yet treating the matter as a clear business real estate proposition, the sum total of the repairs and maintenance would bear a direct relation to the cost of the property.

After much inquiry and consultation with real estate experts this was fixed by the Building Committee at one and one-half per cent. of the cost—not value—of the buildings and their equipment.

The cost or value of all sites, whether improved or unimproved, was excluded.

This method of fixing the limit of the sum to be requested received the approval of the Finance Committee and of the Board of Education, and, finally, of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the 1910 Budget being granted on that basis. The cost of the property is given for purpose of comparison. The Budget of 1912 was prepared upon this basis.

While the presentation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was in September, and it was discussed in October, yet its preparation was undertaken during May and June in order to permit the careful examination and collating of the many items in sufficient time for consideration and approval by the Committee prior to its being placed before the Board.

An examination is made of each building by the various Inspectors, who report direct to the Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings for each Borough. The items thus presented are considered by the Deputy in charge, together with those for work deferred for lack of funds, or that have been directed by the Board of Education or its Committees to be included in the Budget, care being taken to strike out such items as there is a probability of providing for with the funds in hand.

The totals, however, invariably overrun the limit fixed, and these, after consultation with the Superintendent of School Buildings, are revised until they are brought within the required sum and put into shape for presentation to the Committee on Buildings. The result is a budget of items that will bear examination.

Of course, it is possible to refrain from making certain needful repairs or to defer them indefinitely, but the school plant suffers, and the ultimate expense is far greater than would have been the case if the work had been done in timely season. Deferred repair means extra expense when the work is finally undertaken.

The whole matter of preparation is clearly shown in the letter of instructions issued to the Deputy Superintendents, which, for 1912, here follows:

New York, April 12, 1912.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS' LETTER No. 667.

Dear Sir—You will please proceed at once to prepare the annual Budget for 1913. The same general form as used for 1910, 1911 and 1912 Budgets is to be followed, showing in detail, for each building, the work proposed to be done for each of the following items, and the estimated cost thereof:

- General Repairs—Repairs.
- General Repairs—Sanitary.
- General Repairs—Heating and Ventilating.
- General Repairs—Electric.
- Furniture and repairs of.

While much work may be deemed desirable you will confine yourself to only that which is necessary.

In addition to this work there is to be added to each of the items of repairs, sanitary, heating, electric, and furniture the sum of \$20, reading:

"Contingent fund for unforeseen emergency repairs, \$20." This will give \$100 for each building for emergency repairs, and any work not otherwise specifically provided for.

As the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided in 1909 that the total amount to be allowed should not exceed 1½ per cent. of the valuation of buildings and equipment, it will obviate the necessity for revising and rewriting the Budget for 1913 if the totals of general repairs, and furniture and repairs together, do not exceed that percentage. You will, therefore, please see that the total amount asked for your Borough for these two accounts does not exceed the following:

	1911 Valuation.	1½ Per Cent.
Manhattan .....	\$63,145,755 08	\$947,186 32
The Bronx .....	12,507,068 15	187,606 02
Brooklyn .....	44,139,509 23	662,092 63
Queens .....	12,042,022 38	180,630 33
Richmond .....	3,261,120 91	48,916 81

In order that the manner of preparation of the field notes shall be uniform throughout the various Boroughs the Inspectors will use the sheepskin memorandum books for their manuscript notes. (Please notify me at once of the number required for your Borough.) Each book is to be properly labeled in the following form:

1913 BUDGET  
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN  
REPAIRS  
P. S. 1, 2, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, etc.  
FIELD NOTES  
John Doe,  
Inspector  
District.....  
Date.....1912

or one of the other branches of work as for instance, Heating, Sanitary, Electric or Furniture.

All entries in these books must be kept in ink and signed by the Inspector, and kept in good order ready for reference at any time.

If, for any reason, it be found necessary to change an entry once made the words or figures shall be eliminated only by drawing a pen through them and making the new entry so as not to render the original one illegible.

Please submit your Budget in typewritten form, furnishing at least six copies of the details (field notes) and six copies of a summary, giving the schools, the amount asked for for each item, and the grand totals. This must be submitted to the Superintendent by Saturday, May 11, 1912. This date is absolute, as ample opportunity must be given for examination by the Committee on Buildings, the approval of the Board, and the subsequent examination by the Engineers of the Finance Department, and such semi-public bodies as may be entitled to such examination.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Aside from the major item of maintenances estimated in this way there are several special items for which estimates must be provided, such as the following:

"Pianos and Repairs of." There was no allowance for new pianos for the years 1910, 1911, 1912, the sums granted being for repairs, tuning, etc. New instruments are required to replace those which are worn out, and also for kindergarten and other activities.

"Special Heating and Ventilating Fund." This fund is for the purpose of making alterations to the heating and ventilating plants in old school buildings to which new additions are being erected in order to properly connect up and adjust the old and the new plants. This work, prior to 1911, was paid for from corporate stock. There was also a "Special Electrical Fund" inserted for the same reason. Both were disallowed, and difficulty and delay were and will be experienced in getting the additions ready for pupils.

The following were inserted upon the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents:

"Equipment of Special Rooms." Science Rooms. This really includes the necessary alterations and changes, together with the installation of a demonstration table, with its special plumbing as required.

"Equipment of Gymnasiums." This item is to equip gymnasiums in old buildings and provide the apparatus in accordance with schedules furnished by the City Superintendent.

"Equipment of Kindergartens." This really means the incidental alterations and changes necessary to fit for that use.

"Equipment of Cooking Rooms." This referred to some of the older buildings, where the cooking rooms have two gas ranges, together with the necessary sinks and closets, also a demonstration table, but without any opportunity for individual work by the pupils, facilities for which it was desired to install in the schools as given.

"Equipment of Workshops." This really includes necessary alterations and changes, together with closets, lumber racks, etc.

"Equipment of Open-air Classes for Anæmic Children." The changes to be made in the building to accommodate these anæmic classes vary with the conditions. Some will require changes in partitions, closets, and windows; the construction of awnings, platforms, frames, and the installation of desks and chairs, also facilities for cooking, together with refrigerator, closets, and receptacles for dishes and for dry groceries.

"Equipment for Ungraded Classes." This item includes furniture. Estimated cost of work in these items is always based upon that which has been previously expended for the same, or similar, work.

The items "Equipment of Vocational School for Boys," and "Equipment of School for the Deaf," and "For the Blind Pupils" were included in the 1912 budget, also for "Library Bookcases," being the same as those already supplied for use in the classrooms.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE SUPPLIES DIVISION.

The Bureau of Supplies has maintained a practically uniform appropriation for some years. The items of its estimate are mainly fixed charges. For the year 1912 it asked for the same amount which had been required to carry the schools through the year before. It has reduced the allowance per school to a lower amount, we believe, than is compatible with good educational work. Complaints from parents and principals are numerous that the children are not receiving enough supplies to carry out the course of study. Pupils must purchase many supplies which the Board is required by law to furnish, and books must be used by the children which school authorities do not think are in condition to use. What is not yet sufficiently fixed for proper budgetary purposes is the amount which must be allowed for supplies to keep a school in a satisfactory educational condition. Careful investigations by the superintending staff are needed to furnish the basis for the accurate figures for this purpose.

The supplies required for increased attendance must, of course, be estimated by the same methods which should be employed to determine the prospective requirements for additional classes. Those which are needed for supplementary activities should be estimated under that head. The office supplies required by the Board of Education are fixed charges which are clearly determined by past needs. Accurate determination of the amount of money actually needed for fuel can be made only upon the basis of such a scientific study of that subject as we have in that connection recommended.

The amounts needed for evening schools, vocational schools, the nautical school, free lectures, vacation recreation centers, playgrounds, etc., are determined by the scope of the activity which it is desired to carry on. The elements of cost are estimated upon the experience of past years. Janitorial service is practically a fixed charge, the only variable element being the number of new classes and of supplementary activities for which funds are to be provided.

SHOULD THE SCHOOL BE USED AS THE UNIT?

The Finance Department of the City has asked that the annual estimates be prepared on the basis of each school as a unit, but the school is not the unit, the system is; and should for purposes of appropriations be studied as one school. To provide a sufficient means for checking the details of estimates it may be well to submit the aggregate payrolls of each school and of each grade in the school, but, as the uniformities in grades of salary, according to experience, belong to the system as a whole, and, as the principals and teachers of the different schools are compensated at different rates, if their periods of service have been different, it is quite impossible to compare the cost of the schools one by one without furnishing elaborate calculations to account for the differences which appear in their totals.

Again, repairs are not duplicated, and need for them differs, annually, with the age and character of the buildings. What is done in one school need hardly be repeated there the next year. The number of rooms which must be used in each school is not the same from year to year, and human foresight cannot anticipate the needs of each in this regard. Correspondingly different is the need for janitorial service. Different methods of heating and conditions of machinery require differing quantities of fuel. And such differences as should obtain in interpreting the course of study, and in methods of teaching, require variations in the total cost of supplies among the schools.

HOW THE ESTIMATES SHOULD BE MADE.

All estimates should accordingly be based upon the average cost of maintaining the department for a period of years. The figures for each division of the service should be accompanied by a formula to show how they are arrived at. Proposed enlargements and additions to the service should be considered by themselves; and, in the same manner, modifications in the quality of the service should be justified, and unassigned funds should be furnished for the betterment of the service, and to provide a margin for unforeseen necessities, such as new ordinances and new laws involve. An example of the difficulty in which the Board of Education sometimes finds itself, because of the lack of such a margin to meet necessities quite out of its control, was the action of the Board of Health last year in passing an ordinance requiring that sanitary drinking cups be provided by a certain date under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both. No money was available for this purpose. The board had to request an issue of Special Revenue Bonds, and, while awaiting its coming, had to ask the Board of Health for a special dispensation of time to permit it to comply with the ordinance.

THE GENERAL PROCEDURE IN MAKING THEM.

The general procedure at present in preparing estimates is this: The Finance Committee of the board calls upon each committee in charge of a division of its work to submit to it a statement of its budgetary needs for the coming year. The committee, in turn, directs its executive officer to prepare such a statement of the needs of his division for its approval. When this statement is presented to the committee it is examined, revised, and approved, and then sent to the Finance Committee of the board. This committee passes upon all such requests for funds, and submits them to the Auditor of the Board for criticisms and correction. It directs him to confer with the responsible committee concerning any items about which there is question, and either finally approves or disapproves of their insertion in the budget when he makes his report. The estimates are then put into final shape and submitted to the Board of Education to be adopted and sent by it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, accompanied by such supporting and explanatory information as it may direct. It is evident that it is the intention of the board and of its officers to furnish any information and to comply with directions as to form of arrangement, statistical tabulations, or other particulars, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may issue.

THE CORPORATE STOCK BUDGET FOR SITES.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education makes each committee of the Board responsible for preparing a statement in detail of the financial needs and requirements of its activity or branch of the school system. The Sites Committee accordingly prepares the first draft of its estimated need for corporate stock. Requests have been coming to it throughout the year from local school boards, civic associations, private individuals, etc., that sites be acquired in specified localities. The committee investigates the merits of these requests, and, in conjunction with the Board of Superintendents, the High School Committee in the case of sites for high schools, and the Building Committee, it works out its program of expansion for the coming year. Its estimates are then sent to the Finance Committee for insertion in the estimates of the Board. The Finance Committee refers them to the auditor to be checked up and put into form, and then examines them, requiring such conferences with the committee which originated them as it sees fit. It then recommends them to the Board of Education for adoption and transmission to the Finance Department of the City, where they follow the same course as the estimates for new buildings, except that the funds for the purchase of sites remain in the control of a Finance Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

It is felt that the methods used in the past of arriving at the need for sites in definite localities are not sufficiently exact, and, to that end, a plan for the gathering of more definite data, as indicated in another section of this report, is being worked out. It has been suggested that information somewhat as follows should be collected and should accompany each separate case as it comes before the committee for action:

1. School district.
2. Approximate area of district.
3. Schools in operation.
4. Average attendance in the district.
5. Total of 3.
6. Number of sittings in each school.
7. Total of 5, all schools in district.
8. Number on part time, each school.
9. Total of 7, all schools in district.
10. Vacant sittings, each school.
11. Total of 9, all schools in district.
12. Population of school age.
13. Population 4 to 6 years of age (future school needs).
14. Remarks covering such points as replacement of old or rented buildings, effect of private or parochial schools on situation, etc., etc.; transportation, etc., between school zones.

THE MAKING OF THE CORPORATE STOCK BUDGET, FOR BUILDINGS

Requests are constantly being made by local school boards, civic bodies, individuals, and other agencies, proposing either a new school or an addition to an old school, at this, that, or the other place. These requests are given attention, and such action is taken as the situation seems to warrant. The following are the steps which are taken in the preparation of the Corporate Stock Budget for Buildings:

1. A communication is received by the Board from the Finance Department that an application for issuance of Corporate Stock should be made promptly, or within a given time.
2. This is referred to the Committee on Buildings, which notifies the City Superintendent to submit his recommendations as to new buildings for the ensuing year.
3. Just what stages this passes through in the City Superintendent's office, or Board of Superintendents, we cannot say; but, finally, a copy of the schedule, as adopted by the Board of Superintendents, is transmitted by the City Superintendent to the Committee on Buildings. These recommendations cover many items, giving location, size, and reasons for desiring either a new building or an addition to a present building at any particular locality.
4. Copies are made (the present one contains about 60 pages) and sent to each of the members of the Committee on Buildings.
5. After consideration as to the order of importance, hearing the City Superintendent and others interested, as may be deemed necessary, the list is adopted tentatively, and referred to the Superintendent of School Buildings.
6. The Superintendent of School Buildings fixes the approximate cost for each item, exclusive of sites. The first step is to examine and tabulate the list, making such readjustment of the number of classroom units recommended for each particular item as may be necessary to obtain the desired economies in construction. Thus a 49 classroom unit building would be fixed at 51; a 32 as a 36; and a 24 as a 26, for the reason that the lesser number of rooms, owing to the lack of economy in planning, would cost as much as the greater number given.
7. This is the result of the Bureau of Buildings having worked out several economical types which have become standardized. Thus a 36-classroom unit is economical in every way, since it provides a 10 classroom-unit floor plan, with toilets, teachers' rooms, and stairways for the 2d, 3d and 4th floors, while on the first floor there are six class rooms, the space of one being taken up by the front entrance, with a principal's, assistant principal's or teachers' room at either side. Three class rooms are taken up by the assembly room, which projects under the building to that extent. There is no waste space at any point.
8. Examination is then made of the cost of previous work of the same type. In doing this there is considered the average low bid, it being necessary occasionally to eliminate one bid, which, because of its being so very much in excess of the next highest bid, would seem to indicate carelessness, or that it was not a bid based upon a careful examination of the plans and specifications.
9. Examination is made of the conditions surrounding the construction of additions to present buildings, as they often present problems exceeding in difficulty that of a new job. Local conditions are reported upon by the Deputy Superintendents, and such other information is obtained by the Superintendent of Buildings, within the limited time at his disposal, as may seem necessary to enable him to form definite ideas of what can be done and the cost thereof.
10. The classroom-unit cost is fixed for the several standard types for general construction, sanitary work, heating and ventilating, electric fixtures and furniture, the chiefs of the three last-named divisions being consulted as to special costs.
11. Estimates are then made, and the total cost of each item for each building is divided into two or three columns, as, for instance, corporate stock required to be authorized during 1911. Estimated issue of corporate stock, as per column 2, required for the following years: To July 1, 1912; to July 1, 1913; to July 1, 1914, etc. These estimates are then tabulated and presented to the Committee on Buildings, which afterward,
12. Upon approval, either presents them to the Board of Education for reference to the Committee on Finance, or forwards them direct to said Committee, whichever may seem desirable in point of time.
13. The Auditor, acting under the direction of the Committee on Finance, checks up the schedule and adds to it a statement of corporate stock authorized or released, etc., etc., gives the code number, title of improvement, borough, school, amount of corporate stock authorized, etc., corporate stock issued; estimated issues of corporate stock for various years; complement disbursements and balances of the excess of issues over authorization, etc.
14. Upon consideration and approval the whole is printed in the form of a report for presentation to the Board of Education (see Document 3, Department of Education, 1911).
15. Upon consideration and approval, or adoption, it is forwarded to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

14. Then it is referred to the Comptroller, where it is taken up through his Bureau of Investigation and Statistics.

15. Conferences are held between representatives of that Department and the President of the Board of Education, the Chairman and members of the Committee on Buildings, the Committee on Sites, and the City Superintendent; when finally agreed upon it is presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

16. After consideration and adoption it is forwarded to the Board of Aldermen.

17. After hearings by the Finance Committee of that Board, it is finally reported back, and, after consideration and approval, it is forwarded to the Mayor.

The lapse of time from the first step taken in preparing the Corporate Stock Budget last year until notice was received of its approval by the Mayor was from February to October 9.

We have not had time to examine the carefulness with which this routine is carried out, nor the satisfactoriness of the results obtained.

This might well be the subject of a special investigation which should be made at the time that the estimates are presented.

XII. THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education has not enough clerical help. Its office staff is inadequate. Men and women must work overtime, and, even with that, very important work which is greatly needed by the Board and its officers cannot be kept up to date. The minutes of some of the committees are not typewritten for some months back. No index has as yet been prepared for the minutes of the Board or of its committees for 1911. These things are not done because no one has been free to do them, and the staff is not a leisurely staff, but an overworked one.

The Assistant Secretary of the Board reports that practically no salaries for additional clerks have been allowed for five years. The record of office employees allowed for three years is as follows:

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Office of the Secretary.....	28	28	28
Office of the Auditor.....	54	55	60
Office of the Superintendent.....	61	61	61
Offices of the District Superintendents.....	24	24	24
The Bureau of Supplies.....	128	128	128
The Bureau of Buildings.....	40	41	41
The Office of Superintendent of Janitors.....	6	6	6
Office of the Bureau of Lectures.....	8	8	8
Total .....	349	353	356

But, though the clerical staff has not been enlarged, the volume of school business has increased mightily during this period. The new methods of doing business with the Finance Department of the City have entailed a heavy burden of clerical labor upon the offices of the Board. Almost daily requests have been made during the past year for statistical information for special purposes, the preparation of which would require the services of a special staff of considerable size, working at nothing else for some months. A sample of these extraordinary demands which the Board is called upon to meet is a letter from the Comptroller of the City, under date of April 8, 1912, as follows:

"I request that you furnish me for use of the Corporate Stock Budget Committee with statistics showing by districts, schools and grades, the number of pupils on part time in the elementary day schools of the City as per the monthly reports of the principals for March, 1912."

Objection is not made to furnishing such statistical information, but to being required to do greatly increased volume of work with a force quite inadequate for its regular duties.

The offices of the Board of Education have become, in large part, a place for supplying information to other municipal departments.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment fixes the salary schedule of each of the different offices, and does not allow the Board of Education to rearrange its own salaries without its consent, or to employ more than the specified number of clerks even to meet the emergency demands which it, itself, makes upon the educational department. From this condition another difficulty arises of an even more serious sort. The salaries in the offices of the Board of Education are low. Its clerks are well trained in its service. Promotions come infrequently. In other departments the opportunity is better. Because of these facts the offices of the Board cannot retain their clerks; instead, they have become a training school for private offices and for other departments of the City's service. The following is a list of transfers and resignations from the staff of the Board of Education in recent months:

TRANSFERS.

Name.	Title.	Bureau.	Salary.	Date.	Department Transferred to.
Jacob J. Balmuth .....	Clerk .....	Audit	\$300	Oct. 25, 11	Water Supply
Alex. J. Brezin, Jr.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	600	Mar. 6, 11	Water Supply
James J. Collins.....	Clerk .....	Buildings	600	June 12, 11	Water Supply
Thomas W. Crowe.....	Clerk .....	Janitors	900	Nov. 9, 11	Law.
Annette Cullinan .....	S. & T.....	Buildings	600	Aug. 21, 11	Bridges.
Anna G. Duffy.....	Typewriting and Copyist.	City Supt.	750	Nov. 22, 11	Prest. Borough of Queens
Morris E. DeNat.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	300	Dec. 1, 11	Tenement House
Julia V. Flynn.....	S. & T.....	Dist. Supt. Office	600	Feb. 5, 12	Bridges
Louis Goldstein .....	Clerk .....	Buildings	300	Jan. 15, 12	Permanent census
Charles Herbst .....	Cleaner .....	Supplies	600	Dec. 5, 10	Prest. Borough of The Bronx
Michael Hertzoff .....	Clerk .....	Buildings	300	Oct. 1, 11	Law
John F. Higgins.....	Clerk .....	Audit	600	Feb. 5, 12	Water Supply
Jos. E. Jefferson.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	600	Mar. 6, 11	Water Supply
Henry E. Kelly.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	300	Feb. 5, 12	Water Supply
Harry Krett .....	Clerk .....	Secretary	420	June 11, 10	Permanent census
Ernest G. Landre.....	Clerk .....	Buildings	600	June 1, 11	Water Supply
Francis J. Lee.....	Clerk .....	Buildings	600	May 21, 10	Water Supply
Irene C. Lynch.....	Typewriting and Copyist.	Buildings	600	July 11, 11	Buildings, Bronx
Nicholas Marty .....	Clerk .....	Buildings	1,200	June 1, 11	Buildings, Man.
Laurence A. McNally...	Clerk .....	Buildings	900	June 1, 11	Public Works
Jos. I. Norris.....	Clerk .....	Audit	300	Feb. 28, 11	Fire
Wm. Rampmaier .....	Clerk .....	Audit	600	Jan. 9, 11	Water Supply
Rufus J. Suits.....	Clerk .....	Lectures	1,950	Nov. 1, 10	Permanent census
Matilda A. Weyman...	Clerk .....	Lectures	1,050	Mar. 7, 10	Permanent census
I. Bennett Zinn.....	S. & T.....	Lectures	1,200	Apr. 10, 11	Bridges

RESIGNATIONS.

Name.	Title.	Bureau.	Salary.	Date.
Thomas Armstrong .....	Clerk .....	Supplies	\$540	Sept. 15, 11
Helen M. Bannigan .....	Clerk .....	City Supt.	1,200	Oct. 31, 10
Alice M. Clark .....	S. & T.....	Libraries	1,050	Aug. 1, 10
Wm. H. Cushing.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	300	Apr. 22, 11
C. Victorine DeBuck.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	900	Feb. 1, 11
Edward T. Diviny.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	420	Aug. 21, 11
Ona M. Finnerty.....	S. & T.....	Buildings	600	Feb. 7, 10
Mae M. Gaffney .....	Typewriting and Copyist.	Buildings	600	Oct. 1, 10
Benjamin Gassman .....	Clerk .....	Supplies	300	Jan. 24, 11
Joseph V. Glynn.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	300	May 31, 11
John Guiry .....	Clerk .....	Supplies	420	Nov. 3, 10

Name.	Title.	Bureau.	Salary.	Date.
Harry N. Hall.....	Inspector of Fuel .....	Supplies	1,300	Feb. 28, 10
Theodore Heilbron .....	Auto-truck Engineman and Mechanic .....	Supplies	1,500	Aug. 1, 10
Mary A. Horton.....	Telephone Operator ..	Secretary	750	Aug. 31, 10
Louis Jagendorf .....	Clerk .....	Buildings	540	Aug. 21, 11
Julia E. King.....	Librarian ..	Lectures	900	Aug. 8, 10
Rose Lebram .....	S. & T.....	Dist. Supt.	600	Sept. 30, 10
Hattie Mayers .....	S. & T.....	City Supt.	1,200	July 18, 10
Henry McArdle .....	Clerk .....	Buildings	300	May 14, 10
Guilbert McCarthy .....	Clerk .....	Supplies	300	Oct. 31, 11
William P. Mee .....	Clerk .....	Supplies	300	May '6, 11
Mary M. Mullen.....	Clerk .....	Secretary	750	Aug. 31, 11
Joseph Morrow, Jr.....	Clerk .....	Supplies	300	Nov. 13, 11
Seconda H. Porcella.....	Typewriting and Copyist.	Buildings	750	Oct. 1, 10
Harry Posner .....	Clerk .....	Secretary	750	Oct. 31, 10
John A. Reagan.....	S. & T.....	Supplies	1,050	Dec. 13, 11
John B. Robinson.....	Deputy Supt. of Buildings .....	Buildings	4,500	Sept. 10, 10
Eleanor Ryan .....	S. & T.....	City Supt.	1,650	Oct. 31, 10
Milton C. Schwartz.....	Clerk .....	Buildings	300	Oct. 1, 11
Margaret A. Sheeran.....	Telephone Operator ..	Secretary	600	Sept. 15, 10
William Strauss .....	Clerk .....	City Supt.	300	Sept. 7, 10
Mary P. Tiernan.....	S. & T.....	Buildings	1,350	Aug. 31, 11
Mona C. Waldron.....	S. & T.....	Dist. Supt.	750	Sept. 30, 10
Fred C. Young.....	Clerk .....	Buildings	300	May 24, 11

Such a wholesale depleting of its staff is bound to seriously cripple its work; but, as long as it has practically no control over its salary schedules, there is nothing for it to do but make the most it can of the services of the new clerks who must be broken in to the work of the old ones whom it cannot arrange to keep. The salaries of each grade are fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, and the number of positions in each grade is fixed. The unassigned balances of each bureau are too insignificant to provide emergency help. No transfers can be made from one grade to another without the consent and approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This takes away all flexibility and possibility of adjustment from the Board of Education. It also takes away all possibility of rewarding merit for efficiency, save as places of a higher grade become vacant. It leads to an uneconomical cramping of the system. If a clerk at \$750 falls ill and cannot return to work for a month or more it is perhaps possible to fill her place temporarily with one who is unfamiliar with her routine at \$600 per year; but, before this can be done, application must be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to modify the salary schedule. This consumes time, and the salary is not available until it is readjusted. When the regular incumbent returns it must be readjusted back again by the same tedious process. Moreover, no one is assured of the continuance of his salary at its present rate, for a committee on the standardization of salaries in city offices has been at work upon this subject for some time.

The fixing of salaries in the offices of the Board of Education by the Board of Aldermen, on the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has been rather an expensive matter for the taxpayers of the City. In 1904 the Board of Education requested the Board of Aldermen to fix the salaries of certain persons at a higher rate than others in the same branch of service were receiving. They were fixed as salaries of positions in such a way as to unwittingly increase the salaries of all incumbents occupying similar positions in the service. The interested parties did not discover their advantage at once, but nearly seven years afterwards suits were brought to recover the accrued difference between the rate at which they had been paid and the higher rate so fixed; and, no legal defense against their claims being possible, the Corporation Counsel recommended that their claim for arrears be paid. The office of the Corporation Counsel reports that these valid claims aggregate in all about \$100,000.

A curious sequel to this situation is furnished by the following report from the Auditor of the Board of Education, concerning the official responsibility for the payment of these claims. The report bears date of April 26, 1911, and is: "When an issue of bonds was requested to pay certain judgments against the Board of Education, due to the fact that this Department was required to conform to section 56 of the Charter, and thereby required to go to the Board of Aldermen to fix the salaries of two persons, the effect of their action was to increase and fix the salaries of all other incumbents of similar positions who were receiving less than \$40 per week. Based on this requirement, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen created certain liabilities which were never contemplated. This Department does not feel responsible, for the intention, as plainly shown in the original resolution, was to increase the salaries of two persons. When the issue of bonds was requested through the Board of Aldermen to pay these judgments attention was called by that body to the fact that section 188, subdivision 7 of the Charter provides for payment of judgments by the Comptroller by Special Revenue Bonds to be issued by him; acting on this information, and realizing the separate identity of the Board of Education, I was deputed to go to the appropriate bureau in that Department, namely, the Bureau of Law and Adjustment. I saw its chief, Mr. Hallock. After presenting the facts, and consulting with him regarding them, Mr. Hallock intimated that the funds over which he had control were applicable, in his estimate, only to the payment of claims against the corporation, and not to the payment of claims against the Board of Education."

It is evident that the present method of providing clerical service for the Board of Education is costly and cumbersome; that it prevents the Board from controlling its own business or building up a permanent staff. It ought to be changed. Section 56 of the Charter should be revised to give the Board of Education authority to fix the salaries of its own staff. That will take time, but, meanwhile, its appropriations for salary purposes should come to it in bulk and the matter of determining the number of persons in each grade, if salaries are fixed by position only, and not by person, as, indeed, the law seems to demand should be left to it. The matter of transferring its employees from one grade to another should be entirely in the hands of the educational authorities. More money should be provided for salaries in the several offices of the Board, and the amount of extraneous work which is put upon them should be cut down to reasonable limits.

#### XIII. THE ACQUIRING OF SITES.

Section 1071 of the Charter directs the Board of Education to "make such provision by its by-laws as will secure prompt and efficient service for the selection and acquisition of sites." The method by which such lands as have been selected are to be acquired is outlined in section 1436 of the Charter. The Board of Education must select all school sites; the Board of Estimate and Apportionment conducts all negotiations as to price and purchase of them. This is the method which has been followed since 1902. Prior to that time the Board of Education was responsible for the selection and purchasing of sites for school purposes.

#### ITS DUTY.

The by-laws of the Board of Education charge its Committee on Sites with three duties: To consider every recommendation made by any local school board, or by the Committee on High Schools and Training Schools, with regard to sites for school buildings or additions thereto; to select and recommend to the Board the acquisition of all sites that may be required for school purposes; and to report to the Board in January and July of each year the condition of all matters relating to sites approved by the Board which are pending and not completed; it shall also report to the Committee on Finance in July of each year an estimate of the amount required for the purchase and acquisition of sites during the next calendar year.

These by-laws do not put the responsibility for determining the need of additional ground for school buildings where it belongs. It is the Superintendents in their operation of the educational work of the schools who first become aware of the necessity for enlargement of the school plant. The local school board may be, or may not be, sensitive to these needs; but the reports which come to the Superintendents of Instruction as to the size of classes, as to the number on part time, and the distances

which children must travel in order to reach a school, keep them officially informed on this subject. The co-operation of the local school board is valuable, but a better systematizing of functions would place this duty upon the Superintendents. In effect it is placed there now, but the Superintendents are not in as close or as constant touch with this committee as they should be; and the committee itself is not as much concerned in working out a program for the necessary enlargement of the work of the entire Department through a period of months, as it is in filling in here and there, as the need becomes acute to this or that local school board, or section. That the plan for enlargement should be worked out from year to year as a whole, and not in a scrappy, or piecemeal fashion, needs no argument. This cannot be done until the reports of District Superintendents are carefully digested and unified by the Superintendents, and presented to the Committee on Sites as the basis for its work.

This committee should be forehanded in making its plans for the enlargement of the system. It is not sufficient for it to ask the City Superintendent for a statement of the needs of the Department for the next year at budget time. This is a fault due, in part, to insufficient control of funds. When needs cannot be met until they have become too acute to be postponed any longer, there is little occasion for figuring out beforehand just how long it will be before action of a preventive sort is inevitable. New York City has been planning its school enlargements on the theory that it is better to take no thought for the morrow. Buildings which the Board of Education should have been allowed money to build months, even years ago, are only now under way. The necessities of the situation are more keenly felt at the operating end than they are at the fiscal end of the system. Former committees, desiring to keep ahead of the growth of population, selected school sites a bit ahead of immediate demands for them. They put them into stock, as it were, locating them where it seemed that they would be needed, and enabling the city to purchase them at a lower figure than they could be had for when the locality was crowded with people, as it promised to be shortly. In anticipating future needs they sometimes made mistakes, and school funds were tied up which could have been used to advantage in other quarters. It is the policy of the present committee to select no sites save such as are needed for immediate construction of buildings. This plan is not without drawbacks, but it is the only one which the present condition of funds will allow.

It would seem that the process of selecting a site has not until recently been altogether a matter of knowledge, but rather a hit or miss affair. The people of a locality decided that a school was needed in their neighborhood and brought the matter to the attention of the committee. It asked the City Superintendent for a report and, if he approved their request, the committee appointed a subcommittee of its members, who looked the ground over and used their judgment in fixing upon a spot for the school. Their report was submitted, and the Board of Education transmitted their selection to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the recommendation that the site selected be purchased. At this point the question of cost began to receive attention. The Board of Estimate found that a different tract of land in the same section could be had for a smaller price. It thereupon recommended that the Board of Education reconsider its former action and select the site which it recommended for selection. This process is a long one. The securing of ground for a certain school in the borough of Queens was begun on December 6, 1906, and is not completed yet. Another site in the same borough, selected on June 9, 1909, is not yet acquired. The whole process as now organized normally requires from six months to two years. In almost nine cases out of ten the Board of Estimate and Apportionment requests the Board of Education to substitute for the site which it has selected another one which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment recommends to it. Cost is such a large element that sites are practically selected twice. This involves a great waste of time, and forces the question whether the selection of a definite site by the Board of Education is a necessary step in the process, or merely one which requires much labor and much time to be spent in vain. Would it not be a better arrangement for the Board of Education to determine the general locality in which a new school is needed, and leave to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the whole matter of locating the school to best advantage in that locality? The Board of Education would then select the locality which needs a school, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would select and purchase the site for it. The answer is no. Such a plan will not work. School sites must be determined by educational consideration, not by the cheapness of the lots which it is proposed to acquire. The sole purpose in getting them is to provide school accommodations where they are needed, and when they are needed. The present method does not provide them where they are needed nor always when they are needed.

#### A PROPOSED SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE NEED FOR SITES.

In order to determine where new schools are most needed, and just where they should be located to be most accessible to the children who will use them, the Board of Education, on January 10, 1912, adopted a recommendation of its Committee on Sites providing for a scientific method of locating them. The committee proposes to develop a system for securing complete information concerning the population of the city in relation to present educational provisions, and school needs, and so to devise ways and means for eliminating errors of judgment in the faulty choice of sites and in the making of inadequate or excessive provision for school requirements. It proposes to study the needs of the system as a whole, and to work out a constantly available and constantly perfecting program for enlargement of the school plant. Its work, as it sees it, falls into three parts. A general study of the trend of population and locations of existing school buildings, to correct and avoid the errors of the past, and to provide a continuous program of school development. A particular part of this program is to be selected each year for presentation in the annual bond budget, supported by such statistics as will demonstrate clearly its claim for immediate attention. A third application of scientific method to this subject will consist in a careful school survey of the locality in which a site is to be acquired, and a building built, which shall determine accurately just what territory it must serve; how far the capacity of buildings already in operation extends; where the center of the school population which is to be served is; what hindrances from inaccessibility, danger from street traffic, noise, and the general character of the community impose obstacles to the location of a schoolhouse in a given block and require it to be placed in another, etc., etc.

It is proposed to accomplish this important work under the direction of the Auditor of the Board of Education, and by means of the statistical division under his charge. An issue of Special Revenue Bonds of \$10,000 has been applied for to provide the necessary equipment and material, and the special service required for this study of population, and the conditions incidental and necessary to the locating of school premises. The resolution of the Board leaves the impression that a special study is to be made now to provide information which will assist in making the next budget and be available for some months to come, and when this is once done the work will, perhaps, be discontinued. The agency should be a permanent one, and the study of population in relation to school needs should go on all the time with the assistance of the Superintendent and the local school boards, collecting and furnishing information as to the ever varying movement of population in the city; and, with the help of the Permanent Census Board, preparing detailed surveys of localities for the proper location of schools. In no other way can the Board of Education know its own needs thoroughly; and, when it once knows them in this scientific fashion, it is safe to assume that educational requirements, rather than the price of lots, will be allowed to determine the location of school premises.

#### THE STATEMENT OF NEEDS FOR FOUR YEARS.

In order to arrive at as nearly exact information as possible with regard to the probable margin of borrowing power of The City of New York during the period of subway construction, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on November 23, 1910, requested the several departments of the city to submit a statement of their needs for corporate stock "during the year beginning July 1, 1911, and as far as possible for the subsequent years to and including the year 1915, showing the amounts that will be required for expenditures during the year 1911, in pursuance of authorizations now existing, and showing separately the additional amounts that will be required or requested in each annually recurring Corporate Stock Budget for the years stated, all of such information to be submitted in a manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller." Since it is manifestly impossible to foresee the needs of the School Department of New York City in detail for four years, the estimates which were furnished were merely rough approximations, and, by no means, final statements of the annual needs of the board. The Committee on Sites further found it inadvisable to give the location of the sites needed prior to their actual selection by the Board of Education for the reason that information of this character invariably leads to rises in price of lands from which selections must be made. The Board of Education estimated its needs, therefore, in lump sums: \$1,000,000 for 1911, and the same amount for 1912; and \$500,000 each year for 1913, 14, and 15.

THE SITUATION IN REGARD TO SITES.

On February 6, 1911, the Committee on Sites submitted the following statement to the Board of Education:

At the time of the annual organization of the Board of Education in February, 1910, the situation as respects sites was as follows:

- Sites for new buildings, additions, etc., in process of acquisition..... 8
- Sites for new buildings, additions, etc., selected by the Board of Education and awaiting action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment..... 31
- Sites for new buildings, additions, etc., approved by the Committee on Sites and placed in the hands of the Comptroller for the purpose of enabling him to make arrangements for the acquisition thereof prior to formal action by the Board of Education..... 22
- Sites for new buildings, additions, etc., on the committee's approved list, awaiting financial ability..... 32

Your committee, having decided upon the policy of advocating the acquisition only of those sites required for immediate use to meet existing requirements, investigated the necessity of each of the above mentioned sites, with a view to eliminating from consideration all those intended for future growth, etc. This investigation showed the necessity for certain sites which had been carried on the committee's list, for some cases, for years had ceased to exist because of other relief furnished; in some cases the necessity for the sites was problematical and dependent upon future growth, and there could be no accurate method of determining when the sites would be actually required for school use; in many cases it was apparent that the sites would soon be needed, but the necessity was not immediate. Your committee obtained reports on all these sites from the board of superintendents and the local school boards, and, after consideration of all the facts adduced, decided to abandon all except those sites actually required to relieve schools with pupils on part time, or where part time was imminent. The following shows the result:

- Sites for new buildings acquired since February 1, 1910..... 5
- Sites authorized and in process of acquisition (one to complete a site partly acquired by purchase, and one an interior lot to which it was necessary to remove an old school building pending the erection of a new building)..... 2
- Sites for new buildings and additions, etc., selected by the Board of Education and awaiting action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment..... 17
- Sites for a new building approved by the Committee on Sites and awaiting negotiations by the Comptroller before presentation to the Board of Education..... 1

In addition to the foregoing the Board of Education, on December 14, 1910, surrendered to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund four sites previously acquired for school purposes, the necessity for the same having ceased to exist through enlarged conditions.

The committee further reports that there are now available 28 sites for new buildings (including the site acquired for the Central Supply Depository), and 12 sites for additions, playgrounds, etc. All of these sites are required for present use, or will be required in the very near future, and funds for the improvements of nearly all of them are included in the estimate of the Committee on Buildings respecting Corporate Stock requirements for the years 1911 and 1912.

On January 10, 1912, the Board of Education reported that it had acquired during 1911 one site for school purposes in the Borough of Manhattan, and that action was pending before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon the matter of authorizing the acquisition of another which had been selected by it on November 22, 1911. In the Bronx one site and part of another have been acquired, the purchase of three has been authorized, and action is pending upon three which have been selected by the Board on May 11, 1910, December 13, 1911, and September 13, 1911. In the Borough of Brooklyn six have been acquired. One and a part of two others have been authorized; one selected on March 9, 1910, is still pending; and the request of the board that one other be acquired has been filed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the reason that no funds were provided for it in the Corporate Stock Budget. In the Borough of Queens three have been acquired and action is pending upon three selected on June 9, 1909, May 11, 1910, and May 10, 1911. In the Borough of Richmond the purchase of one site has been authorized.

Is the service prompt and efficient in the matter of selecting and acquiring school sites? It is neither prompt nor efficient. Prompt and satisfactory it cannot be as long as it is out of the control of the Board of Education; and efficient it cannot be until the Board of Education puts into operation the scientific methods which are planned for, determining the needs of enlargement for the system as a whole, and makes the most careful surveys as to the school requirements of a locality before it locates a school site in it, using all the knowledge which is available in its several offices for the purpose. And, further, the service cannot be satisfactory until there are sufficient funds at the disposal of the Board of Education to enable it to anticipate its necessities before they become so pressing as to require thousands of children to attend part time class.

XIV. THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

THE DUTIES OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Buildings is composed of nine members of the Board and has charge of all matters relating to the erection, enlargement, alteration, and repairing of all school buildings and school premises, the leasing of premises or buildings for the purposes of the Department of Education, the fitting up and equipping thereof with all necessary sanitary, electric, heating, and ventilating work, furniture, and pianos; subject to financial ability and the approval of the Board, it determines the amount to be expended therefor. It directs the activities of the Bureau of Buildings. Its executive officer and the head of the Bureau is the Superintendent of School Buildings. Its procedure in the matter of leasing premises for school purposes has already been detailed. The steps in the process of constructing buildings after Corporate Stock has been appropriated for the purpose are as follows:

THE PROCESS BY WHICH BUILDINGS ARE PLANNED.

After consideration and approval of the Corporate Stock Budget for Buildings by the Mayor, notice of the fund allowed is sent to the Board of Education. Owing to the fact that, after requests for Corporate Stock have gone through all of the steps roughly outlined in the making of estimates, and then been vetoed by previous Mayors, it is not considered safe to proceed with the preparation of plans and specifications until notice of the Mayor's approval has been received.

1. When approved the building budget is referred to the Committee on Buildings.
2. It is then referred to the Superintendent of School Buildings to proceed with the work.
3. The Superintendent of School Buildings takes up the list in the order given, and, after authority is given to prepare plans and specifications, or advertise for bids, proceed to obtain surveys.
4. He obtains recommendations from the City Superintendent for each building in order as to apportionment of rooms for boys and girls; grades, number of class rooms, kindergartens, anaemic classes, assembly rooms, roof playgrounds, and such other features as he may desire to recommend, which are submitted to the Committee on Buildings for approval.
5. Examination is made of the site, and the question of exposure, location, grades, encroachments, and many other similar questions are determined.
6. He then directs the chief of the Draughting Division to proceed on the lines indicated.
7. He determines the type of the building and the design. The Board of Education calls on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to have the site cleared of all buildings and encumbrances, and to turn the property over to the Board of Education on a given date.
8. He passes upon sketches, and, when they are satisfactory, he forwards them to the Art Commission for preliminary approval.
9. The plans and specifications are then developed, and the various sets are filed with
  10. The Committee on Buildings,
  11. The Board of Education,
  12. The Art Commission for final approval,
  13. The Borough Building Department,
  14. The Highway Department,
  15. The Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity;
  16. The Finance Department, which requires copies of the printed specifications and all plans and details complete.

After consideration by the engineers of that Department it is presented  
17. To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for approval.  
Upon receipt of notice of this

18. Specifications and form of advertisement are sent for approval to the Corporation Counsel.
19. Upon receipt, the approval is filed with the Supervisor of the City Record.
20. An advertisement for bids appears in the City Record for ten days.
21. At the expiration of this period bids are opened by the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Many steps must be taken in the preparation of plans and specifications which are not herein scheduled, but, all throughout, from the beginning of item 1 to the date of letting the contract, it is not, perhaps, so much the number of various steps which hinders and delays action, although these are far too numerous, as it is the element of human equation which enters with each reference of plans to another official body for approval.

THE NUMBER OF PLANS PREPARED DURING TWELVE MONTHS.

In answer to our question as to number and size of school buildings, together with the contract or estimated cost thereof for which the plans were prepared in the last twelve months, the following list was submitted:

Item.	School.	Borough.	Contract or Estimated Cost.
*	P. S. 61.....	Manhattan.....	\$316,000
*	Bushwick High School.....	Brooklyn.....	420,000
*	Thomas Hunter Hall (Exc.).....	Manhattan.....	} 500,000
*	Thomas Hunter Hall (Bldg.).....	Manhattan.....	
*	P. S. 20 (Excavation).....	The Bronx.....	} 77,000
*	P. S. 20 (Bldg. Addn.).....	The Bronx.....	
*	P. S. 92.....	Queens.....	182,000
*	P. S. 43, Addition.....	The Bronx.....	98,500
*	P. S. 39, Addition.....	The Bronx.....	222,000
*	P. S. 45, Addition.....	The Bronx.....	294,000
*	P. S. 78, Addition.....	Manhattan.....	192,000
*	P. S. 132, Addition.....	Manhattan.....	174,000
*	Training Quarters.....	Brooklyn.....	67,045
1	P. S. 173.....	Brooklyn.....	274,000
2	P. S. 174.....	Brooklyn.....	274,000
13	P. S. 72, Addition.....	Manhattan.....	35,000
7	P. S. 115 (Excavation).....	Manhattan.....	87,000
4	P. S. 50 (Excavation).....	The Bronx.....	48,143
5	P. S. 28.....	Brooklyn.....	175,000†
3	P. S. 175.....	Brooklyn.....	274,000†
4	P. S. 50 (Building).....	The Bronx.....	246,000†
*	Bay Ridge High School.....	Brooklyn.....	400,000†
27	P. S. 97 (Portables).....	Brooklyn.....	3,000†
			\$4,358,688

\* Authorization prior to Corporate Stock Budget of 1911.

† Completed as far as advance work is concerned.

These last are here given item numbers, being the order in which they appeared on the list as adopted.

This means that the above schedule, or its equivalent, covers a year's work for the force of Architectural Draughtsmen at present employed on Corporate Stock work. Almost desperate efforts have been made to obtain an increase in their number, but without success.

STEPS IN THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

22. Bids are now opened by the Superintendent of School Buildings. This is done in accordance with subdivision 1, section 30, of the by-laws, the chairman of the Committee on Buildings almost invariably being present, so that, after consideration of the lowest bid and comparison with the estimated cost, award can be made at once on behalf of the Committee on Buildings, which later confirms his action. This prompt award is made to head off the withdrawal of bids, which formerly, at times, caused much confusion and delay.

23. The estimated cost is made in the Draughting Division in great detail. It is marked on the specifications, approved by the chief of the Draughting Division, and filed with the Printing Clerk before the plans and specifications are sent to the Finance Department for approval. This approval is quite a formidable thing, consisting, as it does, of reports and recitals by the assistant engineers of the Finance Department, and approving of the estimated cost. The words "estimated" or "approximate" being interpreted by the Finance Department to mean the sum fixed or less—but not a dollar more. This causes trouble and delay; as, if the lowest bid exceeds the estimated cost, and, although the funds are in hand, yet the Board of Education must explain the matter and ask for a reconsideration and approval.

The Superintendent of School Buildings has nothing further to do with the awards of bids from the time of reporting the list of those received to the Committee on Buildings up to the date he receives notice from the Secretary of the approval of the contract by the Comptroller.

The various steps are recorded in a book kept in the Secretary's office, which is ruled for the following information: Acc't, contractor, school, borough, work, amount of contract, awarded, bid transmitted to Comptroller, sureties approved by Comptroller, sureties, notice of approval of sureties received, signed by chairman, signed by contractor, bond attached, sent to auditor, returned by auditor, sent to Comptroller, approved by Comptroller, notice received from Comptroller, sent to contractor, remarks.

THE INSPECTION OF WORK UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Upon receipt of notice from the Secretary of approval by the Comptroller notice is sent to the Deputy Superintendents, who act under instructions contained in Deputy Superintendents' Letter, as follows:

Gentlemen—Permit me to draw your attention to paragraph (L) of the contract form under which we are now operating, which reads as follows:

"(L) The contractor will begin the work hereby agreed to be performed on such date as the Superintendent shall notify him to begin. The time hereinafter fixed for the completion of the work shall begin to run on and from the date so notified. The place where the work is to be begun will either be stated in said notice or designated on the ground by the engineer or inspector. The commencement of the work by the contractor shall be deemed and taken to be a waiver of notice on his part."

It is only exceptional cases where we experience any difficulty, inasmuch as contractors nearly always commence work prior to the approval of the contract, and thus waive notices as to time and place of beginning of work.

The only safe way, however, is to notify them to begin, designating the particular point where the work shall start, and then, if no progress is made, we are in a position to cancel the contract.

I am afraid that if we have a case, where through lack of progress it is deemed desirable to cancel a contract, and it is done without notice having been given as to time and place of beginning, or work having been voluntarily started, all as provided for in paragraph (L) as above, the courts will hold the Board of Education for damages. Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of Clause (L) of the contract form.

The rights of the Department as to inspection are particularly covered by specific clauses in the contract.

- Clause B—Interpretation of words "Superintendent of School Buildings."
- Clause C—Definition of "approved," "required," etc.
- Clause D—The satisfaction of the Superintendent and the Committee on Buildings.
- Clause J—Condemnation of work and materials.
- Clause LL—Time of performance.
- Clause N—Supervision of Superintendent of School Buildings.
- Clause O—Superintendent of School Buildings to decide.
- Clause P—Partial payments not acceptable.
- Clause Q—Default of contractor—See certification of Superintendent as to unwarranted delay, and power of Superintendent to enter when safety and proper construction is endangered.
- Clause W—Certificates.
- Clause ZZ—Estoppel.

This is important, and must be read in relation to the Rules and Regulations, Building Bureau, edition seven, April, 1911. These rules, based upon experience, have been prepared, from time to time, by the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The policy of the City is to assign an Inspector to the work just as soon as there is anything requiring supervision. On new work this does not take place usually until the contractor is ready to put in footings. At times, however, it must be done earlier, as where there is underpinning of adjacent property to be done or an excavation which may endanger adjoining property or the streets.

Delivery of plans, specifications, and details are made to the Deputy Superintendents and to the Inspectors.

Inspectors stationed on a building are men appointed from the Civil Service list of Inspectors of Masonry and Carpentry; they have charge of all work except that of heating and ventilating, electric, sanitary, and furniture.

These last four branches, being particular trades, of which a Mason and Carpenter would have no technical knowledge, owing to trade union limitations and jurisdiction, are covered by Inspectors of the particular branch involved.

With several buildings under construction, there arises the necessity for knowing that the Inspectors are at their posts of duty; that questions beyond their ability are promptly cared for; and that a reliable means is provided for the transmission of instructions from the Deputy Superintendents to the contractors and the Inspectors. This is provided for by the appointment of General Inspectors, who are a superior type of men, and have greater responsibilities.

Inspectors are provided with special books for the making of daily reports. The original (A1) is mailed to the main office; the yellow sheet (A3) to the borough office; and the tissue sheet (A2) is kept in the book for reference.

A daily-weekly mechanics form (B) is provided, so as to supply an accurate, systematic means of counting the men employed and reporting them in uniform order.

A progress sheet (C) is made up for each week, copy being retained at the building.

Reports of the General Inspectors are provided for on form "A" at the building, and by form "D" at the office.

When exceptions are taken as to work or material notice thereof is sent to contractor by the Record Clerk. These exceptions are entered in a record book, together with their final disposition.

Payments are made as the work progresses, the contractor using a regular blank form of application. These are time stamped when received at the office and entered in a book kept for that purpose, giving the necessary data as to dates, name, amounts, to whom referred, and date sent back—approved or disapproved.

If approved, a voucher is issued by the Superintendent of School Buildings, forwarded to the Auditor, who, after recording same, sends it to the Finance Department. Examination is also made by its Engineers, payment passed, and warrant issued to the contractor for the amount of the payment.

Amendments to the contract are sometimes necessary, in which case a regular form is used, to which is attached all the papers and drawings relating thereto. Upon approval by the Committee on Buildings an amendment is signed and receives its serial number.

Upon final completion (and this means everything to the last screw), Form F, covering the monies due, is certified to by the Deputy Superintendent, General Inspector (Construction), General Inspector of Painting, Engineer of Iron and Steel Construction, and, at times, the Chief of the Sanitary Division. It must also bear the certification of the Record Division that all exceptions have been removed. This must be accompanied by a report from the Record Division as to dates of contract, completion and occupancy, time lost by contractor through no fault of his, overtime and reasons therefor for the contractor. This is checked up, but is seldom in accordance with the facts.

The Corporation Counsel's office is not at all sure that Clause (M) of the contract will be sustained by the courts, unless the City can show no interference of any sort, not only for the Board of Education, but from any of the numerous other City Departments, or that the delay has actually kept the school closed. In other words, some tangible damage.

It has, therefore, become necessary for the Committee on Buildings to view an application for an extension of time from all sides, and, if the school has not been interfered with, or the contractor has been interfered with, to grant an extension of time.

Frequently contractors are called before the Committee to explain delays, and, when the case is beyond remedy, the contract is annulled, as provided by Clause (Q) of the contract.

This reads very simply, but, in all cases where such action becomes necessary, there are monies owing to sub-contractors, material men, and, sometimes, for labor; and, while the law states that liens against contractors for the City can only be against the monies due or to grow due, and not against the real property, yet, in every case after completion by another contractor, suits for recovery of damages are brought by the sub-contractors etc. of the first man, every effort being made to prove arbitrary and unwarranted action by the Committee.

With all this, and much more, before it, the Committee is forced to exert every effort to get the work ahead rather than cancel the contract, even to the point of treating with a committee of creditors.

If the Inspector cannot handle the matter it goes to the next in authority, the General Inspector; then to the Deputy Superintendent; the Superintendent; then to the Committee on Buildings; and the Board of Education.

**BUILDINGS COMPLETED.**

In addition to all this routine there are so many contingent things, precedents, rulings, opinions, outside jurisdiction, etc., etc., that it is a marvel how it is possible to ever complete a building; but buildings are completed, as the following schedule will show.

Borough.	Public School.	C. R. Units.	Sit-tings.	General Construction Amount of Contract.	Award by Building Committee.	Award by Board of Education.	Date of Contract.	Date of Approval.	Date of Expiration.	Ready.	Occupied.
Brooklyn	19	36	1,371	\$193,988	Mar. 21/10	Mar. 23/10	May 9/10	June 6/10	June 3/11	Sept. —/11	Sept. 11/11
Brooklyn	165	39	1,501	219,447	Aug. 8/10	Aug. 15/10	Sept. 2/10	Sept. 16/10	Sept. 14/11	Feb. 1/12	Feb. 19/12
Brooklyn	167	51	2,079	266,700	Apr. 4/10	Apr. 13/10	May 9/10	June 14/10	June 12/11	Sept. —/11	Sept. 11/11
Manhattan	95	60	2,537	353,300	July 5/10	July 13/10	July 29/10	Aug. 12/10	Jan. 8/12	Jan. 8/12	Jan. 10/12
The Bronx	44	47	2,037	235,841	Dec. 20/09	Dec. 22/09	May 27/10	June 13/10	July 13/11	July —/11	Sept. 11/11
The Bronx	46	51	1,909	276,600	June 8/10	June 8/10	June 30/10	July 19/10	July 17/11	Apr. 1/12	Apr. 8/12
Queens	7	24	940	147,978	July 11/10	July 13/10	Aug. 6/10	Aug. 12/10	Sept. 13/11	Sept. 11/11	Sept. 11/11
Queens	58	24	1,118	183,000	Jan. 10/10	Jan. 12/10	Apr. 13/10	Apr. 27/10	May 26/11	June —/11	Sept. 11/11

Public School 19, Brooklyn—Also included extensive alterations in old building, which could not be concluded until July and August, 1911.  
 Public School 165, Brooklyn—Delayed through non-receipt of bids for a part of the heating work, readvertisement, reapproval, etc. Also lockout of marble workers from August 12, 1911, to February, 1912, and sheet metal workers from November 4, 1911, to March, 1912. Actual delay for this cause about three months. Work completed with non-union men. Conditions such that City Superintendent could not be notified far enough in advance to get his new organization ready.  
 Public School 167, Brooklyn—Was occupied in September, 1911, but lockout of marble workers from August 12 held up stairs, urinals and baths, for which temporary arrangements had to be made.  
 Public School 95, Manhattan—Would have been ready November 1, 1911, except for the lockout above referred to.  
 Public School 46, The Bronx—First delay was in rock excavation covering the entire site, its extent being overlooked in fixing the time limit, to which 90 days should have been added. Delays also for lockouts of marble workers and sheet metal workers, which hit this building very hard.  
 These lockouts affected the entire city, but special appeal was made to the bosses to take the men back on the schools. After weeks of negotiations the work was started, but with incompetent men, finally ending in the forming of new unions early this year.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE INSPECTING STAFF.**

A part of the Bureau of Buildings is the inspecting service. This has to do with not only examinations as to the necessity for repair work, the preparation of specifications and the supervision of the work performed thereunder, but also constant oversight of all properties used for the purposes of the Board of Education, which includes not only the public school buildings, but also the office buildings, leased premises, store-houses, athletic fields, playgrounds, ferryboats used for anæmic classes, and vacant sites.

- The force is subdivided into five (5) branches
- (a) General Repairs,
  - (b) Sanitary,
  - (c) Furniture,
  - (d) Heating and Ventilating,
  - (e) Electricity.

Each division is made up of men who were mechanics in the various trades represented, passing to the grade of inspector through promotion examination held by the Civil Service Commission. The inspection districts include from two to four local school board districts, following the same boundaries whenever possible.

In the average number of buildings hereinafter given as being under the charge of the inspectors, no credit is given where there is more than one building on a site, while, as a matter of fact, there are numerous such instances, from Public Schools 37 and 51, Manhattan, each with its two distinct buildings, to Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, with its seven separate structures. Neither is credit given for the playgrounds, ferryboats, and vacant sites. Further, no credit is given for the inspection of work on new schools and additions under erection in any inspection district to which a sanitary, furniture, heating, or electrical inspector may be assigned. Most of this work varies, is widely separated, and it would not, therefore, be economical to employ inspectors for this Corporate Stock work alone, owing to the time which would be lost in travel.

The apportionment of inspectors used in presentation of Budget for 1912 is as follows:

*Borough of Manhattan.*

- Number of school premises—228
- General Repairs—
    - 1 General inspector
    - 1 Assistant
    - 7 Inspectors, averaging 33 buildings each.
  - Sanitary—
    - 1 Chief of Division, all boroughs
    - 1 Assistant, assigned to Brooklyn
    - 4 Inspectors, averaging 57 buildings each.
  - Furniture—
    - 1 Chief of Division, all boroughs
    - 4 Inspectors, averaging 57 buildings each.
  - Heating and Ventilating—
    - 1 Chief of Division, all boroughs
    - 1 Assistant chief, all boroughs, principally Corporate Stock work
    - 4 Inspectors, averaging 57 buildings each.
    - 1 Inspector to pipe covering, all boroughs
    - 1 Inspector to galvanized duct work and crates, all boroughs.
  - Electrical—
    - 1 Chief of Division, all boroughs
    - 1 Assistant, assigned to Brooklyn
    - 3 Inspectors, averaging 76 buildings each. These receive some assistance from the mechanics employed.

*Borough of the Bronx*

- Number of school premises—68
- General Repairs—
    - 1 General inspector
    - 3 Inspectors, averaging 23 buildings each.
  - Sanitary—
    - 1 Inspector, 68 buildings.
  - Furniture—
    - 1 Inspector, 68 buildings.
  - Heating and Ventilating—
    - 2 Inspectors, 34 buildings each.
  - Electrical—
    - 1 Inspector (covering also upper part of Manhattan).

*Borough of Brooklyn.*

- Number of school premises—219
- General Repairs—
    - 1 General inspector
    - 7 Inspectors, averaging 31 buildings each.
  - Sanitary—
    - 1 Assistant Chief of Division
    - 4 Inspectors, including one foreman plumber, averaging 55 buildings each.
  - Furniture—
    - Work is handled by the workshop force, together with some other assistance, and, not being satisfactory, will be changed at an early date to suit present conditions.
  - Heating and Ventilating—
    - 4 Inspectors, averaging 55 buildings each.
  - Electrical—
    - 1 Assistant Chief of Division.
    - 1 Inspector, together with the assistance of the workshop.

*Borough of Queens.*

- Number of school premises—116.
- General Repairs—
    - 1 General Inspector.
    - 4 Inspectors, averaging 29 buildings each.
  - Sanitary—
    - 2 Inspectors, averaging 58 buildings each.
  - Furniture—
    - 1 Inspector, 116 buildings (also receives assistance from repair inspectors).
  - Heating and Ventilating—
    - 2 Inspectors, averaging 58 buildings each.
  - Electrical—
    - 1 Inspector, 116 buildings.
    - 2 Mechanics.

*Borough of Richmond.*

- Number of School Premises—44.
- General Repairs—
    - 1 General Inspector.
    - 2 Inspectors, averaging 22 buildings each.
  - Sanitary—
    - 1 Inspector, 44 buildings.
  - Furniture—
    - 1 Inspector, 44 buildings.
  - Heating and Ventilating—
    - 1 Inspector, 44 buildings.
  - Electrical—
    - 1 Inspector, 44 buildings (does most of his repair work).

The Finance Department of the City has expressed the opinion that this inspection force should be materially reduced. This resolves itself again into the question whether the School Department shall determine its own policy. Account must be taken of the increase of liability of the City as to accidents and more rapid deterioration of the property in the absence of prompt repairs, done under efficient supervision. There are seven repair inspectors in the Borough of Manhattan; each has about 33 buildings. A reduction of two men would leave but five to handle the repairs in that borough, each with 45 buildings and the safety of some 55,000 pupils under his care. The sanitary, furniture, heating, and electrical men only look after work in their lines of trade, the repair men all else. All of these men are handled by administration diagrams. The Bureau of Buildings believes that an increase in all branches is demanded rather than a decrease.

THE EFFECT OF REDUCED APPROPRIATIONS.

Answering the question, "What effect upon your work has resulted from reductions which the fiscal authorities have made in the last two years?" the Superintendent of Buildings says:

"The net result is the postponement of about one-third of the work contemplated for each year. It operates to disorganize all estimates for the larger repairs. Thus, each Inspector knows the limit to which he may include repairs for his district. He, therefore, naturally adjusts some of the items to cover a completed piece of work, such as the painting of the interior of a building, or putting on a new roof, or alterations in partitions so as to enlarge or otherwise change classrooms or playgrounds, etc., etc. When his budget is cut he must readjust his work, and this at once opens the door for departure from the original field notes.

"If the funds were granted on the 1 1/2 per cent. basis of cost, as proposed by the Building Committee, everyone could be held to the lists of work originally prepared. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decides that this percentage is too great then it should so instruct the Board of Education, stating what it will allow, so that the estimates could be made on that basis.

"What the effect of the postponement of repairs to a building may be is largely problematical, except that certain results are sure to follow defective roofs, leaders, water, stair, and gas work."

The estimate for an increase of the force is made only after the careful consideration of the needs. One instance may be shown by the copy of a letter written to the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings by the Superintendent, and by him sent, with a most earnest endorsement, to the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, relative to the employment of a sheet-metal worker, copy of which is as follows:

October 26, 1911.

Hon. FRANK D. WILSEY, Chairman, Committee on Buildings, Board of Education.

Dear Sir—Our budget for 1912, Schedule No. 15, Building Bureau, division of repairs, salaries, provides for an "Inspector of Sheetmetal Work at \$30.00 per week," a new position.

I do not recall having directed special attention to this urgent necessity for the inclusion of this position in the final budget as fixed by the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

In the installation of heating and ventilating plants there is a large amount of sheet-metal duct work. The fact that these ducts are to provide for the flow of a given amount of air per minute necessitates their being designed and built to specific dimensions and under certain rules as to changes of direction or size.

This requires a high order of skill on the part of the designing engineer, and also on the part of the inspector. This work is at present done by one of our best heating and ventilating inspectors, who is a technical graduate. This man's services, however, are needed for another purpose, as will be hereinafter explained, and it is to replace him that this Inspector of Sheetmetal Work has been included in our budget.

You will recall, from my various reports and statements in committee, that we have been unable to do any work on the adjustment of dampers in the fresh air supply of hundreds of class rooms, for the reason that the man we had who was engaged in the work was transferred to another department, and we could find no one to take his place. Hence, we are in receipt of a great many complaints.

The adjustment of the dampers to fresh air becomes necessary in order to insure an equal distribution of fresh air supply, and thus overcome the tendency of an over supply in these branches, which take off from the main ducts nearest the fan, thus reducing the supply of those further along.

You will also recall the fact that the heating and ventilating plants as we are installing them have been inspected and approved by Professor Woodbridge, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor Carpenter, Dean of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University.

Our practice as to design and installation is similar to that followed elsewhere for the same class of work.

Quite recently the data that has accumulated, through years of experiment, both here and abroad, relative to fresh air supply for schools, hospitals, and other buildings, has been questioned, particularly as to the relation of humidity to temperature and the contamination of air.

This was focalized by an address of Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick at the last annual convention of the American Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, resulting in the appointing of a committee to consider the subject.

It is admitted that the heating engineers have brought the science of their profession to a point where they can heat a room of certain construction, exposure, and dimensions to a given temperature, at the same time maintaining a constant supply of a given amount of fresh air, and the standard of purity and of humidity, but they are not prepared to investigate how these conditions affect the efficiency of the pupils, this being a question for the medical profession to answer, on the assumption that a pupil does his best work when his body is in the best physical condition.

The Society named as its committee some of its members who are in Boston, and others in New York, one of them being myself.

The importance with which this work is regarded in Boston may be evidenced, perhaps, by the fact that it is being taken up by Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, Honorable President of the American School Hygiene Association, and Dr. Harrington, who has conducted a large amount of original research work along similar lines, also by experts of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission.

In this city the matter was discussed yesterday afternoon at an informal conference consisting of Mr. C. F. A. Winslow, the bacteriologist; Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, of the Department of Child Hygiene of the Sage Foundation; the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers being represented by Mr. D. D. Kimball, Mr. Macon, M. B., and myself.

It was realized that the absence of original reliable data as affecting the efficiency of the pupils in the school would necessitate an enormous amount of research, which must also cover a considerable period of time, since none of the methods hitherto used in the calorimeter, or the tests of mental or physical fatigue or reaction could be used upon a pupil, and secure results which would be reliable, since none of the tests could be conducted without the child becoming aware of his being made a special object of an experiment, or the interruption of his regular course of school work.

In other words, observation must be made of a large number of children instead of the individual. Just how this is to be done is now being worked out by the Committee, which will have a conference at an early date, but, in the meantime, our budget may be closed by the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and, if this matter is not made clear so that the inspector of sheetmetal work is included, so as to release the man at present detailed to that work, we will be absolutely unable to take any part in this investigation, the scope and importance of which has been very faintly outlined by what I have herein written.

What I seek and expect to accomplish is the reduction of temperature, which means a saving of coal.

The cost of carrying on this research work, as far as we are concerned, will be very little more than a part of the salary of the Inspector, a portion of whose time only will be required for adjustments and observations, but these, to be of any value, must be regular and accurate, and free from disturbances and interruptions, since they will extend over three or four months.

(Signed) C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

COMMENTS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

The amount of money involved was very small compared with the great good that could have been accomplished.

One of the results is that the Special Committee on Heating and Ventilating is carrying on its investigation without the very necessary data which the allowance of the man, as explained in the letter, would have given.

The data cannot be obtained anywhere just at present, although both Boston and Chicago have committees working on the problem—Chicago for two years, and not ready to report.

The question is the relation of temperature to humidity, or vice versa, so as to obtain the best physical and mental results with school children.

Another instance is shown in the failure to grant additional draughtsmen for the Corporate Stock Account who were included in our budget, although the Finance Department was in full possession of all data as to Corporate Stock Budget before the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, and the further fact that our force was not much more than half what it was when we were busy in 1907-1908.

The resolution failed, however, of passage in the Board of Aldermen, due, according to the statements made by some of the members, to nothing concerning the merits thereof. What the next move is to be is not at all certain, as the Building Committee has not reached a decision, but it is very plain that had these eighteen (18) men been allowed in the Budget our work would not be behind, as it is.

REPORTS UPON THE CONDITION OF BUILDINGS.

In answer to the question, "What reports upon the condition of buildings does your Bureau keep?" the Superintendent of Buildings replies:

This question has been raised many, many times, but no one as yet has been able to devise any form or method which could be operated at a reasonable cost, or be of the slightest use.

Each Deputy Superintendent has an intimate personal knowledge of the buildings under his charge, and can answer at once definitely any question as to needs or conditions. This knowledge is supplemented by that of the Inspectors, who are visiting the building daily.

One plan proposed was to have a large book in which would be entered all of the work and the cost thereof against each building. When started it was found that, to be of any service, the list of work must be in detail, represented during the season by several thousand printed pages of specifications, aside from the thousands of folios of typewritten matter.

Neither the Deputy Superintendents nor Inspectors consulted it, as they knew what had been done, and no book could be made to show what relation that bore to the building in part or in whole, or what further things were needed, or whether proposed work was desirable or necessary.

Nothing could be devised to take the place of intimate personal knowledge where conditions were changing almost daily.

The need for repairs is clearly shown by the unrevised field notes of the Inspectors, and what can be done by these same notes revised by the Deputy Superintendents.

The costs against each building are kept by the Auditing Bureau, and published in the Annual Financial and Statistical Report.

Accurate lists of all boilers, engines, etc., are kept, together with such memoranda as the Chief of the Heating and Ventilating Division requires to keep him in touch with their condition.

Thus, when the persons raising the question have looked over the situation they have not been able to devise a workable economical scheme that would be of any real use.

It would be almost physically impossible to keep record showing condition of every thermostat, etc., in all our schools for each day. We have records showing reported troubles and how they were cared for, from which it is fair to assume that no other serious defects existed at that time. The general character of the equipment is on record in this office on a card system, which is kept up to date fairly accurately.

VENTILATION AND CLEANING.

To the question "What tests are regularly made concerning the ventilation of schools?" it is answered:

None. We have no adequate or competent staff to care for this. Fairly accurate conditions are reported by the regular Heating and Ventilating Inspectors as may be needed. Even the one man needed, as outlined in the Superintendent's letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, would be a great help. There should be a competent man and an assistant constantly employed on this work, especially setting of dampers, etc., etc.

How many schools have humidifying apparatus?

At present eight (8) schools have some form of humidifying apparatus, six (6) with automatic control, with contracts out for eight (8) more. There are also some with hand control. We are distinctly in favor of these installations, believing them to be necessary, and that when final determination is reached as to relation of humidity and heat, as hereto set forth, they will be very effective, especially in allaying irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat and nose.

In how many schools are air washers provided?

One, and another provided for. We wish to install others now that there is automatic control of humidity with air washing, but the committee is reserving decision pending results of investigation by the Special Committee on Ventilation.

How many have vacuum cleaning plants? What tests have been made of this method?

None have been installed, although the new high schools are piped so that the apparatus can be installed just as soon as one can be found that will satisfy the requirements. Tests have been made of all the apparatus presented.

We require that the manufacturers shall set up their machines in two rooms of a building designated by us, and that, when they are ready, they shall be tested in the presence of our Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, and the Superintendent of Janitors. These three men, therefore, cover the three basic elements in vacuum cleaning machines.

We require, further, that they shall not only clean, but their operation shall show sufficient saving over present methods to defray the costs of operation, oil, and electrical current, and, also, of repairs. Depreciation should be taken into consideration, and would be on a light machine.

There is no good reason why we should add to expenses by installing a machine at four thousand to six thousand dollars, plus cost of operation, etc., etc.

None of the concerns has yet been able to meet even a portion of these conditions. It would be different if our floors were carpeted.

HOW MANY SCHOOL BUILDINGS ARE FIREPROOF?

How many of the school buildings are fireproof?

There was one in the old City of New York when the present Superintendent of School Buildings took office. That was erected in about 1867 under the influence of Mr. John Stephenson, the coach and car builder, who was a ward trustee.

The present Superintendent included in the buildings designed by him after taking office in 1891 a fireproof first story paved with asphalt. The Building Law was amended in 1894 so that all school buildings thereafter erected over thirty-five feet in height had to be made fireproof.

There was none in the territory east of the Bronx River, when it was consolidated with The City of New York in 1895. None in Queens or Richmond, and only one in Brooklyn at the time of consolidation in 1898.

The records now are:

	Partly Fireproof.	Non-Fireproof.	Non-Fireproof.
Borough of Manhattan.....	69	31	57
Borough of The Bronx.....	28	4	15
Borough of Brooklyn.....	65	17	89
Borough of Queens.....	20	8	64
Borough of Richmond.....	4	2	28
	186	62	253

Is there a uniform code of fire signals in all the buildings?

All buildings, of a size requiring same, have gongs of electro-mechanical, electrical, or mechanical construction, by means of which the Principals may direct rapid dismissals.

Others have also, in addition, classroom bells and telephones, and signal stations placed at various parts of the buildings by means of which the need for rapid dismissal may be communicated to the Principal's offices.

There is no uniform code of signals, but a suggestion as to what the City Superintendent desired was forwarded to the Principals in General Circular No. 31, dated June 12, 1911. This matter is out of our jurisdiction, but we concur in suggestions offered.

What success have you had in keeping stair doors closed, as a protection against fire?

It depends largely upon the Principal of the school. The Board of Superintendents has charge of the matter.

#### HOW THE BUILDING COMMITTEE PURCHASES PIANOS.

The procedure of the Building Committee in purchasing new pianos is an interesting example of the method called "thorough." It called for bids for furnishing them, and, at the time of receiving the bids, it required each bidder to furnish a sworn statement showing the average wholesale price received by him for instruments of like quality, size, and style as those which he proposed to supply, for the period of three months prior to the date of his bid. Each statement was accompanied by a certificate vouching for its accuracy and that the prices were net prices by a certified public accountant. The Committee was thus exactly informed as to the actual trade valuation for the wholesale market of each make of piano offered, and this and the price bid were taken into account in making the award, as well as the musical and wearing qualities of the instruments and their reputed standing in the estimation of the musical world.

#### SOME CHANGES WHICH WOULD IMPROVE THE WORK OF THIS DIVISION.

As to its functions the Committee on Buildings has, from time to time, asserted that the by-laws of the Board of Education should be changed so as to give that Committee absolute control over its own Clerks, Stenographers, etc. As it is now the Committee on Supplies is responsible for the clerical staff in the several Bureaus. There is, too, a lack of unity of action which would be beneficial and economical, the Superintendent of Buildings believes, if there could be a redistribution of functions which would place the responsibility for heating, cleaning, janitors, supplies, and fuel under one Committee on the Care and Heating of Buildings. Its executive officer should be a technically Trained Heating and Ventilating Engineer, and his duties should be those of designing and supervising the construction and use of the heating and ventilating apparatus in the schools, and the necessary repairs to the same, the control of Janitors, and the supervision of fuel and janitorial supplies. The proposed Bureau should be separate and distinct from the Bureau of Buildings save as the Architect must approve all plans for new buildings.

The chief hindrances which hamper this committee in its work are insufficient appropriations, the segregation of all funds for specific purposes, instead of giving the Board of Education the necessary power to control and administer them as its internal affairs determine, an inadequate architect's staff, and the almost endless formalities which must be complied with in the conduct of its business.

#### XV. THE CARE OF BUILDINGS.

##### ITS FUNCTIONS.

When a building is completed and ready for occupancy its custody is turned over to the Care of Buildings Committee. This committee, according to the by-laws of the Board, passes upon all requests for the use of school buildings, appoints all janitors, makes rules and regulations for their direction, prepares all schedules for their salaries, hears all charges made against janitors, and prepares an annual statement showing the amount of money which will be required for janitors' salaries, and for the cleaning and disinfecting of school buildings during the next calendar year.

As some 502 Janitors, 26 Cleaners and 2 Stokers are employed directly, and as each janitor (save in certain exceptional cases) is a contractor who employs the cleaners whom he finds necessary to help him, it will be seen that this committee directs an army of men and women who are responsible for the physical condition of 491 buildings, 41 annexes and 41 portables used for elementary school purposes, 20 buildings and 5 annexes used as high and trade schools, 2 training schools and 9 storehouses and office buildings.

##### THE DUTIES OF JANITORS.

There are 44 subdivisions in the by-law which prescribes the duties of the Janitor, and an additional by-law of eight paragraphs more is required to detail the duties of firemen who work under them, and of the Principal of the school who directs them in their work. These duties are onerous, for no insurance is carried upon school buildings and the Janitor must provide for their safety and preservation. He must report in writing to the Principal and the Superintendent of School Buildings any damage which is done to the building; he must notify the Superintendent of School Buildings in writing whenever any contractor begins work at the school in his charge; he must examine all work being done and report any defects of material or workmanship, or any overcharge for time and materials, and any failure to comply with specifications in such work; he must keep an inventory of all articles of furniture in his building and not allow any of it to pass out of his hands without a proper written order. He is the keeper of the keys of his building. He must sweep all rooms, entries, passages, stairways, playgrounds, yards and closets, and dust all furniture and fixtures after the close of school each day and before 8 o'clock in the morning of the next school day. He must scrub the floors at least once a month and clean the windows every two months or oftener, if necessary. Sanitaries must be washed every day. Storerooms and boiler rooms must be kept in order; ashes must be removed; the temperature of all school rooms must not be less than 58 degrees Fahrenheit at 8 o'clock a. m. on school days, and shall be maintained at from 65 degrees to 68 degrees from 9 a. m. until school is dismissed; windows are to be opened from 7 to 8 a. m., and ventilating apparatus is to be in full and complete operation during the school session. Snow is to be removed; roof playgrounds, sidewalks, gutters, yards and grass plots are to be kept clean. All broken glass the Janitor is to replace, and small repairs to heating apparatus, locks, doors, furniture, etc., he is required to make; all machinery and electrical apparatus must be in order. These and a score of other duties make up his law. This service is incalculably important for it affects the health of every human being in the schools. At present it is greatly hindered by a number of conditions, all of which are removable and should be removed.

##### THIS COMMITTEE SHOULD HAVE A LARGER STAFF.

The committee in charge of this work is greatly overburdened with details which should be attended to by a competent staff of expert assistants. Its staff of inspectors (four in all) is much too small for the immense territory which they must cover. The members of the committee must now spend a considerable time in the schools, which is manifestly wrong, for they are not paid for that work nor appointed to do it. Again, the lobby of this committee room is thronged with janitors at each of its weekly meetings. Discipline is strict, and, whenever a complaint of any sort is made, the janitor in question is immediately asked to appear before the committee at its next meeting and to make an explanation. If this is not satisfactory, he is reprimanded, fined or charges are preferred against him, and he is given a formal hearing at which he may appear with counsel. All of this takes quantities of time, particularly the last proceeding, which usually consumes hours and sometimes even days. The members of the committee give their time to this work freely and uncomplainingly, yet it is wrong that they should be compelled to do so. Above all they should be free to discuss ways and means for this service. All matters of routine should be handled for them by paid assistants, to whom they should give counsel, oversight and supervision. Their business should come before them in the form of reports from their subordinates as to things done, matters pending, direction sought, appeals taken, etc. All complaints could be heard by a committee made up for that purpose by the Supervisor of Janitors, a member of the Auditor's staff and a member of the Superintendent's staff. The duties of such a committee could be prescribed by by-laws and an appeal from its findings could, if need be, be taken to the Care of Buildings Committee itself.

##### WAYS AND MEANS OF KEEPING THE SCHOOLS CLEAN.

The Supervisor's staff should be strengthened. A great saving in time and efficiency would thus be possible, for the committee of the Board would then be free for more important things, of which there are a number which demand its attention. First among them is the question of ways and means of keeping the schools clean. That they are kept as clean as can reasonably be expected by the method now employed is admitted by those who have examined them. But the method itself is the old and unsatisfactory one of hand labor, which is rapidly being supplanted by more thorough and more hygienic devices. The feather duster is still in vogue here. On February 21, 1911, the Medical Society of the County of Kings requested the Board of Education to abolish the method of loose dry dusting of rooms and furniture in the public schools, and to devise and enforce proper and definite methods of cleaning and sanitation of school buildings. This communication, when presented to the Care of Buildings Committee was ordered filed. But the subject will not down. The Board of Health of The City of New York has, within the past month, repeated this request, but without further result as yet.

Janitors are forbidden to use oil on wooden stairs, class room floors, etc. Instead, to prevent dust, they are directed to use oiled sawdust, and they are forbidden to sweep during school hours unless they have the special permission of the Supervisor of Janitors to do so. This rule is enforced with such success as it can be. In addition to the daily sweeping of all rooms, entries, passages, stairways, playgrounds, yards

and closets, the by-laws direct that "at least once in each school month Janitors shall scrub the floors of all entries, passages and stairways, and in all rooms used for school purposes, and shall dust the side walls, blinds and cornices," etc. Vacuum cleaning plants have not been installed in any of the school buildings of the system. Dust is driven from one place to another or kept in motion in the air by means of feather dusters, but approved methods of removing it altogether are not yet employed.

Again, school rooms used by scores of children daily who come from homes where all sorts of unhygienic conditions prevail, are not systematically disinfected at stated times; indeed, they are never disinfected save when contagious diseases require that the Board of Health shall take that precaution. No towels of any kind are provided for children. In these respects the leading city of the United States is much behind most other progressive cities of the country. It is indeed somewhat difficult to understand how a community which demands the perfection of sanitary detail for its hotels and its hospitals should not have found it necessary for its schools. Inability to secure funds is, in part, responsible for this omission, but the general lack of definite responsibility and authority on the part of someone for these things, coupled with the confusion and absorption which attention to an overwhelming mass of details involves is the chief cause of it.

##### HOW THE WORK OF THE JANITORS IS INSPECTED.

The executive officer of the Care of Buildings Committee is the Supervisor of Janitors, who, with three Assistant Supervisors, visits the school buildings, inspects the work of the janitors and issues such instructions as may be needed. In addition, the principal of each school in submitting his monthly payroll to the Auditor of the Board of Education is required to specify whether the condition of his building has been satisfactory or not. This last device provides a general report upon the janitors' work, but can hardly do more than that. Detailed shortcomings it cannot enter into. As the Auditor cannot pay them without this report is usually, in the nature of the case, is "satisfactory," which means simply that the janitor has earned his money. To keep men up to standard more than this is required. An unusually demanding principal may supply it, but principals who are overburdened with other matters will not be apt to. Hence, a staff of special inspectors is required. Four men, one of whom must be in the office almost all the time, is much too small a force to cover a territory as large as Greater New York. The staff of Inspectors should be at least three times as large as it now is in order that each building may be visited more frequently, as well as that more careful records of conditions may be kept. Nothing but the constant presence of the Inspector will keep conditions up to a high standard. This conclusion is abundantly borne out by the reports which the members of this committee make at their meetings of conditions which they themselves find in the schools. No system of records or reports, no matter how elaborately devised, can take the place of the vigilant eye of the honest and critical overseer. No school for janitors is maintained, and instructions as to how best to perform their work must be given by the Inspector who visits them. This is an important service, and there should be enough Inspectors to perform it well.

##### A SYSTEM OF REPORTS NECESSARY.

There is practically no system of reports upon the physical conditions of the schools in the office of the Care of Buildings Committee at present. Subdivision 13 of section 115 of the by-laws of the Board of Education reads: "A janitor shall report to the office of the Supervisor of Janitors at least once each month the condition of the heating, ventilating, electric light and power plants in the building under his charge, and sign his name in the register kept for that purpose." No such reports are made. Reports as to the operation of heating and ventilating plants are not required. Temperature records are not kept. The condition of furnaces and boilers is not a matter of record. Consequently, the use of fuel cannot be standardized, and the scientific management of the affairs of this committee is, as yet, out of the question. The present office staff is inadequate for such work. What is needed is a thorough reorganization of the ways and means, and for this the assistance of expert help will be required.

##### UNIFICATION OF DIRECTION NEEDED.

It is difficult to serve a number of masters; a conflict of orders is inevitable, and wires which are crossed are bound to get tangled and to do much damage. Unity of organization is necessary (or, at least, as near an approach to unity of organization as can be attained). There are five different authorities set over the janitors in the schools: (1) the principal of the school, (2) the Committee on the Care of Buildings, (3) the Supervisor of Janitors and his assistants, (4) the Superintendent of School Buildings, (5) the Superintendent of School Supplies.

Under date of January 27, 1911, the Supervisor of Janitors reported to the Care of Buildings Committee that Janitors are often summoned by bureaus of the School Department, other than his own, to appear at times when the Janitor is required by the by-laws to be on duty in his school building unless excused by the Committee on Care of Buildings, the Principal or the Supervisor of Janitors; that, in case a janitor was needed in his school on account of fire, accident, etc., or to receive supplies, or for any one of a number of reasons, the office to which he belongs would not know his whereabouts. Hereafter all bureaus requiring janitors for any purpose are directed to make application to the supervisor of janitors in writing. This rule does not, of course, carry itself out, and, with the present distribution of authority, it cannot be carried out; neither can the janitor be freed from the confusion which comes from having many masters, or the inevitable hopelessness due to his inability either to know or to do what is required of him. As long as no reports are kept as to the condition of the heating plant in a school, and no reports are kept as to the temperature which has been supplied to the different class rooms, it is plainly impossible to standardize the amount of coal which, with reasonable care, should be consumed in keeping the building warm. And, as things now are, the Janitor who undertakes to do so may on one and the same day be called before the Supplies Committee to explain why he is using so much coal, and before the Care of Buildings Committee to explain why he is not keeping his building properly heated. The committee interested in keeping the coal bills down records the amount of coal which he uses against him; the other committee keeps a record of his failure to heat his building. Here is a conflict of interest which surely should be removed. How can it be done?

##### REORGANIZATION IN FUNCTIONS REQUIRED.

It is well that the buying should be done by one department, but the standards of quality must be worked out for it by the department which uses the commodity. When the coal is delivered it should pass into complete control of the division which must use it. The Supplies Committee should have no jurisdiction whatever over the janitors. Its relations to them should be altogether through the committee which is responsible for their work. If differences arise concerning their receiving supplies, these, too, should be referred to the authorities who control them.

There is no such clear-cut distinction between the work of the Committee on Building, and that of the Committee on Care of Buildings in the by-laws of the board as there should be. While the Committee on Care of Buildings has charge of all matters relating to the care and custody of the schools, the Committee on Buildings has charge of all repairs, controls the furniture in the buildings, and directs the inspectors of ventilation. This cross-classification of duties is neither necessary nor advantageous. The work of construction and maintenance is one thing; the operation and care of the building and its contents after it is ready for occupancy is another. This natural subdivision of functions should be established; all responsibility for the operation of the building should devolve upon the Care of Buildings Committee. It should have complete control, subject to the Board of Education if the present organization is to be maintained, of all which concerns the physical operation of the school plant. It should, therefore, have as its executive officer a heating and ventilating engineer of a very high grade of efficiency who can direct the supervisor of janitors and his staff, and the inspectors of ventilation. The counsel and advice of the construction department should be constantly at his service, but executive responsibility for the maintenance of the school plant should be entirely transferred from the construction department. Originally it was thought that the Building Committee could look after the entire field of the construction, maintenance, and operation of school buildings. In time it became evident that the work involved was too heavy for the Superintendent of Buildings and his staff, and the Building Committee gave over a part of its duties to a new committee created for the purpose of assuming them. But the division of responsibility which was made was not a logical one. The new committee was given too limited a responsibility for the proper performance of its own work. It could not organize its work properly without reorganizing that of another department. Hence its inability to take the proper initiative, to form an adequate staff, and devise a system of records which would furnish a thorough report of conditions in the schools. All these things will be possible when the proper redistribution of work is made, but not until it is made.

At present, the Janitor's inventories of school furniture are in charge of the Building Committee; his conduct of the ventilating system is directed by that Com-

mittee. He is directed to make certain small repairs to the heating apparatus, locks, doors, furniture, etc.; to replace broken glass and sash cords, all of which is under the jurisdiction of the Building Committee. He is required, also, "to examine all work being done upon the premises in his charge and to report immediately to the Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings for the Borough any observation of defective materials or bad workmanship, any overcharge for time and materials, and any failure to comply with specifications." All of this he should do under the direction of his own superior officer, but to require him to do it for an officer who does not otherwise direct him is a hardship.

Since the Care of Buildings Committee directs the work of its own staff of Supervisors, there is no unnecessary and conflicting distribution of authority between them. The Janitors who follow their instructions are virtually controlled by a single agency. Is it possible to systematize their control still further and to eliminate the Principal of the school from any authority over them? We think not, and anyone who has a thorough knowledge of school routine will agree to this. The Principal of the school is, and must be, the commander of the station; whatever is done in his building must be immediately under his direction. If the doors are not open on time, or the rooms in the building are not warmed or ventilated, he must be able to give the orders necessary to put them into condition. The lives of the children are in his charge. Their comfort and their health are subject to his guardianship. He is, and must be, the resident manager of the plant. The Principal is not an expert in machinery. He is there to direct the getting of certain conditions, not to prescribe in detail the steps which must be taken to get them. Whatever goes wrong in his building is a matter of immediate concern to him, and must be reported to him. No other arrangement will enable him to keep school. There is no conflict of authority inherent in this plan of organization if it is properly carried out. The object for which buildings are built and Janitors hired is to make school keeping possible and to provide all things that are necessary for it. The Committee which cares for the buildings and its staff, if they do their work properly, will first inform themselves thoroughly as to what these conditions are and will consult the educational directors upon all doubtful points, and will carry out the policy which they establish. Whatever regulations are prescribed, or orders printed, or directions given for the guidance of Janitors will be intended to accomplish the very results which the careful Principal will require. If such directions are carefully formulated the Principal will have no occasion to enter into conflict with them or with any action which they direct. There will, of course, be the misunderstandings which attach to all human relationships, but where the functions of all concerned have been carefully systematized in this way, such occasions for misunderstanding will have been reduced to a minimum. It is an established principle of educational administration that the Principal shall have sufficient authority over all who work upon the premises to safeguard the well-being of his school. Since he is under the direction of the District Superintendent, all who are responsible to him should be subject to this officer's inspection.

Into the question whether the "direct" or "indirect" method of employing Janitors' Assistants should be used, it is not the function of this report to go, save as the question affects the educational efficiency of the schools. Which method may be the more advantageous from the standpoint of dollars and cents others must determine. There are at least three features of the direct method which menace educational efficiency. First, it enables politicians to organize a political machine of large dimensions inside the school department, and, for this reason, it is very greatly to be feared. Second, the supervision of such a staff of Janitors and Cleaners must, of necessity, become a much more difficult matter than it now is, when the Principal of the school relies upon one man and such helpers as he employs, and directs to keep his building clean and in order. And, third, the difficulty of getting the help which is needed when it is needed through the long routine which must be observed would complicate the problem of keeping the schools clean very greatly. The greatest objection to the indirect system is that the Janitor sometimes employs his help at too low a wage. This may be obviated by the establishing of a minimum scale of wages by the Care of Buildings Committee.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE JANITORIAL STAFF.

The work of this division suffers greatly from the demoralization of its staff due to the uncertainties as to their salaries and to the City's failure to pay them for their work when payment is due. Uncertainty as to salaries is due to two causes. From 1897 up to the year 1910 the Board of Education, acting under section 1064 of the Charter, which directs it to administer all moneys appropriated for educational purposes in the City of New York, fixed the salaries of Janitors, and they were paid upon receipt and audit of its payrolls. In July, 1910, the Corporation Counsel rendered an opinion based upon section 56 of the Charter, which reads: "It shall be the duty of the Board of Aldermen, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to fix the salary of every officer or person whose compensation is paid out of the City treasury other than day Laborers, Teachers, Examiners and members of the Supervising Staff of the Department of Education,"

UNPAID CLAIMS, FEBRUARY 23, 1912, OF JANITORS YEAR, 1911.

	Rate.	Period of Time.	Arrears to End of Year.	Reason.
Borough of Manhattan.				
Public School 20.....	\$4,308 to \$4,320 per annum.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (4 months).....	\$4 00	Additional electric pump.
Public School 33.....	\$2,544 to \$2,640 per annum.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (4 months).....	32 00	Paved surface added.
Public School 161.....	\$110 per month.....	Sept. 18 to Oct. 1, 1911 (14-30 months)...	51 33	Temporary care.
Public School 31.....	\$190 per month.....	July 25 to Aug. 27, 1911 (13-30 months)...	209 00	Temporary care.
Public School 131.....	\$78 per month.....	Aug. 28 to Sept. 10, 1911 (13-30 months)...	33 80	Temporary care.
Public School 95 new.....	\$100 per month.....	Nov. 20 to Dec. 31, 1911 (11-30 months)...	136 66	New building.
Public School 188.....	\$2 per day.....	12 Sundays, Oct. 15 to Dec. 31, 1911.....	24 00	Services of cleaner.
Public School 112.....	\$68 per month.....	Dec. 12 to Dec. 31, 1911 (19-30 month)...	43 06	Temporary care.
Public School 144 storehouse.....	\$60 per month.....	November (11-30 month).....	22 00	Temporary care.
Public School 140.....	\$90 per month.....	Sept. 1 to 17, 1911 (17-30 month).....	51 00	Temporary care.
Public School 162.....	\$60 per month.....	Dec. 12 to Dec. 31, 1911 (19-30 month)...	38 00	Temporary care.
Public School 95 new.....	\$100 to \$160 per month.....	Dec. 4 to 31, 1911 (27-30 month).....	54 00	New building.
			\$698 85	
Borough of Brooklyn.				
Public School 19.....	\$1,740 to \$4,440 per annum.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (4 months).....	\$900 00	New addition.
Public School 50 annex.....	\$50 per month.....	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (2 months).....	100 00	Temporary care.
Public School 82.....	\$100 per month.....	Nov. 1 to 14, 1911 (14-30 month).....	46 66	Temporary care.
Public School 141.....	\$200 per month.....	Nov. 1 to 30, 1911 (1 month).....	200 00	Temporary care.
Public School 54.....	\$125 per month.....	Sept. 1 to 10, 1911 (10-30 month).....	41 66	Temporary care.
Public School 162.....	\$330 per month.....	Sept. 25 to Oct. 24, 1911 (1 month).....	330 00	Temporary care.
Erasmus Hall High.....	\$6,396 to \$14,480 per annum.....	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (5 months).....	3 368 33	Additional buildings.
Public School 21.....	\$87 per month.....	Nov. 15 to 30, 1911 (16-30 month).....	46 40	Temporary care.
*Public School 167.....	\$2,508 to \$4,188 per annum.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (4 months).....	1,396 00	New building.
Public School 37.....	\$110 per month.....	June 19 to July 16, 1911 (28-30 month)...	102 66	Temporary care.
Public School 120.....	\$1,056 per annum.....	November, 1911 (16-30 month).....	46 93	Temporary care.
Public School 140.....	\$290 per month.....	November, 1911 (1 month).....	290 00	Temporary care.
Manual Training High.....	\$480 per annum.....	December, 1911 (5-30 month).....	6 66	Temporary care.
Public School 61.....	\$984 per annum.....	December, 1911 (8-30 month).....	21 86	Temporary care.
Public School 21.....	\$1,272 per annum.....	December, 1911 (15-30 month).....	53 00	Temporary care.
Public School 119.....	\$120 per month.....	June, 1911 (5-30 month).....	20 00	Temporary care.
Public School 21.....	\$87 per month.....	December, 1911 (15-30 month).....	43 50	Temporary care.
Public School 61.....	\$60 per month.....	Nov. 11 to Dec. 22, 1911 (12-30 months)...	84 00	Temporary care.
Public School 45.....	\$170 per month.....	Nov. 14 to Dec. 5, 1911 (22-30 month)...	124 66	Temporary care.
Public School 135.....	\$50 per month.....	December, 1911 (1 month).....	50 00	Temporary care.
Public School 141.....	\$200 per month.....	Dec. 1 to 11, 1911 (11-30 month).....	73 33	Temporary care.
			\$7,345 65	
Borough of The Bronx.				
Public School 4.....	\$150 per annum.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1911 (3 months).....	\$37 50	Additional compensation.
Public School 44.....	\$51.78 in full for time.....	Aug. 16 to 31, 1911 (15-30 month).....	51 78	Temporary compensation.
Public School 44 new.....	\$3,828 per annum.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (4 months).....	1,276 00	New building.
Public School 48.....	\$55 per month.....	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (4 months).....	220 00	4 portable buildings.
Public School 40.....	\$3,990 to \$4,812 per annum.....	Oct. 26 to Dec. 31, 1911 (2 5-30 months)...	148 41	New addition.
†Public School 15.....	\$480 to \$720 per annum.....	June 14 to Oct. 31, 1911 (4 17-30 months)...	251 34	Portable buildings.
Public School 7.....	\$80 per month.....	July 17 to Aug. 31, 1911 (1 14-30 months)...	117 33	Temporary care.
§Public School 26.....	\$90 per month.....	Dec. 19 to 31, 1911 (12-30 month).....	36 00	Temporary care.
‡Public School 26.....	\$2,088 per annum.....	Dec. 1 to 25, 1911 (25-30 month).....	124 00	Regular salary.
			\$2,262 36	

etc. Since September 1, 1910, the salaries of all Janitors in the School Department have been fixed by the Board of Education, the Board of Estimate, and the Board of Aldermen.

At first the salary of each person so employed was fixed in this threefold way. But this method, though it seems to be the one directed by the Charter, was found to be too cumbersome and to involve the City in considerable expense by necessitating it to pay the person whose rate had been fixed his established salary, no matter how his work was changed. At length, on February 14, 1911, this method of fixing Janitors' salaries was given up, and since that time they have been fixed by position. This entails a vast amount of work. Every increase by promotion, or the opening of additional classrooms, or additions to buildings, every transfer because of illness or necessitated by any emergency whatever, must go its weary way for formal action by the Board of Education, the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen.

The legislative department of the City is clogged with this mass of petty administrative detail; but the hardship which this method of doing business involves to the service concerned is very much greater. It is a practice of the school department when the janitor of a school building is incapacitated, or other emergency arises, which leaves a school without janitorial care, to assign the building to the janitor of a neighboring school, to be looked after by him in addition to his regular work. His compensation for this emergency work which he is required to undertake is such as to allow barely for the running expense of the building in order to prevent him from making a profit on more than one assignment. But his temporary assignment, which is a compulsory duty, requires him to pay an additional staff of assistants and to keep the buildings in running condition. As this temporary additional detail is due to an emergency, either the school which requires it must be closed until the new rate of compensation can be fixed in the regular way, or the Board of Education must meet the emergency and fix the rate of compensation as soon afterward as possible to take effect from the date of the emergency assignment. But the Comptroller's office has insisted that the new rate of payment cannot be retroactive, and takes effect from the date upon which it is fixed by resolution of the Board of Aldermen. Thus, the Janitor, on the one hand, must accept his emergency assignment from the Board of Education, and, on the other hand, if he does so he faces the certainty of having to spend his own money with the assurance that he will have much difficulty, perhaps even a lawsuit, in getting it back again. The only alternative which the Board of Education has is to close the school until such time as all the regulations shall be complied with; but to deprive hundreds, or even thousands, of little children of their right to an education merely in order that a technicality of administration may be complied with is a much too drastic measure; so, instead, the board struggles along under this heavy handicap, but is quite unable to meet its emergencies with the strength and directness with which it should meet them, and is prevented from building up a strong, loyal, satisfied corps to care for its buildings.

Janitors are paid by the number of square feet of floor space in use in the buildings which they care for. There is a constant change in the number of school rooms in use throughout the year. From January 1, 1910, to January 3, 1911, ten hundred and eight additional class rooms were opened, and six hundred and sixteen were closed; or the total number of changes in class rooms during the year was 1,624. Besides evening schools, recreation centers, and other extra activities are constantly modifying the work of the Janitor, for which he has a just claim for compensation against the City. His rate of payment, if established at a given date, must be modified to correspond to these changes in his duties, and should be modified to meet the changes as they arise. It cannot be under the present arrangement. They do their work, but the City lacks a device for paying them promptly for it.

THE NEED FOR SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS.

On December 13, 1911, the Finance Committee of the Board of Education reported that the deficiency in the fund for compensation of Janitors for 1911 was estimated at the beginning of the year to be \$66,920.92, and an application of this Board for an issue of Special Revenue Bonds for that amount had been favorably reported by the Comptroller to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on the request of the Board of Aldermen. "Certain unforeseen liabilities have accrued during the year which were not contemplated in the original calculation. The cost of Janitorial services in evening and vacation activities, which fluctuates with the number of rooms in use, has been greater than anticipated." "There is also pending before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen the matter of the fixation, under Section 56 of the Charter, of certain enlarged rates of compensation for Janitors who have been required to render extra services in connection with additions to buildings, new machinery installed, etc. The accrual of these liabilities will cause a further deficit of \$13,000."

The Board of Aldermen was therefore asked to adopt a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the issue of thirteen thousand dollars (\$13,000) to meet this deficit.

On February 23, 1912, the following claims of Janitors still remained unpaid:

	Rate.	Period of Time.	Arrears to End of Year.	Reason.
Borough of Queens.				
Public School 73	\$48.75 per month	September, 1911 (17-30 month)	\$27 62	Temporary care.
Public School 68 old	\$10 per month	Oct. 2 to Dec. 31, 1911 (2 29-30 months)	29 66	Temporary care.
Public School 79	\$50 per month	Oct. 2 to Dec. 31, 1911 (29-30 month)	48 33	Temporary care.
Public School 15 annex	\$50 per month	Sept. 25 to Dec. 31, 1911 (3 6-30 months)	160 00	Annex.
Public School 89	\$3,360 to \$3,780 per annum	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (3 months)	120 00	New building.
Public School 77	\$2,700 to \$4,092 per annum	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (3 months)	348 00	New building.
Public School 17	\$80 per month	Oct. 25 to Nov. 20, 1911 (26-30 month)	69 33	Temporary care.
Public School 72	\$60 per month	June 5 to 18, 1911 (14-30 month)	28 00	Temporary care.
Public School 7	\$2,100 to \$4,020 per annum	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (4 months)	640 00	New addition.
Public School 26	\$59 per month	Dec. 1 to 14, 1911 (14-30 month)	27 53	Temporary care.
Bryant High (cleaner)	\$540 to \$600 per annum	December, 1911 (1 month)	5 00	Regular salary.
Bryant High (cleaner)	\$360 to \$420 per annum	December, 1911 (1 month)	5 00	Regular salary.
Public School 18	\$59 per month	Nov. 27 to Dec. 31, 1911 (14-30 months)	66 86	Temporary care.
Public School 43	\$71 per month	Dec. 3 to Dec. 31, 1911 (28-30 month)	66 26	Temporary care.
Public School 86	\$140 per month	Dec. 15 to 31, 1911 (16-30 month)	74 66	Temporary care.
			\$1,716 25	
Borough of Richmond.				
Public School 7	\$50 per month	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911 (4 months)	\$200 00	Portable building.
Public School 14	\$60 per month	Nov. 25 to Dec. 10, 1911 (16-30 month)	32 00	Temporary care.
			\$232 00	
Total unpaid claims of janitors, 1911			\$12,255 11	
Reserve for contingencies			866 00	
Total additional amount required for janitors' claims, 1911			\$13,121 11	
Less cash balance in appropriation accounts, 1911			121 11	
Special Revenue Bonds Required for Deficit, 1911			\$13,000 00	

\*This item \$1,396 represents aggregate amount due for September 1 to December 31, 1911, at new annual rate of compensation, \$4,188—No portion of the salary at old rate having been paid.

†This item \$251.34 represents the amount due for period June 14 to October 31, 1911, 4 17-30 mo. at \$720 per annum. Less amount paid on supplementary roll 21-11 at rate of \$480 per annum.

‡This item \$124.00 represents the amount due for period Dec. 1 to 25, 1911, 25-30 mo. at \$2,088 per annum. Less deduction for temp. care during absence of regular janitor, December 9 to 25, 1911, 7-30 mo. at \$90 per mo.

§This item \$36.00 represents amount due at rate of \$90 per month for temporary services during period mentioned, a deduction of 7-30 month—December 19 to 25—\$21.00, having been made on supplementary pay roll 41-11 in favor of Wm. J. Carson.

Such a condition of affairs represents a degree of hardship to employees which The City of New York ought not to visit upon them. Janitors and cleaners are not protected by any wide margin against want. The withholding of their pay after it has been earned leads to incalculable suffering. Some of them were evicted, some were driven to the loan sharks, some borrowed all they could from friends and lived on scant rations until the City could meet its obligations.

Who is to blame for this condition in the public service? The Board of Education cannot well be blamed for undercalculating its needs when the estimates which it submitted were cut to the extent of \$66,920.92. It should be allowed a wider margin in determining its prospective necessities. All the money which it required was finally provided by the Fiscal Department, but the method employed has proven itself an impossible one, for it destroys the service which it is designed to conserve.

On December 14, 1910, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment notified the Board of Education that since the matter of adjusting the compensation of janitors and the fixation of their salaries under the provisions of section 56 of the Charter is now in the hands of a special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board hereby recommends to the Board of Aldermen that, pending the report of said committee, the compensation of janitors be fixed temporarily, and until further modified in accordance with a list which follows:

Since that date all the salaries of janitors which have been fixed have been fixed temporarily pending the report of this committee. A special examiner has been investigating the service of janitors for some months, and recently he submitted a report embodying his findings. This report was sent to the Care of Buildings Committee, which immediately, in due process, requested its expert, the Auditor of the Board of Education, to examine it and to submit a report upon it. The two reports do not harmonize even upon fundamental matters. This method of adjusting difficulties and arriving at a proper procedure seems to be an impossible one. What is to be done? Disagreement is the inevitable outcome of this two-headed method of conducting the public business. Either the Board of Education should administer the schools, or the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should administer them. The question of determining what the law is at present, and whether it applies to a quasi contractor, or refers only to the fixing of personal compensation, is one for the courts to settle; and, if they cannot extract a simpler method of school administration from it, the people must appeal to the legislature to remedy its defects.

The following table shows the appropriations for janitorial service for five years: Statement Showing Number of Buildings Owned or Controlled by the Board of Education; and in connection therewith, the Departmental Estimate, Appropriations, Cash Expenditures, Etc., Etc., for Compensations of Janitors for the years 1907 to 1912, Inclusive.

Calendar Year.	Buildings Owned.	Buildings Not Owned.	Total Buildings.	Departmental Estimate for Janitorial Service.	Original Appropriation by Board of Estimate and Apportionment.	Net Appropriation After Adjustment of Transfers, Bond Issues, Etc.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Next Preceding Year.	Cash Expenditures.	Per Cent. of Increase Over Next Preceding Year.
1907..	492	54	546	\$1,392,459.77	\$1,342,459.58	\$1,273,584.80	.....	\$1,263,649.46	.....
1908..	500	49	549	1,520,696.86	1,408,846.86	1,390,921.54	9.21	1,379,860.35	9.19
1909..	514	50	564	1,548,132.60	1,398,000.00	1,413,308.35	1.60	1,413,198.58	2.41
1910..	515	43	558	1,605,846.10	1,393,141.41	1,473,141.41	4.23	1,447,269.75	2.41
1911..	518	43	561	1,584,646.60	1,402,697.60	1,469,618.52	*0.23	1,469,504.40	1.53
1912..	520	40	560	1,576,972.60	1,513,576.92	1,513,576.92	2.99	†366,795.30	.....

\*Decrease. †Payments for three (3) months.

XVI. THE FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES.

The furnishing of supplies to keep so large an undertaking going is a colossal task. Certain conditions hinder it which ought to be removed. One thing greatly needed is a central storehouse instead of three storehouses and a basement which the Bureau now uses. "We have been trying for years to secure a central depository capable of holding all material necessary for a three to six months' supply for the schools, but have been unable to secure it. We did the best we could with the building at 418 East Sixty-eighth street, but the Building Department of the City of New York has stepped in and said we were overloading the floors, with the result that we cannot purchase supplies in large quantities, as in the past." This matter of a storehouse is under way. An other urgent requirement is more money for school supplies. The appropriations for 1911 were so low that, after the schools had been kept on something like a starvation basis for the greater part of the year, it became necessary to ask for an additional appropriation of \$100,000 in Special Revenue Bonds to provide books, pens, ink and paper to finish the work of the year. Only \$75,000 was allowed. So the schools entered upon 1912 behindhand in equipment for school work. The Committee on Supplies presented a budget showing what it, to the best of its ability, believed to be the minimum amount required for the year 1912. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment made considerable reduction in this estimate, and the Board of Aldermen made an arbitrary cut of \$50,000 from it. Principals were, therefore, again ordered to go upon scanty rations and to give the essentials, that is, textbooks, pens, ink, and paper, the preference in making their requisitions. They were notified that the committee knew of no money which had been appropriated for the extension of kindergartens, workshops, kitchens, science rooms, etc. In the past the Bureau of Supplies had been able to

make prompt deliveries during the months of January because through its management it was able to carry a surplus stock from one year to another. The cuts in the estimates for 1911 made it impossible to carry over any stock with which to supply all the schools with their necessities by February first this year. For the first time in years the bureau had to ask the schools to wait until such time after the supplies were due as it could furnish them. Instead of sending supplies it sent a statement of the reasons why it could not send them.

ITS METHOD OF FURNISHING SUPPLIES.

The method of furnishing supplies is as follows: When the appropriations are made a fund is set apart for each school against which its principal draws his requisitions. The apportionment for the year 1912 is made on the basis of the following allowance per child enrolled during the preceding month of November, as that has been found to be fairly representative of the enrollment for the year.

Pupils—Kindergarten, at 75c.; primary, at 95c.; grammar (4A to 6B), at \$1.40; grammar (7A to 8B), at \$2.40; special, at \$1.00; cooking, at 60c.; shopwork, at 50c.

That these ratios of allowance are not satisfactory to the principals who are responsible for the work of the schools the following carefully prepared report made by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Principals' Association shows:

City of New York, May 12, 1911.

Committee on Supplies, Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York City:

Gentlemen—Because of a quite general agreement among the principals that the best interests of this city demand a larger appropriation for supplies our Association instructed its Committee on Principals' interests to investigate the matter. In compliance with these instructions this committee formulated a questionnaire and sent a copy to each principal in the City of New York with a view to learning the exact conditions and obtaining from the principals an opinion as to what allotment would make it possible to meet all just demands.

This committee has very carefully gone over all replies, and begs leave to submit to you the result, trusting that some way may be found to relieve a condition which is already causing just complaints from parents, and which must continue to grow worse unless relief is obtained very soon.

A very large majority of the principals replying say that they are compelled to use books that, for sanitary or other reasons, ought to be destroyed. Many books are being used that have been in use for several years. Many complaints have been received from parents relative to the conditions of books their children are compelled to use. Principals cannot remedy this unless they are given larger appropriations with which to buy books.

After most careful consideration this committee is of the opinion that the following amounts are the minimum which should be allowed per pupil for the grades specified: Kindergarten, 75 cents; 1A to 3B, \$1.00; 4A to 6B, \$1.70; 7A to 8B, \$2.50; shop, 75 cents; cooking, 70 cents. Since it is the general opinion that girls are more careful of books and other supplies than boys, a reduction of not more than 10 per cent. on the above proposed allotment for girls in grades 1A to 3B, 4A to 6B, 7A to 8B, might be considered the most reasonable way of reducing the total allowance, if it is found that a reduction is imperative. In behalf of our association, we beg that you will make every effort to secure for the schools the relief which we ask and which we feel sure you will see is urgently needed.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) THEOPHILUS JOHNSON, Chairman; LEWIS A. BEARDSLEY, LEON W. GOLDRICH, MAURICE J. THOMPSON, JOHN DOTY; RUFUS A. VANCE, Member ex-officio Committee on Principals' Interests.

Supporting evidence is found in the following passages from a communication to the Committee on Supplies by the City Superintendent, dated April 25, 1911:

"I fear that the schools are slowly being crippled through lack of necessary supplies. At least, principals are beginning to complain that they cannot furnish all the textbooks and reading matter their pupils require because their allowance is so small. If you will glance at the following table you will see that the amount expended for books, charts, maps, etc., since 1905 has not increased in proportion to the increase in school register. The increase in school register since 1906 is 16 per cent.; the increase in expenditure for books, etc., has been only 3 per cent, as between 1906 and 1910. Furthermore, there was actually less spent in 1909-10 for this purpose than in 1907-8. Under these circumstances there seems good reason to believe that the schools are being crippled through ill-judged parsimony in supplying books and school apparatus. Would it not be well to have a special inquiry made into this subject?"

Year Ending July 31st.	Average Register.	Increase.	Expenditure for Supplies, Including Textbooks, Etc.
1906	568,130	17,024	\$1,291,400 90
1907	591,653	23,523	1,355,985 55
1908	617,341	25,688	1,498,666 42
1909	639,323	21,982	1,254,241 27
1910	659,495	20,172	1,333,322 69

\*Per cent. increase in average register, 1910 over 1906=16+.

†Per cent. increase in expenditure for supplies, including textbooks, etc., 1910 over 1906=3+.

"The quality of some of the supplies is inferior because of lack of money to purchase better. This is noticeably the case in the supplies of pens and scissors."

The Committee on Supplies furnishes each superintendent with a statement of the amount set aside for each school under his supervision. Each principal or head of a school is permitted to order supplies from the official lists. When they need supplies other than those on the official lists they must specify on the requisition for such supplies the estimated cost of same.

The following instructions are printed in the supplies list:

"Before forwarding requisitions to the superintendent in charge of school see that all sheets are legible, and figure up amount to ascertain if the unexpended balance will cover the same.

"Requisitions in excess of appropriation must not be sent to the Bureau of Supplies until money has been appropriated by the Committee on Supplies to meet the deficiency."

Requisition books are arranged in quintuplicate form, the intention being that the original, duplicate, and triplicate copies shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Supplies; the quadruplicate copy to be retained by the superintendent in charge of the school, who is to stamp the receipt on back of same and file it according to the number of the school, so that it may be available at any time for such information as he may require. The quintuplicate copy is to be retained by the principal in the requisition book to show the details of the articles ordered. The quintuplicate copy is arranged for the benefit of the principal of the school as follows:

Amount allotted to the school for the year 191.....	\$.....
Drawn to date .....	\$.....
Still available .....	\$.....
This requisition .....	\$.....
Balance available .....	\$.....

If these figures are carried out the superintendent can deduct the amount of requisitions received from the last balance and he will have the amount still available.

It frequently happens that requisitions are held by the superintendent for various reasons for a considerable period. These requisitions are liabilities against the fund until canceled and should be considered.

Requisitions received by the Bureau of Supplies after the first of the month are considered as applicable to the first of the following month.

All contracts for the furnishing of supplies are made annually by means of competitive bids. Standards of quality and character of supplies are determined by the judgment of the experts in the several departments. In receiving deliveries of supplies the superintendent takes samples at random from the whole quantity delivered and compares them with the standard which is the basis of the contract. As he and certain members of his staff have become expert in testing supplies, there is, if their work is well done, very little opportunity for the contractor to fill his order with goods which do not come up to standard.

A list of supplies authorized to be used in the several kinds of schools is printed and distributed to principals. Each item on this list is numbered and described, the name of the contractor furnishing it, and its price is given. Separate requisitions must be made for each of the following classifications:

1. Special supplies for use in day and evening high schools.
2. Drawing supplies.
3. Stationery.
4. Sewing.
5. Kindergarten.
6. Domestic science.
7. Library, nurses, miscellaneous.
8. Pens and pencils.
9. Physical training.
10. Records.
11. Special supplies.
12. Work shop (exclusive of lumber).
13. Lumber.
14. Elementary science.
15. Typewriters, mimeographs, and supplies for the same.

Requisitions must conform to the rules and the list; number, quantity, description of the item, name of the contractor, price, extension, and totals must be correct or they are returned. A six weeks' supply of items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, but not more, may be ordered at one time. Requisitions for a six months' supply of items 5, 7 and 11 are accepted. Items of a permanent character that may be required for the work of the term may be ordered at one time. All requisitions, except janitors', must be in the Bureau of Supplies not later than the first of the month for delivery during the succeeding month. When the items on a requisition are not all delivered each item delivered is checked and the requisition is returned to the Bureau in order to secure delivery of the other items. When all items are delivered the principal receipts the requisition and returns it. If a shortage in delivery occurs, a memorandum is made on the requisition and the claim is investigated on the day of delivery, if possible. All deliveries are checked on the copy of the requisition retained in the school as well as on the copy which the driver presents. All requisitions must be approved by the superintendent in charge of the school.

In addition, the Supplies Committee exercises the prerogative of approving or disapproving certain items on the requisitions as the condition of the funds or the character of the goods requisitioned for may dictate. It exercises this privilege rather vigorously when funds are low, and, in 1911, it limited the schools rather drastically to supplies which, in its judgment, were "absolutely essential." The work of the Bureau is greatly retarded by the volume of detail which it is compelled to observe whenever the shortage of funds involves a disarrangement of its methods of accepting requisitions.

The method of requisitioning for textbooks, janitors' supplies, etc., is much the same.

No school is at any time allowed to exceed its balances for supplies. It is not allowed to send requisitions in excess of its appropriations until the Committee on Supplies has appropriated money with which it may meet its deficiency. Application must be made for an increased allowance accompanied by data giving in detail the number of pupils in each grade, the changes which have taken place, etc. This, too, must be approved by the superintendent in charge. If conditions are believed to warrant the additional allowance asked for it is granted. The Superintendent of Supplies testifies that the principals co-operate carefully and well with his office both in requisitioning for supplies and in receiving and caring for them. They inventory their stock on hand once a year, and carry little or no superfluous stock in the schools.

On the other hand, there is vigorous complaint about the quality of supplies, the quantity furnished, and the lack of promptness in filling requisitions. The Bureau needs more educational oversight. It cannot serve its purposes as an independent division. The necessity for a general manager, who, at the same time, supervises the schools, is most apparent here.

One difficulty with the system is that changes may be ordered in the course of study or in subjects by those in authority over these matters without sufficient inquiry as to the cost of such changes and the financial ability of the department to carry them into effect. This is an illustration of the failure of a departmental system uncontrolled by a general manager to unite and co-operate in the performance of a single work.

The present method of furnishing supplies to the schools is not satisfactory to those who are responsible for operating it. Principals now choose their textbooks and supplies from an open list. They may select the articles best suited to their pupils' needs, or they may not. The matter of issuing supplies is not as thoroughly controlled as it is felt that it should be. On October 11, 1911, the Committee on Supplies reported to the Board of Education that it had given very careful consideration to the matter of the establishment of a tariff of supplies to be furnished to the public schools. Prior to 1898 such a tariff was embodied in the by-laws of the Board of Education of the former City of New York, showing the number of books, slates, pencils, etc., allowed for every hundred pupils, and also the quantity of other supplies allowed for each school building. The committee presented the following communication upon this subject addressed to it under date of October 5, 1911, by the Superintendent of School Supplies:

"As you are aware, I have advocated in the past the establishment of a tariff for supplies in place of our present per capita basis. Within a recent period certain demands have been made upon the Bureau of Supplies for statistics of various kinds which it has been impossible to furnish because of our present method of doing business; for instance, we were asked on one occasion to specify the cost of supplies for certain grades; again, we were asked to state

the value of the stock in the schools at a particular time and the quantity of supplies consumed within a given period. While I do not admit that the tariff will enable me to give the latter data, I could, with the tariff, furnish the former. The tariff method of furnishing supplies will also enable us to lay the foundation to prepare almost any line of information regarding the quantity of supplies needed for any grade in the schools. To do so, however, the co-operation of the educational division is necessary; i. e., they must prepare a comprehensive tariff outlining each line of supplies necessary for each grade and the quantity required per pupil. If this is done we can make all necessary calculations when we have the number of pupils who must be supplied with books and other essentials. By this method each school will be on an equal footing on the first of each year; principals will not have to bother about dollars and cents, and all that will be necessary for them to do is to ask for the supplies to which they are entitled. It will be possible, under the same conditions, to closely estimate the amount that will be required each year for any subject under the present basis; some principals may receive too much and others not enough. Those receiving too little will naturally ask for more, with the result that both the principals and the Bureau of Supplies are placed in the position of trying at all times to make ends meet, and, as a consequence, the children may suffer. I, therefore, deem it wise to ask you to present a resolution recommending to the Board of Education to request the Board of Superintendents to prepare a comprehensive tariff of supplies whereby it will be possible for the bureau to tell how many books are necessary for each grade, and also all other lines of supplies."

The committee so recommended, and the Board of Education adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Superintendents to prepare a comprehensive tariff of supplies to be furnished in the public schools in the City of New York. Here the matter rests, for, as yet, such a tariff has not been submitted by the Board of Superintendents.

#### XVII. THE BUREAU OF LECTURES, AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

New York City has the distinction of having devised and maintained the largest and most splendid scheme for utilizing school buildings outside of school hours in the world. The credit for this great achievement belongs to the City Superintendent of Schools, the Supervisor of Lectures, and the Board of Education. Reference to the table which summarizes the activities of the year will show that 20,085 persons attended the evening recreation centers, 657,619 used the vacation baths, 19,631 availed themselves of the evening roof playgrounds, 105,897 used the vacation playgrounds, and 20,367 attended the vacation schools. The total attendance upon the evening lectures for 1910-1911 was 955,074. The average attendance upon each lecture was 176.

#### THE NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Too much cannot be said in praise of such extensions of the usefulness of the school system. Nothing but the lack of funds keeps it from doing a vastly larger work in these ways and in others, such as in opening summer schools for teaching the English language to foreigners, opening great numbers of special classes for teaching manual work after school hours, etc. The superintendents have urged the claims of these activities. A large city must fit its schools to the needs of its people by furthering all the supplementary forms of school service which will actually minister to public needs.

A report of the City Superintendent of Schools, under date of October 25, 1911, reads:

"Inasmuch as playgrounds for children draw their patrons only from their immediate surroundings, it is obvious that the beneficial effects of public school playgrounds are limited only by the amount of money available to appoint instructors and to supply the very meager equipment required. Were the appropriations sufficient every school building in a congested neighborhood could be opened every afternoon with incalculable advantage to the children of the vicinity, certainly from the beginning of June until the end of September, and many of them throughout the year.

"The vacation schools and the evening recreation centers should be at least doubled in number. Attention is called to the success of the 'continuation classes' in the vacation schools. It points clearly to the time when the public schools will be open in part at least all the year round or when the summer vacation will be confined to the month of July. The playgrounds maintained by your Board are distinguished by the following characteristics:

"1. Because public school buildings are found in every part of the city; they may bring opportunities for rest, for recreation, and for escape from the streets, within easy reach of every child.

"2. The use of public school grounds and buildings for recreative purposes involves no additional outlay for purchase of ground or erection of buildings.

"3. The public school playgrounds depend for their attractiveness not on expensive equipment, but on the human and social element of skilful leadership and absolute fair play in games, and on the judicious intermingling of play with recreative cultural work.

"4. They provide play and rest space not merely for the adolescent boys and girls who are strong and able to fight for their rights in street and park, but for the infant in arms, for the child of tender years, and even for the mothers who have no other escape from noise, and dust, and heat."

The Board is to be commended also for its provision of special classes for deaf, blind, crippled, tubercular, anæmic, and mentally defective children. Only a beginning has been made in these activities, and that against tremendous difficulty, in the way of securing funds. A much more liberal policy is desired to favor their growth.

The Public School Athletic League, too, is an organization of the greatest possible value, and well deserves the support and encouragement which the Athletic Committee of the Board of Education gives it.

#### THE PUBLIC FREE LECTURES

The Public Free Lecture system is a monument to the genius for service of the man who both originated it and has perfected its working through the years. In it New York City has contributed a new type of public school education to the world, one which will undoubtedly spread to every city of importance in the nation. What has been done by this Bureau represents, therefore, a new educational movement of the greatest significance. Lectures were given in 177 centers during the year 1911-12. They were given in four languages: English, German, Yiddish, and Italian. They were originally called "Lectures to working men and women," and lectures to working men and women they are primarily and always will be. They are upon various subjects which are classified under literature, history, sociology, art, general and applied science, descriptive geography, and the special lectures in foreign languages. The lectures are carefully chosen, carefully announced, carefully arranged for, and carefully reported upon when given. A thorough system obtains in this Bureau. Inspectors are employed to report upon the condition of the hall, the character of the audience present, and the success and value of the lecture which is given. A more thorough system of records could not well be devised. Upon the basis of the reports which are kept subjects are chosen and lecturers are re-employed. There is little opportunity for unprofitable work in this division. It is one of the best examples of scientific management which we have seen.

#### XVIII. THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS

Section 1087 of the Revised Charter directs the Board of Education to divide the boroughs under its charge into forty-six local school board districts. "There shall be in each of said districts a local school board consisting of seven members, as follows: Five persons to be appointed by the president of the borough, a member of the Board of Education, designated by the president of that board, as hereinafter provided, and the district superintendent assigned to duty in such district by the City Superintendent." All the members of the local school boards serve without pay and are residents of the districts in and for which they are appointed. The charter directs them to meet as often as their duties require, but not less than once in each month, excepting July and August.

#### THEIR DUTIES

Subject to regulation by the by-laws of the Board of Education, their duties are as follows: (a) to visit at least once a month the schools of their districts and inspect them as to punctual and regular attendance of teachers and pupils, the studies, progress and order and discipline of the pupils, the cleanliness, safety and ventilation of the buildings, etc. They also report to the Board of Education on or before the 1st of January and June of each year in writing in respect to the condition of the schools, the efficiency of teachers, and the wants of the districts, especially in regard to schools and school premises; (b) they shall report whenever additional kindergarten and elementary school accommodation is necessary, and recommend the erection of buildings and such repairs as they see fit, the hiring of premises, etc.; (c) they shall at once report any dereliction of duty on the part of any member of the staff of the board; (d) they shall have power to excuse absences of teachers

subject, however, to the approval of the Board of Superintendents in cases where teachers are excused without pay; (e) they shall try and determine all matters relating to discipline, corporal punishment and other matters affecting the administration of the schools, but they shall take up complaints against teachers only after a report by the principals; (f) they shall have the power and the duty to try charges made by a principal, the district superintendent, or a parent residing in the district against a teacher for gross misconduct, insubordination, neglect of duty, or inefficiency; (g) they shall present charges of any dereliction of duty on the part of Janitors; (h) they shall see that the sanitary and health regulations of the Board of Education are enforced; (i) they shall report all vacancies in the teaching force; (j) they shall have power to transfer teachers within their districts; (k) they shall have the power and the duty to adopt by-laws not in conflict with the by-laws of the Board of Education.

This is an extensive program of duties, and not an altogether well-considered one. Several of the functions enumerated properly belong to the district superintendents and are discharged by them.

ARE THEY PERFORMED BY THEM?

In order to find out whether or not the local school boards were performing their duties as prescribed by law a letter of inquiry, under date of February 27, 1912, was addressed to the secretary of each local school board asking thirteen definite questions covering the year 1911 for the performance of the duties outlined in the charter. Thirty out of the forty-six replied; one of them, that of district number 11, that the communication had been filed; a second request for an answer brought the response that the board had not yet decided what it should do in the matter. All of the twenty-nine reported that minutes are kept of all their meetings, but the answers to subsequent questions did not in all cases bear out this statement. Twenty-two reported the number of meetings attended by their members as they were asked to do. Four reported that their members "attended uniformly." Only nine boards reported their record of visits for the year. These 9 reported a total of 682 visits made. One of them, that of district 33, reported 206 visits by its members; number 1, 66; number 5, 26; number 8, 17; number 12, 59; number 18, 97; number 19, 78; number 21, 58; and number 22, 75. Ten reported that no record of visits was kept. Eighteen reported that they had made the prescribed written report to the Board of Education for January and July, and nine that they had not reported both times. The records of the Board of Education show that only 24 of the 46 local school boards made a report last year.

All of the twenty-nine boards replied that they had called the attention of the Board of Education to matters requiring its official notice at other times during the year. Five declared that they had reported derelictions of duty on the part of members of its staff to the Board of Education, and 24 that there had been no occasion to do so. Twenty-two reported the need for additional school accommodations within the year. Seven reported that they had granted 990 leaves of absence to teachers, and six that they had granted 589 excuses for absence. Eight reported that they had held trials upon charges duly prepared. Action was taken in regard to the enforcement of sanitary regulations in schools by twenty-five boards. One board transferred one teacher, and one board reported forty-seven vacancies. The others reported no action in these particulars. Twenty-two boards have adopted by-laws by which to conduct their business; seven have not.

From a careful reading of all the reports which the local boards made to the Board of Education, and also a great number of letters from their members concerning their work, we are convinced of two things in regard to them. First, that a few local boards take their duties seriously, are very energetic, and helpful to the schools of their districts; the second, that, at present, on the whole, the local school boards are but a feeble arm of the school service. The opportunities which they have for service are tremendous. They must, if possible, be brought to embrace them.

The following reasons for the existence of local school boards submitted by two of their members who are active in them seem to us to state the need for them exactly.

"The local school board seems a desirable and necessary part of the effective school organization and administration in New York City for the following reasons:

"1. Because it is a means by which public interest may be brought into direct contact with the schools of each district, and with the school system as a whole.

"2. Because it is a means by which the particular educational needs of each district may be studied by disinterested citizens outside of the school system and yet in touch with it. Local school board members should be in a position to study and know the other agencies affecting child welfare at work in each district, and should be able, therefore, to understand its educational needs, and, on the basis of this knowledge, to present suggestions of possible modifications and changes in the schools of the district to fit these needs. In other words, the local school board is a means by which great adaptability to local needs may obtain in the schools of each district.

"3. Because in so large a system more personal supervision of the house-keeping side of school administration, including ventilation and the physical care of the children, etc., and more personal interest to encourage principals and teachers is needed than can possibly be provided by the Board of Education.

"N. B. Should the size of the present Board of Education ever be decreased all of these reasons why the local school boards are desirable and necessary would become more cogent."

CAUSES FOR THEIR DISSATISFACTION.

Why have the local school boards in large measure failed to use their opportunity? A considerable body of information has been collected from them which bears upon this subject. It shows a general discontent on the part of local board members with their situation. They feel that they have responsibility, but little or no authority. "The local school board is a part of the system, but has no power whatever." "If the local school boards had more positive powers, or if some of the power now held by the main board were placed in the joint control of the local and main boards more effective co-operation could probably be had. As it is now, their powers are essentially recommendatory." "The Board of Education does not make any effort to secure our co-operation at all." "Our board takes the initiative and receives courteous attention, and, generally, its recommendations are complied with, though after many days." Another board objects that the Board of Superintendents usurps the functions of the local boards. Still another board reports that it maintains the closest relations with the Board of Education through Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ "It is vitally necessary that the Commissioner attend every meeting of the local board." But another, "Local boards are mere figureheads or messengers." "The difficulty is due to referring deliberations of local boards to supervisory heads of departments instead of committees of the Board of Education." Another board, "We are most fortunate in having a central board member who attends all meetings." "There should be some method of getting rid of members who do not attend regularly." "Its powers should not be increased, but should be recognized by the City Superintendent and others in authority. We have gotten every educational facility for our district that the City offers from buildings, sites, down to proper furniture, and we intend to get everything for our children that we can." Quite opposed to this is this one: "The local boards, limited in authority as they are, are useless. I am, however, a firm believer in local boards with wider scope and authority, not only to recommend, but to carry into effect such recommendations."

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE LOCAL BOARD.

What is the function of the local school board? It is the resident protector of the schools of its district. It is the official promoter of the schools in its community. Its function is to interpret them to the people and the people to them. It is an official board of school visitors representing the parents of the district, to call upon the schools and to make itself acquainted with their work. District superintendents and principals visit the class rooms from the official end of the system, the local board visits them from the people's end. It should function in bringing parents and teachers together, in holding school meetings, in bringing parents into the schools, and in establishing and keeping up good relations between them. From the standpoint of the people, again, it reports the school needs of the neighborhood to the Board of Education. It acts as a court of first instance in settling difficulties. The Board of Education is too far away to be in personal touch with both the community and the school. The local board supplies the element of watchfulness, interest and support. It cares for the personal and local sides of the district's school activities, pointing out to teachers, superintendents, and members of the Board of Education ways in which more things and better things can be done; and to parents and teachers how they can work together to accomplish them. There is a place for such local official guardians of the

public schools, and those boards which are giving themselves energetically to their duties are performing a very necessary work.

It is my belief that too many powers and duties are given to them in the charter. Confusion has resulted in their minds as to what their duties are. Unless the present diffused system of school administration is to be still further diffused and dismembered their functions ought not to be increased, but lessened. I agree heartily with one of their members, who writes: "I would not urge that the powers of the local boards should be very greatly increased. It would be unfortunate to have forty-six separate bodies in forty-six different localities, each with the power to decide important questions as to school sites and school buildings, for instance. Such matters must be decided in the end by a central body having in view the interests of the city at large. \* \* \* There are many things now done by the central authorities over the heads or without the approval of the local boards which might better first be submitted to and approved by the appropriate local board."

The chief function of the local board should be the visitation and inspection of schools; but they should be without power to interfere with class room work; instead, they should consult the district superintendent upon such matters.

They should also report any dereliction of duty on the part of school officials which comes to their attention. They should continue to hear charges against principals and teachers, if any are made. And they should make recommendations as to the need for additional school accommodations, repairs, etc. If their work could be thus simplified and made definitely recommendatory, and not administrative, more time should be spent by them in visiting class rooms and less in holding local board meetings. There would seem to be little necessity for them to meet regularly more than once in every two months. What is needed, and what does not now exist, is an agency for keeping the local school boards up to their mission. The Board of Education has not concerned itself sufficiently with them. Its minutes show that its committees do consider their recommendations and act upon them; it almost never fails to confirm their findings upon the charges which they have heard; but it has not bothered itself, beyond a resolution to refer communications concerning local matters to local boards for consideration, with working out ways and means of enlisting them more vigorously in support of the schools. It does not call conventions of local board members; it does not, as a rule, send for them to explain local conditions and needs; it does not refer as many matters to them as it should for report and suggestion. When they fail to send in their reports on time, or altogether, it does not send for them. Not enough copies of the minutes of its committee meetings are printed to supply them, if nothing else was done with them. They ought to be taken into the system and to be made an integral part of it. The records which have been furnished us show that, wherever the central board member is faithful and active in the local school board, the local school board is an efficient factor in the schools of its district.

Most members of the central Board seem to overlook this duty altogether. Some one officer in the general offices should be charged with the duty of working out the details of a plan of co-operation with the local boards and of requiring reports upon their work. He should, with the constant assistance of the Board of Education itself, and of all of its division officers, build up and maintain a scheme of interrelations between the central and the local boards. There is plenty of evidence that teachers and principals find them helpful and co-operate with them. There is no need for a division of administrative functions between them and the central board, but rather for the building up of an interested and watchful body of official public school overseers, co-operating with the Board of Education by reports and advice, and helping it to build up a strong and informed public opinion to support the cause of the schools.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That this Board request the Corporation Counsel to examine the law and the facts in relation to the subject matter of the special report by the Committee on School Inquiry, dated October 31st, 1912, and that the Corporation Counsel be directed to act as he may be advised in the premises.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Secretary presented the following report of the Comptroller, recommending the transfer of \$153,600, within accounts for Charitable Institutions, City of New York, for the year 1912, and of \$500, \$3,000, \$60, and \$500, within accounts for Charitable Institutions, in the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, for the year 1912, respectively:

Department of Finance, City of New York, Comptroller's Office, October 25, 1912. "Charitable Institutions."

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—I hereby make application for the transfer of the following sums, in pursuance of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, appropriated for Charitable Institutions during the year 1912, and attached hereto is a detailed statement in reference to same.

FROM		
City of New York.		
1632	Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic.....	\$5,000 00
1636	Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum.....	10,000 00
1640	Beth Israel Hospital.....	5,000 00
1647	Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.....	3,000 00
1667	German Hospital and Dispensary.....	5,000 00
1669	Hebrew Infant Asylum.....	10,000 00
1670	Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	27,500 00
1677	Institution of Mercy.....	5,000 00
1678	Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, E. D.....	5,000 00
1681	Lebanon Hospital Association.....	5,000 00
1683	Long Island College Hospital.....	5,000 00
1685	Lincoln Hospital and Home.....	5,000 00
1696	New York Nursery and Childs' Hospital.....	8,000 00
1702	New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....	4,000 00
1711	Orphan Home (Brooklyn).....	2,000 00
1716	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, St. Joseph's Female } Orphan Asylum, St. John's Home.....	10,000 00
1721	St. Mary's General Hospital.....	3,000 00
1734	St. Francis Hospital.....	6,000 00
1738	St. Joseph's Asylum.....	10,100 00
1740	St. Malachy's Home.....	5,000 00
1745	St. Vincent's Hospital, Borough of Richmond.....	2,000 00
1754	The Mt. Sinai Hospital.....	10,000 00
1766	Beth David Hospital.....	1,000 00
1781	Neurological Institute.....	2,000 00
	Total, City of New York.....	\$153,600 00
County of New York.		
2275	St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes..	\$500 00
	Total, County of New York.....	\$500 00
County of Kings.		
2372	St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes..	\$3,000 00
	Total, County of Kings.....	\$3,000 00
County of Queens.		
2442	St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes..	\$60 00
	Total, County of Queens.....	\$60 00
County of Richmond.		
2500	St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes..	\$500 00
	Total, County of Richmond.....	\$500 00
City of New York.		
1634	Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls (House of the Holy Family).....	\$2,500 00
1646	Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	500 00



Ac-count No.	Institution	Bills Paid.	Amount to.	Future Bills.	Will Amount Approx-imately to.	Total Re-quired.	Appropria-tion for 1912.	Amount of Transfer Asked.
<i>Richmond County.</i>								
1912.								
2499	New York Institution for the In-struction of the Deaf and Dumb..	From January to March...	72 90	From April to December.....	547 01	620 00	120 00	500 00
Total, County of Richmond.								\$500 00

The following resolution was offered:  
Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfers of funds appropriated for The City of New York, for Charitable Institutions, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM		
1632	Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic.....	\$5,000 00
1636	Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum.....	10,000 00
1640	Beth Israel Hospital.....	5,000 00
1647	Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.....	3,000 00
1667	German Hospital and Dispensary.....	5,000 00
1669	Hebrew Infant Asylum.....	10,000 00
1670	Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	27,500 00
1677	Institution of Mercy.....	5,000 00
1678	Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, E. D.....	5,000 00
1681	Lebanon Hospital Association.....	5,000 00
1683	Long Island College Hospital.....	5,000 00
1685	Lincoln Hospital and Home.....	5,000 00
1696	New York Nursery and Childs' Hospital.....	8,000 00
1702	New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....	4,000 00
1711	Orphan Home (Brooklyn).....	2,000 00
1716	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, St. Joseph's Female } Orphan Asylum, St. John's Home.....	10,000 00
1721	St. Mary's General Hospital.....	3,000 00
1734	St. Francis Hospital.....	6,000 00
1738	St. Joseph's Asylum.....	10,100 00
1740	St. Malachy's Home.....	5,000 00
1745	St. Vincent's Hospital, Borough of Richmond.....	2,000 00
1754	The Mt. Sinai Hospital.....	10,000 00
1766	Beth David Hospital.....	1,000 00
1781	Neurological Institute.....	2,000 00
		\$153,600 00

TO		
1634	Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls (House of the Holy Family).....	\$2,500 00
1646	Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	500 00
1650	Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	4,000 00
1659	Catholic Home Bureau.....	1,000 00
1662	Flushing Hospital and Dispensary.....	3,000 00
1663	Five Points House of Industry.....	6,500 00
1665	German Hospital of Brooklyn.....	4,500 00
1668	Good Counsel Training School for Young Girls.....	3,000 00
1671	Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	10,000 00
1674	Hope Farm.....	500 00
1675	House of St. Giles the Cripple.....	700 00
1679	International Sunshine Branch for the Blind.....	1,600 00
1680	Jamaica Hospital.....	500 00
1686	Missionary Sisters: Third Order of St. Francis.....	2,000 00
1688	Methodist-Episcopal Hospital in the City of Brooklyn.....	1,000 00
1689	Maternity of the Long Island College Hospital.....	500 00
1691	Misericordia Hospital.....	500 00
1706	Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses Home and Hospital.....	2,500 00
1708	New York Magdalen Benevolent Society.....	2,500 00
1720	St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies.....	500 00
1730	St. Joseph's Hospital (Queens).....	1,000 00
1732	Sydenham Hospital.....	1,000 00
1733	St. Joseph's Hospital (New York City).....	14,000 00
1736	St. Agatha Home for Children.....	1,000 00
1742	The Sloane Hospital for Women.....	4,000 00
1743	Seton Hospital, New York City.....	14,000 00
1744	St. Agnes Hospital for Crippled and Atypical Children.....	10,000 00
1747	The Hospital of the Holy Family.....	4,000 00
1748	Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn.....	9,000 00
1751	Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, New York.....	800 00
1756	The Jewish Hospital.....	2,000 00
1759	The S. R. Smith Infirmary.....	4,000 00
1761	The Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn.....	1,500 00
1762	Williamsburgh Hospital.....	1,000 00
1764	Wayside Home.....	500 00
1765	Washington Heights Hospital.....	1,000 00
1769	Brooklyn Home for Blind, Crippled and Defective Children.....	14,000 00
1770	Rockaway Beach Hospital and Dispensary.....	1,000 00
1771	For Ambulances.....	15,000 00
1772	Jewish Maternity Hospital.....	1,000 00
1774	The Lakeview Home.....	500 00
1776	Italian Hospital of the Borough of Manhattan.....	1,000 00
1777	The Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance.....	1,500 00
1779	The Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children.....	3,000 00
		\$153,600 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:  
Affirmative—The Mayor, the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Queens and the Acting President of the Borough of Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:  
Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfer of funds within appropriations for Charitable Institutions, New York County, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM		
2275	St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes....	\$500 00
TO		
2272	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	\$400 00
2277	Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes.....	60 00
2278	Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes.....	40 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:  
Affirmative—The Mayor, the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Queens and the Acting President of the Borough of Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:  
Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfer of funds within appropriations for Charitable Institutions, County of Kings, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM		
2372	St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes..	\$3,000 00
TO		
2369	Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes.....	\$3,000 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:  
Affirmative—The Mayor, the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, the President of

the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Queens and the Acting President of the Borough of Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:  
Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfer of funds within appropriations for Charitable Institutions, County of Queens, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM		
2442	St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes..	\$60 00
TO		
2438	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	\$60 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:  
Affirmative—The Mayor, the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Queens and the Acting President of the Borough of Richmond—16.

The following resolution was offered:  
Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfer of funds within appropriations for Charitable Institutions, County of Richmond, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM		
2500	St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes.	\$500 00
TO		
2499	New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb..	\$500 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:  
Affirmative—The Mayor, the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Queens and the Acting President of the Borough of Richmond—16.

The following matters, not upon the calendar for this day, were considered by unanimous consent:

The Deputy and Acting Comptroller presented the following communication from the Department of Street Cleaning requesting, and report recommending the transfer of \$25,500 from appropriation made to Board of City Record to appropriations made said department for the year 1912:

Department of Street Cleaning of The City of New York, 13-21 Park row, New York, October 14, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor, Chairman, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, The City of New York:

Sir—I have to request that the sum of twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars (\$25,500) be transferred

FROM  
THE BOARD OF CITY RECORD, CITY OF NEW YORK.  
Special Contract Obligation.

Administration—		
1912.		
715	Printing, Lithographing, Engraving or Stamped Forms, Including Pamphlets or Printed Blanks.....	\$15,750 00
717	Blank Books.....	7,250 00
718	Publication of the CITY RECORD.....	2,500 00
		\$25,500 00

TO  
DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.  
Forage.

1912.		
817	Manhattan.....	\$11,960 91
818	Brooklyn.....	9,699 65
819	The Bronx.....	3,839 44
		\$25,500 00

The reason for the above request is that the appropriation allowed in the several boroughs for forage has become exhausted owing to the increased cost of forage. The appropriation was based on the average cost per horse per day of 55 cents in Manhattan and The Bronx and 58 cents in Brooklyn. The estimated cost for the year 1912 will be .6542 in Manhattan, .7478 in Brooklyn, and .672 in The Bronx.

As this transfer is urgently needed, I would request the immediate action of your honorable Board. Respectfully,  
WM. H. EDWARDS, Commissioner.

Department of Street Cleaning of The City of New York, 13-21 Park row, New York, October 21, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor, Chairman, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sir—I transmit herewith copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of City Record consenting to the transfer of the sum of \$25,500 from the unencumbered balances of appropriations made to the Board of City Record to replenish the appropriations made to this department. Respectfully,

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Chief Clerk.

Board of City Record, Office of the Supervisor, New York, October 16, 1912.

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby requested to transfer \$25,500 of the funds appropriated to the Board of City Record for the year 1912, to the Department of Street Cleaning, as follows:

FROM		
BOARD OF CITY RECORD.		
Administration, Special Contract Obligations.		
1912.		
715	Printing, Lithographing, Engraving or Stamped Forms, Including Pamphlets and Printed Blanks.....	\$15,750 00
717	Blank Books.....	7,250 00
718	Publication of the CITY RECORD.....	2,500 00
		\$25,500 00

TO

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.  
Forage.

1912.		
817	Manhattan.....	\$11,960 91
818	Brooklyn.....	9,699 65
819	The Bronx.....	3,839 44
		\$25,500 00

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor; C. D. OLENDORF, Acting Corporation Counsel; D. MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

DAVID FERGUSON, Supervisor of the City Record.

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 30, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:  
Gentlemen—On October 14, 1912, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning requested

transfers to his department in the sum of \$25,500, from appropriation for the Board of City Record for the year 1912. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The transfers are in the following accounts:

FROM	
SPECIAL CONTRACT OBLIGATION, Administration.	
715 Printing, Lithographing, Engraving, or Stamped Forms, including Pamphlets or Printed Blanks.....	\$15,750 00
717 Blank Books .....	7,250 00
718 Publication of the CITY RECORD.....	2,500 00
	\$25,500 00
TO	
DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANINGS, Forage.	
817 Manhattan .....	\$11,960 91
818 Brooklyn .....	9,699 65
819 The Bronx .....	3,839 44
	\$25,500 00

The Commissioner states that the Budget allowances for forage in the several boroughs have become exhausted owing to the increased cost of forage. The allowances were based on an average cost of fifty-five cents per day per horse for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, while the actual cost has been sixty-five cents per horse in Manhattan and sixty-seven cents in The Bronx. For Brooklyn the estimated cost was fifty-eight cents per day per horse, and the actual cost has been seventy-four cents.

The allowances recommended by the Budget Committee in the 1913 Budget are fifty-eight cents per horse in Manhattan and The Bronx and sixty-three cents in Brooklyn.

The Board of City Record has adopted a resolution consenting to the transfer. I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution granting the request.

Respectfully, DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfers of funds appropriated for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM	
BOARD OF CITY RECORD, CITY OF NEW YORK. Special Contract Obligations—Administration.	
715 Printing, Lithographing, Engraving, or Stamped Forms, including Pamphlets or Printed Blanks.....	\$15,750 00
717 Blank Books .....	7,250 00
718 Publication of the CITY RECORD .....	2,500 00
TO	
DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, Forage.	
817 Manhattan .....	\$11,960 91
818 Brooklyn .....	9,699 65
819 The Bronx .....	3,839 44

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Deputy and Acting Comptroller presented the following communication from the College of the City of New York, requesting the transfer of \$1,500 within the appropriations made said college for the year 1912:

The College of The City of New York, Office of the Board of Trustees, October 18, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York hereby requests that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) be transferred from the appropriation for the year 1912 entitled "1248, Salaries of the Teaching Corps," to the appropriation for the same year entitled "1249, Salaries, Evening and Extension Courses," said appropriation being insufficient for the purposes for which it was allowed. Yours respectfully,

JAS. W. HYDE, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the provisions of section 237 of the Greater New York Charter, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves transfer of funds appropriated for the College of The City of New York, for the year 1912, as follows:

FROM	
1248 Salaries of the Teaching Corps .....	\$1,500 00
TO	
1249 Salaries, Evening and Extension Courses.....	\$1,500 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Deputy and Acting Comptroller presented the following communication from the Board of City Record requesting, and report recommending, the modification of schedule 710 for said board for the year 1912, to provide for the addition of a Clerk, at \$600 per annum.

The City of New York, Board of City Record, Office of the Supervisor, 13-21 Park Row, October 8, 1912.

Hon. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary, Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sir—I respectfully request a modification of the schedule supporting the appropriation budget for the year 1912, made to the Board of City Record, entitled Board of City Record—Administration 710—1912, Salaries, Regular Employees, in the following particulars:

Eliminate the line reading—	
Balance Unassigned .....	\$690 00
Insert in lieu thereof—	
One (1) Clerk, at \$600 per annum.....	600 00
Balance Unassigned .....	90 00
	\$690 00

This change is necessary to provide for the appointment, authorized by the Board of City Record, of one Second Grade Clerk, at \$600 per annum.

It is requested that this readjustment in the salary schedule 710—1912, be made to take effect as of October 1, 1912. Respectfully submitted,

DAVID FERGUSON, Supervisor of the City Record.

Department of Finance, City of New York, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics, October 30, 1912.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Gentlemen—On October 8, 1912, the Supervisor of the City Record requested modification of a schedule for the Board of City Record for the year 1912. In connection therewith I report as follows:

The request is in the schedule entitled, "Personal Service, Administration, No. 710, Salaries, Regular Employees." The only change is the addition of one Clerk, at \$600 per annum, the necessary funds to be provided by decreasing an unassigned balance from \$690 to \$90.

The additional Clerk has been provided for in the 1913 Budget, as recommended by the Budget Committee to your Board. The position is to be filled by appointment, and therefore no salary increase is involved.

I recommend the adoption of the attached resolution approving the request.

Respectfully, DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby approves of the

schedule, as revised, for the Board of City Record, City of New York, for the year 1912, as follows:

BOARD OF CITY RECORD, CITY OF NEW YORK.  
Personal Service—Administration.

710. Salaries, Regular Employees—	
Supervisor .....	\$5,000 00
Deputy Supervisor .....	2,500 00
Secretary and Chief Clerk.....	2,500 00
Editor .....	2,700 00
Stationer .....	2,500 00
Bookbinder .....	2,500 00
Inspector, with technical knowledge of printing.....	1,500 00
Bookkeeper .....	2,550 00
Bookkeeper, 2 at \$2250.....	4,500 00
Examiner .....	1,800 00
Examiner .....	1,650 00
Examiner .....	1,500 00
Stenographer and Book-typewriter.....	1,500 00
Stenographer and Typewriter .....	900 00
Stenographer and Typewriter .....	750 00
Stenographer and Typewriter .....	600 00
Book Typewriting Copyist .....	1,200 00
Clerk, 2 at \$1200.....	2,400 00
Clerk .....	1,050 00
Clerk .....	900 00
Clerk .....	750 00
Clerk .....	600 00
Clerk, 2 at \$480.....	960 00
Clerk .....	300 00
Storekeeper .....	1,950 00
Laborer, 2 at \$720.....	1,440 00
Balance unassigned .....	90 00
	\$46,590 00

Which was adopted by the following vote:

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

The Secretary presented a communication from the President of the Borough of The Bronx requesting an appropriation of \$5,000 for taking down and rebuilding parapet walls of the Municipal Building of the Borough of The Bronx.

Which was referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee, consisting of the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

(On April 11, 1912, a similar request was presented and referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee).

The Secretary presented the following communication from the President of the Borough of Richmond submitting in accordance with the suggestion of the Budget Committee, appropriations covering three Bureaus of his office for the year 1913, set up in actual form on a cost data basis.

Which was ordered printed in the minutes and filed.

The City of New York, Office of the President of the Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, New Brighton, New York City, October 28, 1912.

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

Gentlemen—Following the suggestion of the Budget Committee, I beg to present herewith for your information and attention appropriations covering three bureaus of my office for 1913, which appropriations I have caused to be set up in actual form on a cost data basis.

Attached thereto will be found supporting schedules or work programmes, lists of positions and grades to be established and resolutions governing the administration of the appropriations and schedules so set up.

The totals of these appropriations are identical with the amounts as recommended by the Budget Committee in the Tentative Budget.

Without attempting to discuss herein the advantages of a cost data budget which were briefly outlined in my communication to the Board under date of October 3, 1912 (Calendar, October 10, 1912), I would respectfully request your earnest consideration of the advisability of granting these appropriations in the above form in order that a conclusive experimental test of the merit of such a plan may be conducted in the Borough of Richmond during 1913. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE CROMWELL, President of the Borough of Richmond.

The Deputy and Acting Comptroller presented a petition of testimony Stenographers in the Law Department requesting to be heard in regard to their compensation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Standardization of Salaries and Grades, consisting of the Comptroller, the President of the Borough of Manhattan and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The Secretary presented communications as follows:

From Morris W. Benjamin, opposing, for reasons given by Bureau of Municipal Research, proposition to increase the number of Patrolmen, and increase their salaries, until Police Department shall have been properly organized;

From Rev. Floyd Appleton relative to appropriations to Charitable Institutions for care of dependent children.

Which were referred to the Budget Committee, consisting of the Comptroller, the President of the Borough of Manhattan and the President of the Board of Aldermen.

On motion of the Deputy and Acting Comptroller the Board adjourned to meet at 10.30 o'clock p. m., this day, for the purpose of adopting the Budget for the year 1913.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Board of City Record.

Abstract of Transactions for the Week Ending October 12, 1912.	cash sales of City Record, \$86.06; interest on daily balances, 57 cents; total, \$263.33.
Statement of Moneys Received: Subscriptions to the City Record, \$176.70;	Requisitions Drawn on Comptroller: Open market orders, \$357.25; miscellaneous, \$197.15; total, \$554.50.

Open Market Orders Issued After Competitive Bidding.

Name of Lowest Bidder.	Number of Orders.	Printing.	Stationery.	Books.	Total.
W. F. Albers .....	2			\$31 35	\$31 35
H. Bainbridge & Co. ....	2	\$195 97			195 97
Baron Printing Co. ....	13	\$320 98	266 25		587 23
W. Bratter & Co. ....	13	72 55		266 40	338 95
M. B. Brown Ptg. & Edg. Co. ....	35	1,526 79	149 47	157 72	1,833 98
J. Cassidy Co. ....	1			12 70	12 70
Cockcroft Printing Co. ....	3	2 00	16 05		18 05
P. J. Collison & Co. ....	5	84 91			84 91
H. C. Davison & Co. ....	1			118 75	118 75
Jordan S. & P. Co. ....	2		10 86		10 86
Library Bureau .....	1	25 60			25 60
J. J. Little & Ives Co. ....	1	124 50			124 50
C. S. Nathan .....	1	74 49			74 49
The J. W. Pratt Co. ....	14	378 75	550 93		929 68
E. D. St. George Co. ....	1	75 00			75 00
Vacuo Static Carbon Co. ....	2	75 00	5 40		5 40
	97	\$2,685 57	\$1,194 93	\$585 92	\$4,467 42

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Abstract of the Transactions of the Bureau of the Chamberlain for the Week Ending September 30, 1912.

Office of the Chamberlain, New York, October 15, 1912.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor:

Sir—In pursuance of section 196, chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901, I have the honor to present herewith a report to September 30, 1912, of all moneys received by me, and the amount of all warrants paid by me since September 21, 1912, and the amount remaining to the credit of the City on September 30, 1912.

Very respectfully, ROBERT R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

The City of New York in Account with Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain, During the Week Ending September 30, 1912.

Table with columns for 1912 Sept. 21, 30, By Balance, CR, and \$27,947,404 76. Lists various financial transactions including taxes, water rents, and assessments.

Table with columns for 1912 Sept. 30, CR, and \$27,947,404 76. Lists various financial transactions including interest on taxes, water rents, and assessments.

1912. Sept. 30	By	CR.		
	Interest on Arrears of Taxes, 1897, and Prior, Borough of Queens.....	Collector Assessments.	\$121 34	\$77,209 68
	Department of Bridges, 1912-102.....	Timmerman		24 19
	Department of Education, General School Fund, 1912-1123.....	Timmerman	\$176 28	
		Cook	24 33	
	Department of Education—Special School Fund, 1912-1142.....	Timmerman		200 61
	Department of Docks and Ferries, 1912-162.....	Tomkins		11 85
	Department of Finance, 1912-60.....	Comptroller		6 00
	Department of Health, 1912-344.....	Lederle		05
	Department of Public Charities, 1912-614.....	Lederle		18 00
	Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, 1912-474.....	Timmerman		1 13
	Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, 1912-482.....	"		11 82
	President of the Borough of The Bronx, 1912-1863.....	Miller		2 42
	President of the Borough of Queens, 1912-2022.....	Timmerman		6 00
	Register, New York County, 1912-2194.....	"		19 76
	Tenement House Department, 1912-178.....	"		40 32
	Dock Fund, C. D. D. 1.....	Tomkins		30 65
	Revenue Bond Fund—Municipal Garage.....	O'Keefe		100 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—President of the Borough of Brooklyn, R. P. B. 20A.....			1,434 74
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Finance, R. F. M. 8C.....			60 00
	Proceeds of Sale of 3 Per Cent. Corporate Stock for Various Municipal Purposes.....	Comm'r's Sinking Fund		8 87
	Proceeds of Sale of 4 3/4 per cent. Corporate Stock Notes for Various Municipal Purposes.....	Fidelity Trust Co.	\$500,000 00	500,000 00
		Broadway Trust Co.	200,000 00	700,000 00
	4 3/4 per cent. Special Revenue Bonds, 1912.....	L. Van Hoffman	\$29,300 00	
	4 1/2 per cent. Special Revenue Bonds, 1912.....	Comptroller	200,000 00	229,000 00
	4 per cent. Revenue Bills, 1912.....	Herrick & Bennett	\$49,747 95	
	4 3/4 per cent. Revenue Bills, 1912.....	Morgan & Bartlett	99,243 15	
	4 3/8 per cent. Revenue Bills, 1912.....	Kissel Kinnicut	247,962 34	396,953 44
	4 3/8 per cent. Revenue Bonds, 1912.....	Thomas Diamond	\$500,000 00	
		Solomon Bro. & Hutzler	100,000 00	
	4 1/2 per cent. Revenue Bonds, 1912.....	Brooklyn City Railroad Company	61,000 00	
		Blake Bros. & Co.	85,000 00	746,000 00
	Proceeds of 3 per cent. Assessment Bonds.....	Comm'r's Sinking Fund		500 00
	Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx—Arrears of Taxes, 1898, etc.....	Collector of Assessments		2 67
	Towns of Westchester—Taxes.....	"		30 95
	Towns of Westchester—Interest on Taxes.....	"		41 28
	Borough of Brooklyn—Local Improvements, Late Town of New Utrecht.....	"		312 67
	Borough of Queens—Arrears of Taxes, 1897, etc.....	"		113 69
	General Improvement Commission, Installments.....	"		102 89
	Interest on General Improvement Commission, Installments.....	"		30 61
	Interest on General Improvement Commission, Full Payment.....	"		69 80
				\$3,805,425 44
				\$31,752,890 20

Sept. 30, 1912. By Balance..... \$25,419,013 59  
 A. J. GALLIGAN, Bookkeeper. R. R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

1912. Sept. 30	To	DR.	
	Revenue Bond Fund—Armory Board.....		\$210 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Board of Aldermen and City Clerk—Salary of Secretary to Chairman, Committee on Finance.....		125 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Board of Aldermen and City Clerk—Increase in Salaries of Various Employees.....		254 17
	Revenue Bond Fund—City Clerk, Salary of Messenger, 1912.....		100 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—City Clerk—Increase in Salary of Sergeant at Arms for 1912.....		41 66
	Revenue Bond Fund—Municipal Celebration on July 4, 1912.....		193 33
	Revenue Bond Fund—Increase in Salaries of Vice-Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of Committee on Finance, 1912.....		333 34
	Revenue Bond Fund—Sea View Hospital, Staten Island—Salaries and Wages of Employees, etc.....		470 83
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Public Charities—Salaries of 2 Inspectors of Buildings, 1912.....		250 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Public Charities—Salaries of Bureau of Domestic Relations, 1912.....		600 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Public Charities, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx—Deficiency in Appropriation, 1912—Autos, etc.....		996 41
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Public Charities, Borough of Richmond—Deficiency in Appropriation, 1912—Repairs, etc., by Departmental Labor.....		21 68
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Public Charities, Borough of Richmond—Apparatus.....		15 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—County Clerk, Kings County—Moving and Sorting Various Records.....		480 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—County Clerk, Kings County—Increase in Salaries of Copyists from April 1 to December 31, 1912.....		125 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—County Clerk, Queens County—Recopying Maps, etc.....		3,189 32
	Revenue Bond Fund—Claims for Back Salaries.....		579 58
	Revenue Bond Fund—Claims for Interest on Taxes and Assessments Paid in Error.....		267 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Claims—Prevailing Rate of Wages.....		495 37
	Revenue Bond Fund—Claims—Miscellaneous.....		511 50
	Revenue Bond Fund—Claims to be Reimbursed from the General Fund.....		12 62
	Revenue Bond Fund—Commissioner of Records, New York County—Increase in Salaries, 1912, etc.....		1,568 33
	Revenue Bond Fund—Municipal Civil Service Commission—Wages of Temporary Employees, Monitors, 1912.....		472 50
	Revenue Bond Fund—Municipal Civil Service Commission—Wages of Temporary Employees, Experts, etc., 1912.....		60 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Public Service Commission—Making Borings and Surveys for New Subway.....		3,296 21
	Revenue Bond Fund—Public Service Commission, First District, New York, Expenses of, 1912.....		86,905 93
	Revenue Bond Fund—Public Recreation Commission, Deficiency in Appropriation, 1912.....		1,035 58
	Revenue Bond Fund—Board of Assessors—Deficiency in Appropriation, 1912.....		12 50
	Revenue Bond Fund—Commissioner of Jurors, Kings County—Furniture and Fixtures for New Quarters.....		483 54
	Revenue Bond Fund—Fees of Stenographers, New York County—Deficiency in Appropriation, 1912.....		2,031 90
	Revenue Bond Fund—County Court, Queens County—Increase in Salaries, Ch. 566, Laws of 1911.....		24 99
	Revenue Bond Fund—Salary of Special Deputy Clerk, Supreme Court, Richmond County, for 1912.....		166 66
	Revenue Bond Fund—Surrogate, Kings County—Increase in Salaries, 1912.....		493 90
	Revenue Bond Fund—Commissioner of Records, Surrogates' Court, New York County—Increase in Salaries of Index Clerks for 1912.....		100 02
	Revenue Bond Fund—Surrogate, New York County—Increase in Salaries of Employees, 1912.....		1,212 52
	Revenue Bond Fund—Surrogate, New York County—Salary of Additional Law Assistant, 1912.....		416 66
	Revenue Bond Fund—Surrogate, Queens County—Increase in Salary of Copyist.....		15 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Corporation Counsel—Expenses in Matter of State of New York against State of New Jersey et al.....		250 00

1912. Sept. 30	To	DR.	
	Revenue Bond Fund—Supreme Court, First Department—Salaries of Assistant Special Deputy Clerks for 1912.....		\$1,666 64
	Revenue Bond Fund—Supreme Court, First Department—Increase in Salaries of Clerks to Justices, 1912.....		916 73
	Revenue Bond Fund—Supreme Court, First Department, Appellate Division—Increase in Salaries of Employees, 1912.....		66 67
	Revenue Bond Fund—County Court, Queens County—Salaries of Assistant Special Deputy Clerks, 1912.....		333 32
	Revenue Bond Fund—Supreme Court, Queens County—Salary of Assistant Special Deputy Clerk, 1912.....		166 66
	Revenue Bond Fund—Supreme Court, Queens County—Salaries of Court Attendants, 1912.....		24 99
	Revenue Bond Fund—Supreme Court, Queens County—Salaries of Regular Employees, Item 2183, 1912.....		183 32
	Revenue Bond Fund—Court of General Sessions, Increase in Salaries, 1912.....		33 33
	Revenue Bond Fund—District Attorney, New York County—Increase in Salaries of Clerks, 1912, etc.....		1,274 84
	Revenue Bond Fund—District Attorney, New York County—Increase in Salaries of Process Servers, 1912, etc.....		966 78
	Revenue Bond Fund—District Attorney, Kings County—Expenses of Extradition of Fugitive Criminals.....		35 15
	Revenue Bond Fund—District Attorney, Queens County—Compensation of Investigator, etc.....		125 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Municipal Garage—Maintenance and Supplies.....		397 67
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Bridges—Maintenance of Williamsburg Bridge, 1912.....		7,499 19
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Bridges—Maintenance of Brooklyn Bridge, 1912.....		4 50
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Correction—Increase in Salaries of 7 Matrons, 1912.....		192 50
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Correction—Salary of Additional Clerk, 1912.....		75 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Correction—Salaries, City Prison, Borough of Queens, 1912.....		591 64
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Docks and Ferries—Afternoon Music on Piers, 1912.....		2,345 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Health—Office of Secretary, Additional Help for New Quarters, 1912.....		297 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond—Concrete in Parks and Public Places.....		190 20
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond—Regenerating Lawns in Central Park.....		669 99
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Street Cleaning—Salary of Guard, etc.....		100 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Street Cleaning—Deficiency in Appropriation for Final Disposition, Borough of Manhattan, 1912.....		6,184 50
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Taxes and Assessments—Preparation of Tax Assessment Maps, Salaries and Wages.....		3,520 15
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Salaries of Two Employees Omitted from Budget, 1912.....		175 00
	Water Meter Fund.....		124 80
	Revenue Bond Fund—Department of Finance—Salaries of Additional Employees for Examination in Arrears of Taxes, etc.....		4,299 58
	Revenue Bond Fund—Judgments.....		352 60
	Revenue Bond Fund—Payment of County Charges and Expenses.....		1,822 32
	Revenue Bond Fund—President of the Borough of Brooklyn—Salaries of Two Inspectors of Plastering, 1912.....		200 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Removal of Sand from W. 23d St., Coney Island, Borough of Brooklyn.....		36 25
	Revenue Bond Fund—Supreme Court, Second Department—Appellate Term—Fitting Up Quarters in Offerman Building.....		83 73
	Revenue Bond Fund—Municipal Bath, Coney Island—Equipment and Maintenance.....		94 13
	Revenue Bond Fund—President of the Borough of Manhattan—Repairing Street Pavements Where Period of Maintenance Has Not Expired.....		770 79
	Revenue Bond Fund—Repairing Street Pavements between Railroad Tracks, Borough of Manhattan.....		53 63
	Revenue Bond Fund—President of the Borough of Queens—Operation and Maintenance of 1 Auto, 1912.....		40 83
	Revenue Bond Fund—President of the Borough of Queens—Salary of Secretary from May 1 to December 31, 1912.....		250 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—President of the Borough of Richmond—Salary of Additional Clerk from April 1, 1912.....		100 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—President of the Borough of Richmond—Salary of Additional Clerk from May 1, 1912.....		25 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Salary of Operating Force at Clifton Destructor, 1912.....		21 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—President, Borough of The Bronx—Wages of 10 Laborers, etc.....		295 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—President of the Borough of The Bronx—Wages per diem Employees, etc.....		339 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Repairs to Cuts in Stone Pavements, Borough of The Bronx.....		1 96
	Revenue Bond Fund—Register, Kings County—Increase in Compensation of Copyists, 1912.....		300 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Sheriff, New York County—Salaries of 5 Additional Keepers at County Jail, 1912.....		416 65
	Revenue Bond Fund—Sheriff, New York County—Salary of Assistant Counsel from May 1, 1912, etc.....		250 00
	Revenue Bond Fund—Sheriff, Kings County—Salaries of 2 Keepers and 1 Cleaner.....		262 50
	Armory Board.....		9,768 90
	New Bellevue Hospital, Construction of.....		2,590 95
	Department of Public Charities—Construction of a Children's Hospital, Kings County Hospital.....		87 57
	New Water Supply, City of New York.....		491,154 88
	Change of Grade Damage Commission, 23d and 24th Wards—Awards.....		1,036 70
	Change of Grade Damage Commission, 23d and 24th Wards—Expenses, 1912.....		1,108 33
	Expenses of Court House Board, New York County.....		1,706 66
	Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of New York.....		1,803 33
	Bronx Parkway Commission—Preparation of Maps, etc.....		1,224 41
	Rapid Transit Construction Fund, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan.....		225 00
	Rapid Transit Construction Fund, Borough of Brooklyn.....		14,574 60
	Rapid Transit Construction Fund—Lexington Ave. Route.....		203,301 45
	Bridge over East River between Manhattan and Brooklyn.....		768 00
	Bridge over East River between Manhattan and Queens.....		1,649 50
	Williamsburg Bridge—Strengthening Structure.....		268 76
	Department of Bridges—Salaries and Wages of Engineering Construction Force.....		1,400 55
	Department of Bridges—Contingent Expenses of Engineering Construction Force.....		297 25
	Raymond Street Jail—Construction of New Building.....		534 00
	Dock Fund.....		36,025 60
	Department of Docks and Ferries.....		33,010 47
	Department of Education—Building Bureau—Salaries and Wages of Inspectors and Draughtsmen.....		19,729 50
	Education, Department of—Boys' High School, Borough of Brooklyn, Construction of Addition.....		393 00
	School Building Fund, All Boroughs—Providing Fire Protection.....		7,399 50
	School Building Fund, Borough of Brooklyn—Construction of High School, Irving and Putnam Aves., etc.....		22,518 00
	School Building Fund—Construction and Improvement, Borough of Manhattan.....		18,576 00
	School Building Fund—Interior Construction and Equipment, Borough of Queens.....		870 00
	School Buildings, Providing Fire Protection, Borough of Manhattan.....		680 00
	Washington Irving High School, Erection of, Borough of Manhattan.....		41,760 00
	School Buildings, Providing Fire Protection, Borough of Brooklyn.....		3,612 50
	School Sites—Costs, Charges and Expenses of Condemnations.....		83 50
	School Buildings—Construction and Equipment, Borough of Manhattan.....		436 00
	School Buildings—Construction and Equipment, Borough of The Bronx.....		135 00
	School Buildings—Construction and Equipment, Borough of Brooklyn.....		29,547 00
	Construction of New Boiler House and Terminal System at Riverside Hospital.....		15,427 50
	Department of Health—Erection of Measles Pavilion at foot of E. 16th St., Borough of Manhattan.....		19,868 75
	American Museum of Natural History.....		788 60
	Department of Health—Building Fund.....		406 25
	Completion of Storage Yard and Manure Pit in Central Park.....		3 97
	Improvement and Construction of Parks, Parkways, etc., Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.....		15 00
	Improvement of Central Park—For Regulating the Grounds and Making Drives and Walks Around the Casino.....		5 85
	Improvement of Playgrounds Throughout the City.....		110 00
	Metropolitan Museum of Art.....		1,808 16
	Parks, Department of—Constructing and Repaving Drives, etc., Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.....		2 85
	Parks, Department of, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond—Reconstruction of Bulkheads, Easterly Wall of Speedway, between 15th St. and Dyckman St.....		1 20
	Riverside Park and Drive—Erection of Firemen's Memorial.....		4,000 00
	Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.....		692 55

1912. Sept. 30	Dr.	
	To Improvement of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.....	\$1,450 00
	Parks, Department of, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Laying Sidewalk on Ocean Parkway from Prospect Park, etc.....	225 00
	Parks, Department of, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Raising Ocean Parkway South of Coney Island Creek.....	175 00
	Parks, Department of, Construction and Repairing of Drives, etc., Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.....	75 00
	Shore Road, between 1st Ave. and Fort Hamilton, Borough of Brooklyn, Completion of.....	55,930 50
	Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Plans and Specifications for Permanent Improvements.....	425 00
	Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Improvement of Interior of Fort Greene Park.....	304 39
	Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Improvement of Plot No. 2, McCarren Park.....	318 50
	Botanical Garden, Bronx Park.....	122 91
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Erection of Comfort Station and Additional Bathhouses at Pelham Bay.....	94*18
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Draining Meadow Land in Pelham Bay Park.....	127 50
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Construction of Drain from Van Cortlandt Park Lake to Sewer in Broadway..	1,543 65
	Department of Parks, Bor. of The Bronx—Filling in, etc., Swamp Land, other than that south of Garden in Van Cortlandt Park..	47 50
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Drainage System for Lowlands in Meadows, Macomb's Dam Park.....	105 92
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Improvement of Easterly and Westerly Portions of Crotona Park.....	164 97
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Completion of Road from Botanical Garden to Bronx and Pelham Parkway..	483 25
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Raising and Improving Lowlands, East of Music Pavilion in Bronx Park.....	87 50
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Roadway to Connect Bronx Park System with Roads in Botanical Gardens....	45 83
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Extension of Comfort Station near Van Cortlandt Mansion.....	94 15
	New York Zoological Park.....	2,968 20
	Parks, Department of—Constructing and Repairing Drives, etc., Borough of The Bronx.....	312 50
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Preparation of Plans and Specifications for Permanent Improvements.....	337 09
	Department of Parks, Borough of The Bronx—Fencing Boundaries of Parks.....	3,900*97
	Expenses Conducting Investigation of Water Waste and Necessary Appliances Therefor.....	618 43
	Water Fund—Fencing, etc., City's Lands Occupied by Reservoirs, etc.....	190 00
	Water Fund, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.....	4,852 81
	Water Fund, Borough of Manhattan—Laying High Pressure Mains.....	9,677 50
	Water Fund, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx—Additional Small Distribution Mains.....	8,281 10
	Water Fund, Borough of Queens.....	4,406 36
	Water Fund, Borough of Queens—New 30-inch Distributing Main Along Fresh Meadow Road, etc.....	37,634 13
	Water Fund, Borough of Richmond.....	5,132 99
	Distributing Mains, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx	1,418 18
	Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of, Borough of Manhattan—Extending and Remodeling High Service Pumping Stations at Jerome Ave., etc.....	692 00
	Water Supply System, Bayside, Borough of Queens—Improvement and Development of.....	2,329 50
	Water Supply System, Borough of Brooklyn—Extension of Distribution for Small Mains.....	4,145 30
	Water Supply System, Borough of Queens—Distribution Mains....	21,374 44
	Water Supply System, Borough of Queens—Salaries and Wages of Labor Construction Force.....	252 50
	Water Supply System, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx—Salaries and Wages of Labor Construction Force.....	1,830 96
	Water Supply System, Borough of Brooklyn—Cross Connecting Old Distribution Mains.....	3,236 85
	Water Supply System, Borough of Brooklyn—Permanent Betterment and Additions to Pumping Stations, etc.....	2,767 16
	Water Supply System, Borough of Brooklyn—Salaries and Wages of Labor Construction Force.....	1,709 62
	Water Supply System, Borough of Richmond—Salaries and Wages of Labor Construction Force.....	378 75
	Water Supply System, All Boroughs—Salaries and Wages of Engineering Construction Force.....	36,809 41
	Water Supply System, All Boroughs—Supplies and Materials for Engineering Construction Force.....	332 99
	Water Supply System, All Boroughs—Contingent Expenses of Engineering and Labor Construction Force.....	800 52
	Water Supply System, All Boroughs—Vehicular Transportation for Engineering, etc., Force.....	80 00
	Reconstruction of Old Croton Aqueduct—Departmental—Salaries and Wages.....	18 37
	Fire Alarm Telegraph System—Installation of New System.....	4,950 21
	Fire Department—Purchase of New Apparatus, Borough of Manhattan.....	950 00
	Fire Department—Sites and Buildings, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.....	2,129 34
	Fire Department—Underground Electrical Conductors, Borough of Brooklyn.....	1,036 67
	Fire Department, Borough of Brooklyn—Erection of Buildings—Acquisition of Sites, etc.....	16,812 87
	Fire Department, Borough of Queens—Erection of Buildings, Acquisition of Sites, etc.....	12,240 00
	Fire Alarm System, Borough of The Bronx—Underground Installation and Apparatus.....	3 00
	Fund for Street and Park Openings.....	133,857 04
	Central Library Building, Borough of The Bronx—Plans and Specifications, etc.....	150 00
	Fund for Topographical Bureau, Borough of Brooklyn.....	2,906 75
	Public Market, 8th Ward, Borough of Brooklyn—Construction and Completion of Bulkheads.....	100 00
	Repaving Streets, Borough of Brooklyn.....	25,373 45
	Police Department Fund—Sites and Buildings.....	8,115 00
	Police Department—Acquisition of Land and Erection of Building for 13th Precinct, Borough of Manhattan.....	1,000 07
	Reconstructing Sewers, Borough of Manhattan—Preparation of Survey of System and Plans.....	733 33
	Repaving Streets, Borough of Manhattan.....	136,424 39
	Repaving—Chapter 87, Laws of 1897.....	3,130 97
	Widening, Repaving and Otherwise Improving Roadways of Streets, Borough of Manhattan.....	4,868 94
	Construction of Culvert Work, etc., at Nortons Creek, Edgemere, Borough of Queens.....	2,466 00
	Fund for Topographical Bureau, Borough of Queens.....	1,342 50
	Repaving Streets, Borough of Queens.....	10,038 04
	Construction and Equipment of Borough Building, Borough of Richmond.....	2 46
	Fund for Topographical Bureau, Borough of Richmond.....	158 85
	Repaving Streets, Borough of Richmond.....	57,440 49
	Drainage and Sewerage District Plans, Borough of The Bronx....	1 55
	Fund for Topographical Bureau, Borough of The Bronx.....	171 90
	Grand Boulevard and Concourse—Construction of Transverse Roads at Bedford Park Boulevard, 170th to 174th St.....	13,261 80
	Repaving Streets, Borough of The Bronx.....	48,526 68
	Antitoxin Fund.....	6 00
	Street Improvement Fund.....	315,252 41
	Construction of Private Sewers, Borough of Brooklyn.....	114 18
	Construction of Private Sewers, Borough of Queens.....	70 50
	Department of Education—Maintenance of Training Schools....	246 59
	Department of Education—Special High School Fund.....	499 33
	Excise Taxes.....	1,075 03
	Receipts and Expenses of Tax Sales.....	720 00
	General Fund.....	37 54
	Maintenance and Improvement of Public Parks, Brooklyn Heights, Borough of Brooklyn.....	17 50
	New York and Brooklyn Bridge—Maintenance of Brooklyn Bridge, 1912.....	9,009 07
	Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund, Borough of The Bronx....	2,643 25
	Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund, Borough of Brooklyn....	9,252 76
	Public School Library Fund.....	42 85
	Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund, Borough of Manhattan..	5,879 79
	Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund, Borough of Queens.....	595 95
	Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund, Borough of Richmond....	377 98
	Restoring and Repaving—Special Fund, Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.....	12 30
	Sewer Inspection and Repairs, Borough of Richmond.....	24 00
	Sheriff's Fees, New York County.....	2,938 80
	Unsafe Building Fund, Borough of Brooklyn.....	75 00
	Water Meter Fund No. 2.....	504 02
	Water Rents, Crystal Water Company, etc.....	8 40
	Williamsburgh Bridge Maintenance Fund.....	231 80
	Maintenance and Distribution of Water Supply, Borough of Brooklyn, 1911.....	20,455 42
	Maintenance and Distribution of Water Supply, Borough of Brooklyn, 1912.....	55,009 14
	Borough of Brooklyn.....	19 72
	Borough of Queens.....	3,404 57
	Contract and Other Payments in Suspense.....	3,139 15
	Fines and Penalties Held in Trust for Various Societies.....	1,629 00
	New York Fire Department Relief Fund.....	65,221 22
	Unclaimed Salaries and Wages.....	12,011 62

1912. Sept. 30	Dr.	
	To Refunding Assessments Paid in Error, Borough of The Bronx....	\$446 21
	Refunding Assessments, Paid in Error, Borough of Brooklyn....	20 53
	Refunding Assessments Paid in Error, Borough of Richmond....	45 72
	Refunding Taxes Paid in Error, Borough of The Bronx.....	1,066 89
	Refunding Taxes Paid in Error, Borough of Brooklyn.....	184 49
	Refunding Taxes Paid in Error, Borough of Queens.....	2,351 07
	Croton Water Rents, Refunding Account.....	774 04
	Water Rents, Borough of Brooklyn—Refunding Account.....	614 63
	City of New York Employees' Retirement Fund, etc.....	554 00
	Warrants Returned by Payee Held in Suspense.....	467 46
	Department of Health.....	\$18 00
	President of the Borough of Manhattan—Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.....	1,589 49
	Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Water Supply, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.....	330 10
	Department of Education—Special School Fund—General Repairs.....	949 75
	Apparatus, Machinery, Vehicles, etc.....	2 40
	President of the Borough of Brooklyn—Bureau of Highways.....	531 85
	Department of Finance—Comptroller.....	1,348 72
	Department of Docks and Ferries.....	885 00
	Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.....	192 51
	Department of Health—Hospitals—Kingston Ave.....	182 05
	Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Departmental Administration.....	69 50
	Water Supply, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.....	387 00
	Water Supply, Borough of Queens.....	424 80
	Water Supply, Borough of Richmond.....	150 00
	Heat, Light and Power, Bureau of Lamps and Lighting, Borough of Brooklyn.....	5,429 75
	Department of Public Charities—Institutions, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.....	175 00
	Board of Elections.....	7 00
	Department of Street Cleaning—General Administration.....	644 00
	Administration, Borough of Brooklyn.....	3,373 27
	Department of Education—Special School Fund—General Supplies.....	10 66
	General School Fund.....	33 00
	Armory Board, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.....	22 70
	President of The Borough of Manhattan—Bureau of Sewers.....	352 00
	Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices.....	440 00
	Advertising Official Canvass and Election Notices.....	333 50
	Sheriff.....	240 60
	Mayoralty.....	8,195 99
	Board of Aldermen and City Clerk.....	22,993 58
	Department of Finance—The Comptroller.....	109,375 43
	City Chamberlain.....	3,994 04
	Interest on the City Debt.....	356,699 87
	Redemption of the City Debt.....	203,000 00
	Law Department.....	52,383 93
	Department of Bridges.....	40,061 29
	Department of Docks and Ferries.....	67,775 29
	Tenement House Department.....	39,471 24
	Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.....	14,669 70
	Board of Ambulance Service.....	1,024 99
	Department of Correction.....	70,029 25
	Department of Health.....	182,418 13
	Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.....	185,674 27
	Department of Public Charities.....	86,276 79
	Police Department.....	142,802 85
	Board of City Record.....	9,736 44
	Board of Elections.....	75,720 79
	Department of Street Cleaning.....	260,305 46
	Fire Department.....	188,230 97
	Department of Parks.....	106,172 97
	Department of Education.....	485,928 22
	College of the City of New York.....	50,673 11
	Normal College of The City of New York.....	27,925 70
	Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.....	2,693 21
	Permanent Census Board.....	28 86
	Public Recreation Commission.....	510 98
	Commissioner of Accounts.....	15,588 26
	Standard Testing Laboratory.....	312 39
	Commissioner of Licenses.....	4,384 30
	Board of Coroners—Borough of Manhattan.....	5,094 98
	Borough of The Bronx.....	2,318 15
	Borough of Richmond.....	983 48
	Borough of Brooklyn.....	2,761 21
	Borough of Queens.....	1,419 99
	Board of Inebriety.....	434 25
	Board of Assessors.....	3,454 14
	Municipal Civil Service Commission.....	12,132 85
	Examining Board of Plumbers.....	2 27
	Department of Taxes and Assessments.....	48,353 86
	Board of Building Examiners.....	641 49
	Armory Board.....	1,227 63
	Board of Estimate and Apportionment.....	2,472 79
	Board of Parole.....	349 98
	United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps.....	453 41
	Art Commission.....	420 54
	Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences.....	532 52
	General Interpreters, Borough of Brooklyn.....	750 00
	Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.....	204 61
	New York Public Library.....	16,450 84
	Brooklyn Public Library.....	24,491 41
	Queens Borough Public Library.....	10,212 34
	Law Library, Borough of Brooklyn.....	733 33
	City Court of New York.....	20,224 28
	City Magistrates' Court, First Division.....	31,027 32
	City Magistrates' Court, Second Division.....	29,807 58
	Court of Special Sessions.....	27,438 80
	Municipal Courts, City of New York.....	75,533 98
	Kents.....	40,537 44
	Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls.....	465 12
	Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	125 36
	Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.....	1,030 12
	House of Mercy.....	487 25
	House of the Good Shepherd.....	3,172 91
	Missionary Sisters, Third Order of St. Francis.....	7,313 79
	Lincoln Hospital and Home.....	9 90
	New York Foundling Hospital.....	28,632 12
	New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....	1,214 38
	New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	145 00
	Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital.....	931 80
	Orphans' Home, Borough of Brooklyn.....	6,692 46
	Richmond County Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children..	166 66
	St. Mark's Hospital, New York City.....	4 40
	St. Michael's Home.....	3,296 57
	Seton Hospital, City of New York.....	10,486 00
	Ozanam Home for Friendless Women.....	347 13
	J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.....	19 80
	Wayside Home.....	216 52
	Ambulances.....	3,445 00
	President of the Borough of Manhattan.....	103,223 32
	President of the Borough of The Bronx.....	40,939 65
	President of the Borough of Brooklyn.....	87,116 84
	President of the Borough of Queens.....	75,544 01
	President of the Borough of Richmond.....	30,740 31
	New York County.	
	Supreme Court, First Department.....	70,432 12
	Surrogates' Court.....	13,766 52
	Commissioner of Records, Surrogates' Court.....	3,901 13
	Court of General Sessions.....	28,774 81
	Register.....	31,880 54
	County Clerk.....	15,129 85
	Commissioner of Records.....	6,712 49
	District Attorney.....	31,094 58
	Sheriff.....	11,870 14
	Commissioner of Jurors.....	4,082 61
	Public Administrator.....	1,636 43
	National Guard and Naval Militia.....	10,339 00
	Fees of Stenographers.....	387 07
	Board of City Record.....	600 00
	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children.....	386 67
	Kings County.	
	Supreme Court, Second Department.....	29,887 27
	Surrogate's Court.....	8,125 41
	County Court.....	12,866 88
	Register.....	17,600 00
	County Clerk.....	7,495 97
	Commissioner of Records.....	8,168 17
	District Attorney.....	312 14
	Sheriff.....	6,641 64
	Commissioner of Jurors.....	3,182 49

\$2,367,524 56

1912.	Dr.		1912.	Dr.	
Sept. 30	To National Guard and Naval Militia.....	\$11,872 50	Sept. 30	To Supreme Court.....	\$329 16
	Board of City Record.....	113 54		County Court and Surrogate's Court.....	1,568 28
	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children.....	104 43		County Clerk.....	1,498 85
	Queens County.			District Attorney.....	904 15
	Supreme Court.....	2,107 52		Sheriff.....	1,489 97
	Supreme Court Library.....	150 00		Commissioner of Jurors.....	325 00
	Surrogate's Court.....	1,918 34		Board of City Record.....	13 60
	County Court.....	2,977 39			
	District Attorney.....	2,452 11			\$3,966,352 05
	Sheriff.....	3,295 16			\$6,333,876 61
	Commissioner of Jurors.....	809 31			\$5,419,013 59
	National Guard and Naval Militia.....	420 00			\$31,752,890 20
	Board of City Record.....	19 20		Balance.....	

A. J. GALLIGAN, Bookkeeper.

R. R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Funds of The City of New York, in Account with Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain, for and During the Week Ending September 30, 1912.

1912.	Description	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.		Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt.		Sinking Fund, Redemption No. 1.		Sinking Fund, Brooklyn.		Sinking Fund, City of New York.	
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 21	By Balance as per Last Account Current.....		\$4,728,293 94		\$4,298,354 76				\$25,979 49		\$423,815 36
" 30	Privileges.....	Goodacre.....	\$979 75								
	Sales, Real Estate.....	".....	101 00								
	Blackwells Island Bridge Market Rent.....	".....	133 33								
	Rent.....	".....	8,366 71								
	Licenses.....	Cashman.....	477 75								
	Rent.....	Tomkins.....	31,541 17								
	Street Vaults, Borough of Manhattan.....	McAney.....	\$8,813 91								
	Street Vaults, Borough of Manhattan.....	Stover.....	48 00								
	Street Vaults, Borough of The Bronx.....	Miller.....	250 48								
	Street Vaults, Borough of Queens.....	Connolly.....	63 00								
	Sundry Licenses, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Wallace.....	\$3,025 00								
	Sundry Licenses, Borough of Brooklyn.....	".....	384 25								
	Sundry Licenses, Borough of Queens.....	".....	21 50								
	Sundry Licenses, Borough of Richmond.....	".....	21 00								
	Arrears of Taxes, 1898, etc.....	Collector Assessments	\$3,726 08								
	Interest on Taxes, 1898, etc.....	".....	414 31								
	Arrears of Croton Water Rents of The City of New York.....	Ebstein.....	32,425 70								
	Croton Rents and Penalties, Borough of Manhattan.....	Thompson.....	\$120,616 21								
	Croton Rents and Penalties, Borough of The Bronx.....	".....	26,622 11								
	Rents.....	Goodacre.....	147,238 32								
	Tolls.....	Tomkins.....	3,135 50								
	Privileges.....	".....	23,797 96								
	Fines and Penalties, Borough of Manhattan.....	Whitney.....	500 00								
	Court Fees and Fines, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Lambert.....	\$53 50								
	Court Fees and Fines, Borough of Brooklyn.....	Carroll.....	75 00								
		Rafferty.....	25 00								
		McCabe.....	135 00								
		Dowdell.....	15 00								
	Prospect Park Improvement, Installments.....	Collector Assessments	\$198 79								
	Prospect Park Improvement, Full Payment.....	".....	8 48								
	Interest on Prospect Park Improvement, Installments.....	".....	19 51								
	To Payment on Installment Due October 1, 1912, on Additional Water Stock, City of New York.....		\$69,217 50								
	Deposit in City Treasury to the Credit of Croton Water Rents Refunding Account.....		1,409 93								
	Payment of Fines for Cruelty to Animals.....		5,921 00								
	Payment of Fines for Cruelty to Children.....		610 00								
	Refunding Assessments Paid in Error, Borough of Brooklyn.....				\$77,158 43						
	Investment in 3 per cent. Assessment Bonds of the City of New York.....								\$4 75		
	Balances.....		4,782,520 79		\$4,432,848 67				\$26,201 52		\$423,315 36
			\$4,782,520 79		\$4,510,007 10				\$26,206 27		\$423,815 36

Sept. 30, 1912. By Balance.....

A. J. GALLIGAN, Bookkeeper.

R. R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Funds of The City of New York, in Account with Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain, for and During the Week Ending September 30, 1912.

1912.	Description	The Water Sinking Fund of The City of New York.		Water Sinking Fund, City of Brooklyn.		Sinking Fund, Long Island City—Redemption of Revenue Bonds.		Sinking Fund, Long Island City—Redemption of Fire Bonds.		Sinking Fund, Long Island City—Redemption of Water Bonds.	
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 21	By Balance as per Last Account Current.....		\$1,748,826 59		\$62,046 94						
" 30	To Investment in 3 per cent. Corporate Stock of The City of New York.....	\$500,000 00									
	Deposit in the City Treasury to the Credit of "Water Rents, Borough of Brooklyn—Refunding Account".....			\$1,270 46							
	Balance.....		1,248,826 59	\$60,776 48							
			\$1,748,826 59	\$62,046 94							

Sept. 30, 1912. By Balance.....

A. J. GALLIGAN, Bookkeeper.

R. R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

The City of New York in Account with Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain, During the Week Ending September 30, 1912.

1912.	Description	Dr.		Total
		Dr.	Cr.	
Sept. 30	To Jury Fees, New York County.....	\$428 00		\$998 24
	Jury Fees, Kings County.....	568 00		
	Jury Fees, Queens County.....	2 24		
	Balance, Jury Fees, New York County.....	\$29,257 00		53,227 15
	Balance, Jury Fees, Kings County.....	11,448 00		
	Balance, Jury Fees, Queens County.....	5,133 05		
	Balance, Jury Fees, Richmond County.....	7,388 20		
			\$54,225 39	
Sept. 21	By Balance, Jury Fees, New York County.....	\$29,685 00		54,225 39
	Balance, Jury Fees, Kings County.....	12,016 00		
	Balance, Jury Fees, Queens County.....	5,136 19		
	Balance, Jury Fees, Richmond County.....	7,388 20		
			\$54,225 39	

Sept. 30, 1912. By Balance.....

A. J. GALLIGAN, Bookkeeper.

R. R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

The City of New York in Account with Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain, During the Week Ending September 30, 1912.

1912.	Description	Dr.		Total
		Dr.	Cr.	
Sept. 30	To Witness Fees, New York County.....	\$159 68		\$165 80
	Witness Fees, Queens County.....	4 98		
	Witness Fees, Richmond County.....	1 14		
	Balance, Witness Fees, New York County.....	\$5,734 87		6,863 39
	Balance, Witness Fees, Queens County.....	610 86		
	Balance, Witness Fees, Richmond County.....	517 66		
			6,863 39	
			\$7,029 19	
Sept. 21	By Balance, Witness Fees, New York County.....	\$5,894 55		7,029 19
	Balance, Witness Fees, Queens County.....	615 84		
	Balance, Witness Fees, Richmond County.....	518 80		
			\$7,029 19	

Sept. 30, 1912. By Balance.....

A. J. GALLIGAN, Bookkeeper.

R. R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

The City of New York in Account with Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain, During the Week Ending September 30, 1912.

1912		Dr.	
Sept. 30	To Interest Registered.....		\$12,815 70
	Balance.....		440,683 68
			\$453,499 38
1912		Cr.	
Sept. 21	By Balance.....		\$63,772 88
30	Interest Registered.....		389,726 50
			\$453,499 38
Sept. 30, 1912.	By Balance.....		\$440,683 68

A. J. GALLIGAN, Bookkeeper. R. R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

The City of New York in Account with Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain, During the Week Ending September 30, 1912.

1912		Dr.	
Sept. 30	To Balance.....		\$3,500 00
			\$3,500 00
1912		Cr.	
Sept. 21	By Balance.....		\$500 00
30	Redemption of Coupon Bonds.....		3,000 00
			\$3,500 00
Sept. 30, 1912.	By Balance.....		\$3,500 00

A. J. GALLIGAN, Bookkeeper. R. R. MOORE, Chamberlain.

### MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Minutes of Meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York Held Wednesday, September 4, 1912, at 2 o'Clock P. M.

Present—Commissioners Alexander Keogh and Richard Welling. Commissioner Keogh presided.

The minutes of the meeting held August 28 were approved.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Transfers the following transfers were approved:

Frank Slevin, Clerk, at \$1,200 per annum, from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to the Bureau of Licenses, Office of the Mayor.

Charles B. Farley, Clerk, from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at \$900 per annum, to the Bureau of Licenses, Office of the Mayor, at \$1,050 per annum.

Joseph Burns, Clerk, first grade, from the Department of Health at \$480 per annum, to the office of the President of the Borough of Queens at \$540 per annum.

Anna L. Murphy, from the position of Visitor at \$900 per annum in the Department of Public Charities, to that of Examiner of Charitable Institutions at \$1,200 per annum, in that Department.

William J. O'Gorman, Inspector of Carpentry and Masonry at \$1,200 per annum, from the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, to the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of The Bronx.

Marie A. Laverty, Stenographer and Typewriter, from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, at \$900 per annum, to the office of the Commissioners of Accounts at \$1,050 per annum.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Transfers the following transfers were disapproved:

John P. Lavin, Clerk, from the Department of Health at \$300 per annum, to the Department of Bridges at \$360 per annum, he being ineligible for the latter salary under the provisions of clause 4 of Rule 11.

James M. O'Connor, from the position of Cashier (Clerk) at \$1,000 per annum in the Department of Public Charities, to that of Clerk at \$1,200 per annum in the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, for the reason that such transfer would involve a promotion.

James J. McCoy, from the position of Messenger at \$1,200 per annum in the Bureau of Highways, Borough of Manhattan, to the position of Inspector of Complaints at \$1,200 per annum, in the same Department, for the reason that the positions appeared in different groups of the classification.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Reinstatements the following reinstatements were approved under the provisions of Rule 13:

Daniel S. Garvey, in the position of Clerk at \$300 per annum in the Department of Finance.

Florence Colpas, in the position of Nurse in the Department of Health.

The Secretary submitted the following report of transfers, reinstatements, etc., in the labor class:

#### Transfers Approved.

John Schneider, Paver, from the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, to the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Richard Grogan, Laborer, from the Bureau of Highways, Borough of Brooklyn, to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Charles O'Connor, from the position of Laborer (Part 4) at \$600 per annum in the Department of Health, to the position of Laborer (Part 1) in the same Department at \$600 per annum.

#### Reassignments Approved.

Thomas Taccardo, Laborer, office of the President of the Borough of Queens.

Albert E. Pinder, Driver, Department of Street Cleaning.

#### Leaves of Absence Approved.

Peter Corsentino, Laborer, office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, for a period of thirty days from August 1, 1912.

John Carlsen, Water Tender, Department of Docks and Ferries, for a period of one month from September 5, 1912.

Adam Wurster, Wheelwright, office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of The Bronx, for a period of two months from August 16, 1912.

Thomas Cody, Laborer, Department of Docks and Ferries, for a period of one month from July 23, 1912.

#### Emergency Appointments Approved.

Frank Gettens, Stoker, Department of Public Charities, from August 8 to 13, 1912.

John J. Donohue, Licensed Fireman, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, August 14, 1912.

Michael Donohue, Licensed Fireman, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, August 14, 1912.

The report was approved.

On the recommendation of the Labor Clerk the appeal of Frank Lehmann, of Morris ave., Woodhaven, L. I., that his name be restored to the eligible list of Laborer (Borough of Queens) was granted, it appearing that his failure to report for appointment at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens on June 13, 1912, had been due to illness.

On motion, it was resolved, that the emergency appointment of William Marr, Stenographer and Typewriter in the office of the Commission, be and the same hereby is approved for an additional period of fifteen days, under the provisions of clause 4 of Rule 12.

On motion, it was resolved, that, in the absence of the Chief Examiner on vacation, Mr. Thomas C. Murray, Assistant Chief Examiner, be and he hereby is designated to take charge of all matters relating to promotion examinations and assignments for promotion examinations, and Mr. James P. Conway, Assistant Chief Examiner, to take charge of all other matters pertaining to examinations.

On motion, it was resolved, that Miss Marion C. Ducey, of 407 W. 145th st., New York City, be and she hereby is appointed to the position of Stenographer and Typewriter in the office of the Commission at a salary of \$750 per annum, such appointment to take effect upon her assignment to duty.

A report was presented from the Chief Examiner, dated August 30, relative to a communication from Mr. James Marsh with further reference to the examination for Assistant Superintendent of Parks in which he was a candidate. The report was ordered filed.

A report was presented from the Chief Examiner, dated August 30, relative to the request of Joseph Weinberg, M. D., that he be transferred from the position of

Medical Inspector to that of Medical Examiner in the Department of Street Cleaning. The report stated that such a transfer would not be justified by the character of the examination which Medical Inspectors were called upon to pass, and, furthermore, that the lists for Police Surgeon and Medical Officer, Fire Department, were appropriate lists from which certification could be made. The report was approved.

A report was presented from the Chief Examiner, dated August 27, stating that the reasons advanced by the Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Queens, in an oral interview in connection with the Commissioner's request that an open competitive examination be held for the position of Forester, had not changed his opinion that appointments should be made from the appropriate eligible lists of Arboriculturist, and that the Commission should not be put to the unnecessary trouble and expense of holding an examination for the position of Forester. The report was approved.

A report was presented from the Chief Examiner, dated August 30, stating that he would endeavor to comply with certain suggestions contained in a communication from the Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries, dated August 27, relative to the coming examination for promotion to the position of Ticket Agent, and recommending that the letter be referred to the Assistant Chief Examiner in Charge of Promotions. The recommendation was adopted.

A report was presented from the Examiner in Charge of the Bureau of Investigation, dated August 14, relative to Constantine A. Tower, of 208 W. 21st st., New York City, a candidate for the position of Patrolman, who, according to his application, was three days over the age at the time of the promulgation of the eligible list for that position (October 2, 1911,) and who subsequently made application for permission to change the date of birth in his papers from September 29, 1881, to September 29, 1882. The Secretary was instructed to summon the candidate before the Commission on Wednesday, September 11, 1912.

A report was presented from the Labor Clerk, dated August 30, 1912, stating that the complaint of the secretary of District Council No. 1 of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, etc., against the disqualification of Patrick Dillon, John Pritchard, Jr., and Patrick West in the recent examination for the position of Paver was without merit. The Secretary was instructed to communicate the substance of the report to the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, etc.

A report was presented from the Labor Clerk, dated August 30, stating that the eligible list of Bridge Painter would terminate on September 30, 1912, and recommending that Jesse P. Larrimer, of 1533 W. 6th st., Brooklyn, be appointed an Examiner to conduct the practical test for that position. On motion, it was resolved, that Jesse P. Larrimer, of 1533 W. 6th st., Brooklyn, N. Y., be and he hereby is appointed an expert to conduct the practical test for the position of Bridge Painter.

A report (C-383) was presented from Mr. Leonhard F. Fuld, Examiner, dated August 30, relative to his investigation of the statements made in their experience papers by candidates on the eligible list for the position of Inspector, Board of Water Supply. The report was ordered filed.

A report (C-382) was presented from Mr. Leonhard F. Fuld, Examiner, dated August 29, relative to his investigation of the experience statements of the eleven candidates at the head of the eligible list for Medical Officer, Fire Department, and Police Surgeon, and recommending that the list be promulgated. On motion, it was resolved, that the eligible list of Medical Officer, Fire Department, and Police Surgeon be and the same hereby is established.

A report (C-389) was presented from Mr. Leonhard F. Fuld, Examiner, dated August 28, relative to his investigation of the experience statements of the ten candidates at the head of the eligible list of Telephone Operator (female), Board of Water Supply, and recommending that the eligible list be promulgated. On motion, it was resolved, that the eligible list of Telephone Operator (female), Board of Water Supply, be and the same hereby is promulgated.

A report was presented from Mr. M. C. Ihseng, Engineering Examiner, dated August 30, recommending that the eligible list of Inspector of Electrical Conductors be certified to the Department of Correction as an appropriate list from which to make appointments to the position of Instructor in Electricity. The Secretary was instructed to make certification through the regular channels.

A report was presented from Mr. M. C. Ihseng, Engineering Examiner, dated August 29, stating that in his opinion the eligible list of Inspector of Electrical Conductors and Wiring and Assistant Electrical Engineer were appropriate lists from which to make certification for appointment to the positions of Cable Tester and Inspector in the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, and that when the same should have been exhausted one examination could be held to provide an eligible list for appointment to both positions. The Secretary was instructed to certify the eligible list of Inspector of Electrical Conductors to the Fire Commissioner, and the action of the Commission in ordering non-competitive examinations for the following-named persons under the provisions of clause 3 of Rule 12 was rescinded.

Cable Testers—George T. Latimer, Benjamin Finkelstein, William H. Grey.

Inspector of Fire Alarm Telegraph—Chester B. Starbird.

The Commission ruled that the emergency appointment of the said persons might stand for a period not to exceed thirty days, pending a selection from the appropriate eligible list.

A communication was presented from the Commissioner of Accounts dated August 29, requesting an amendment of the classification by striking from the Exempt Class for his Department the positions of Law Examiner and Stenographer to the Commissioner, held by George C. Freer and Mathilde F. Hook, respectively. The Secretary was instructed to advertise a public hearing on the proposed amendment of the classification of positions in the Exempt Class, under the heading "Office of the Commissioners of Accounts," by striking therefrom the line "2 Stenographers to Commissioners" and substituting therefor the line "1 Stenographer to Commissioners"; also by striking therefrom the line "Law Examiner."

A communication was presented from the Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries, dated August 27, requesting authority to appoint Harold Woffinden, of 468 2d st., Brooklyn, as Stenographer and Typewriter, with salary at the rate of \$900 per annum, subject to the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 of Rule 12. The request was granted.

A communication was presented from the Fire Commissioner, dated August 29, requesting that Samuel Solomon, of 131 Division st., New York City, who had failed to qualify in the non-competitive examination for the position of Inspector, Bureau of Fire Prevention, be given a re-examination for the reason that he had been ill on the day of the former examination. The request was denied, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the Fire Commissioner to discontinue Mr. Solomon's employment as there was no authorization for the passing of his payroll.

Communications (2) were presented from the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, dated August 29, requesting authority to extend the employment of the following-named temporary Clerks for a period of three months: George Kaplans, 5 W. 112th st., New York City; Joseph Brooks, 1463 Washington ave., New York City; Joseph Renault, 2787 Broadway, New York City; Max Pepis, 79 W. 141st st., New York City; Bernardo B. Leight, 261 Sackman st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The request was granted in the case of Joseph Brooks, under provisions of clause 1 of Rule 12, he having served but three months, and denied in the other cases, the said persons having already served the maximum period of six months authorized by the rule; but their emergency appointment for a period of fifteen days was approved under the provisions of clause 4 of Rule 12, pending a selection from the eligible list.

A communication was presented from the Police Commissioner, dated August 28, stating that he had granted full pay to Sergeant George W. McDermott, from February 20 to February 23, March 19 to 23, and March 25 to August 23, 1912, during which time he had been on the sick list as the result of injuries sustained in the course of duty, and transmitting payroll in the amount of \$363.15. The payroll was approved.

A communication was presented from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, dated August 24, requesting authority to appoint Carroll H. Gardner, of 436 Sterling place, Brooklyn, as Inspector (Public Works), with salary at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, subject to the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 of Rule 12. The request was granted.

A communication was presented from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, dated July 31, stating that Joseph W. L. Rose, of 229 Keap st., Brooklyn, Janitor, had been reassigned to duty at the expiration of a two months' leave of absence. The reassignment was approved.

A communication was presented from the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated August 29, stating that Martin J. Lyons and Alfred I. Ostrander, Assistant Engineers, had been reassigned to duty on August 15. The reassignments were approved.

A communication was presented from the Secretary of the Department of Public Charities, dated August 30, requesting approval of the emergency appointment of

George D. Spain as Clerk, with salary at the rate of \$750 per annum, from August 9 to 23. The appointment was approved under the provisions of clause 4 of Rule 12.

A communication was presented from the Board of Water Supply, dated August 27, requesting approval of the emergency appointment of Arthur D. Brenner, of 509 W. 170th st., New York City, as Automobile Engineman, with salary at the rate of \$1,200 per annum. The appointment was approved for a period of fifteen days, under the provisions of clause 4 of Rule 12.

A communication was presented from the Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated August 26, requesting authority to appoint J. G. Fuller, of 132 7th ave., Brooklyn, as Axeman, subject to the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 of Rule 12. The request was granted.

A communication was presented from the Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated August 29, requesting authority to extend the emergency appointment of the following-named persons for fifteen days:

Stationary Engineers, at \$4.50 per diem—James T. Kelly, James McDonald, John Allen, Robert G. Bradford.

Licensed Fireman, at \$3 per diem—Patrick Ward, Joseph Kolts, Edward Slover.

Laborers, at \$2.50 per diem—Sabastino Spedetto, Albert Clewes, William Slover, Albert Finn, Joseph Clark, Benjamin Krause.

The request was granted, under the provisions of clause 4 of Rule 12.

On motion, it was resolved, that, subject to the approval of the Mayor and the State Civil Service Commission, James Valentine Reddy, architect, of No. 1181 Broadway, New York City, be and he hereby is excepted from examination under the provisions of clause 6 of Rule 12, to be employed in the Fire Department to prepare the plans and specifications and supervise the construction of a building to be located at the southwesterly side of Clove ave., 100 feet from Danube ave., Concord Section, Southfield, Borough of Richmond; provided, however, that his total compensation shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

The report of the Departmental Board of Examiners for positions in the non-competitive class of the Department of Public Charities, dated August 19, 1912, was approved.

The requests of the following-named persons for permission to amend their statements as to date of birth where in error in their examination papers, to conform to the proof submitted, were granted:

Harriet Singer, 712 2d ave., New York City, Stenographer and Typewriter.

Joseph P. M. Byrnes, 1030 Tinton ave., New York City, first grade Clerk.

The requests of the following-named persons for restoration to the eligible lists specified were granted:

William Wildfeuer, 134 W. 67th st., New York City, Stenographer and Typewriter, second grade. Declined appointment in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for the reason that he was under contract with his employers (February 24, 1912).

Samuel Feinberg, 85 Catherine st., New York City, Clerk, second grade, for temporary appointment. Declined temporary work on June 12, 1911.

Richard A. Ahearn, 433 16th st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Clerk, first grade. Did not receive notice from the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, owing to change of address (December 11, 1911).

William J. A. McCluskey, 835 Greenwich st., New York City, Attendant, preferred. Statement of office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan that he had failed to reply to notice incorrect (July 13, 1912).

Mary J. Kay, 983 E. 176th st., New York City, Attendant, preferred. Declined appointment in the Department of Correction on account of illness (February 23, 1912).

#### Matters Not Upon the Calendar Considered by Unanimous Consent.

A report was presented from the Chief Examiner, dated September 3, submitting a statement of examinations held during the month of August, 1912. The report was ordered filed.

A report was presented from the Chief Examiner, dated September 4, stating that the promotion of Mrs. Amelia Friedman, Stenographer and Typewriter in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, from \$1,050 per annum to \$1,200 per annum, without further examination, might be approved, she having been appointed from the eligible list of Stenographer and Typewriter, second and third grades. The promotion was approved.

A report was presented from the Chief Examiner, dated September 3, requesting instructions in the matter of a non-competitive examination for Monitor ordered for Mrs. Josephine I. Breen, and stating that the Commission was not in need of female Monitors at the present time. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Chief Examiner to postpone the examination until such time as the Commission required the services of female Monitors.

A report was presented from the Examiner in Charge of the Bureau of Investigation, dated September 3, relative to Morris Berk, of 927 Home st., New York City, a Monitor in the office of the Commission, and also employed as Swimming Teacher in the Department of Education under the name of Morris Berkowitz. The Secretary was instructed to summon the said person before the Commission on Wednesday, September 11, 1912, relative to his change of name.

A report (C-427) was presented from Mr. Leonhard F. Fuld, Examiner, dated September 4, relative to his investigation of the experience statements of the candidates on the eligible list of Finger Print Expert, and recommending that the eligible list be promulgated. On motion, it was resolved, that the eligible list of Finger Print Expert be and the same hereby is established.

The following reports were presented from Mr. Leonhard F. Fuld, Examiner, relative to his investigation of the experience statements of candidates on the eligible lists specified:

C-413, dated August 31, 1912. Junior Mechanical Draughtsman.

C-379, dated September 4, 1912. Telephone Operator (male), Board of Water Supply.

C-424, dated September 3, 1912. Inspector of Electrical Conductors.

C-407, dated September 3, 1912. Inspector of Light and Power.

C-388, dated August 31, 1912. Process Server.

C-409, dated September 3, 1912. School Farm Attendant.

C-425, dated September 3, 1912. Inspector, Board of Water Supply.

The reports were ordered filed.

A communication was presented from the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, dated August 15, requesting approval of the employment on August 14 and 15 of James C. Wilson, Temporary Statistician, who had failed to qualify in a non-competitive examination for that position, and stating that the Commission's communication stating that Mr. Wilson's service "must cease from this date (August 13)" had not been received until the 15th. The request was granted and the Secretary was instructed to approve the voucher in payment of Mr. Wilson under the provisions of clause 4 of Rule 12.

A communication was presented from the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, dated August 28, requesting approval of the extension for three months of the employment of the following-named persons:

Bookkeeper, Third Grade, \$1,200 Per Annum—Charles R. Davis, Joseph Moore, Jr., Jesse Oppenheimer, John F. Ryan, Peter A. Abelas, Charles R. Strusz, William B. Woods.

Stenographer and Typewriter, \$750 Per Annum—Nora A. McCarthy, Ida A. Johnston.

Clerk at \$1,200 Per Annum—Carrie L. Fromkess.

The request was granted, under clause 1 of Rule 12.

A communication was presented from the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated August 30, requesting approval of the emergency appointment of the following-named persons for a period of fifteen days in connection with the work of a Special Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the investigation into the Departments of Health, Public Charities and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals:

Margaret Sullivan, of 851 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., as Stenographer, with salary at the rate of \$3 per day.

George Rust Bedinger, of 249 Madison ave., New York City, as Clerk, with salary at the rate of \$3 per day.

Joseph F. Bryne, of 513 E. 138th st., New York City, as Clerk, with salary at the rate of \$3 per day.

The request was granted, under clause 4 of Rule 12.

Communications (3) were presented from the Secretary of the Department of Health, dated August 29, requesting authority to appoint the following-named persons in the capacity specified, subject to the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 of Rule 12:

Emily Brown, of 343 40th st., Brooklyn, as Nurse, with salary at the rate of \$900 per annum.

Albert Fellows, of 163 1st st., Union Course, L. I., as first grade Clerk, with salary at the rate of \$300 per annum.

The request was granted.

Communications (2) were presented from the Commissioner of the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, dated September 3, requesting authority to appoint Florence L. Flynn, of 48 Madison st., Brooklyn, as Gymnasium Attendant, subject to the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 of Rule 12. The request was granted.

A communication was presented from the Assistant and Acting Secretary of the Board of Education, dated August 30, transmitting declinations of appointment to the position of Structural Steel Draftsman of Edward A. Habersack and Bernard F. McGuire (who had been certified from the appropriate eligible list of Architectural Draftsman), for the reason that they had not had sufficient experience in structural steel work to warrant their appointment, and requesting authority to nominate a person for temporary appointment under the provisions of clause 3 of Rule 12. The declinations of Messrs. Habersack and McGuire were approved, and the Secretary was instructed to make a certification from the appropriate eligible list of Architectural Designer, Grade E.

A communication was presented from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, dated August 26, stating that the temporary employment of Henry S. Johnson, of Babylon, L. I., as Mechanical Draftsman, with salary at the rate of \$1,500 per annum, had been extended for a period of five months, making six months in all. The appointment was authorized under clause 1 of Rule 12.

A communication was presented from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, dated August 30, requesting authority to appoint James A. Mack, of 330 E. 234th st., New York City, as Inspector, Bureau of Public Works, with salary at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, subject to the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 of Rule 12. The request was granted.

A communication was presented from the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of The Bronx, dated August 30, stating that Peter Carroll, Stationary Engineer, had been reassigned to duty, to take effect September 4, at the expiration of a leave of absence on account of illness. The reassignment was approved.

A communication was presented from the President of the Borough of The Bronx, dated August 14, stating that he had reassigned to duty Peter F. Tracy, Foreman in the Bureau of Highways. The reassignment was approved.

A communication was presented from the Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of The Bronx, dated August 29, stating that he had reassigned to duty Charles H. Caldwell, Watchman, on August 28, at the expiration of a leave of absence on account of illness. The reassignment was approved.

A communication was presented from the Commissioner of Public Works and Acting President of the Borough of Queens, dated September 3, requesting authority to appoint James E. Cuff, of 206 1st ave., Long Island City, as Assistant Engineer, with salary at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, subject to the provisions of clauses 3 and 4 of Rule 12. The request was granted.

The action of the Secretary in certifying four names in response to a requisition from the Secretary of the Department of Public Charities, dated August 31, for a second certification from which to appoint one Supervising Nurse (female) at \$850 per annum, at the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools on Randalls Island, was approved, the additional name having been certified to anticipate a possible declination.

A communication was presented from the Board of Water Supply, dated August 28, stating that John P. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, had been reassigned to duty at the expiration of a leave of absence since April 22, 1912. The reassignment was approved.

A communication was presented from the Deputy and Acting Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated August 30, requesting approval of the emergency appointment of James Chalmers, of 75 West 92d st., as Stenographer and Typewriter, with salary at the rate of \$3 per day, to take effect August 12. The appointment was approved for a period of fifteen days, under the provisions of clause 4 of Rule 12.

A communication was presented from the Deputy and Acting Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, dated August 30, requesting approval of the emergency appointment of John Gunther, of Garrettsons, S. I., and Daniel Bernard, of Rosebank, S. I., as Stationary Engineers, with salary at the rate of \$4.50 per day. The appointments were approved, under clause 4 of Rule 12.

The following requests for restoration to the eligible lists specified were granted: Jacob D. Klausner, 1218 Van Alst ave., Long Island City, N. Y., Clerk, second grade, for temporary work. Declined temporary appointment on May 13, 1912.

Michael B. O'Neill, 108 Madison st., New York City, Clerk, second grade. Failed to reply to notice from the Department of Finance (January 17, 1912).

Martin McGowan, 397 3d ave., New York City, Patrolman. Certification withheld at his own request (May 7, 1912).

Fanny Newman, Stenographer and Typewriter. Failure to reply to notice from the Fire Department, due to absence from the city (August 20, 1912).

The following declinations of appointment from the eligible lists specified were approved, the evidences of temporary inability submitted having been satisfactory to the Commission:

Mary Purdy, 285 W. 12th st., New York City, Attendant. Declined appointment in the office of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn on account of illness (August 24, 1912).

Dominick Cardone, 57 Kenmore st., New York City, Messenger. Declined appointment in the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, on account of illness (August 26, 1912).

Thomas Darcy, 234 2d ave., New York City, Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry. Declined appointment in the Bureau of Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, for the reason that he was under contract to complete a piece of work which would probably take eight or ten weeks.

A communication was presented from George E. Bishop, of 1565 Vyse avenue, New York City, requesting that certification of his name from the eligible list of Telephone Operator be withheld until October, 1912. The request was granted.

A communication was presented from William J. Madden, of 690 Washington ave., Brooklyn, stating that owing to his absence from the city he had not received the Commission's notice to appear for a medical re-examination for the position of Fireman, and requesting that a new date be fixed for such examination. The request was granted.

The action of the Secretary in granting a notice for the examination for Medical Officer, Fire Department, and Police Surgeon to Charles J. Pflug, of 53 Stuyvesant ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been removed from the position of Medical Examiner in the Finance Department, was approved, and the application was accepted after consideration of a communication from the Deputy and Acting Comptroller, dated August 23.

The action of the Secretary in issuing a notice of examination for the positions of Police Doorman and Prison Keeper to Felix McCarron, of 826 Washington st., New York City, who had been dismissed from the position of Patrolman in the Police Department at the end of his probationary period, for being over the maximum age, was approved, and the application was accepted.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Sinking Fund Commissioners be requested to authorize the Comptroller to pay to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York, for use of the Grand Central Palace, 46th and 47th sts. and Lexington ave., Manhattan, for the purpose of conducting an examination for Court Attendant, on July 1 and 2, and for Lay Sanitary and Tenement House Inspector on July 3, 1912, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., without the necessity of entering into a lease therefor, the sum of \$600 (\$200 for each day), and \$315 additional for electric light, together with \$12.50 for drinking water, ice and service, making a total of \$927.50; said amount to be charged to the account "Miscellaneous City Special Contract Obligations, Rents, No. 1631, for The City of New York."

The Commission then adjourned to meet Wednesday, September 11, 1912, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary.

#### Department of Public Charities.

November 4, 1912.

Synopsis of Proceedings of the Department for the Week Ending November 2, 1912.

Communications were received from heads of institutions reporting meats, milk,

fish, etc., received of good quality and up to standard.

Proposition accepted: George Gratz, Jr., 1141 DeKalb ave., Brooklyn, erection and entire completion of iron railings for balconies of pavilions A-B and E-F of Neurological Hospital, New York City Home, Blackwells Island, \$583.

**Contracts Awarded:** Degnan & Jones, 310 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, erection and completion of plumbing work and gas fitting of toilet rooms in and repairs to Neurological Ward of Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, sureties Thomas O'Connor, 103 Cedar st., Wm. F. Keyes, 262 Prospect pl., Brooklyn, \$3,290; William Werner, 657 Vanderbilt st., Brooklyn, erection and completion of general work of toilet rooms in and repairs to Neurological Ward, Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, sureties Rudolph Spielvogel, 72 Smith st., Brooklyn, Lena R. Werner, 657 Vanderbilt st., Brooklyn, \$11,777; H. J. Wilks Co., Inc., 177 Front st., Brooklyn, plumbing and gas fitting of extension of Ward "F," Childrens Hospital, R. I. and steam heating work of extension of Ward "F," Childrens Hospital, R. I., surety, National Surety Co., \$2,200; Wm. Kennedy Construction Co., 215 Montague st., Brooklyn, erection and completion of extension of Ward "F," Randalls Island, \$18,675.  
J. McKEE BORDEN, Secretary.

Synopsis of the proceedings of the Department for the week ending November 9, 1912:

Communications were received from heads of institutions reporting meats, milk, fish, etc., received of good quality and up to standard.

**Propositions Accepted—**Lewis DeGroff & Son, 386 Washington st., soda crackers, dried peas, tea, etc., \$614.60; Samuel E. Hunter, 161 Murray st., cabbages, onions, turnips, apples, etc., \$986.45; James A. Miller, 368 Greenwich st., sal soda, \$126; The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington st., yeast, \$190; The Manhattan Supply Co., 115 Franklin st., bacon, soap, etc., \$596.

**Contract Awarded:** Howard H. Peterson, 1328 Broadway, New York City, furnishing all labor, etc., for new shingled roofs on cottages A, B and C at the New York City Farm Colony, Borough of Richmond; sureties, Fred Brisont, 851 E. 169th st., and Elsa Herold, 1328 Broadway; \$2,393.  
J. McKEE BORDEN, Secretary.

**College of The City of New York.**

November 4, 1912.

Transactions of the College of the City of New York for the week ending November 2, 1912: Open market orders issued, \$193.69; payroll transmitted to the Finance Department for payment, \$1,941.50.  
JOHN H. FINLEY, President.

**Changes in Departments, Etc.**

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.**

November 11—Miss Goldie Harris, 145 W. 142d st., Manhattan, has been appointed as temporary Stenographer and Typewriter, with salary at the rate of \$750 per annum and assignment to the Expert Accountants' Division, taking effect November 12, 1912.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.**

Changes During the Week Ending November 9, 1912.

Appointed: November 2, Edward Boyhan, Deckhand, Steamboats, \$720; November 1, John Brissett, Hospital Helper, Farm Colony, \$180; November 1, Katherine Farrell, Hospital Helper, City Home, Blackwells Island, \$240; November 1, Hannah Fitzgerald, Trained Nurse, Coney Island Hospital, \$600; November 4, M. A. Flower, Examining Physician (temporary emergency for 15 days), Municipal Lodging House, \$1,000; November 7, Arthur Getzler, Hospital Helper, Storehouse, \$300; October 23, Nellie Givens, Hospital Helper, Randalls Island, \$240; November 1, Anna Kelliher, Hospital Helper, City Home, Blackwells Island, \$240; November 1, William P. Mills, Hospital Helper, Cumberland Street Hospital, \$240; November 1, Helen Monahan, Waitress, Cumberland Street Hospital, \$180; November 4, Charles O'Reilly, Cook, Cumberland Street Hospital, \$300; November 2, Bridget Reynolds, Hospital Helper, Metropolitan Training School, \$240; November 11, Jane O'Donovan Rossa (temporary), Stenographer and Typewriter (for a period not to exceed 2 months), Kings County Hospital, \$1,200; November 1, James W. Sullivan, Hospital Helper, Cumberland Street Hospital, \$204; November 1, Catherine Williams, Hospital Helper, Metropolitan Training School, \$240.

Resigned: November 1, Mary Daly, Hospital Helper, Metropolitan Training School, \$180; November 6, Joseph Delag, Hospital Helper, Storehouse, \$360; November 6, Arthur Getzler, Hospital Helper, Storehouse, \$240; October 31, Nellie Givens, Hospital Helper, Randalls Island, \$240; November 3, Edward Grenier, Cook, Cumberland Street Hospital, \$300; November 4, Anna Kelliher, Hospital Helper, City Home, Blackwells Island, \$240; October 31, Mary E. Kennedy, Trained Nurse, Metropolitan Hospital \$600; November 3, Paul Lietzman, Hospital Helper,

Kings County Hospital, \$300; October 31, Rose Martin, Cook, Randalls Island, \$360; October 31, Nellie Moran, Hospital Helper, Randalls Island, \$240; October 31, Elizabeth McAuley, Hospital Helper, Randalls Island, \$300; October 31, Maggie Noonan, Hospital Helper, City Home, Brooklyn, \$240; November 1, Mary V. O'Connor, Hospital Helper, Metropolitan Training School, \$240; November 2, Mary Quail, Hospital Helper, Kings County Hospital, \$240; October 31, Henry Seeley, Hospital Helper, Kings County Hospital, \$300; October 31, Caroline Synth, Hospital Helper, City Home, Blackwells Island, \$240; October 31, Alice L. Van Horn, Trained Nurse, Kings County Hospital, \$600.

Dropped: November 2, Harry Barry, Hospital Helper, Metropolitan Training School, \$180; November 7, Thomas Degnan, Hospital Helper, Farm Colony, \$180; November 6, Theodore Dougherty, Hospital Helper, Randalls Island, \$240; October 31, Michael Hall, Hospital Helper, Cumberland Street Hospital, \$240; November 2, Michael Healy, Hospital Helper, Metropolitan Training School, \$180; November 2, D. Francis Kelly, Deckhand, Steamboats, \$720; October 31, Cora Palmer, Waitress, Cumberland Street Hospital, \$180; November 1, James Scully, Deckhand, Steamboats, \$720.

Promoted: November 1, William Brown, Hospital Helper, Metropolitan Hospital, \$120 to \$180; November 1, Della Bryant, Hospital Helper, Farm Colony, \$240 to \$300; November 1, Thomas Doolley, Hospital Helper, Metropolitan Hospital, \$120 to \$180; November 7, John Fisher, Hospital Helper, Storehouse, \$120 to \$180; November 1, Muriel La Gois, Pupil Nurse, Metropolitan Training School, \$144 to \$180; November 1, Annie Power, Hospital Helper, Coney Island Hospital, \$180 to \$216.

Corrected: September 18, James Costigan, Deckhand, Steamboats, resignation accepted in lieu of dropped.

**DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.**

November 11—Appointed: John J. Donohue, 307 Columbus ave., Borough of Manhattan, Assistant Superintendent of Docks, at \$2,500 per annum, to take effect immediately. Mr. Donohue has heretofore been employed in this Department in the capacity of Dockmaster.

The Commissioner today increased the salary of Edward H. Cahill, Dockmaster, to \$2,100 per annum, to take effect immediately.

Appointed: John Regan, 313 E. 51st st., Borough of Manhattan, to the position of Dockmaster, at \$1,800 per annum, to take effect upon assignment to duty. Mr. Regan has heretofore been employed in this Department in the capacity of Laborer.

**COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.**

November 8—Appointment and transfers at the College of The City of New York: Edward McDonough, transferred from the position of Coal Passer, at \$2.50 per day, to that of Oiler, at \$3 per day; James Hunt, transferred from the position of Laborer, at \$2.50 per day, to that of Coal Passer, at same rate; Michael Craig, appointed Laborer, at \$2.50 per day.

**COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.**

County of New York.  
November 11—Charles Ehrman, a Deputy Clerk of this Court, has resigned, said resignation to take effect November 8, 1912.

**REGISTERS OFFICE.**

County of New York.  
November 15—Appointed: Joseph Jeromer, 313 Stanton st., Manhattan, to the position of Verifier in the Reindexing Department, at \$1,000 per annum, commencing November 15, 1912.

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.**

Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. Gymnasium Attendants Employed, Non-Competitive Examination, at \$3 per day.

November 4—Edward A. Dermody, 523 W. 46th st.; John J. Forrest, 100 Madison st.; Patrick Haupt, 508 W. 53d st.; Thomas A. Linehan, 530 W. 44th st.; Hugh Garrity, 415 W. 26th st.

Appointed: November 8, Lillie B. Newell, Cottage Attendant, 2568 Poplar st., Westchester, \$50 per month; November 9, Alice A. Kurlander, Playground Attendant, 35 Manhattan st., \$2 per day; November 11, Joseph Lettis, Clerk, 340 E. 77th st., \$300 per annum.

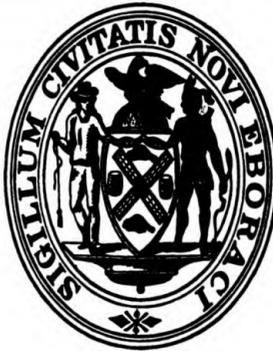
Borough of The Bronx.  
November 11—Died: Peter Connolly, 348 Powers pl., Assistant Foreman.

Borough of Brooklyn.  
Died—November 6: Thos. F. Douglas, Foreman of Park Laborers, 107 Nassau st., Brooklyn.

Resigned—November 8: Michael Nolan, Climber and Pruner, 3718 3d ave., Borough of The Bronx.

Laid off for Lack of Work—November 8: Thomas J. Higgins, Engineer of Grass Cutter, 17 Columbia pl., Brooklyn; William McLaughlin, Foreman of Park La-

borers, 239 13th st., Brooklyn, salary raised from \$2.50 to \$3 per diem, to take effect November 9, 1912.



**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY**

**STATEMENT OF THE HOURS DURING** which the Public Offices in the City are open for business and at which the Courts regular 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.

**CITY OFFICES.**

**MAYOR'S OFFICE.**

No. 5 City Hall, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12 m.  
Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.  
William J. Gaynor, Mayor.  
Robert Adamson, Secretary.  
James Matthews, Executive Secretary.  
John J. Glennon, Chief Clerk and Bond and Warrant Clerk.

**BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**  
Room 7, City Hall, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12 m.  
John L. Walsh, Commissioner.  
Telephone, 4334 Cortlandt.

**BUREAU OF LICENSES.**  
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 4109 Cortlandt.  
James G. Wallace, Jr., Chief of Bureau.  
Principal Office, Room 1, City Hall.

**ARMORY BOARD.**

Mayor, William J. Gaynor; the Comptroller, William A. Prendergast; the President of the Board of Aldermen, John Purroy Mitchel; Chief of Coast Artillery, Elmore F. Austin; Brigadier-General John G. Eddy, Commodore R. P. Forsahew, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Lawson Purdy.  
Clark D. Rhinehart, Secretary, Room 6, Basement, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre streets.  
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.  
Telephone, 3900 Worth.

**ART COMMISSION.**

City Hall, Room 21.  
Telephone call, 1197 Cortlandt.  
Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President Metropolitan Museum of Art, President; Francis C. Jones, Painter, Vice-President; Charles Howland Russell, Trustee of New York Public Library, Secretary; A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York; R. T. H. Halsey; I. N. Phelps Stokes, Architect; John Bogart; Frank L. Babbott; Karl Bitter, Sculptor.  
John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary.

**BOARD OF ALDERMEN.**

No. 11 City Hall, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.  
Telephone, 7580 Cortlandt.  
John Purroy Mitchel, President.

**ALDERMEN.**

Borough of Manhattan—1st Dist., William Drescher; 2d Dist., Michael Stapleton; 3d Dist., John J. White; 4th Dist., James J. Smith; 5th Dist., Joseph M. Hannon; 6th Dist., Frank J. Dotsier; 7th Dist., Frank L. Dowling; 8th Dist., Max S. Levine; 9th Dist., John F. McCourt; 10th Dist., Hugh J. Cummukey; 11th Dist., Louis Wendel, Jr.; 12th Dist., William P. Kenneally; 13th Dist., John McCann; 14th Dist., John Loos; 15th Dist., Niles R. Becker; 16th Dist., John T. Bagan; 17th Dist., Daniel M. Bedell; 18th Dist., James J. Nugent; 19th Dist., William D. Brush; 20th Dist., John J. Reardon; 21st Dist., Bryant Willard; 22d Dist., Edward V. Gilmore; 23d Dist., John H. Boschen; 24th Dist., John A. Bolles; 25th Dist., Charles Delaney; 26th Dist., Henry H. Curran; 27th Dist., Nathan Lieberman; 28th Dist., Courtlandt Nicoll; 29th Dist., John F. Walsh; 30th Dist., Ralph Folks; 31st Dist., Percy L. Davis; 32d Dist., Michael J. McGrath; 33d Dist., Samuel Marks.

Borough of The Bronx—34th Dist., James L. Devine; 35th Dist., Thomas J. Mulligan; 36th Dist., Thomas H. O'Neil; 37th Dist., —; 38th Dist., Abram W. Herbst; 39th Dist., James Hamilton; 40th Dist., Jacob Well; 41st Dist., Frederick H. Wilmot.

Borough of Brooklyn—42d Dist., Robert F. Downing; 43d Dist., Michael Carberry; 44th Dist., Frank Cunningham; 45th Dist., John S. Gaynor; 46th Dist., James R. Weston; 47th Dist., John Diemer; 48th Dist., James J. Molen; 49th Dist., Francis P. Kenney; 50th Dist., John J. Meagher; 51st Dist., Ardolph L. Kline; 52d Dist., Daniel R. Coleman; 53d Dist., Frederick H. Stevenson; 54th Dist., Jesse D. Moore; 55th Dist., Frank T. Dixon; 56th Dist., William P. McGarry; 57th Dist., Robert H. Bouse; 58th Dist., O. Grant Esterbrook; 59th Dist., George A. Morrison; 60th Dist., Otto Muhlbauer; 61st Dist., William H. Pendry; 62d Dist., Jacob J. Velten; 63d Dist., Edward Richhorn; 64th Dist., Henry F. Grim; 65th Dist., James F. Martyn.

Borough of Queens—66th Dist., George M. O'Connor; 67th Dist., Otto C. Gelbke; 68th Dist., Alexander Dujat; 69th Dist., Charles Augustus Post; 70th Dist., W. Augustus Shipley.  
Borough of Richmond—71st Dist., William Fink; 72d Dist., John J. O'Rourke; 73d Dist., Charles P. Cole.  
P. J. Scully, City Clerk.

**BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.**

Office, Bellevue Hospital, Twenty-sixth street and First avenue.  
Telephone, 4400 Madison Square.  
Board of Trustees—Dr. John W. Brannan, President; James K. Paulding, Secretary; John G. O'Keefe, Arden M. Robbins, James A. Farley, Samuel Sachs, Leopold Stern; Michael J. Drummond, ex-officio.

General Medical Superintendent, Dr. George O'Hanlon.

**BOARD OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

Headquarters, 300 Mulberry street.  
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m. to 4 p. m.  
President, Commissioner of Police, R. Waldo Secretary, Commissioner of Public Charities, M. J. Drummond; Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Wm. I. Sprengberg; D. C. Potter, Director.  
Ambulance Calls—Telephone, 3100 Spring.  
Administration Office—Telephone, 7686 Spring.

**BOARD OF ASSESSORS.**

Office, No. 330 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 12 m. to 4 p. m.  
Joseph P. Hennessy, President.  
William C. Ormond.  
Antonik C. Astarita.  
Thomas J. Brennan, Secretary.  
Telephone, 29, 30 and 31 Worth.

**BOARD OF ELECTIONS.**

General Office, No. 107 West Forty-first street.  
Commissioners: J. Gabriel Britt, President, Moses M. McKee, Secretary; James Kane and Jacob A. Livingston. Michael T. Daly, Chief Clerk.  
Telephone, 3946 Bryant.

**BOROUGH OFFICES.**

**Manhattan.**  
No. 112 West Forty-second street.  
William C. Baxter, Chief Clerk.  
Telephone, 3946 Bryant.  
**The Bronx.**  
One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Mord' avenue (Solingen Building).  
John L. Burgoyne, Chief Clerk.  
Telephone, 336 Melrose.  
**Brooklyn.**  
No. 42 Court Street (Temple Bar Building).  
George Russell, Chief Clerk.  
Telephone, 693 Main.  
**Queens.**  
No. 64 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.  
Carl Voegel, Chief Clerk.  
Telephone, 3375 Hunters Point.  
**Richmond.**  
Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I.  
Alexander M. Ross, Chief Clerk.  
Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.  
All offices open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

**BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.**

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.

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.**

Joseph Haag, Secretary; William M. Lawrence, Assistant Secretary; Charles V. Adee, Clerk to Board.  
No. 277 Broadway, Room 1406. Telephone, 2280 Worth.

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.**

Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer. Arthur S. Tuttle, Assistant Chief Engineer, No. 277 Broadway, Room 1408. Telephone, 2281 Worth.

**BUREAU OF FRANCHISES.**

Harry P. Nichols, Engineer, Chief of Bureau 277 Broadway, Room 801. Telephone, 2283 Worth.  
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (except during July and August, when hours are 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.) Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS.**

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 m. Telephone, 5840 Gramercy.  
George A. Just, Chairman. Members: William Crawford, Lewis Harding, Charles G. Smith, John P. Leo, Robert Maynick and John Kenlon. Edward V. Barton, Clerk.  
Board meeting every Tuesday at 2 p. m.

**BOARD OF INEBRIETY.**

Office, 300 Mulberry street, Manhattan. Telephone 7116 Spring.  
Thomas J. Colton, President; Rev. William Morrison, John Dornan M.D.; Rev. John J. Hughes; William Browning, M.D.; Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner of Public Charities. Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Correction. Executive Secretary, Charles Samson.  
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.  
Board meets first Wednesday in each month, at 4 o'clock.

**BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY OF MISDEMEANANTS.**

Office, No. 145 East Twentieth street.  
Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Correction, President.  
John B. Mayo, Judge, Special Sessions, Manhattan.  
Robert J. Wilkin, Judge, Special Sessions, Brooklyn.  
Frederick B. House, City Magistrate, First Division.  
Edward J. Dooley, City Magistrate, Second Division.  
Samuel B. Hamburger, John C. Hants, Rosario Maggio, Richard E. Troy.  
Thomas R. Minnick, Secretary.  
Telephone, 1047 Gramercy.

**BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.**

William A. Prendergast, Comptroller. Archibald R. Watson, Corporation Counsel. Lawson Purdy, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.  
John Korb, Jr., Chief Clerk, Finance Department, No. 280 Broadway.  
Telephone, 1200 Worth.

**BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.**

Office, No. 165 Broadway.  
Charles Strauss, President; Charles N. Chadwick and John F. Galvin, Commissioners.  
Joseph P. Morrissey, Secretary.  
J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer.  
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.  
Telephone, 4310 Cortlandt.

**CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION.**

Office of the Commission, Room 223, No. 280 Broadway (Stewart Building), Borough of Manhattan, New York City.  
William D. Dickey, Cambridge Livingston, David Robinson, Commissioners. Lamont McLoughlin, Clerk.  
Regular advertised meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 3 o'clock p. m. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.  
Telephone, 3254 Worth.

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. Joseph F. Prendergast, First Deputy. John T. Oakley, Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen. Joseph V. Sculley, Clerk, Borough of Brooklyn. Matthew McCabe, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of The Bronx. George D. Frens, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Queens. Joseph P. O'Grady, Deputy City Clerk, Borough of Richmond.

CITY RECORD OFFICE.

BUREAU OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS. Supervisor's Office, 8th floor, Park Row Building, No. 21 Park Row. David Ferguson, Supervisor. Henry McMillen, Deputy Supervisor. C. McKemie, Secretary. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Distributing Division, Nos. 96 and 98 Reade street, near West Broadway. Telephone, 1505 and 1506 Cortlandt.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Harry M. Rice, Commissioners. Rooms 114 and 115, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 451 Worth. The Standard Testing Laboratory, Otto H. Kielen, Director, 127 Franklin street, office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 2 m. Telephone, 3088 and 3089 Franklin.

COMMISSIONER OF LICENSES.

Office, No. 277 Broadway. Herman Robinson, Commissioner. Samuel Prince, Deputy Commissioner. John J. Caldwell, Secretary. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 2828 Worth.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

William J. Gaynor, Mayor, Chairman; William A. Prendergast, Comptroller; Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain; John Purroy Mitchell, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Henry H. Curran, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen, members: John Korb, Jr., Secretary. Office of Secretary, Room 9, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. Telephone, 1200 Worth.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Nos. 13-21 Park Row. Arthur J. O'Keefe, Commissioner. William H. Sinnott, Deputy Commissioner. Edgar E. Schiff, Secretary. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 6080 Cortlandt.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

CENTRAL OFFICE. No. 148 East Twentieth street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 1047 Gramercy. Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner. William J. Wright, Deputy Commissioner. John B. Fitzgerald, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Pier "A" N. R., Battery place. Telephone, 300 Rector. Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner. B. F. Cresson, Jr., First Deputy Commissioner. William J. Barney, Second Deputy Commissioner. Matthew J. Harrington, Secretary. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Borough of Manhattan, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 5580 Plaza. Stated meetings of the Board are held at 4 p. m. on the first Monday in February, the second Wednesday in July, and the second and fourth Wednesdays in every month, except July and August.

Reba C. Bamberger (Mrs.), Joseph Barondes, Nicholas J. Barrett, Henry J. Bigham, Thomas W. Churchill, Joseph E. Cosgrove, Francis P. Cunnion, Thomas M. De Laney, Martha Lincoln Draper (Miss), Alexander Ferris, George J. Gillespie, John Greene, Robert L. Harrison, Louis Haupt, M. D.; Ella W. Kramer (Mrs.), Peter J. Lavelle, Olivia Leventritt (Miss), Isadore M. Levy, Alrick H. Man, John Martin, Robert E. McCallery, Dennis J. McDonald, M. D.; Patrick P. McGowan, Herman A. Metz, Augustus G. Miller, George C. Miller, Henry P. Morrison, Louis Newman, Antonio Pisani, M. D.; Alice Lee Post (Mrs.), Arthur S. Somers, Morton Stein, Abraham Stern, M. Samuel Stern, Ernest W. Stratmann, Cornelius J. Sullivan, James E. Sullivan, Michael J. Sullivan, Bernard Suydam, Rupert B. Thomas, John R. Thompson, John Whalen, Ira S. Wile, M. D., Frank D. Wilsey, George W. Wingate, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., members of the Board. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., President. John Greene, Vice-President. A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary. Fred H. Johnson, Assistant Secretary. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings. Patrick Jones, Superintendent of School Supplies. Henry R. M. Cook, Auditor. Thomas A. Dillon, Chief Clerk. Henry M. Leipsiger, Supervisor of Lectures. Claude G. Leland, Superintendent of Libraries. A. J. Maguire, Supervisor of Janitors.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, and Andrew W. Edson, John H. Haaren, Clarence E. Meleney, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward B. Shallow, Edward L. Stevens, Gustave Straubmüller, John H. Walsh, Associate City Superintendents. DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS. Darwin L. Bardwell, William A. Campbell, John P. Conroy, John W. Davis, John Dwyer, James M. Edsall, William L. Ettinger, Cornelius E. Franklin, John Griffin, M. D., Henry W. Jameson, Henry E. Jenkins, Cecil A. Kidd, James Lee, Charles W. Lyon, James J. McCabe, Ruth E. McGray (Mrs.), William J. O'Shea, Alfred T. Schaffner, Albert Shiels, Edgar Dubs Shimer, Seth T. Stewart, Edward W. Stitt, Grace C. Strachan (Miss), Joseph S. Taylor, Benjamin Velt, Joseph H. Wade.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, and James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, Jerome A. O'Connell, George J. Smith, Examiners. BOARD OF RETIREMENT. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Abraham Stern, Cornelius J. Sullivan, William H. Maxwell, Josephine E. Rogers, Mary A. Curtis, Lyman A. Best, Principal P. S. 108, Brooklyn, Secretary (Telephone, 1470 East New York.)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 1200 Worth. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller. Douglas Mathewson and Edmund D. Fisher, Deputy Comptrollers. Hubert L. Smith, Assistant Deputy Comptroller. George L. Tirrell, Secretary to the Department. Thomas W. Hynes, Supervisor of Charitable Institutions. Walter S. Wolfe, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF AUDIT.

Charles S. Hervey, Chief Auditor of Accounts, Room 29. Harry York, Deputy Chief Auditor of Accounts. Duncan MacInnes, Chief Accountant and Bookkeeper. John J. Kelly, Auditor of Disbursements. H. H. Rathyn, Auditor of Receipts. James J. Munro, Chief Inspector. R. B. McIntyre, Examiner in Charge, Expert Accountants' Division.

LAW AND ADJUSTMENT DIVISION.

Albert E. Hadlock, Auditor of Accounts, Room 185.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS.

James Tilden Adamson, Supervising Statistician and Examiner, Room 180.

STOCK AND BOND DIVISION.

James J. Sullivan, Chief Stock and Bond Clerk, Room 85.

OFFICE OF THE CITY PAYMASTER.

No. 83 Chambers street and No. 65 Reade street. John H. Timmerman, City Paymaster.

DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE.

Charles A. O'Malley, Appraiser of Real Estate, Room 103, No. 280 Broadway.

DIVISION OF AWARDS.

Joseph R. Kenny, Bookkeeper in Charge, Rooms 155 and 157, No. 280 Broadway.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Borough of Manhattan—Stewart Building, Room O. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Receiver of Taxes. John J. McDonough and Sylvester L. Malone, Deputy Receivers of Taxes. Borough of The Bronx—Municipal Building, Third and Tremont avenues. Edward H. Healy and John J. Knewitz, Deputy Receivers of Taxes. Borough of Brooklyn—Municipal Building, Rooms 2-8. Alfred J. Boulton and David E. Kemlo, Deputy Receivers of Taxes. Borough of Queens—Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City. William A. Beade and Thomas H. Green, Deputy Receivers of Taxes. Borough of Richmond—Borough Hall, St. George, New Brighton. John De Morgan and Edward J. Lovett, Deputy Receivers of Taxes.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS AND ARREARS.

Borough of Manhattan, Stewart Building, Room E. Daniel Moynahan, Collector of Assessments and Arrears. George W. Wanmaker, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears. Borough of The Bronx—Municipal Building, Rooms 1-3. Charles F. Bradbury, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears. Borough of Brooklyn—Mechanics' Bank Building, corner Court and Montague streets. Theodore G. Christmas, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears. Borough of Queens—Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City. Peter L. Menninger, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears. Borough of Richmond—St. George, New Brighton. Edward W. Berry, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF CITY REVENUE AND OF MARKETS.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, Room K. Sydney H. Goodacre, Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.

BUREAU OF THE CHAMBERLAIN.

Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, Rooms 63 to 67. Robert R. Moore, Chamberlain. Henry J. Walsh, Deputy Chamberlain. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone, 4270 Worth.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Centre and Walker streets, Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Burial Permit and Contagious Disease Offices always open. Telephone, 6280 Franklin. Ernst J. Lederle, Ph. D., Commissioner of Health and President; Joseph J. O'Connell, M. D.; Rhineland Waldo, Commissioners. Eugene W. Scheffer, Secretary. Herman M. Biggs, M. D., General Medical Officer. Walter Benschel, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent. William H. Guilfooy, M. D., Registrar of Records. James McC. Miller, Chief Clerk. Borough of Manhattan. Alonzo Blauvelt, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Superintendent; George A. Roberts, Assistant Chief Clerk; Shirley W. Wynne, M. D., Assistant Registrar of Records. Borough of The Bronx, No. 3731 Third avenue. Marion B. McMillan, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Superintendent; Ambrose Lee, Jr., Assistant Chief Clerk; Arthur J. O'Leary, M. D., Assistant Registrar of Records. Borough of Brooklyn, Flatbush avenue, Willoughby and Fleet streets. Travers R. Maxfield, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Superintendent; Alfred T. Metcalfe, Assistant Chief Clerk; S. J. Byrne, M. D., Assistant Registrar of Records. Borough of Queens, Nos. 372 and 374 Fulton street, Jamaica. John H. Barry, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Superintendent; George R. Crowley, Assistant Chief Clerk; Robert Campbell, M. D., Assistant Registrar of Records. Borough of Richmond, No. 514 Bay street, Stapleton, Staten Island. John T. Sprague, M. D., Assistant Sanitary Superintendent; Charles E. Hoyer, Assistant Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Charles B. Stover, Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, and President Park Board. Clinton H. Smith, Secretary. Offices, Arsenal, Central Park. Telephone, 7800 Plaza. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Michael J. Kennedy, Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of Brooklyn. Offices, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; July and August, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 2300 South.

Thomas J. Higgins, Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of The Bronx. Office, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 2640 Tremont. Walter G. Eliot, Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of Queens. Temporary office, Arsenal, Central Park, Manhattan.

PERMANENT CENSUS BOARD.

Hall of Board of Education, No. 500 Park avenue, third floor. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. The Mayor, City Superintendent of Schools and Police Commissioner, George H. Chatfield, Secretary. Telephone, 5752 Plaza.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE. Foot of East Twenty-sixth street, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 7400 Madison Square. Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner. Frank J. Goodwin, First Deputy Commissioner. William J. McKenna, Third Deputy Commissioner. Thomas L. Fogarty, Second Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, Nos. 327 to 331 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Telephone, 2977 Main. J. McKee Borden, Secretary. Plans and Specifications, Contracts, Proposals and Estimates for Work and Materials for Building, Repairs and Supplies, Bills and Accounts, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Bureau of Dependent Adults, foot of East Twenty-sixth street. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Children's Bureau, No. 124 East 59th street. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Jeremiah Connelly, Superintendent for Richmond Borough, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 3863 Cortlandt. William H. Edwards, Commissioner. James F. Lynch, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Manhattan. Julian Scott, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn. James F. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx. John J. O'Brien, Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Hall of Records, corner Chambers and Centre streets. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Commissioners—Lawson Purdy, President; Chas. J. McCormack, John J. Halleran, Charles T. White, Daniel S. McElroy, Edward Kaufman, Judson G. Wall. Telephone 3900 Worth.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone: Manhattan, 5962 Cortlandt; Brooklyn, 3980 Main; Queens, 1990 Greenpoint; Richmond, 840 Tompkinsville; Bronx, 3400 Tremont. Henry S. Thompson, Commissioner. J. W. F. Bennett, Deputy Commissioner. Frederic T. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn. Municipal Building, Brooklyn. John L. Jordan, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Avenue. M. P. Walsh, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Queens, Municipal Building, Long Island City. John E. Bowe, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Richmond, Municipal Building, St. George.

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

Edwin Hayward, President. James J. Donahue, Secretary. August C. Schwager, Treasurer. Rooms Nos. 14, 15 and 16, Aldrich Building, Nos. 149 and 151 Church street. Telephone, 6472 Barclay. Office open during business hours every day in the year (except legal holidays). Examinations are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters: Office hours for all, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m. Central offices and fire stations open at all hours. Headquarters of Department, Nos. 157 and 159 East 67th street, Manhattan. Telephone, 640 Plaza. Brooklyn office, Nos. 365 and 367 Jay street Brooklyn. Telephone, 2653 Main. Joseph Johnson, Commissioner. George W. Olvany, Deputy Commissioner. Philip P. Farley, Deputy Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Daniel E. Finn, Secretary of Department. Lloyd Dorsey Willis, Secretary to Commissioner. Walter J. Nolan, Secretary to Deputy Commissioner, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. John Kenlon, Chief of Department, in charge Bureau of Fire Extinguishment, 157 and 159 East 67th street, Manhattan. Thomas Lally, Deputy Chief in charge, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, 365-367 Jay street, Brooklyn. William Guerin, Deputy Chief in charge Bureau of Fire Prevention, 157 and 159 East 67th street, Manhattan. Leonard Day, Electrical Engineer, Chief of Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, 157 and 159 East 67th street, Manhattan. John R. Keefe, Clerk, in charge Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, 157 and 159 East 67th street, Manhattan.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m. Main office, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre streets, 6th and 7th floors. Telephone, 4600 Worth. Archibald R. Watson, Corporation Counsel. Assistants—Theodore Connolly, George L. Sterling, Charles D. Olenford, William P. Burr, R. Percy O'Henden, William Beers Crowell, John L. O'Brien, Terence Farley, Edward J. McGoldrick, David S. Garland, Curtis A. Peters, John F. O'Brien, Edward S. Malone, Edwin J. Freedman, Louis H. Hahlo, Frank B. Pierce, Richard H. Mitchell, John Widdecombe, Arthur Sweeney, William H. King, George P. Nicholson, Dudley F. Malone, Charles J. Nehrbas, William J. O'Sullivan, Harford P. Walker, Josiah A. Stover, Arnold C. Weil, Francis J. Byrne, John Lehman, Francis Martin, Charles McIntyre, Clarence L. Barber, Alfred W. Booram, George H. Cowie,

Solon Berrick, James P. O'Connor, Elliott S. Benedict, Isaac Phillips, Edward A. McShane, Eugene Fay, Ricardo M. DeAcosta, John M. Barrett, Frank P. Reilly, Leon G. Godley, Alexander C. MacNulty, Samuel Hoffmann, John W. Goff, Jr., William R. Wilson, Jr. Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—Edmund Kirby, Jr. Chief Clerk—Andrew T. Campbell. Brooklyn office, Borough Hall, 2d floor. Telephone, 2948 Main. James D. Bell, Assistant in charge. BUREAU OF STREET OPENINGS. Main office, No. 90 West Broadway. Telephone, 5070 Barclay. Joel J. Squier, Assistant in charge. Brooklyn branch office, No. 166 Montague street. Telephone, 3670 Main. Edward Riegelmann, Assistant in charge. Queens branch office, Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City. Telephone, 3886 Hunters Point. Walter C. Sheppard, Assistant in charge. BUREAU FOR THE RECOVERY OF PENALTIES. No. 119 Nassau street. Telephone, 4524 Cortlandt. Herman Stiefel, Assistant in charge. BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF ARREARS OF PERSONAL TAXES. No. 280 Broadway, 5th floor. Telephone, 4585 Worth. Geo. O'Reilly, Assistant in charge. TENEMENT HOUSE BUREAU AND BUREAU OF BUILDINGS. No. 44 East Twenty-third street. Telephone, 961 Gramercy. John P. O'Brien, Assistant in charge.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE COMMISSION.

Office, No. 17 Battery place. George A. Soper, Ph.D., President; James H. Fuertes, Secretary; H. de B. Parsons, Charles SooySmith, Linsly R. Williams, M. D. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 1694 Rector.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

No. 299 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. James Creelman, President; Richard Welling and Alexander Keogh, Commissioners. Frank A. Spencer, Secretary. LABOR BUREAU. Nos. 54-60 Lafayette street. Telephone, 2140 Worth.

MUNICIPAL EXPLOSIVES COMMISSION.

Nos. 187 and 189 East 67th street, Headquarters Fire Department. Joseph Johnson, Fire Commissioner and ex-officio Chairman; Geo. O. Eaton, Sidney Harris-Bartholomew Donovan, Russell W. Moore, Albert Brus, Secretary. Meetings at call of Fire Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE. No. 240 Centre street, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (months of June, July and August, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.); Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 3100 Spring. Rhineland Waldo, Commissioner. Douglas I. McKay, First Deputy Commissioner. George S. Dougherty, Second Deputy Commissioner. John J. Walsh, Third Deputy Commissioner. James E. Dillon, Fourth Deputy Commissioner. William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC RECREATION COMMISSION.

51 Chambers Street; Room 1001. James E. Sullivan, President; General George W. Wingate, Charles B. Stover, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Gustavus T. Kirby, George D. Pratt, Robbins Gilman, Basco N. Johnson, Secretary; Cyril H. Jones, Assistant Secretary. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 1471 Worth. Commission meeting every Tuesday at 4.30 p. m.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Public Service Commission for the First District, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, Manhattan. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 11 p. m., every day in the year, including holidays and Sundays. Stated public meetings of the Commission, Tuesdays and Fridays at 12.15 p. m., in the Public Hearing Room of the Commission, third floor of the Tribune Building, unless otherwise ordered. Commissioners—William R. Willcox, Chairman; Milo R. Maltbie, John E. Bustis, J. Sergeant Cram, George V. S. Williams, Counsel, George S. Coleman, Secretary, Travis H. Whitney. Telephone, 4150 Beekman.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

John J. Murphy, Commissioner. Manhattan Office, 44 East 23d street. Telephone, 5331 Gramercy. William H. Abbott, Jr., First Deputy Commissioner. Brooklyn office (Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond), 803 Fulton street. Telephone, 3825 Main. Frank Mann, Second Deputy Commissioner. Bronx office, 321 East 149th street. Telephone, 7107-7108 Melrose. William B. Calvert, Superintendent. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Office of the President, Nos. 14, 15 and 16 City Hall, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. George McAneny, President. Leo Arnsperg, Secretary of the Borough. Samuel L. Martin, Secretary to the President. Telephone, 6725 Cortlandt. Edgar Victor Frothingham, Commissioner of Public Works. W. R. Patterson, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Telephone, 6700 Cortlandt. Rudolph P. Miller, Superintendent of Buildings. Telephone, 1575 Stuyvesant. Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Office of the President, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Cyrus C. Miller, President. George Donnelly, Secretary. Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner of Public Works. James A. Henderson, Superintendent of Buildings. Arthur J. Lary, Superintendent of Highways. Roger W. Bligh, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices. Telephone, 2680 Tremont.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

President's Office, Nos. 15 and 16, Borough Hall; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Alfred E. Steers, President.

Reuben L. Haakell, Borough Secretary. John B. Creighton, Secretary to the President. Lewis H. Pounds, Commissioner of Public Works. Patrick J. Carlin, Superintendent of Buildings. William J. Taylor, Superintendent of the Bureau of Sewers. Howard L. Woody, Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices. John W. Tumbidge, Superintendent of Highways. Telephone, 3960 Main.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS. President's Office, Borough Hall, Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 4120 Hunters Point. Maurice E. Connolly, President. Joseph Flanagan, Secretary. Denis O'Leary, Commissioner of Public Works. G. Howland Leavitt, Superintendent of Highways. John W. Moore, Superintendent of Buildings. John R. Higgins, Superintendent of Sewers. Daniel Ehntholt, Superintendent of Street Cleaning. Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, Flushing. Telephone, 1740 Flushing.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. President's Office, New Brighton, Staten Island. George Cromwell, President. Maybury Fleming, Secretary. Louis Lincoln Tribus, Consulting Engineer and Acting Commissioner of Public Works. John Seaton, Superintendent of Buildings. H. E. Buel, Superintendent of Highways. John T. Fetherston, Assistant Engineer and Acting Superintendent of Street Cleaning. Ernest H. Seehusen, Superintendent of Sewers. John Timlin, Jr., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices. Offices, Borough Hall, New Brighton, N. Y., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.

CORONERS. Borough of Manhattan—Office, 70 Lafayette street, corner of Franklin street. Open at all times of the day and night. Coroners: Israel L. Feinberg, Herman Hellenstein, James E. Winterbottom, Herman W. Holtschauer. Telephone, 5057, 5058 Franklin. Borough of The Bronx—Corner of Arthur avenue and Tremont avenue. Telephone, 1250 Tremont and 1402 Tremont. Jacob Shongut, Jerome F. Healy. Borough of Brooklyn—Office, 236 Duffield street near Fulton street. Telephone, 4004 Main and 4005 Main. Alexander J. Rooney, Edward Gilinen, Coroners. Open all hours of the day and night. Borough of Queens—Office, Town Hall, Fulton street, Jamaica, L. I. Alfred S. Ambler, G. J. Schaefer. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., excepting Sundays and holidays; office open then from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Borough of Richmond—No. 175 Second street, New Brighton. Open all hours of the day and night. William H. Jackson, Coroner. Telephone, 7 Tompkinsville.

COUNTY OFFICES. NEW YORK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS. Room 127, Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Thomas Allison, Commissioner. Frederick P. Simpson, Assistant Commissioner. Telephone, 241 Worth.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS. Office, Hall of Records. William S. Andrews, Commissioner. James O. Farrell, Deputy Commissioner. William Moores, Superintendent. James J. Fleming, Jr., Secretary. Telephone, 3900 Worth. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 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.

COUNTY CLERK. Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 New County Court House. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. During the months of July and August the hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. except on Saturdays. William F. Schneider, County Clerk. Charles E. Gehring, Deputy. Wm. B. Selden, Second Deputy. Herman W. Beyer, Superintendent of Indexing and Recording. Telephone, 5388 Cortlandt.

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. Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney. Henry D. Sayer, Chief Clerk. Telephone, 2304 Franklin.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR. No. 119 Nassau street, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. William M. Hoes, Public Administrator. Telephone, 6376 Cortlandt.

REGISTER. Hall of Records, office hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. During the months of July and August the hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Max S. Grifenhagen, Register. William Halpin, Deputy Register. Telephone, 3900 Worth.

SHERIFF. No. 299 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Except during July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Julius Harburger, Sheriff. John P. Gilchrist, Under Sheriff. Telephone, 4984 Worth.

SURROGATES. Hall of Records. 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. John P. Cohalan and Robert L. Fowler, Surrogates; William V. Leary, Chief Clerk. Bureau of Records: John F. Curry, Commissioner; Charles W. Calkin, Deputy Commissioner. Superintendent. Telephone, 3900 Worth.

KINGS COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS. Park Building, 381-387 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Thomas R. Farrell, Commissioner. Michael J. Trudden, Deputy Commissioner. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Office hours during July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 1484 Main.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS. Hall of Records. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., excepting months of July and August, then 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Charles H. Graff, Commissioner. William F. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner. Telephone, 6988 Main.

COUNTY CLERK. Hall of Records, Brooklyn. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; during months of July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Charles S. Devoy, County Clerk. John Feltner, Deputy County Clerk. Telephone call, 4930 Main.

COUNTY COURT. County Court House, Brooklyn, Rooms 1, 10, 14, 17, 18, 22 and 23. Court opens at 10 a. m. daily and sits until business is completed. Part I. Room No. 23; Part II., Room No. 10; Part III., Room No. 14; Part IV., Room No. 1. Court House. Clerk's office, Rooms 17, 18, 19 and 22, open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m. Norman S. Dike and Lewis L. Fawcett, County Judges. John T. Rafferty, Chief Clerk. Telephone, 4154 and 4155 Main.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Office, 66 Court street, Borough of Brooklyn. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. James C. Cropsey, District Attorney. Telephone, 2954-5-6-7 Main.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR. No. 44 Court street (Temple Bar), Brooklyn. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Frank V. Kelly, Public Administrator. Telephone, 2840 Main.

REGISTER. Hall of Records. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., excepting months of July and August, then from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., provided for by statute; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Edward T. O'Loughlin, Register. Alfred T. Hobley, Deputy Register. Telephone, 2830 Main.

SHERIFF. Temple Bar Building, 186 Remsen street, Room 401, Brooklyn, N. Y. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 m. Charles B. Law, Sheriff. Lewis M. Swasey, Under Sheriff. Telephone, 6845, 6846, 6847 Main.

SURROGATE. Hall of Records, Brooklyn, N. Y. Herbert T. Ketcham, Surrogate. John H. McCoey, Chief Clerk and Clerk to the Surrogate's Court. Court opens at 10 a. m. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except during months of July and August, when office hours are from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 395 Main.

QUEENS COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; Queens County Court House, Long Island City. Thornyke C. McKennee, Commissioner of Jurors. Rodman Richardson, Assistant Commissioner. Telephone, 455 Greenpoint.

COUNTY CLERK. No. 364 Fulton street, Jamaica, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York. Office open, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Martin Mager, County Clerk. Telephone, 151 Jamaica.

COUNTY COURT. County Court House, Long Island City. County Court opens at 10 a. m. Trial Terms begin first Monday of each month, except July, August and September. Special Terms each Saturday, except during August and first Saturday of September. Burt J. Humphrey, County Judge. Telephone, 551 Jamaica.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Office, Queens County Court House, Long Island City, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. County Judge's office always open at No. 336 Fulton street, Jamaica, N. Y. Matthew J. Smith, District Attorney. Telephone, 3871 and 3872 Hunters Point.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR. No. 364 Fulton street, Jamaica, Queens County, Randolph White, Public Administrator, County of Queens. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 397 Jamaica.

SHERIFF. County Court House, Long Island City, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; during July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Thomas M. Quinn, Sheriff. John M. Phillips, Under Sheriff. Telephone, 3766-7 Hunters Point (office). Henry O. Schlett, Warden. Telephone, 4161 Hunters Point.

SURROGATE. Daniel Noble, Surrogate. Office, No. 364 Fulton street, Jamaica. Except on Sundays, holidays and half-holidays, the office is open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, rom 9 a. m. to 12 m. July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. The calendar is called on each week day at 10 a. m., except during the month of August. Telephone, 397 Jamaica.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS. Village Hall, Stapleton. Charles J. Kullman, Commissioner. Office open from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.; Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 81 Tompkinsville.

COUNTY CLERK. County Office Building, Richmond, S. I., 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. C. Livingston Botwick, County Clerk. Telephone, 28 New Dorp.

COUNTY JUDGE AND SURROGATE. County Court—J. Harry Tiernan, County Judge. Terms of the County Court. First Monday of March and first Monday of October, 1912, with a Grand and Trial Jury. First Monday of May and first Monday of December, 1912, with a Trial Jury only. On Wednesdays of each week at Richmond (except during the month of August). Surrogate's Court—J. Harry Tiernan, Surrogate. Court days: Mondays and Tuesdays, at the Surrogate's Office in the Borough Hall, St. George, and Wednesdays, at the Surrogate's Office, Richmond, at 10.30 a. m., on which citations and orders are returnable, except during the month of August, and except on days when Jury terms of the County Court are held. Telephones, 235 New Dorp and 1000 Tompkinsville—Court Room.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. Albert C. Fach, District Attorney. Telephone, 50 Tompkinsville. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR. Office, Port Richmond. William T. Holt, Public Administrator. Telephone, 704 West Brighton.

SHERIFF. County Court House, Richmond, S. I. John J. Collins, Sheriff; Peter J. Finn, Jr., Under Sheriff. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 120 New Dorp.

THE COURTS.

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Court House, Madison avenue, corner Twenty fifth street. Court open from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. Friday, Motion Day, Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Motions called at 10 a. m. Orders called at 10.30 a. m. George L. Ingraham, Presiding Justice; Chester B. McLaughlin, Frank C. Laughlin, John Proctor Clarke, Francis M. Scott, Nathan L. Miller, Victor J. Dowling, Justices; Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk, William Lamb, Deputy Clerk. Clerk's Office opens 9 a. m. Telephone, 3340 Madison Square.

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

County Court House, Chambers street. Court open from 10.15 a. m. to 4 p. m. Special Term, Part I. (motions), Room No. 16. Special Term, Part II. (ex-parte business), Room No. 13. Special Term, Part III., Room No. 19. Special Term, Part IV., Room No. 20. Special Term, Part V., Room No. 6. Special Term, Part VI., Room No. 31. Trial Term, Part II., Room No. 34. Trial Term, Part III., Room No. 32. Trial Term, Part IV., Room No. 21. Trial Term, Part V., Room No. 24. Trial Term, Part VI., Room No. 18. Trial Term, Part VII., Room No. —. Trial Term, Part VIII., Room No. 23. Trial Term, Part IX., Room No. 35. Trial Term, Part X., Room No. 26. Trial Term, Part XI., Room No. 27. Trial Term, Part XII., Room No. —. Trial Term, Part XIII., and Special Term, Part VII., Room No. 36. Trial Term, Part XIV., Room No. 28. Trial Term, Part XV., Room No. 37. Trial Term, Part XVI., Room No. —. Trial Term, Part XVII., Room No. 20. Trial Term, Part XVIII., Room No. 29. Appellate Term, Room No. 29. Naturalization Bureau, Room No. 38, third floor. Assignment Bureau, room on mezzanine floor, northeast. Clerks in attendance from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Clerk's Office, Special Term, Part I. (motion) Room No. 15. Clerk's Office, Special Term, Part II. (ex-parte business), ground floor, southeast corner. Clerk's Office, Special Term, Calendar, ground floor, south. 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—Henry Bischoff, Leonard A. Giegerich, P. Henry Dugro, James Fitzgerald, James A. Blanchard, Samuel Greenbaum, Edward E. McCall, Edward B. Amend, Vernon M. Davis, Joseph E. Newburger, John W. Goff, Samuel Seabury, M. Warley Platsek, Peter A. Hendrick, John Ford, John J. Brady, Mitchell L. Erlanger, Charles L. Guy, James W. Gerard, Irving Lehman, Alfred R. Page, Edward J. Gavegan, Nathan Bijur, John J. Delany, Francis K. Pendleton, Daniel F. Cohalan, Henry D. Hotchkiss. Telephone, 4580 Cortlandt.

SUPREME COURT—CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Building for Criminal Courts, Centre, Elm White and Franklin streets. Court opens at 10.30 a. m. William F. Schneider, Clerk; Edward R. Carroll, Special Deputy to the Clerk. Clerk's Office opens from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. During July and August, Clerk's Office will close at 2 p. m. Telephone, 6064 Franklin.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT.

SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Court House, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Court meets from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., except that on Fridays court opens at 10 o'clock a. m. Almet F. Jenks, Presiding Justice; Michael H. Hirschberg, Joseph A. Burr, Edward B. Thomas, William J. Carr, John Woodward, Adelbert F. Rich, Justices. John B. Byrne, Clerk; Clarence A. Barrow, Deputy Clerk. Motion days, first and third Mondays of each Term. Clerk's office opens 9 a. m. Telephone, 1392 Main. John B. Byrne, Clerk.

APPELLATE TERM—SUPREME COURT.

Court Room, 503 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Court meets 10 a. m. December Term begins December 2, 1912. Justices Samuel T. Maddox, Abel E. Blackmar, Harrington Putnam, Joseph H. DeBragza, Clerk; Owen J. Macaulay, Deputy Clerk. Clerk's Office opens 9 a. m. Telephones, 7452 and 7453 Main.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

KINGS COUNTY. Kings County Court House, Joralemon and Fulton streets, Borough of Brooklyn. Clerk's office hours, 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. Seven jury trial parts. Special Term for Trials. Special Term for Motions. Special Term (ex parte business). Naturalization Bureau, Room 7, Hall of Records Brooklyn, N. Y. James F. McGee, General Clerk. Telephone, 5460 Main.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court House, Long Island City. Court opens at 10 a. m. Trial and Special Term for Motions and ex-parte business each month except July, August and September, in Part I. Trial Term, Part 2, January, February, March, April, May and December. Special Term for Trials, January, April, June and November. Naturalization, first Friday in each Term. Thomas B. Seaman, Special Deputy Clerk in charge. John D. Peace, Part 1 and Calendar Clerk. James Ingram, Part 2, Clerk. Clerk's office open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday 9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m. Telephone 3896 Hunters Point.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Terms of Court in Year 1912. Second Monday of January, first Monday of February, first Monday of April, first Monday of June, first Monday of November. Trial Terms to be held at County Court House at Richmond. Second Monday of February, Second Monday of June, second Monday of November. Special Terms for Trials to be held at Court Room, Borough Hall St. George. First and third Saturdays of January, second and fourth Saturdays of March, first and third Saturdays of April, second and fourth Saturdays of May, first and third Saturdays of October, first and third Saturdays of December. Special Terms for Motions to be held at Court Room, Borough Hall, St. George. C. Livingston Botwick, Clerk. John H. Wilkinson, Special Deputy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held in the Building for Criminal Courts, Centre Elm, White and Franklin streets. Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Warren W. Foster, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Otto A. Rosalsky, Thomas C. Crain, Edward Swann, Joseph F. Mulqueen, James T. Malone, Judges of the Court of General Sessions; Edward R. Carroll, Clerk. Telephone, 1201 Franklin. Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. During July and August Clerk's Office will close at 2 p. m., and on Saturdays at 12 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. 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; Francis B. Delehanty, Joseph I. Green, Alexander Finelite, Thomas F. Donnelly, John V. McAvoy, Peter Schmuck, Richard T. Lynch, Edward B. La Petra, Richard H. Smith, Justices. Thomas F. Smith, Clerk. Telephone, 122 Cortlandt.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Isaac Franklin Russell, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Deuel, Lorenz Zeller, John B. Mayo, Franklin Chase Hoyt, Joseph F. Moss, Howard J. Forker, John Fleming, Robert J. Wilkin, George J. O'Keefe, Morgan M. L. Ryan, James J. McInerney, Arthur C. Salmon, Henry Steinert and Cornelius F. Collins, Justices. Frank W. Smith, Chief Clerk. Building for Criminal Courts, Centre street, between Franklin and White streets, Borough of Manhattan. Court opens at 10 a. m. Part I., Criminal Court Building, Borough of Manhattan, John P. Hilly, Clerk. Telephone, 2092 Franklin. Part II., 171 Atlantic avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. This part is held on Mondays, Thursday and Fridays. Joseph L. Kerrigan, Clerk. Telephone, 4280 Main. Part III., Town Hall, Jamaica, Borough of Queens. This part is held on Tuesdays. H. S. Moran, Clerk. Telephone, 657 Jamaica. Part IV., Borough Hall, St. George, Borough of Richmond. This part is held on Wednesdays. Robert Brown, Clerk. Telephone, 49 Tompkinsville.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

New York County—No. 66 Third avenue, Manhattan. Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk. Telephone, 1832 Stuyvesant. Kings County—No. 102 Court street, Brooklyn. Joseph W. Duffy, Clerk. Telephone, 627 Main. Queens County—No. 19 Hardenbrook avenue, Jamaica. Sydney Ollendorff, Clerk. This court is held on Mondays and Thursdays. Richmond County—Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., St. George, S. I. William J. Browne, Clerk. This court is held on Tuesdays. Office open every day (except Sundays and holidays) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. On Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

FIRST DIVISION. Court opens from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Robert C. Cornell, Peter T. Barlow, Matthew P. Breen, Frederick B. House, Charles N. Harris, Frederic Kernochan, Arthur C. Butts, Joseph E. Corrigan, Moses Herrman, Paul Krotel, Keyran J. O'Connor, Henry W. Herbert, Charles W. Appleton, Daniel F. Murphy, John J. Freschl, Francis X. McQuade, City Magistrates. Phillip Bloch, Chief Clerk, 300 Mulberry street. Telephone, 6213 Spring. First District—Criminal Court Building. Second District—Jefferson Market. Third District—Second avenue and First street. Fourth District—Fifth District—One Hundred and Twenty-first street, southeastern corner of Sylvan place. Sixth and Eighth Districts—One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Washington avenue. Seventh District—No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street. Ninth District (Night Court for Females)—No. 125 Sixth avenue. Tenth District (Night Court for Males)—No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street. Eleventh District—Domestic Relations Court—Southwest corner Prince and Wooster streets.

SECOND DIVISION.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Otto Kemppner, Chief City Magistrate; Edward J. Dooley, John Naumer, A. V. B. Voorhes, Jr., Alexander H. Gelamar, John F. Hyman, Howard P.

Nash, Moses J. Harris, Charles J. Dodd, John C. McGuire, Louis H. Reynolds, City Magistrates. Office of Chief Magistrate, 44 Court street, Rooms 209-214. Telephone, 7411 Main.

William F. Delaney, Chief Clerk. Archibald J. McKinney, Chief Probation Officer, Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Courts. First District—No. 318 Adams street. Second District—Court and Butler streets. Fifth District—No. 249 Manhattan avenue. Sixth District—No. 495 Gates avenue. Seventh District—No. 31 Snider avenue (Flat-bush).

Eighth District—West Eighth street (Coney Island). Ninth District—Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street. Tenth District—No. 133 New Jersey avenue. Domestic Relations Court—Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS. City Magistrates—Joseph Fitch, John A. Leach, Harry Miller, James J. Conway. Courts. First District—St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City. Second District—Town Hall, Flushing, L. I. Third District—Central avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I. Fourth District—Town Hall, Jamaica, L. I.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. City Magistrates—Joseph B. Handy, Nathaniel Marsh. Courts. First District—Lafayette avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island. Second District—Village Hall, Stapleton, Staten Island.

All Courts open daily for business from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, when only morning sessions are held.

MUNICIPAL COURTS. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

First District—The First District embraces the territory bounded on the south and west by the southerly and westerly boundaries of the said borough, on the north by the centre line of Fourteenth street and the centre line of Fifth street from the Bowery to Second avenue, on the east by the centre lines of Fourth avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifth street, Second avenue, Chrystie street, Division street and Catharine street.

Wauhope Lynn, William F. Moore, John Hoyer, Justices. Thomas O'Connell, Clerk. Frank Mangin, Deputy Clerk. Location of Court—Merchants' Association Building, Nos. 54-60 Lafayette street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. July and August from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Additional Part is held at southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Tenth street. Telephone, 6030 Franklin.

Second District—The Second District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Fifth street from the Bowery to Second avenue and on the south and east by the southerly and easterly boundaries of the said borough, on the north by the centre line of East Fourteenth street, on the west by the centre lines of Fourth avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifth street, Second avenue, Chrystie street, Division street and Catharine street.

Benjamin Hoffman, Leon Sanders, Thomas P. Dinnean, Leonard A. Smitkin, Justices. James J. Devlin, Clerk. Location of Court—Nos. 264 and 266 Madison street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 4300 Orchard.

Third District—The Third District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Fourteenth street, on the east by the centre line of Seventh avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifty-ninth street and by the centre line of Central Park West from Fifty-ninth street to Sixty-fifth street, on the north by the centre line of Sixty-fifth street and the centre line of Fifty-ninth street from Seventh to Eighth avenue, on the west by the westerly boundary of the said borough.

Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan, Justices. Michael Skelly, Clerk. Location of Court—No. 314 West Fifty-fourth street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone number, 5450 Columbus.

Fourth District—The Fourth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of East Fourteenth street, on the west by the centre line of Lexington avenue and by the centre line of Irving place, including its projection through Gramercy Park, on the north by the centre line of Fifty-ninth street, on the east by the easterly line of said borough; excluding, however, any portion of Blackwells Island.

Michael F. Blake, William J. Boyhan, Justices. Abram Bernard, Clerk. Location of Court—Part I. and Part II., No. 207 East Thirtieth street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 4358 Madison square.

Fifth District—The Fifth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Sixty-fifth street, on the east by the centre line of Central Park West, on the north by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the west by the westerly boundary of said borough.

Alfred P. W. Seaman, William Young, Frederick Spiegelberg, Justices. John H. Servis, Clerk. Location of Court—Southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 4006 Riverside.

Sixth District—The Sixth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Fifty-ninth street and by the centre line of Ninety-sixth street from Lexington avenue to Fifth avenue, on the west by the centre line of Lexington avenue from Fifty-ninth street to Ninety-sixth street and the centre line of Fifth avenue from Ninety-sixth street to One Hundred and Tenth street, on the north by the easterly boundary of said borough, including, however, all of Blackwell Island and excluding any portion of Wards Island.

Jacob Marks, Solomon Oppenheimer, Justices. Edward A. McQuade, Clerk. Location of Court—Northwest corner of Third avenue and Eighty-third street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 4343 Lenox.

Seventh District—The Seventh District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the east by the centre line of Fifth avenue, on the north by the northerly terminus thereof, and north of the northerly terminus of Fifth avenue, following in a northerly direction the course of the Harlem River, on a line coterminous with the easterly boundary of said borough, on the north and west by the northerly and westerly boundaries of said borough.

Philip J. Sinnott, David L. Well, John R. Davies, Justices. John P. Burns, Clerk. Location of Court—No. 70 Manhattan street. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; July and August, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Eighth District—The Eighth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the west by the centre line of Fifth avenue, on the north and east by the northerly and easterly boundaries of said borough, including Randall's Island and the whole of Wards Island.

Joseph P. Fallon and Leopold Prince, Justices. Hugh H. Moore, Clerk. Location of Court—Sylvan place and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, near Third avenue. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 3950 Harlem.

Ninth District—The Ninth District embraces the territory bounded on the south by the centre line of Fourteenth street and by the centre line of Fifty-ninth street from the centre line of Seventh avenue to the centre line of Central Park West, on the east by the centre line of Lexington avenue and by the centre line of Irving place, including its projection through Gramercy Park, and by the centre line of Fifth avenue from the centre line of Ninety-sixth street to the centre line of One Hundred and Tenth street, on the north by the centre line of Ninety-sixth street from the centre line of Lexington avenue to the centre line of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street from Fifth avenue to Central Park West, on the west by the centre line of Seventh avenue and Central Park West.

Edgar J. Lauer, Frederic De Witt Wells, Frank D. Sturges, William C. Wilson, Justices. Frank Bulkley, Clerk. Location of Court—Southwest corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Parts I. and II. Court opens at 9 a. m. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 3873 Plaza.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. First District—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, No. 1400 Williamsbridge road, Westchester Village. Court open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Trial of causes, Tuesday and Friday of each week. Peter A. Shell, Justice. Stephen Collins, Clerk. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays closing at 12 m. Telephone, 457 Westchester.

Second District—Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, except the territory described in chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. Court room southeast corner of Washington avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Court opens at 9 a. m., Sundays and legal holidays excepted. John M. Tierney and William E. Morris, Justices. Thomas A. Maher, Clerk. Telephone, 3043 Melrose.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

First District—Comprising First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards, and that portion of the Eleventh Ward beginning at the intersection of the centre lines of Hudson and Myrtle avenues, thence along the centre line of Myrtle avenue to North Portland avenue, thence along the centre line of North Portland avenue to Flushing avenue, thence along the centre line of Flushing avenue to Navy street, thence along the centre line of Navy street to Johnson street, thence along the centre line of Johnson street to Hudson avenue, and thence along the centre line of Hudson avenue to the point of beginning, of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Court House, northwest corner State and Court streets. Parts I. and II. Eugene Conran, Justice. John L. Gray, Clerk. Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays and legal holidays excepted. Telephone, 7091 Main.

Second District—Seventh Ward and that portion of the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards west of the centre line of Stuyvesant avenue and the centre line of Schenectady avenue, also that portion of the Twentieth Ward beginning at the intersection of the centre lines of North Portland and Myrtle avenues, thence along the centre line of Myrtle avenue to Waverly avenue, thence along the centre line of Waverly avenue to Park avenue, thence along the centre line of Park avenue to Washington avenue, thence along the centre line of Washington avenue to Flushing avenue, thence along the centre line of Flushing avenue to North Portland avenue, and thence along the centre line of North Portland avenue to the point of beginning.

Court room, No. 495 Gates avenue. John R. Farrar, George Friedfield, Justices. Franklin B. Van Wart, Clerk. Clerk's Office open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays and legal holidays excepted. Saturdays 8.45 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone, 504 Bedford.

Third District—Embraces the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and that portion of the Twenty-seventh Ward lying northwest of the centre line of Starr street between the boundary line of Queens County and the centre line of Central avenue, and northwest to the centre line of Suydam street between the centre lines of Central and Bushwick avenues, and northwest of the centre line of Willoughby avenue between the centre lines of Bushwick avenue and Broadway.

Court House, Nos. 6 and 8 Lee avenue, Brooklyn. Philip D. Meagher and William J. Bogenschuts Justices. John W. Carpenter, Clerk. Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays and legal holidays excepted. Court opens at 9 a. m. Telephone, 995 Williamsburg.

Fourth District—Embraces the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards, that portion of the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Wards lying east of the centre line of Stuyvesant avenue and east of the centre line of Schenectady avenue, and that portion of the Twenty-seventh Ward lying southeast of the centre line of Starr street between the boundary line of Queens and the centre line of Central avenue and southeast of the centre line of Suydam street between the centre lines of Central and Bushwick avenues, and southeast of the centre line of Willoughby avenue between the centre lines of Bushwick avenue and Broadway.

Court room, No. 14 Howard avenue. Jacob S. Strahl, Justice. Joseph P. McCarthy, Clerk. Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Fifth District—Contains the Eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards, and so much of the Twenty-second Ward as lies south of Prospect avenue. Court House, northwest corner of Fifty-third street and Third avenue (No. 5290 Third avenue). Cornelius Ferguson, Justice. Jeremiah J. O'Leary, Clerk. Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Sundays and legal holidays excepted. Telephone, 3907 Sunset.

Sixth District—The Sixth District embraces the Ninth and Twenty-ninth Wards and that portion of the Twenty-second Ward north of the centre line of Prospect avenue; also that portion of the Eleventh and the Twentieth Wards beginning at the intersection of the centre lines of Bridge and Fulton streets; thence along the centre line of Fulton street to Flatbush avenue; thence along the centre line of Flatbush avenue to Atlantic avenue; thence along the centre line of Atlantic avenue to Washington avenue; thence along the centre line of Washington avenue to Park avenue; thence along the centre line of Park avenue to Waverly avenue; thence along the centre line of Waverly avenue to Myrtle avenue; thence along the centre line of Myrtle avenue to Hudson avenue; thence along the centre line of Hudson avenue to Johnson street; thence along the centre line of Johnson street to Bridge street, and thence along the centre line of Bridge street to the point of beginning.

Lucien S. Baylis and Stephen Callaghan, Justices. William R. Fagan, Clerk. Court House, No. 236 Duffield street. Telephone, 6166-1 Main.

Seventh District—The Seventh District embraces the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Wards. Alexander Sr Rosenthal and Edward A. Richards Justices. James P. Sinnott, Clerk. Court House, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Fulton street (No. 31 Pennsylvania avenue). Clerk's Office open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m., Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Trial days, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. During July and August, 8.45 a. m. to 2 p. m. Telephones, 904 and 905 East New York.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

First District—Embraces the territory bounded by and within the canal, Rapelye avenue, Jackson avenue, Old Bowery Bay road, Bowery Bay, East River and Newtown Creek. Court room, St. Mary's Lyceum, Nos. 115 and 117 Fifth street, Long Island City. Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. each day, excepting Saturdays, closing at 12 m. Trial days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. All other business transacted on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Thomas C. Kadien, Justice. John P. Cassidy, Clerk. Telephone, 1420 Hunters Point.

Second District—Embraces the territory bounded by and within Maspeth avenue, Maurice avenue, Calamus road, Long Island Railroad, Trotting Course lane, Metropolitan avenue, boundary line between the Second and Fourth Wards, boundary line between the Second and Third Wards, Flushing Creek, Ireland Mill road, Lawrence avenue, Bradford avenue, Main street, Lincoln street, Union street, Broadway, Parsons avenue, Lincoln street, Percy street, Sanford avenue, Murray lane, Bayside avenue, Little Bayside road, Little Neck bay, East River, Bowery Bay, Old Bowery Bay road, Jackson avenue, Rapelye avenue, the canal and Newtown Creek.

Court room in Court House of the late Town of Newtown, corner of Broadway and Court street, Elmhurst, New York. P. O. address, Elmhurst, Queens County, New York. John M. Cragen, Justice. J. Frank Ryan, Clerk. Trial days, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Fridays for jury trials only. Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays and legal holidays excepted. Telephone, 87 Newtown.

Third District—Embraces a territory bounded by and within Maspeth avenue, Maurice avenue, Calamus road, Long Island Railroad, Trotting Course lane, Metropolitan avenue, boundary line between the Second and Fourth Wards, Vandever avenue, Jamaica avenue, Shaw avenue, Atlantic avenue, Morris avenue, Rockaway road, boundary line between Queens and Nassau counties, Atlantic Ocean, Rockaway Inlet, boundary line between Queens and Kings counties and Newtown Creek. Alfred Denton, Justice. John H. Huhn, Clerk. 1908 and 1910 Myrtle avenue, Glendale. Telephone, 2352 Bushwick. Clerk's Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Trial days, Tuesdays and Thursdays (Fridays for jury trials only), at 9 a. m.

Fourth District—Embraces the territory bounded by and within the boundary line between the Second and Fourth Wards, the boundary line between the Second and Third Wards, Flushing Creek, Ireland Mill road, Lawrence avenue, Bradford avenue, Main street, Lincoln street, Union street, Broadway, Parsons avenue, Lincoln street, Percy street, Sanford avenue, Murray lane, Bayside avenue, Little Bayside road, Little Neck Bay, boundary line between Queens and Nassau counties, Rockaway road, Morris avenue, Atlantic avenue, Shaw avenue, Jamaica avenue and Vandever avenue.

Court House, Town Hall, northeast corner of Fulton street and Flushing avenue, Jamaica. James F. McLaughlin, Justice. George W. Damon, Clerk. Clerk's Office open daily (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Court held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. Telephone, 1654 Jamaica.

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. Thomas E. Cremins, Clerk. Clerk's Office open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 503 Tompkinsville.

Second District—Second, Fourth and Fifth Wards (Towns of Middletown, Southfield and Westfield). Court room, former Edgewater Village Hall, Stapleton. Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer, Justice. William Wedemeyer, Clerk. Clerk's Office open from 8.45 a. m. to 4 p. m. Court opens at 9 a. m. Calendar called at 9 a. m. Court continued until close of business. Trial days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Telephone, 313 Tompkinsville.

BELLEVEUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

BELLEVEUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CITY, 26TH ST. AND 1ST AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN THE STAFF ROOM OF BELLEVEUE HOSPITAL (entrance, 415 E. 26th st.), until 3 o'clock p. m. on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912, FOR MILK (RAW) AND CREAM.

The surety required will be not less than fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid. The time for the delivery of the supplies and the full performance of the contract is by or before December 31, 1912. The bids will be read from the total, and will be compared and awarded to the lowest bidder for the class as soon thereafter as practicable, according to law. Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in separate envelope. No bid will be accepted unless this provision is complied with. Blank forms may be obtained at the office of

the Contract Clerk, entrance 400 E. 29th st., Borough of Manhattan. BOARD OF TRUSTEES, BELLEVEUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS. By JOHN W. BRANNAN, President. Dated November 4, 1912. n8,19 See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD MEETINGS.

Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen meets in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, every Tuesday, at 1.30 o'clock p. m. P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk to the Board of Aldermen.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets in the Old Council Chamber (Room 16), City Hall, every Thursday, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. During the month of October, 1912, the meetings of the Board will be held in Room 18 (Aldermanic Chamber), City Hall, instead of Room 16. JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund meet in the Meeting Room (Room 16), City Hall, on Wednesdays, at 11 a. m., at call of the Mayor. JOHN KORB, JR., Secretary.

Board of Revision of Assessments. The Board of Revision of Assessments meets in the Meeting Room (Room 16), City Hall, every Friday, at 11 a. m., upon notice of the Chief Clerk. JOHN KORB, JR., Chief Clerk.

Board of City Record. The Board of City Record meets in the City Hall at call of the Mayor. DAVID FERGUSON, Supervisor, Secretary.

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS OR ESTIMATES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Supervisor of the City Record, Room 807, Park Row building, 13 to 21 Park row, in The City of New York, until 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1912,

FOR SUPPLYING PRINTED, LITHOGRAPHED OR STAMPED FORMS, PAMPHLETS, PRINTED BLANKS AND STATIONERY, INCLUDING LETTER AND WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES, WITH PRINTED HEADINGS OR INDORSEMENTS, ETC., FOR THE USE OF THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1913.

The delivery shall be fully and entirely performed within one hundred and fifty (150) calendar days after the execution of the contract. The amount of security shall be twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the bid. The bidder must state the price for each item and the total price of each schedule. The bids will be tested and the award will be made to the bidder whose bid is the lowest for each schedule. Bidders will write out the total amount of their estimates, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Delivery will be required to be made at the Distributing Division of the City Record, 96 and 98 Reade st., from time to time and in such quantities as may be directed by the Supervisor of the City Record. Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Board of City Record, 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 City Record, where further information can be obtained.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor; ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel; WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, Board of City Record. New York, November 11, 1912. n12,d11 See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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 offices of the Commissioner of Public Works, Room 1836, 21 Park row, until 2 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 1,600 CUBIC YARDS OF WASHED GRAVEL. The time allowed for the delivery of said material is until December 31, 1912. The amount of security required will be Six Hundred Dollars (\$600), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure or article by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up. Blank forms and specifications may be had at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, 13 to 21 Park row, Bureau of Highways, Room 1611, Borough of Manhattan. GEORGE MCANENY, President. November 12, 1912. n12,22 See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

NOTICE OF SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF Manhattan will sell at public auction on the premises, commencing at 10 a. m. on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912,

SEVERAL LOTS OF UNUSED PAVING BLOCKS AND A QUANTITY OF OLD BRIDGE STONE. The paving blocks are now stored at the following locations:

Foot of Broome st., East River, about 80,000 (more or less) of old paving blocks, also about 600 linear feet (more or less) of old bridge stone. 69th st., between Avenue A and East River, about 25,000 (more or less) of old paving blocks. 134th st. and Harlem River, about 10,000 (more or less) of old paving blocks. —where they may be inspected at any time prior to the sale.

The sale will commence at the foot of Broome st., East River, and the purchaser will be required to remove all paving blocks and other material within 10 days of the date of the purchase, and all material not removed within the

time specified will be resold and disposed of, as provided by law. GEORGE McANENY, President, 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 offices, Commissioner of Public Works, Room 1836, 21 Park row, until 2 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1912. FOR FURNISHING THE NECESSARY LABOR AND MATERIAL FOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS CONSISTING OF MASON, CARPENTER, STEEL, ELECTRICAL AND OTHER WORK TO THE COURT HOUSE, NOS. 151-153 E. 57TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed for the completion of the work will be one hundred (100) consecutive calendar working days.

The amount of security required will be Four Thousand Dollars (\$4,000), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified as the contract is entire and for a complete job.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms, specifications and plans may be obtained at the office of the Auditor, offices of the Commissioner of Public Works, Room 1807, 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE McANENY, President. City of New York, November 9, 1912. n8,20

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF PARK AVE. AND FIFTY-NINTH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies at the above office of the Department of Education until 11 a. m., on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SPECIAL AND GENERAL SUPPLIES, AS FOLLOWS: DOMESTIC SCIENCE, DRAWING JANITORS' KINDERGARTEN, MIMOGRAPH, MISCELLANEOUS, NEOSTYLE, PHYSICAL TRAINING RECORDS, SCIENCE, SEWING, STATIONERY, TYPEWRITING AND WORKSHOP SUPPLIES, FOR THE DAY AND EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS AND DAY AND EVENING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS 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, 1913.

The amount of security required is fifty (50) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or classes of items herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. Award will be made to the lowest bidder on each item or classes of items whose sample is equal to the Board sample submitted for inspection or referred to by catalogue number.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, Board of Education, corner of Park ave. and 59th st.

PATRICK JONES, Superintendent of School Supplies. Dated November 7, 1912. n7,19

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 E. 26TH ST., NEW YORK.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS. 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 2.30 o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1912. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PAINTING AND REPAIRING THE ROOFS, GUTTERS, CORNICES, LEADERS, FLASHING, ETC., ON THE MAIN HOSPITAL BUILDING, STEWARD'S BUILDING, ANNEX BUILDING NO. 1, RESIDENCE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, MALE ALMSHOUSE, FEMALE ALMSHOUSE (INCLUDING BALCONIES OF FEMALE ALMSHOUSE), CHAPEL, AND FOR LAYING NEW ROOFS AND PAINTING SAME ON THE BATH HOUSE AND CLOTHES ROOM AT THE KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is sixty (60) consecutive working days. The security required will be Twenty-five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500).

Certified check or cash in the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars (\$125) must accompany bid.

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified, as the contract is entire and for a complete job.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Architect of the Department, foot of E. 26th st., The City of New York, where plan and specifications may be seen.

MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND, Commissioner. Dated November 12, 1912. n13,25

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT OF E. 26TH ST., 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 2.30 o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR DRY DOCKING AND REPAIRING THE STEAMER "FIDELITY."

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is thirty (30) consecutive working days.

The security required will be Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000).

Certified check or cash in the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) must accompany bid.

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified, as the contract is entire for a complete job.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Supervising Engineer of the Department, foot of E. 26th st., The City of New York, where plans and specifications may be seen.

MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND, Commissioner. Dated November 12, 1912. n14

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Notice to Property Owners.

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, ANNEXED TERRITORY.

OLINVILLE AVENUE (Richard st.)—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND PLACING FENCES, between Bronx and Pelham parkway and Burke ave. (Morris st.). Area of assessment: Both sides of Olinville ave., from Bronx and Pelham parkway to Burke ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

—that the same were confirmed by the Board of Assessors November 6, 1912, and entered November 6, 1912, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided in section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides \* \* \* "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessment exceeding five per centum of the assessed valuation for the year 1911 of the property affected thereby, has been divided into ten annual installments, according to the provisions of section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter. The installments now due, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum to the date of payment, may be paid at any time.

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 Bergen Building, fourth floor, southeast corner of Arthur and Tremont ayes, 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 or before January 6, 1913, 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.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller. City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, November 6, 1912. n11,21

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

FIRST WARD. CONSTRUCTING A COMBINED SEWER IN WESTERVELT AVENUE, from Curtis place northward to 5th st., and a TEMPORARY COMBINED SEWER IN FIFTH STREET, from Westervelt ave. westward to the brook. Area of assessment: Plot 3, Block 6; Plot 4, Blocks 1, 2 and 4; Plot 6, Blocks 7, 8, 9, 10 and 1; Plot 7, Blocks 4A, 11 and 12.

The above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on November 6, 1912, and entered November 6, 1912, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides \* \* \* "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents at Borough Hall, St. George, Borough of Richmond, 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 or before January 6, 1913, 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.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller. City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, November 6, 1912. n11,21

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

EIGHTH WARD, SECTION 3. FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—PAVING, between 1st and 2d ayes. Area of assessment: Both sides of 56th st., from 1st ave. to 2d ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

EIGHTEENTH WARD, SECTION 10. SKILLMAN AVENUE—PAVING, between Humboldt st. and Old Woodpoint road. Area of assessment: Both sides of Skillman ave., from Humboldt st. to Old Woodpoint road, and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, SECTION 4. FULLER PLACE—PAVING, between Windsor place and Prospect ave. Area of assessment: Both sides of Fuller place, between Windsor place and Prospect ave., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 5. PROSPECT PLACE—PAVING, between Utica and Rochester ayes. Area of assessment: Both sides of Prospect place, between Utica and Rochester ayes., and to the extent of half the block at the intersecting avenues.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH WARDS, SECTION 5. PARK PLACE—PAVING, between Saratoga ave. and Eastern parkway extension.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, SECTION 12. GRAFTON STREET—PAVING, between Sutter and Blake ayes.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, SECTION 13. DOSCHER STREET—PAVING, between Liberty and Belmont ayes.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, SECTION 5. MALBONE STREET—PAVING, from bridge over the Brighton Beach Railroad to Nostrand ave.

TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH WARDS, SECTIONS 16 AND 17.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—PAVING, between 14th ave. and West st.

TWENTY-NINTH AND THIRTIETH WARDS, SECTIONS 16 AND 20.

FOSTER AVENUE—PAVING, from Coney Island ave. to Gravesend ave.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 17. FORTY-SECOND STREET—PAVING, between 13th and 14th ayes.

THIRTIETH WARD, SECTION 19. SEVENTEENTH AVENUE—PAVING, between 74th and 79th sts.

The area of assessment in each of the above cases extends to one-half the block at the intersecting streets or avenues.

—the above entitled assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on November 6, 1912, and entered November 6, 1912, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid within sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon, as provided by section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

Said section provides, in part, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides \* \* \* "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessments for Fuller place paving, between Windsor place and Prospect ave., and Prospect place paving, between Utica and Rochester ayes., exceeding five per centum of the assessed valuation for the year 1911 of the property affected thereby, have been divided into ten annual installments, according to the provisions of section 1019 of the Greater New York Charter. The installment now due, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum to the date of payment, may be paid at any time.

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, in the Mechanics Bank Building, Court and Montague sts., Borough of Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon or before January 6, 1913, will be exempt from interest as above provided, and after that date will be subject to a charge of interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date when such assessments became liens to the date of payment.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller. City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, November 6, 1912. n11,21

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 7. WEST ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET—RESTORING ASPHALT PAVEMENT, in front of premises No. 227 and 229. Area of assessment, north side of 109th st., between Amsterdam ave. and Broadway, known as Lot 17, in Block 1861.

The above assessments were certified to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, under the provisions of section 391 of the Greater New York Charter.

—that the same was entered on October 26, 1912, 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, "If any such assessment shall remain unpaid for the period of sixty days after the date of entry thereof in the said Record of Titles of Assessments, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to collect and receive the amount of such assessment, to charge, collect and receive interest thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated to the date of payment, from the date when such assessment became a lien, as provided by section 159 of this act."

Section 159 of this act provides \* \* \* "An assessment shall become a lien upon the real estate affected thereby ten days after its entry in the said record."

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, Room H, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 9 a. m. and

2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and all payments made thereon on or before December 26, 1912, 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.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller. City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, October 26, 1912. n1,13

Surities on Contracts.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE SURETY COMPANIES will be accepted as sufficient upon the following contracts to the amounts named: Supplies of Any Description, Including Gas and Electricity.

One company on a bond up to \$50,000. When such company is authorized to write that amount as per letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated September 16, 1907.

Construction.

One company on a bond up to \$25,000. Including regulating, grading, paving, sewers, maintenance, dredging, construction of parks, parkways, docks, buildings, bridges, tunnels, aqueducts, repairs, heating, ventilating, plumbing, etc., etc.

When such company is authorized to write that amount as per letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated September 16, 1907.

Asphalt, Asphalt Block and Wood Block Pavements.

Two companies will be required on any and every bond up to amount authorized by letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated September 16, 1907.

Dated January 3, 1910. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Notice of Sale.

NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF QUEENS TAX SALE.

THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Queens, 2d Ward, as to liens remaining unsold at the termination of the sale of October 29, 1912, has been continued to

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912,

at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time in the Arrears Office, third floor, Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears. Dated October 29, 1912. o30,n19

NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF QUEENS TAX SALE.

THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Queens, Fifth Ward, as to liens remaining unsold at the termination of sales of November 21, December 12, 1911; January 16, February 20, March 19, April 23, May 21, June 25, July 23, August 23 and September 27, 1912, has been continued to

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912,

at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time in the Arrears Office, third floor, Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York.

DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears. Dated September 27, 1912. a28,n22

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Police Commissioner of the Police Department of The City of New York, at the Bookkeeper's Office, Headquarters of the Police Department, 240 Centre st., Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, until 10 o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FORAGE FOR USE IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN; FORAGE FOR USE IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX; FORAGE FOR USE IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN; FORAGE FOR USE IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS; FORAGE FOR USE IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is on or before December 31, 1912.

The amount of security will 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 item. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder by Borough, for each item in each Borough.

Bidders in submitting their bids shall submit therewith a sample of oats (not less than two (2) quarts) in a suitable receptacle, in which shall be placed a certificate of the grading of said oats, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, said receptacle to be duly sealed by the Chief Inspector of said exchange.

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 at the office of the Commissioner, and any further information can be obtained at the office of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Headquarters of the Police Department, 240 Centre st., Borough of Manhattan.

R. WALDO, Police Commissioner. The City of New York, November 8, 1912. n9,21

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, No. 240 Centre street, for the following property now in custody, without claimants: Boots, 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.

R. WALDO, Police Commissioner.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York—Office, No. 269 State street, Borough of Brooklyn—for the following property,

now in custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc.; also small amount of money taken from prisoners and found by Patrolmen of this Department.  
R. WALDO, Police Commissioner.

**DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.**

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**AUCTION SALE OF LEASES.**

JOSEPH P. DAY, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, on behalf of the Department of Docks and Ferries, at Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River, Borough of Manhattan, at public auction to the highest bidder, on

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912,** commencing at 10.30 o'clock a. m., for a term of five years, from November 25, 1912, a lease of the following described property:

Beginning at a point at the inner end of the south side of the pier foot of E. 60th st.; running thence easterly a distance of about one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the out-shore end of the present dumping board on said pier; thence northerly and along the out-shore end of the dumping board eighteen (18) feet to the northeasterly corner of said dumping board; thence westerly and along the northerly side of said dumping board about one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to the inner end of the pier; thence southerly a distance of about eighteen (18) feet along the inner end of the pier to the point or place of beginning, together with the right to use the entire south side of the pier.

The lessee shall have the right to use the dumping board now erected on said premises, together with the existing ramp or approach thereto.

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.**  
The upset price of the parcel offered for sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, and no bid will be received which shall be less than the upset price.

The auctioneer's fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50) must be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale.

The purchaser will be required at the time of the sale to pay, in addition to the auctioneer's fee, namely Fifty Dollars (\$50), to the Department of Docks and Ferries twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the annual rent bid as security for the execution of the lease, which twenty-five per cent. (25%) will be applied to the rent first accruing under the lease, when executed, or will be forfeited to the Department of Docks and Ferries if the purchaser neglects or refuses to execute the lease with good and sufficient surety to be approved by the Commissioner of Docks within ten (10) days after being notified that the lease is prepared and ready for execution at the office of the Department of Docks and Ferries, Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River.

The Department expressly reserves the right to resell the lease of the premises bid for by those failing, refusing or neglecting to comply with these terms and conditions, the party so failing, refusing or neglecting to be liable to The City of New York for any deficiency resulting from or occasioned by such resale.

The term for which the lease is sold will commence at the date mentioned in this advertisement, namely November 25, 1912, and rent will be payable from that date.

The lessee will be required to erect over the present dumping board, within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date of the commencement of the lease, a corrugated metal shed with steel supports.

No dredging will be done prior to the commencement of the lease in the slips or basin or water immediately adjacent to the premises and the premises and the structures thereon must be taken in the condition in which they are at the commencement of the term of the lease, and no claim or demand that the premises or property or any structures thereon are not in suitable and tenable condition at the commencement of the term will be allowed by the Commissioner of Docks.

The lease shall contain the following terms and conditions:

The rent shall be paid in four equal quarterly payments in advance.

All dumping boards erected or maintained under the provisions of the lease will extend from a line parallel to and about eighteen (18) feet north of the south line of the pier to a line parallel to and about eighteen (18) feet south of the southerly line of the pier, in all a distance of about thirty-six (36) feet.

All ramps, runways, approaches, dumping boards, sheds and all other structures erected under the provisions of the lease shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications to be submitted to and approved by the Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks and Ferries and shall be erected under his direction and supervision.

All such structures shall revert to and become the property of The City of New York at the expiration or sooner termination of the lease.

The lessee will be required to agree that he will at all times do such dredging from time to time during the term of the lease as may be considered by the Commissioner of Docks necessary and proper to be done in the half slip or water adjacent to the southerly side of the pier.

All repairs, maintaining, rebuilding or painting required or necessary in the opinion of the Commissioner of Docks to be done to or upon the premises leased or the structures thereon, including the metal shed, shall be done by and at the sole cost and expense of the lessee to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Docks.

If by reason of total or partial destruction from any cause the premises hereby leased, or the structures thereon, including the metal shed, shall require to be rebuilt, the same shall be so rebuilt under the direction of the Commissioner of Docks in like manner and similar to the premises destroyed by, and at the expense of the lessee and in accordance with plans and specifications submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Docks.

In case the lessee shall make default or shall neglect to make repairs or rebuilding or do such painting or dredging for the space of ten days after notice so to do shall have been given by the Commissioner of Docks or any proper officer, agent or employee of the Department of Docks and Ferries, then the lease shall be null and void and the lessee will pay to The City of New York such damages as it may have sustained, or the Commissioner of Docks may, at his option, make such repairs and rebuilding or do such dredging and painting, and the full cost and expense thereof shall and will be paid on demand by the lessee to The City of New York, and no claim for damages or for reduction of rent shall be made by the lessee by reason thereof.

No claim or demand will be considered or allowed by the Department for any loss or deprivation from use of said premises or otherwise resulting from or occasioned by any delay on

account of or by reason of the premises or any part thereof being occupied for or on account of any repairs, rebuilding, painting or dredging.

The lessee will be required upon the execution of the lease to furnish a bond executed by a guaranty or surety company, to be approved by the Commissioner of Docks, in double the amount of the annual rent bid, for the faithful performance of all the covenants and conditions of the lease. In the event that the Commissioner of Docks shall, during the term of said lease, for any reason whatsoever, deem it advisable that other surety or sureties should be substituted in lieu of the surety or sureties upon the bond, then, and in such event, the lessee shall and will, whenever so ordered by the Commissioner of Docks, furnish a new bond with such surety or sureties as may be approved by him in lieu of the bond originally furnished.

The lessee will be required to agree that he will at all times keep posted in at least two conspicuous places upon the pier, printed in large type, so that the same can be readily seen by passers-by on Avenue A, the prices to be charged to the public for the privilege of dumping, and that the maximum prices to be charged to the public shall be as follows:

- For single dump carts, not exceeding 40 cents.
- For single trucks, not exceeding 50 cents.
- For double trucks, not exceeding 70 cents.
- Rubbish and light material, 20 cents additional per truck.

—it being understood and agreed that the establishment of such maximum or limiting prices does not prevent the lessee, at his option, from charging lower rates, and that during the life of the lease the Commissioner of Docks may, in his discretion, increase but not decrease said maximum or limiting prices, but such prices shall only be increased after the establishment of justifying facts as to market conditions at a public hearing before him.

The lessee will be required to agree that he will at all times during the term of the lease keep true and correct books of account, showing moneys received, the quantity of material dumped and where disposed of, the rates charged therefor and the names of persons using the dump, and that said books of account shall at all times during the term of the lease be open to inspection by the Commissioner of Docks or his authorized representative.

The lessee will be required to agree that he will at all times during the term of the lease continue to operate a dumping board on the premises leased and that said dumping board shall be public to all, and that no application for dumping privileges shall be refused until the maximum capacity of the board is reached, and that there shall be no discrimination in price charged either by special rate or rebate.

The premises demised, or any part thereof, shall not be used as a stable nor for the sorting or storage of rags, barrels, boxes or refuse of any kind, and the premises shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Docks.

The establishment of violation of any of the terms and conditions herein contained as fact in the judgment of the Commissioner of Docks shall be sufficient ground for the cancellation of the lease, and in such event the lessee will make no claim of any kind whatsoever for damages against The City of New York.

The lessee will be required to agree that if at any time during the term hereby created the Commissioner of Docks shall determine to proceed with the work of building or rebuilding wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins, docks or slips within a section or district of the water-front which shall include the premises hereinbefore described, according to any plan or plans now adopted and approved, or which may hereafter be adopted and approved, and pursuant to any existing or future law, and if the said Commissioner of Docks shall determine that for the purpose of such building or rebuilding it will be necessary to terminate the interest of the lessee in the property hereby leased, or any part thereof, then upon service upon the lessee of written notice from the Commissioner of Docks to that effect, the interest of the lessee in the said property, or part thereof, shall be thereby terminated and the rent hereby reserved shall cease from the date specified in said notice, and no claim for damages or compensation in favor of the lessee by reason of the termination of such interest or to, or on account of any construction or improvement that may have been erected by the lessee shall, at any time, be made by the lessee or by any person or persons whomsoever.

The remaining terms and conditions of the lease shall be similar to those contained in leases of wharf property now used by the Department of Docks and Ferries, copies of which may be seen and examined at the office of the Department, Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River, Borough of Manhattan.  
CALVIN TOMKINS, Commissioner of Docks.  
n11,22

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.  
**SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE** received by the Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on  
**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912,**  
CONTRACT NO. 1356.  
**FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING PILES.**

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of thirty (30) calendar days.  
The amount of security required is Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700) for each class.  
Class 1—200 white pine, yellow pine, Norway pine or cypress piles.  
Class 2—100 white pine, yellow pine, Norway pine or cypress piles.

The bidder shall state, both in writing and in figures, a price per pile, for furnishing and delivering all of the piles called for in the class upon which a bid is submitted. Extensions must be made and footed up. Each class of the contract is a separate and distinct contract in itself and if awarded will be awarded to the lowest bidder in the class whose bid is regular in all respects. In case of discrepancy between the written price and that given in figures the price in writing will be considered as the bid.

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 upon personal application at the office of the said Department, or by mail only when request is accompanied by ten (10) cents in stamps to pay postage.  
CALVIN TOMKINS, Commissioner of Docks.  
n11,22  
Date November 8, 1912.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.  
**AUCTION SALE OF LEASES.**  
JOSEPH P. DAY, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, on behalf of the Department of Docks

and Ferries, at Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River, Borough of Manhattan, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912,** commencing at 10.30 o'clock a. m., for a term of five years, from November 25, 1912, leases of the following described property:

Parcel No. 1. Commencing at a point where the northerly side of the pier foot of W. 47th st. intersects the existing crib bulkhead; running thence westerly and along the northerly side of said pier a distance of two hundred and one and five-tenths (201.5) feet, more or less; thence southerly and at right angles to the northerly side of said pier a distance of twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of said pier a distance of two hundred and one and five-tenths (201.5) feet more or less; thence northerly and at right angles to the preceding course a distance of twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with the right to use the existing dumping board on said premises and the right to use jointly with the lessee of the most westerly or outshore dump on the northerly side of said pier, the ramp or approach thereto.

Parcel No. 2. Commencing at a point in the northerly side of the pier foot of W. 47th st., distant two hundred and one and five-tenths (201.5) feet more or less, westerly from the point where the northerly side of said pier intersects the existing crib bulkhead; thence running along the northerly side of said pier a distance of one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the easterly boundary of the portion of the pier occupied by the Department of Street Cleaning; running thence southerly and at right angles to the northerly side of said pier a distance of twenty (20) feet; running thence westerly and parallel with the northerly side of said pier a distance of one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less; running thence northerly and at right angles to the preceding course a distance of twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with the right to use the existing dump on said premises as a manure dump and the right to use jointly with the lessee of the most easterly or inshore dump on the northerly side of said pier, the ramp or approach thereto.

The lessees of Parcels Nos. 1 and 2 shall have equal rights in the use of the ramp or approach to said dumping board and the establishment of interference by either lessee with the other's use of said ramp or approach as a fact in the judgment of the Commissioner shall be sufficient ground for the cancellation of the lease of the offending party, and in such event no claim of any kind whatsoever shall be made for damages against The City of New York.  
Each parcel will be sold separately.

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.**  
The upset price of the said parcels offered for sale will be announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale and no bid will be received which shall be less than the upset price.

The auctioneer's fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50) on each lot or parcel must be paid by the purchaser thereof, respectively, at the time of sale.

Each purchaser of a lease will be required at the time of the sale to pay, in addition to the auctioneer's fees, namely Fifty Dollars (\$50) on each parcel, to the Department of Docks and Ferries twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the annual rent bid as security for the execution of the lease, when executed, or will be forfeited to the Department of Docks and Ferries if the purchaser neglects or refuses to execute the lease with good and sufficient surety to be approved by the Commissioner of Docks within ten (10) days after being notified that the lease is prepared and ready for execution at the office of the Department of Docks and Ferries, Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River.

The Department expressly reserves the right to resell the lease of the premises bid for by those failing, refusing or neglecting to comply with these terms and conditions, the party so failing, refusing or neglecting to be liable to The City of New York for any deficiency resulting from or occasioned by such resale.

The term for which the leases are sold will commence at the date mentioned in this advertisement, viz.: November 25, 1912, and rents will be payable from that date in each case.

The lessees will be required to erect over the present dumping boards, within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date of the commencement of the leases, corrugated metal sheds with steel supports.

No dredging will be done prior to the commencement of the lease in the slips or basins or water immediately adjacent to the premises, and the premises and the structures thereon must be taken in the condition in which they are at the commencement of the term of the lease, and no claim or demand that the premises or property or any structures thereon are not in suitable and tenable condition at the commencement of the term will be allowed by the Commissioner of Docks.

The leases shall contain the following terms and conditions:

The rent shall be paid in four equal quarterly payments in advance.

All dumping boards erected or maintained under the provisions of the lease will extend from a line parallel to and about eighteen (18) feet north of the northerly line of said pier to a line parallel with and about eighteen (18) feet south of the northerly line of said pier, in all a distance of about thirty-six (36) feet.

All ramps, runways, approaches, dumping boards, sheds and all other structures erected under the provisions of the lease shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications to be submitted to and approved by the Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks and Ferries and shall be erected under his direction and supervision.

All such structures shall revert to and become the property of The City of New York at the expiration or sooner termination of the lease.

The lessee of Parcel No. 1 will be required to agree that he will at all times do such dredging from time to time during the term of the lease as may be considered by the Commissioner of Docks necessary and proper to be done over the following described area:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northerly side of the pier foot of W. 47th st. with the existing crib bulkhead; running thence along the westerly side of said pier a distance of two hundred and one and five-tenths (201.5) feet, more or less; running thence northerly and at right angles to the northerly side of the said pier a distance of one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of said pier a distance of two hundred and one and five-tenths (201.5) feet, more or less, to the existing crib bulkhead; thence southerly and along the crib bulkhead a distance of one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Except such dredging as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Docks to be done by the owner or occupant of the bulkhead between 47th and 48th sts., North River.

The lessee of Parcel No. 2 will be required to agree that he will at all times do such dredging from time to time during the term of the lease as may be considered by the Commissioner of Docks necessary and proper to be done over the following described area:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of the pier foot of W. 47th st., distant two hundred and one and five-tenths (201.5) feet, more or less, westerly from the existing crib bulkhead; running thence northerly and at right angles to said pier a distance of one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of said pier a distance of one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less; thence southerly and at right angles to the northerly side of said pier a distance of one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly and along the northerly side of said pier a distance of one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

All repairs, maintaining, rebuilding or painting required or necessary in the opinion of the Commissioner of Docks to be done to or upon the premises leased or the structures thereon, including the metal shed, shall be done by and at the sole cost and expense of the lessee to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Docks, it being understood, however, that all repairs to the ramp or approach to the two dumping boards shall be made at the sole cost and expense of the lessee of Parcel No. 1, and no claim or demand shall be made by the lessee of Parcel No. 1 upon the lessee of Parcel No. 2 for any portion of the cost of repairs or any other expense incidental to the maintenance, rebuilding, painting or repairs to or upon the said ramp or approach.

If by reason of total or partial destruction from any cause, the premises hereby leased, or the structures thereon including the metal shed, shall require to be rebuilt, the same shall be so rebuilt under the direction of the Commissioner of Docks in like manner and similar to the premises destroyed by, and at the expense of the lessee, and in accordance with plans and specifications submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Docks.

In case the lessee shall make default or shall neglect to make repairs or rebuilding or do such painting or dredging for the space of ten days after notice so to do shall have been given by the Commissioner of Docks or any proper officer, agent or employee of the Department of Docks and Ferries, then the lease shall be null and void and the lessee will pay to The City of New York such damages as it may have sustained, or the Commissioner of Docks may, at his option, make such repairs and rebuilding or do such dredging and painting, and the full cost and expense thereof shall and will be paid on demand by the lessee to The City of New York, and no claim for damages or for reduction of rent shall be made by the lessee by reason thereof.

No claim or demand will be considered or allowed by the Department for any loss or deprivation from use of said premises or otherwise resulting from or occasioned by any delay on account of or by reason of the premises or any part thereof being occupied for or on account of any repairs, rebuilding, painting or dredging.

The lessee will be required upon the execution of the leases to furnish a bond executed by a guaranty or surety company, to be approved by the Commissioner of Docks, in double the amount of the annual rent bid, for the faithful performance of all the covenants and conditions of the lease. In the event that the Commissioner of Docks shall, during the term of said lease, for any reason whatsoever, deem it advisable that other surety or sureties should be substituted in lieu of the surety or sureties upon the bond, then, and in such event the lessee shall and will, whenever so ordered by the Commissioner of Docks, furnish a new bond with such surety or sureties as may be approved by him in lieu of the bond originally furnished.

The lessee of Parcel 1 only will be required to agree that he will at all times keep posted in at least two conspicuous places upon the pier, printed in large type, so that same can be readily seen by passers-by on 12th ave., the prices to be charged to the public for the privilege of dumping and that the maximum prices to be charged the public shall be as follows:

- For single dump carts, not exceeding 40 cents.
- For single trucks, not exceeding 50 cents.
- For double trucks, not exceeding 70 cents.
- Rubbish and light material, 20 cents additional per truck.

—it being understood and agreed that the establishment of such maximum or limiting prices does not prevent the lessee, at his option, from charging lower rates, and that during the life of the lease the Commissioner of Docks may, in his discretion, increase, but not decrease said maximum or limiting prices, but such prices shall only be increased after the establishment of justifying facts as to market conditions at a public hearing before him.

The lessee will be required to agree that he will at all times during the term of the lease keep true and correct books of account, showing moneys received, the quantity of material dumped and where disposed of, the rates charged therefor and the names of persons using the dump; and that said books of account shall at all times during the term of the lease be open to inspection by the Commissioner of Docks or his authorized representative.

The lessee will be required to agree that he will at all times during the term of the lease continue to operate a dumping board on the premises leased, and that said dumping board shall be public to all, and that no application for dumping privileges shall be refused, until the maximum capacity of the board is reached, and in the lease of Parcel No. 1 that there shall be no discrimination in price charged, either by special rate or rebate.

The premises demised, or any part thereof, shall not be used as a stable, nor for the sorting or storage of rags, barrels, boxes or refuse of any kind, and the premises shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Docks.

The establishment of violation of any of the terms and conditions herein contained as fact in the judgment of the Commissioner of Docks, shall be sufficient ground for the cancellation of the lease, and in such event the lessee will make no claim of any kind whatsoever for damages against The City of New York.

If at any time during the term of the lease the Commissioner of Docks shall determine that for the purpose of the construction of a marginal freight elevated railroad or terminal buildings, or for the prosecution of the work of constructing terminal facilities and equipment thereof and therefor, in accordance with a plan duly adopted and certified, or any amendment thereof, or addition thereto, so adopted and certified in accordance with the provisions of chapter 776 of the Laws of 1911, or for any of the purposes specified in said act, or any amendment thereof, or if the Commissioner of Docks shall determine that it is necessary to enter upon and use the water-front area covered by this lease for the purpose of constructing longer piers for the accommodation of large steamships it will be necessary to terminate the interest of the lessee in the property hereby leased, or any part thereof, then upon the service of written notice from the Commissioner of Docks to that effect, the interest of the lessee in said property shall be thereby terminated and the rent hereby reserved shall cease from the date specified in said notice, and no claim for damages or compensation in favor of the lessee by reason of the termination of such interest or to, or on account of any construction or improvement that may have been erected by the

lessee shall, at any time, be made by the lessee or by any person or persons whomsoever.

The remaining terms and conditions of the lease shall be similar to those contained in leases of wharf property now used by the Department of Docks and Ferries, copies of which may be seen and examined at the office of the Department, Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River, Borough of Manhattan.

CALVIN TOMKINS, Commissioner of Docks.  
n11,22

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES, PIER "A," FOOT OF BATTERY PLACE, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at the above office until 12 o'clock noon on

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912,**  
CONTRACT NO. 1352.

**FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING GENERAL SUPPLIES.**

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of each class of the contract is on or before the expiration of ninety (90) calendar days.

The amount of security required in each class is as follows:

Class 1, sheet metal other than brass, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250); Class 2, iron dredge chain and spike chain, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250); Class 3, dock screw bolts and washers, Five Hundred Dollars (\$500); Class 4, dock spikes, Three Hundred Dollars (\$300); Class 5, wire nails, Four Hundred Dollars (\$400); Class 6, durable wire rope, Four Hundred Dollars (\$400); Class 7, cast iron, Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$450); Class 8, miscellaneous, Five Hundred Dollars (\$500); Class 9, hardware, One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500); Class 10, cast iron and malleable iron steam fittings and wrought iron, cast iron and lead pipe, Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700); Class 11, valves, brass steam fittings and pumps, Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$350); Class 12, machine bolts, etc., Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$450); Class 13, metals other than iron or steel, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250); Class 14, wrought bar iron, One Hundred Dollars (\$100); Class 15, tool steel, cold rolled, shafting and wire, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250); Class 16, canvas, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150); Class 17, lard oil, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150); Class 18, linseed oil, Three Hundred Dollars (\$300); Class 19, white and red lead, Four Hundred Dollars (\$400); Class 20, paints, etc., Four Hundred Dollars (\$400); Class 21, electrical supplies, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150).

The bidder shall state, both in writing and in figures, the price of each item, per pound, piece, sheet, gross or other unit of measure as indicated in the schedules. Extensions must be made and footed up in all cases. Each class of the contract is a separate and distinct contract in itself and as such will be awarded to the bidder whose price for furnishing and delivering all of the material called for in the class is the lowest and whose bid is regular in all respects. In case of discrepancy between the written price and that given in figures the price in writing will be considered as the bid.

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 upon personal application only when request is accompanied by ten (10) cents in stamps to cover postage.

CALVIN TOMKINS, Commissioner of Docks.  
Dated October 29, 1912. o31,n21

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

**BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.**

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, ROOM 2, BOROUGH HALL, 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, NOVEMBER 20, 1912,**

1. FOR REGULATING, PAVING AND REPAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A SIX-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF ALABAMA AVE. FROM PITKIN AVE. TO GLENMORE AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
1,400 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).  
235 cubic yards concrete.  
780 linear feet new curbstone set in concrete.  
90 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.  
35 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.  
350 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, One Thousand Three Hundred Dollars (\$1,300).

2. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A SIX-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF CHURCH AVE. FROM THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK AVE. TO THE EAST SIDE OF BROOKLYN AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
2,580 square yards asphalt pavement outside railroad area (5 years maintenance).  
360 square yards asphalt pavement within railroad area (no maintenance).  
430 cubic yards concrete outside railroad area.  
60 cubic yards concrete within railroad area.  
240 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.  
740 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$2,200).

3. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A FOUR-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF E. 7TH ST. FROM BEVERLY ROAD TO AVENUE C.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
2,730 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).  
305 cubic yards concrete.  
530 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$1,800).

4. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A FOUR-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF E. 25TH ST. FROM CLARENDON ROAD TO CANARIE LANE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
1,420 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).  
160 cubic yards concrete.  
35 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.  
275 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900).

5. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAYS OF ELMORE PLACE, FROM FOSTER AVE. TO FARRAGUT ROAD, AND KENMORE PLACE, FROM

**FOSTER AVE. TO 377 FEET NORTH OF AVENUE G.**

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
4,590 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).  
640 cubic yards concrete.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000).

6. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A SIX-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF MALBONE ST. FROM NEW YORK AVE. TO NOSTRAND AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
3,520 square yards asphalt pavement outside railroad area (5 years maintenance).  
335 square yards asphalt pavement within railroad area (no maintenance).  
585 cubic yards concrete outside railroad area.  
55 cubic yards concrete within railroad area.  
170 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.  
960 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500).

7. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH GRADE 1 GRANITE ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF PROSPECT ST. FROM FULTON ST. TO WASHINGTON ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
245 square yards grade 1 granite pavement with tar and gravel joints, outside railroad area (1 year maintenance).  
140 square yards grade 1 granite pavement with tar and gravel joints, within railroad area (no maintenance).  
10 square yards old stone pavement to be relaid.  
40 cubic yards concrete outside railroad area.  
25 cubic yards concrete within railroad area.  
360 linear feet new curbstone set in concrete.  
50 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700).

8. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A FOUR-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF W. 16TH ST. FROM NEPTUNE AVE. TO CANAL AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
2,250 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).  
250 cubic yards concrete.  
30 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.  
440 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500).

9. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON W. 33D ST. FROM NEPTUNE AVE. TO SURF AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
90 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.  
600 cubic yards excavation.  
5,320 cubic yards filling (to be furnished).  
2,930 linear feet cement curb (1 year maintenance).  
14,500 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).  
1,410 cubic yards top soil or loam (to be furnished).  
Time allowed, seventy (70) working days.  
Security required, Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$3,500).

10. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A FOUR-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 41ST ST. FROM 16TH AVE. TO WEST ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
2,090 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).  
230 cubic yards concrete.  
30 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.  
410 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.  
Time allowed, thirty (30) working days.  
Security required, One Thousand Four Hundred Dollars (\$1,400).

11. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PRELIMINARY ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A FOUR-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF 42D ST. FROM NEW UTRECHT AVE. TO 13TH AVE., AND FROM 14TH AVE. TO WEST ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:  
15,170 square yards asphalt pavement outside railroad area (5 years maintenance).  
20 square yards asphalt pavement within railroad area (no maintenance).  
1,680 cubic yards concrete outside railroad area.  
2 cubic yards concrete within railroad area.  
380 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.  
2,950 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.  
Time allowed, forty (40) working days.  
Security required, Nine Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$9,500).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per square yard, 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 Bureau of Highways, Borough of Brooklyn, Room No. 12, Municipal Building.

ALFRED E. STEERS, President.  
Dated November 4, 1912. n8,20

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 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912.**

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN BAY 10TH STREET BETWEEN 86TH STREET AND BENSON AVENUE.

The Engineer's preliminary estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
50 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$2.25..... \$112 50  
687 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$2.45..... 1,683 15  
6 manholes, complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, \$55.00..... 330 00  
3 sewer basins complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods, and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, \$115.00..... 345 00  
7,600 feet, board measure, of foundation planking and pile cap-

ping, laid in place complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet, board measure, \$25.00..... 190 00  
2,750 linear feet of piles, driven in place complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$0.30..... 825 00

Total..... \$3,485 65

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be fifty (50) working days.

The amount of security required will be Seventeen Hundred Dollars (\$1,700.00).

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN SENATOR STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES.

The Engineer's preliminary estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
890 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$1.70..... \$1,513 00  
770 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$0.80..... 616 00  
8 manholes complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, \$50.00..... 400 00  
3 sewer basins complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods, and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, \$125.00..... 375 00  
3,000 feet, board measure, of sheeting and bracing, driven in place complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per thousand feet, board measure, \$18..... 54 00

Total..... \$2,958 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00).

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER IN 77TH ST. BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.

The Engineer's preliminary estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
801 linear feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$1.90..... \$1,521 90  
1,042 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$0.80..... 833 60  
6 manholes complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, \$50.00..... 300 00

Total..... \$2,655 50

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00).

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWERS IN RIVERDALE AVE. FROM SNEDIKER AVE. TO WILLIAMS AVE.

The Engineer's preliminary estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
443 linear feet of 12-inch pipe sewer, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$1.65..... \$730 95  
771 linear feet of 6-inch house connection drain, laid complete, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per linear foot, \$0.80..... 616 80  
6 manholes complete, with iron heads and covers, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per manhole, \$50.00..... 300 00  
One (1) sewer basin complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hood, and connecting culvert, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, \$115.00..... 115 00

Total..... \$1,762 75

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900.00).

No. 5. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING A SEWER BASIN AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF DOBBIN ST. AND NORMAN AVE.

The Engineer's preliminary estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
One (1) sewer basin complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or grating, iron basin hood and connecting culvert, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, \$130.00..... \$130 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract will be ten (10) working days.

The amount of security required will be Sixty-five Dollars (\$65).

No. 6. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER BASINS ON METROPOLITAN AVE. AT THE SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST CORNERS OF VARICK AVE.

The Engineer's preliminary estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
Two (2) sewer basins complete, of either standard design, with iron pans or gratings, iron basin hoods and connecting culverts, including all incidentals and appurtenances; per basin, \$120.00..... \$240 00

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be fifteen (15) working days.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred and Twenty Dollars (\$120).

The foregoing Engineer's preliminary estimate of the total cost for the completed work is to be taken as the 100 per cent. basis and test for bidding. Proposals shall each state a single percentage of such 100 per cent. (such as 95 per cent., 100 per cent., or 105 per cent.), for which all materials and work called for in the proposed contracts and the notices to bidders are to be furnished to the City. Such percentage as bid for this contract shall apply to all unit items specified in the Engineer's preliminary estimate to an amount necessary to complete the work described in the contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Sewers, 215 Montague st., Brooklyn.

ALFRED E. STEERS, President.  
Dated October 28, 1912. o31,n13

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 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912.**

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR SANITARY SEWER IN WEST FIFTEENTH ST., FROM MERMAID AVE. TO CANAL AVE.; AND STORM SEWER IN WEST FIFTEENTH ST., FROM MERMAID AVE. TO CANAL AVE.; AND TRIBUTARY SANITARY SEWERS IN MERMAID AVE., FROM WEST SEVENTEENTH ST. TO STILLWELL AVE.; IN SURF AVE., FROM WEST SEVENTEENTH ST. TO WEST TWELFTH ST.; AND IN WEST FIFTEENTH ST., FROM SURF AVE. TO MERMAID AVE.; AND TRIBUTARY STORM SEWERS IN NEPTUNE AVE., FROM WEST SEVENTEENTH ST. TO STILLWELL AVE.; IN MERMAID AVE., FROM WEST SEVENTEENTH ST. TO STILLWELL AVE.; AND IN WEST FIFTEENTH ST., FROM SURF AVE. TO MERMAID AVE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
21,000 linear feet Spruce Piles.  
52,000 feet B. M. Yellow Pine File Capping.  
86,000 feet B. M. Foundation Planking.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is three hundred (300) working days. The provision as to time shall not be modified.

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 linear foot, foot board measure 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.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Sewers, the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 215 Montague st., Brooklyn.

ALFRED E. STEERS, President.  
Dated October 28, 1912. o31,n13

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 2, BOROUGH HALL, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of Borough of Brooklyn at the above office until 11 o'clock a. m. on

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912.**

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTING FOUNDATION FOR SANITARY SEWER IN WEST FIFTEENTH ST., FROM MERMAID AVE. TO CANAL AVE.; AND STORM SEWER IN WEST FIFTEENTH ST., FROM MERMAID AVE. TO CANAL AVE.; AND TRIBUTARY SANITARY SEWERS IN MERMAID AVE., FROM WEST SEVENTEENTH ST. TO STILLWELL AVE.; IN SURF AVE., FROM WEST SEVENTEENTH ST. TO WEST TWELFTH ST.; AND IN WEST FIFTEENTH ST., FROM SURF AVE. TO MERMAID AVE.; AND TRIBUTARY STORM SEWERS IN NEPTUNE AVE., FROM WEST SEVENTEENTH ST. TO STILLWELL AVE.; IN MERMAID AVE., FROM WEST SEVENTEENTH ST. TO STILLWELL AVE.; AND IN WEST FIFTEENTH ST., FROM SURF AVE. TO MERMAID AVE.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:  
21,000 linear feet Spruce Piles.  
52,000 feet B. M. Yellow Pine File Capping.  
86,000 feet B. M. Foundation Planking.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and full performance of the contract is three hundred (300) working days. The provision as to time shall not be modified.

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 linear foot, foot board measure 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.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Sewers, the Borough of Brooklyn, No. 215 Montague st., Brooklyn.

ALFRED E. STEERS, President.  
Dated October 28, 1912. o31,n13

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.**

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, 5TH AVE. AND 64TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912,**

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FRESH BEEF AND FISH AT THE MENAGERIE, PROSPECT PARK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the completion of this contract will be one hundred and eighty-one (181) days.

The amount of security required is Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and 5th st., Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

CHARLES B. STOVER, President; THOMAS J. HIGGINS, MICHAEL J. KENNEDY, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.  
n9,21

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, 5TH AVE. AND 64TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912,**

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

FURNISHING AND DELIVERING COAL IN PARKS AND ON PARKWAYS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the completion of this contract will be ninety (90) days.

The amount of security required is Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and 5th st., Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

CHARLES B. STOVER, President; THOMAS J. HIGGINS, MICHAEL J. KENNEDY, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.  
n9,21

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, 5TH AVE. AND 64TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock p. m. on

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912,**

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE IN PROSPECT PARK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the completion of this contract will be one hundred eighty-one (181) days.

The amount of security required is two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and 5th st., Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

CHARLES B. STOVER, President; THOMAS J. HIGGINS, MICHAEL J. KENNEDY, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.  
n9,21

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, 5TH AVE. AND 64TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board, at the above office of the Department of Parks, until 3 o'clock p. m. on

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912,**

**Borough of Brooklyn.**

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING COAL IN PARKS AND ON PARKWAYS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the completion of this contract will be one hundred eighty-one (181) days.

The amount of security required is two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and 5th st., Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

CHARLES B. STOVER, President; THOMAS J. HIGGINS, MICHAEL J. KENNEDY, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.  
n9,21

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1912, Borough of The Bronx. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS, AND PAVING WITH ASPHALTIC PAVEMENT THE ROADWAY OF THE BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, FROM THE WESTERLY END OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE TRACKS OF THE N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. TO A POINT 345 FEET WESTERLY THEREOF, IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for the completion of the contract is thirty (30) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required is One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms and other information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, Borough of The Bronx, on personal application; or by mail, only when request is accompanied by ten (10) cents in stamps to pay postage.

CHARLES B. STOVER, President; THOMAS J. HIGGINS, MICHAEL J. KENNEDY, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, ARSENAL BUILDING, 5TH AVE. AND 64TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE PARK BOARD AT THE ABOVE OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK P. M., ON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912, Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR CONSTRUCTING GRAVEL WALKS, CONSTRUCTING TENNIS COURTS, FURNISHING AND ERECTING WROUGHT IRON PICKET FENCE AND OTHER INCIDENTAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHLAND PARK ON JAMAICA AVE., IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the completion of this contract will be one hundred (100) days.

The amount of security required is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

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 Parks, Borough of Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and 5th St., Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

CHARLES B. STOVER, President; THOMAS J. HIGGINS, MICHAEL J. KENNEDY, WALTER G. ELIOT, Commissioners of Parks.

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, 13-21 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 12 O'CLOCK NOON ON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1912.

FOR VARIOUS CASKS, TANKS, MACHINERY, APPARATUS, COOPERAGE AND OTHER EQUIPMENT CONTAINED IN THE ARCHES 18 TO 26 INCLUSIVE, MANHATTAN APPROACH TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY LUTY BROTHERS, AT AN UPSET PRICE OF TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY DOLLARS (\$2,170).

An itemized list of the property, together with the terms and conditions, are contained in the blank forms which may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

The right is reserved by the Commissioner to reject all the bids should he deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

ARTHUR J. O'KEEFFE, Commissioner. Dated November 7, 1912. n9,20

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES, 13-21 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, NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING STRUCTURAL STEEL TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The time for the delivery of the material and for the performance of the contract will be one hundred and twenty (120) calendar days after the receipt by the contractor of a written order to deliver the material, from the Commissioner of Bridges.

The amount of security to guarantee the faithful performance of the work will be Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000).

The right is reserved by the Commissioner to reject all the bids should he deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

Blank forms and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

ARTHUR J. O'KEEFFE, Commissioner. Dated November 7, 1912. n9,21

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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, NOVEMBER 14, 1912.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ANTHRACITE COAL TO THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The time for the delivery of the material and for the performance of the contract will be sixty (60) calendar days after the receipt by the contractor of a written order to deliver the material from the Commissioner of Bridges.

The amount of security to guarantee the faithful performance of the work will be seven hundred dollars (\$700).

The right is reserved by the Commissioner to reject all the bids should he deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

Blank forms and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

ARTHUR J. O'KEEFFE, Commissioner. Dated October 28, 1912. n1,14

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

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, NOVEMBER 14, 1912.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ONE 1/2 TON MOTOR TRUCK.

The time for the delivery of the truck and for the performance of the contract will be sixty (60) calendar days after the receipt by the contractor of a written order to deliver the truck from the Commissioner of Bridges.

The amount of security to guarantee the faithful performance of the work will be one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

The right is reserved by the Commissioner to reject all the bids should he deem it to the interest of the City so to do.

Blank forms and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Department of Bridges.

ARTHUR J. O'KEEFFE, Commissioner. Dated October 28, 1912. n1,14

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 OF THE BRONX, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CROTONA PARK, 177TH ST. AND 3D AVE. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX AT THE ABOVE OFFICE UNTIL 10.30 A. M. ON

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912.

No. 1. FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ELECTRICAL WORK FOR THE BRONX BOROUGH COURT HOUSE, AT THE PUBLIC SQUARE BOUNDED BY BROOK AVE., 3D AVE. AND 161ST ST., BRONX BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY.

All conduit work must be installed immediately after the execution of the contract, and same must be completed in thirty days. All other works must be installed as required by the progress of the completion of the building, or at the notice of the architect.

The amount of security required will be Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000).

No. 2. FOR ALL OF THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR ERECTION OF FIRE ESCAPES ON THE BOROUGH HALL.

The time allowed for the completion of the work and the performance of the contract will be forty-five (45) calendar consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Five Hundred Dollars (\$500).

Blank forms can be obtained upon application therefor, the plans and specifications may be seen and other information obtained at said office.

CYRUS C. MILLER, President. n11,22

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CROTONA PARK, 177TH ST. AND 3D AVE. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX AT THE ABOVE OFFICE UNTIL 10.30 A. M. ON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912.

No. 1. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES WHERE NECESSARY IN PARKER ST. FROM WESTCHESTER AVE. TO LYON AVE., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

300 cubic yards of excavation of all kinds. 1,200 cubic yards of filling. 950 linear feet of new curb. 3,900 square feet of cement flagging. 400 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry. 50 linear feet of vitrified pipe, 12 inches in diameter.

650 linear feet of guard rail. The time allowed for the completion of the work will be sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required will be One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$1,200).

No. 2. FOR PAVING WITH SHEET ASPHALT THE ROADWAY AND SIDEWALKS OF 172D ST. BRIDGE OVER THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

300 square yards of completed sheet asphalt pavement on roadway, including binder course, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of acceptance.

250 square yards of completed sheet asphalt pavement on sidewalks, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of acceptance.

The time allowed for the completion of the work will be ten (10) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250).

Blank forms can be obtained upon application therefor, the plans and specifications may be seen and other information obtained at said office.

CYRUS C. MILLER, President. n1,14

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, HALL OF RECORDS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 892 OF THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, THAT THE BOOKS CALLED "THE ANNUAL RECORD OF THE ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BRONX, BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND," COMPRISING THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WILL BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION, EXAMINATION AND CORRECTION AS FOLLOWS:

The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real Property will be open from the 1st day of October, not a Sunday or legal holiday, until the 16th day of November, 1912; and the Annual Record of Assessed Valuation of Personal Estate will be open from the 1st day in October, not a Sunday or legal holiday, until the 1st day of December, 1912.

During the time that the books are open for public inspection application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Hall of Records, 31 Chambers st.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Bergen Building, corner Tremont and Arthur aves.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Court House square, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I.

Applications for the reduction of real estate assessments must be made in writing and should be upon blanks furnished by the Department.

Applications for the correction of the personal assessment of corporations must be filed at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department in the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 a. m. and 12 noon.

LAWSON PURDY, President; CHARLES J. McCORMACK, JOHN J. HALLERAN, CHARLES T. WHITE, DANIEL S. McELROY, EDWARD KAUFMANN, JUDSON G. WALL, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. n28,n30

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 13, 1912.

AMENDED NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912, TO 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1912,

for the position of FIREMAN, FIRE DEPARTMENT.

No application delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m. November 27, 1912, will be accepted.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Physical development and strength, 50 per cent; mental test, 50 per cent. Mental test: Memory test, 3; arithmetic 2; government and elementary duties, 5.

70 per cent. required on mental examination; 70 per cent. required on physical development; 70 per cent. required on strength; 70 per cent. required on all.

A candidate to be eligible for appointment must obtain an average of not less than 70 per cent. on the mental test and 70 per cent. on the physical development and strength.

Candidates who obtain an average of over 80 per cent. on physical development and strength and a final average of 75 per cent. shall also be eligible for appointment.

Applications will be received from persons who are twenty-one (21) years of age on or before the date of the mental examination.

Applications will not be received from persons who are more than twenty-nine (29) years of age on the date of filing applications.

Applicants will be required to submit with their applications a transcript of the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, showing the date of birth, or, in lieu thereof, an authenticated transcript from the records of the church in which they were baptized, or other satisfactory proof.

All foreign born applicants will be required to submit evidence of citizenship; naturalization papers should be attached to applications.

The requirement that every application shall bear the certificates of four reputable citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York is waived for applicants for this examination whose previous occupation or employment has been wholly or in part outside The City of New York, and the said certificates will be accepted from persons resident or engaged in business elsewhere.

Applicants must not be less than 5 feet 7 1/2 inches in height.

Applicants will be notified later of the date of the physical examination. The mental examination will be held on Wednesday, January 29, 1913.

Application blanks can be had at No. 299 Broadway, Room 1119. Application blanks will be mailed upon request but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary. n13,27

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 12, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1912, TO 4 P. M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1912,

for the position of ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF COMBUSTIBLES, GRADE 2.

No application delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m. November 26, 1912, will be accepted.

The examination will be held Wednesday, December 18, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Duties, 6; experience, 4. 70% is required on the duties paper and 70% on all.

Candidates should have a general as well as a chemical knowledge of the dangerous properties of chemicals, explosives, and combustibles used in the trades, industries and manufactures.

They should also be familiar with the laws and regulations governing the storage and handling of these materials.

Minimum age, 21 years; vacancies, 1, in the Bureau of Fire Prevention; salary, \$1,500 per annum.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request, but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary. n12,26

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION:

1. By striking from the exempt class, under the heading "Office of the Commissioners of Accounts," the following:

2 STENOGRAPHERS TO COMMISSIONERS.

2. By including in the labor class, Part 2, the title,

STOREKEEPERS' HELPERS.

Public hearings will be allowed, in accordance with Rule 3, at the request of any interested persons, at the Commission's Offices, 299 Broadway, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912, beginning at 10 a. m.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary. n11,13

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1912, TO 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1912,

for the position of JANITOR ENGINEER.

No application delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., November 20, 1912, will be accepted.

The date of the examination will be announced later.

Medical examination will precede the mental. The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Duties, 6; experience, 3; mathematics, 1; 70 per cent. is required on the duties paper and 70 per cent. on all. Minimum age, 21 years; vacancies are constantly occurring; salary, \$600 per annum and up. Application blanks will be mailed upon request, but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. F. A. SPENCER, Secretary. n6,20

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1912, TO 4 P. M. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912,

for the position of ASSISTANT ENGINEER, GRADES D AND E.

No application delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., November 19, 1912, will be accepted.

The examination will be held on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Technical, 5; experience, 3; mathematics, 1; report, 1; 75 per cent. is required on the technical paper and 70 per cent. on all.

Candidates must be civil engineers of at least three years' experience (chapter 386 of the Charter).

Minimum age, 21 years; 4 vacancies in the Finance Department at \$1,800 per annum; 6 in the office of the President, Borough of Queens, at \$1,800 per annum; salaries, \$1,800 to \$2,400 per annum.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary. n4,19

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1912, TO 4 P. M. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912,

for the position of REGISTRAR OF RECORDS, GRADE 5.

No application delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., November 15, 1912, will be accepted.

The examination will be held FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Technical, 5; experience, 3; mathematics, 2; 75 per cent. is required on the technical paper and 70 per cent. on all.

Candidates should be thoroughly familiar with statistical methods and should have a reading knowledge of French or German. Logarithmic tables will be supplied to candidates.

Minimum age, 21 years; one vacancy in the Tenement House Department; salary, \$3,000 per annum.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request, but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary. o31,n15

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1912, TO 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912,

for the position of DUMP INSPECTOR, GRADE 2.

No application delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m., Wednesday, November 13, 1912, will be accepted.

Physical examination will precede the mental. The dates of the examination to be announced later.

The subjects and weights of the examination are as follows: Duties, including report, 6; arithmetic, 1; experience, 3; 70% is required on the duties paper and 70% on all.

Minimum age, 21 years; 1 vacancy in the office of the President, Borough of Queens; salary, \$1,200 per annum.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same.

F. A. SPENCER, Secretary. o29,n13.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Franchise Matters.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Union Railway Company of New York City has under date of May 28, 1908, made application to this Board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate a double track street surface railway as an extension to its existing system upon and along West 230th street, from Bailey avenue to Broadway, Borough of The Bronx; and

Whereas, Section 172 of the Railroad Law and sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on June 5, 1908, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as June 26, 1908, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least fourteen (14) days in "The New York Times" and "New York Tribune," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the City Record for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for, and proposed to be granted to the Union Railway Company of New York City, and the adequacy of the compensation to be paid therefor; now therefore it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the Union Railway Company of New York City, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to the Union Railway Company of New York City the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges, upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

This contract, made this day of 1912, by and between The City of New York (hereinafter called the City), party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and the Union Rail-

way Company of New York City (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The City hereby grants to the Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and privilege to construct, maintain and operate a double-track extension to its present street surface railway, with the necessary wires and equipment, for the purpose of conveying passengers only in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, upon the following route, to wit:

Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in Bailey avenue at or near West 230th street; thence in and upon Bailey avenue to West 230th street; thence in and upon West 230th street to Broadway, and there connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in Broadway. And to cross such other streets and avenues, named and unnamed, as may be encountered in said route.

The said route with turnouts, switches and crossovers hereby authorized, is shown upon a map entitled:

"Map showing proposed Extension of the Union Railway Company of New York City, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, to Accompany Petition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated May 28, 1908."

—and signed by Edward A. Maher, President, and John F. Fairchild, Engineer; a copy of which is attached hereto, is to be deemed a part of this contract, is to be construed with the text thereof, and is to be substantially followed, provided that deviations therefrom and additional turnouts, switches and crossovers which are consistent with the foregoing description, and the other provisions of this contract may be permitted by resolution of the Board.

Section 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the Company:

First—The consent in writing of the owners of half in value of the property bounded on said streets and avenues to the construction and operation of said railway shall be obtained by the Company within three (3) months from the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and a copy of such consents shall be filed with the Board within such time, or in the event that such consents cannot be obtained within such time, the Company shall, within said three (3) months, or within one (1) month thereafter, make application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners in the manner provided by the Railroad Law to determine if said railway ought to be constructed; otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

Second—The said right to construct, maintain and operate said railway shall be held and enjoyed by the Company from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor until March 1, 1924, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for the further period of twenty-five (25) years, upon a fair revaluation of such right and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the Board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two (2) years and not later than one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Company and the Board, but in no case shall the annual rate of compensation to the City be fixed at a less amount than the sum required to be paid during the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract.

If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding twenty-five (25) years shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with each other fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, but in no case shall the annual rate so fixed be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate and at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six (6) months prior to the expiration of this original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board within three (3) months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations, without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine any of the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuation so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but no annual sum shall, in any event, be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year of the original term of this contract. If in any case the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Third—The Company shall pay to the City for the privilege hereby granted the following sums of money:

(a) The sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) in cash within three (3) months after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the privilege hereby granted.

(b) During the first term of five (5) years an annual sum, which shall in no case be less than one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$175), and which shall be equal to three (3) per cent. of its gross annual receipts if such percentage shall exceed the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$175).

During the second term of five (5) years an annual sum, which shall in no case be less than three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$325), and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$325).

During the remaining term expiring March 1, 1924, an annual sum, which shall in no case be less than three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350), and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350).

The gross annual receipts mentioned above shall be that portion of the gross receipts of the

Company as shall bear the same proportion to its whole gross receipts as the length of the extension hereby authorized shall bear to the entire length of the railway of the Company in operation within the limits of the City.

The annual charges shall commence from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

All annual charges as above shall be paid into the treasury of the City on November 1 of each year and shall be for the amount due to September 30 next preceding. Provided that the first annual payment shall be only for that proportion of the first annual charge as the time between the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Whenever the percentage required to be paid shall exceed the minimum amount as above, then such sum over and above such minimum shall be paid on or before November 1 in each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding.

The annual charges herein provided are intended to include the percentages of gross receipts now required to be paid by railway companies to the City pursuant to the Railroad Law as amended, and such charges as are required under chapter 340 of the Laws of 1892 to be paid by the Company for this extension if said act applies to or controls the Company in relation to the right and privilege hereby granted.

The City does not and shall not demand or require the payment by the Company of a percentage of gross receipts under the provisions of chapter 340 of the Laws of 1892 on the gross receipts earned on the extension constructed pursuant to this contract.

Any and all payments to be made by the terms of this contract to the City by the Company shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but such payments shall be made in addition to any and all taxes or whatsoever kind or description, now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City, or resolution of the Board, or any law of the State of New York.

Fourth—The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of this contract (whether original or renewal), notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railway or railroad company providing for payment for railway or railroad rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sublease of the rights or privileges hereby granted (whether original or renewal), or of any part thereof, or of 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 sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract, and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said conditions as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract.

Fifth—Nothing in this contract shall be deemed to affect in any way the right of the City to grant to any other corporation or to any individual a similar right or privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions over the route hereinbefore described, and the Company shall not at any time oppose, but shall, upon request of the Board, consent to the use for street surface railway purposes of the tracks and appurtenances covered by this grant, or any portion thereof, by any such other corporation or individual which may receive a franchise therefor from the City.

Should the City at any time during the term of this contract grant to any other corporation or to any individual the right or privilege to operate a railway upon the tracks of the Company on the route herein described, or any portion thereof, then the City shall, within thirty (30) days thereafter, give notice to the Company that such right has been granted, and of the name of the corporation or individual to which such right has been granted.

At the expiration of ninety (90) days after the giving of such notice such individual or corporation shall have the right to begin the operation of cars upon the tracks of the Company upon the route, or any portion thereof, over which such corporation or individual may receive a right or privilege, and to use therefor the tracks, equipment, power and all other property of the Company which shall be necessary in the operation of the cars of such individual or corporation upon the tracks of the Company, and shall have the right to continue such operation until this contract, or the right to use such property under the terms of this contract granted said corporation or individual by the City, shall expire. Such corporation or individual shall pay to the Company for the right to use such tracks, equipment, power and other property above described, such sum or sums as may be agreed upon in writing by such corporation or individual, and the Company within said ninety (90) days, or in the event that such agreement cannot be reached within said ninety (90) days, such sum or sums as shall be determined in the manner hereinafter provided for.

If the Company and such corporation or individual cannot prior to the expiration of said ninety (90) days agree upon the compensation for the use of such tracks, then such compensation shall be fixed by three arbitrators selected in the following manner:

One fit and impartial person shall be chosen by the Company; one fit and impartial person shall be chosen by such corporation or individual, and the two so chosen shall choose a third fit and impartial person. The decision under oath of any two of said persons who shall be so selected shall be final and conclusive.

The compensation and expenses of the persons selected as arbitrators in the determination of such sum or sums shall be borne by the individual or corporation to which such right may be granted.

Within thirty (30) days after an agreement shall have been reached between said parties, or in case said agreement cannot be reached before the time specified herein, then within thirty (30) days after the determination of the arbitrators, as herein provided, should two of such arbitrators agree, the said parties shall file a duplicate copy of a written agreement with the Board which shall specify the sum or sums which shall have been agreed to by the said parties or determined by said arbitrators as the sum or sums which such corporation or individual shall pay to the Company for said privileges. If the Company fails to file the same with the Board within said thirty (30) days, then the right herein granted shall cease and determine.

If either party fails to appoint an arbitrator, as herein provided, or should the first two arbitrators fail to agree on the selection of a third arbitrator within thirty (30) days after the expiration of said ninety (90) days, or if no two of said arbitrators so selected agree upon the sum or sums to be paid by such individual or corporation within sixty (60) days after they shall have been so selected, then such sum or sums shall be fixed by the Supreme Court upon the application of either party.

Sixth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall the title thereto, or right, interest or prop-

erty therein, pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the Company, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, and the granting, giving or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents.

Seventh—Upon the termination of this original contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of the said renewal term, or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any cause or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, the tracks and equipments of the Company constructed pursuant to this contract within the streets and avenues shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used or disposed of by the City for any purpose whatsoever, or the same may be leased to any company or individual.

If, however, at the termination of this contract as above, the Board shall so order by resolution, the Company shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice from the Board, remove any and all of its tracks and other equipment constructed pursuant to this contract and the said streets and avenues shall be restored to their original condition at the sole cost and expense of the Company.

Eighth—The Company shall commence construction of the railway herein authorized within three (3) months from the date upon which the consents of the property owners are filed with the Board, or from the date of the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, made pursuant to section 174 of the Railroad Law confirming the determination of the Commissioners appointed thereunder that such railway ought to be constructed, and shall complete the construction and place the same in full operation within six (6) months from the date of filing such consents or the date of such order, otherwise this right shall cease and determine, and all sums paid and the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) deposited with the Comptroller of the City, as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon be forfeited to the City, provided that the period for commencement and the period for completion and placing the railway in full operation may be extended by the Board, but the total extension of time for either of such periods shall not exceed in the aggregate six (6) months, and provided, further, that when the commencement or completion of said construction shall be prevented by legal proceedings, in any court or by works of public improvement, or from other causes not within the control of the Company, the time for the commencement or completion of such construction may be extended for the period of such prevention, but no delay shall be allowed for unless the court proceedings shall be diligently prosecuted by the Company, and provided further, that in no case shall such delay be deemed to begin until the Company shall have given written notice to the Board of any such court proceedings or other occasion of delay, and deliver to the Board copies of any injunction or other orders, and the papers upon which the same shall have been granted, and unless upon the request of the Board the Company shall, in writing, consent that the Board, either in its own name as a party, or in the name of the City as a party, may intervene in any such proceedings.

Ninth—Said railway shall be constructed and operated in the latest approved manner of street railway construction and operation, and it is hereby agreed that the Board may require the Company to improve or add to the railway equipment, including rolling stock and railway appurtenances, from time to time, as such additions and improvements are necessary in the opinion of the Board. Upon failure on the part of the Company to comply with the direction of the Board within a reasonable time, the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine.

Tenth—Said railway shall be constructed, maintained and operated subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of the City who have jurisdiction in such matters, as provided by the Charter of the City.

No construction upon said railways shall be commenced until written permits have been obtained from the proper City officials.

In any permits so issued such officials may also impose such conditions, as a condition of the granting of the same, as are necessary for the purpose of protecting any structures, in the streets and avenues, over which such officials have jurisdiction, and the Company shall comply with such conditions.

The electrical equipment to be installed by the Company for the operation of the railway within the limits of the City, whether the same be upon streets and avenues or upon private property, shall be constructed and maintained under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

Eleventh—Said railway may be operated by overhead electric power substantially similar to the overhead electric system now in use by street surface railways in the Borough of The Bronx, or by any other motive power, except locomotive steam power or horse power, which may be approved by the Board and consented to by the abutting property owners, in accordance with the provisions of law, and by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York.

Provided, however, that the Board, upon giving to the Company one (1) year's notice, may require the Company to operate its railway upon the whole or upon any portion of its route hereinafter authorized to be constructed by underground electric power substantially similar to the system now in use on the street surface railways in the Borough of Manhattan, or upon the whole or any portion of said route by any other practical motive power then in use which does not require the use of poles and overhead wires in the streets and avenues, 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 and avenues of the City upon said route.

Twelfth—Upon six (6) months' notice by the Board to the Company, all wires for the transmission of power, except trolley wires for the operation of the railway, upon all or any portion of the route hereby authorized, shall be placed in conduits beneath or alongside of the railway. The Company shall provide in such conduits two (2) ducts not less than three (3) inches in diameter for the exclusive use of the City. Such ducts shall be used only by the Company for the operation of its railway and by the City, as above.

Thirteenth—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railway shall not exceed five (5) cents, and the Company shall not charge any passenger more than five (5) cents for one continuous ride from any point on its road, or on any road, line or branch operated by it or under its control to any other point thereof, or any connecting branch thereof, within the limits of the City.

The Company shall carry free upon the railway hereby authorized during the term of this contract all members of the Police and Fire Departments of the City, when such employees are in full uniform.

Fourteenth—No cars shall be operated upon the railway hereby authorized, other than passenger cars and cars necessary for the repair or maintenance of the railway, and no freight cars shall be operated upon the tracks of said railway.

Fifteenth—The Company shall attach to each car run over the said railway proper fenders and wheel guards, in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter, during the term of this contract, be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Sixteenth—All cars which are operated on said railway shall be heated during the cold weather, in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter, during the term of this contract, be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Seventeenth—All cars operated on said railway shall be well lighted by electricity, or by some lighting system equally efficient, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Eighteenth—Cars on the said railway shall run at intervals of not more than thirty (30) minutes both day and night, and as much oftener as reasonable convenience of the public may require, or as may be directed by the Board.

Nineteenth—The Company, so long as it shall continue to use any of the tracks upon the streets and avenues in which said railway shall be constructed, shall, if directed by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, cause to be watered at least three (3) times every twenty-four (24) hours when the temperature is above thirty-five (35) degrees Fahrenheit, the entire width of the streets and avenues, except when the width of such streets and avenues shall exceed sixty (60) feet between curbs, in which case the Company shall cause to be watered only sixty (60) feet in width of such roadway, and the Company shall provide for such purpose at least one tank car, the capacity of which shall be sufficient to water such streets and avenues in a satisfactory manner.

Twentieth—The Company shall at all times keep the streets and avenues upon which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the rails on either side thereof, free and clear from ice and snow; provided, however, that the Company 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.

Twenty-first—As long as said railway, or any portion thereof, remains in any street or avenue, the Company shall pave and keep in permanent repair that portion of the surface of the street or avenue in which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the rails on either side thereof, under the supervision of the local authorities, whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe.

In case of the neglect of the Company to make pavement or repairs after the expiration of twenty (20) days' notice to do so from the President of the Borough of The Bronx, said President may make the same at the expense of the Company. And the City shall have the right to change the material or character of the pavement of any street and avenue, and in that event the Company shall be bound to replace such pavement in the manner directed by the proper City officials, at its own expense, and the provisions as to repairs herein contained shall apply to such renewed or altered pavement.

Twenty-second—Any alteration to the sewerage or drainage systems or to any other sub-surface or to any surface structures in the streets, required on account of the construction or operation of the railway, shall be made at the sole cost of the Company, and in such manner as the proper City officials may prescribe.

Twenty-third—It is agreed that the right hereby granted to operate a street surface railway shall not be in preference or in hindrance to public work of the City, and should the said railway in any way interfere with the construction of public works in the streets and avenues, whether the same is done by the City directly or by a contractor for the City, the Company shall, at its own expense, protect or move the tracks and appurtenances in the manner directed by the City officials having jurisdiction over such public work.

Twenty-fourth—Should the grades or lines of the streets and avenues in which the railway is hereby authorized be changed at any time after the railway has been constructed and during the term of this contract, the Company shall, at its own expense, change its tracks and appurtenances to conform with such new grades and lines, and during the construction of any public improvement upon said streets and avenues the Company shall take care of and protect the tracks and appurtenances at its own expense, all to be done subject to the direction of the City official having jurisdiction over the construction of such change.

Twenty-fifth—The Company shall submit to the Board a report not later than November 1 of each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding, and at any other time, upon request of the Board, which shall state:

1. The amount of stock issued, for cash, for property.
2. The amount paid in as by last report.
3. The total amount of capital stock paid in.
4. The funded debt by last report.
5. The total amount of funded debt.
6. The floating debt as by last report.
7. The total amount of floating debt.
8. The total amount of funded and floating debt.
9. The average rate per annum of interest on funded debt.
10. Statement of dividends paid during the year.
11. The total amount expended for same.
12. The names of the directors elected at the last meeting of the corporation held for such purpose.
13. Location, value and amount paid for real estate owned by the Company as by last report.
14. Location, value and amount paid for real estate now owned by the Company.
15. Number of passengers carried during the year.
16. Total receipts of Company for each class of business.
17. Amounts paid by the Company for damage to persons or property on account of construction and operation.
18. Total expenses for operation, including salaries.

And such other information in regard to the business of the Company as may be required by the Board.

Twenty-sixth—The Company shall at all times keep accurate books of account of the gross receipts from all sources within the limits of the City, and shall, on or before November 1 of each year, make a verified report to the Comptroller of the City of the business done by the Company for the year ending September 30 next preceding, in such form as he may prescribe. Such report shall contain a statement of such gross receipts, the total miles in operation within the limits of the City and the miles of railway constructed and operated under this contract, and such other information as the Comptroller may require. The Comptroller shall have access to all books of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of its reports, and may examine its officers under oath.

Twenty-seventh—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained or with any orders of the Board acting under the powers herein reserved, the franchise or consent herein granted may be forfeited by a suit brought by the Cor-

poration Counsel on notice of ten (10) days to the Company, or at the option of the Board by resolution of said Board, which said resolution may contain a provision to the effect that the railway constructed and in use by virtue of this contract shall thereupon become the property of the City without proceedings at law or in equity. Provided, however, that such action by the Board shall not be taken until the Board shall give notice to the Company to appear before it on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why such resolution declaring the contract forfeited should not be adopted. In case the Company fails to appear, action may be taken by the Board forthwith.

Twenty-eighth—If the Company shall fail to give efficient public service at the rates herein fixed, or fail to maintain its structures and equipment as herein provided in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, the Board may give notice to the Company specifying any default on the part of the Company, and requiring the Company to remedy the same within a reasonable time; and upon failure of the Company to remedy such default within a reasonable time, the Company shall, for each day thereafter during which the default or defect remains, pay to the City the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) as fixed or liquidated damages, or the Board, in case such structures or equipment which may affect the surface of the streets shall not be put in good condition within a reasonable time after notice by the Board as aforesaid, shall have the right to make all needed repairs at the expense of the Company, in which case the Company shall pay to the City the amount of the cost of such repairs, with legal interest thereon, all of which sums may be deducted from the fund hereinafter provided for.

Twenty-ninth—The Company shall assume all liability to persons or property by reason of the construction or operation of the railway authorized by this contract, and it is a condition of this contract that the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property on account of the same, and the Company hereby agrees to repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or default of the Company.

Thirtieth—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company, within thirty (30) days after the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred hereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500), either in money or securities, to be approved by him, which sum, together with any and all sums of money or any securities heretofore deposited with the Comptroller by the Company under and pursuant to franchises heretofore granted to it by the City for the faithful performance by the Company of the several franchises so granted, shall form a fund for the performance by the Company of all of the terms and conditions of this contract and compliance with all orders of the Board acting under the powers herein reserved, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charges for the privilege hereby granted, the rendering of efficient public service at the rates herein fixed, the repairs of the street pavement, the removal of snow and ice and the quality of construction of the railway and the maintenance of the property in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, and in case of default in the performance by the Company of such terms and conditions or compliance with such orders, or either or any of them, the City 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 the said fund after ten (10) days' notice to the Company; or in case of failure to observe the said terms and conditions of this contract and orders of the Board hereunder, relating to the headway, heating and lighting of cars, fenders, wheelguards and watering of street pavements, the Company shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) per day for each day of violation and the further sum of ten dollars (\$10) per day for each car that shall not be properly heated, lighted or supplied with fenders or wheelguards, in case of a violation of the provisions relating to those matters.

The procedure for the imposition and collection of the penalties in this contract shall be as follows:

The Board, on complaint made, shall give notice to the Company, directing its President or other officer to appear before the Board on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why the Company should not be penalized in accordance with the foregoing provisions. If the Company fails to make an appearance, or, after a hearing, appears in the judgment of the Board to be in fault, said Board shall forthwith impose the prescribed penalty, or where the amount of the penalty is not prescribed herein, such amount as appears to the Board to be just, and without legal procedure direct the Comptroller to withdraw the amount of such penalty from the security fund deposited with him. In case of any drafts made upon the security fund the Company shall, upon ten (10) days' notice, pay to the City a sum sufficient to restore said security fund to the original amount, and in default thereof this contract shall be cancelled and annulled at the option of the Board, acting in behalf of the City. No action or proceeding or right under the provisions of this contract shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

Thirty-first—The words "notice" or "direction," wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean a written notice or direction. Every such notice or direction to be served upon the Company shall be delivered at such office in the City as shall have been designated by the Company, or if no such office shall have been designated, or if such designation shall have for any reason become inoperative, shall be mailed in the City, postage prepaid, addressed to the Company at the City. Delivery or mailing of such notice or direction as and when above provided shall be equivalent to direct personal notice or direction, and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of delivery or mailing.

Thirty-second—The words "streets or avenues" and "streets and avenues" wherever used in this contract shall be deemed to mean "streets, avenues, highways, parkways, drives, concourses, boulevards, bridges, viaducts, tunnels, public places or any other property to which the City has title or over which the public has an easement," encountered in the route hereinabove described, and upon of in which authority is hereby given to the Company to construct a railway.

Thirty-third—If at any time the powers of the Board or any other of the authorities herein mentioned or intended to be mentioned, shall be transferred by law to any other board, authority, officer or officers then and in such case such other board, authority, officer or officers shall have all the powers, rights and duties herein reserved to or prescribed for the Board or other authorities, officer or officers.

Section 3. Nothing in this contract shall be construed as in any way limiting the present or future jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, under the laws of the State of New York.

Section 4. This grant is also upon the further and express condition that the provisions of Article 5 and the other provisions of the Railroad Law pertinent hereto shall be strictly complied with by the Company.

Section 5. The Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms and conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed; and the party of the second part, by its officers, thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
(CORPORATE SEAL.) By.....Mayor.  
Attest: .....City Clerk.  
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF  
NEW YORK CITY,  
(SEAL.) By.....President.  
Attest: .....Secretary.

(Here add acknowledgments.)  
Resolved, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the franchise or right proposed to be granted and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges, are as hereinbefore specified and fully set forth in and by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, including the said resolution for the grant of a franchise or right applied for by the Union Railway Company of New York City, and the said form of a proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right containing said results of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published for at least twenty (20) days immediately prior to Thursday, December 5, 1912, in the City Record and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Thursday, December 5, 1912, in two (2) daily newspapers to be designated by the Mayor therefor, and published in The City of New York, at the expense of the Union Railway Company of New York City, together with the following notice, to wit:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before authorizing any contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the Union Railway Company of New York City, and fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolution authorizing such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board, to be held in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, December 5, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

"The Sun" and "Morning Telegraph" designated.

Dated New York, October 24, 1912.  
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.  
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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Staten Island Railway Company has under date of August 5, 1912, made application to this Board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate a second main line railroad track across and upon Huguenot avenue, Seguire avenue, Bay View avenue, Manee avenue, Woodvill avenue, Sharrot avenue, and Amboy road near Pleasant Plains Station and over and across Amboy road near Huguenot station, all in the Fifth Ward, Borough of Richmond; and

Whereas, Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws this Board adopted a resolution on September 19, 1912, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as October 24, 1912, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least two (2) days in the "Sun" and the "New York Commercial," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the City Record for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for and proposed to be granted to The Staten Island Railway Company, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The Staten Island Railway Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

This contract, made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1912, by and between The City of New York (hereinafter called the City), party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and The Staten Island Railway Company (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

- Section 1. The City hereby grants to the Company subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and privilege to construct, maintain and operate
- (a) An additional or second standard gauge railroad track across and upon the following named streets and avenues in the Fifth Ward, Borough of Richmond:
    1. Huguenot avenue near Huguenot station.
    2. Seguire avenue near Princes Bay station.
    3. Bay View avenue, approximately 1,250 feet west of Seguire avenue.
    4. Manee avenue, approximately 350 feet west of Bay View avenue.
    5. Woodvill avenue, approximately 1,000 feet west of Manee avenue.
    6. Sharrot avenue, approximately 800 feet east of Amboy road.
    7. Amboy road near Pleasant Plains station.

—within the lines of said streets and avenues as the same are now laid out or may hereafter be widened; said additional or second track to be constructed within the existing right of way of the Company and immediately to the south of the present track of the Company crossing the said streets and avenues and either at the same grade as the surface of said streets or above or below the grade thereof as shall be determined by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, pursuant to law.

(b) An additional or second standard gauge railroad track over and across Amboy road approximately 1,100 feet west of Huguenot avenue in the Fifth Ward, Borough of Richmond, within the lines of said Amboy road as the same is now laid out or may hereafter be widened; said track to be constructed within the existing right of way of the Company and immediately to the south of the present track of the Company crossing over and above said Amboy road; —all as shown upon a map-entitled:

"Map showing proposed standard gauge railroad track across Huguenot Ave., Amboy Road, near Huguenot, Seguire Ave., Bay View Ave., Manee Ave., Woodvill Ave., Sharrot Ave., & Amboy Road, at Pleasant Plains Station in the Fifth Ward, Borough of Richmond, City of New York To Accompany Petition of The Staten Island Railway Co. To The Board of Estimate and Apportionment City of New York. Dated August 2, 1912."

—and signed by C. C. F. Bent, Vice-President, and W. B. Redgrave, Engineer Maintenance of Way, a copy of which is attached hereto, and made a part hereof.

Section 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the Company:

First—The said right to construct, maintain and operate said railroad tracks shall be held and enjoyed by the Company from the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor to and until October 28, 1934, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for the further period of twenty-five (25) years, upon a fair revaluation of such right and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the Board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two (2) years and not later than one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Company and the Board, but in no case shall the annual rate of compensation to the City be fixed at a less amount than the sum required to be paid during the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract.

If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding twenty-five (25) years shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with each other fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, but in no case shall the annual rate so fixed be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six (6) months prior to the expiration of this original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board within three (3) months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigation, without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine any of the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuation so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but no annual sum shall, in any event, be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year of the original term of this contract. If in any case the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Second—The Company shall pay to the City for the privilege hereby granted the following sums of money:

(a) The sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) in cash within three (3) months after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor and before anything is done in exercise of the privilege hereby granted.

(b) From the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor until October 28, 1934, the annual sum of eight hundred dollars (\$800), being the annual sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each crossing herein authorized.

The annual charges shall commence from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

All annual charges as above shall be paid into the treasury of the City on November 1 of each year, and shall be for the amount due to September 30 next preceding. Provided that the first annual payment shall be only for that portion of the first annual charge as the time between the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Any and all payments to be made by the terms of this contract to the City by the Company shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but such payments shall be made in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description, now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City, or resolution of the Board, or any law of the State of New York.

Third—The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of this contract (whether original or renewal), notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railroad or railway company providing for payment for railroad or railway rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sublease of the rights or privileges hereby granted (whether original or renewal), or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract; and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, especially said conditions as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract.

Fourth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall the title thereto, or right, interest or property therein, pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the Company, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in 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.

Fifth—Upon the termination of this original contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of the said renewal term, or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any cause, or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, the tracks and equipment of the Company constructed pursuant to this contract within the streets shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used or disposed of by the City for any purpose whatsoever, or the same may be leased to the Company or any other company or individual.

If, however, at the termination of this contract as above, the Board shall so order by resolution, the Company shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice from the Board, remove any and all of its tracks and other equipment constructed pursuant to this contract and the said streets shall be restored to their original condition at the sole cost and expense of the Company.

Sixth—The Company shall commence and complete the construction of the tracks and appurtenances herein authorized within three (3) years from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor, otherwise the rights herein granted shall cease and determine. Provided that the period for commencement and the period for completion of construction may be extended by the Board, but the total extension of time for either of such periods shall not exceed in the aggregate one (1) year.

Seventh—The Company shall pay the entire cost of the construction and maintenance of the tracks herein authorized to be constructed, and in addition shall pay the following:

(a) The cost of the protection of all surface and subsurface structures which shall be in any way disturbed by the construction of such tracks.

(b) All changes in sewer or other subsurface structures made necessary by the construction of the said tracks, including the laying or relaying of pipes, conduits, sewers or other structures.

(c) The replacing or restoring the pavement in said streets which may be disturbed during the construction of the tracks.

(d) The inspection of all work during the construction or removal of the tracks, as herein provided, which may be required by the President of the Borough of Richmond and the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Eighth—Before the construction shall be begun, the Company shall obtain permits to do the work from the President of the Borough of Richmond and from the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The Company shall perform all the duties which may be imposed upon it by these officials, as conditions of such permits, provided such conditions are not inconsistent with the provisions of this contract. The Company shall submit to these officials working plans, which shall include and show in detail the method of construction of said railroad tracks, and the mode of protection or changes in all subsurface structures required by the construction of such tracks.

Ninth—The said railroad crossings shall, for their entire length between the lines of the streets where they are laid on the surface, be paved between the rails and for a width of two (2) feet outside thereof with asphalt blocks or vitrified brick, laid upon a concrete foundation, or such other material as may be prescribed by the President of the Borough of Richmond, and in a manner acceptable to him. The said crossings shall be constructed, maintained and operated at the expense of the Company, subject to the supervision, control and inspection of the proper authorities of The City of New York who have jurisdiction in such matters under the Charter of The City of New York.

Tenth—The Company shall assume all liability to persons or property by reason of the construction or operation of the railroad tracks authorized by this contract, and it is a condition of this contract that the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property on account of the same, and the Company hereby agrees to repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or default of the Company.

Eleventh—Free and uninterrupted access to and passage over the streets shall be maintained at all times, both during construction and thereafter, unless otherwise directed by the President of the Borough of Richmond, and no cars shall be allowed to stand upon said railroad tracks within the limits of said streets.

Twelfth—This consent is granted on the further and express condition that all laws or ordinances now in force or which may hereafter be adopted, shall be strictly complied with.

Thirteenth—Should the Company be allowed to operate at the same grade as the streets and avenues it shall at all times keep the streets upon which the rails authorized by this contract are laid, between the said rails and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the said rails, on either side thereof, free and clear from ice and snow.

Fourteenth—The Company shall, upon being ordered by the Board so to do, remove the tracks hereby authorized to be constructed on and across the said streets and avenues as directed by the Board, and in such manner as the Board may prescribe, under the supervision of the local authorities of the Borough, at its own expense. And it further agrees, that if at any time during the continuance of this contract or any renewal thereof, proceedings shall be taken under the Railroad Law or any law of the State, looking to the removal of the tracks laid by it on the surface of any street, under authority of this contract, then and in that event the Company shall remove the tracks herein authorized and construct the same across said streets, either over or under the same as directed, at its own cost and expense. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to affect the rights or liabilities of the Company as to the tracks already laid by it.

Fifteenth—Should the Company be allowed to operate at the same grade as the streets and avenues, it shall station flagmen at such points as shall be necessary to exclude pedestrians and vehicles from the tracks hereby authorized at all times when cars or trains shall be operated thereon. Should gates be erected, maintained and operated across any of the streets or avenues for the purpose of excluding pedestrians or vehicles from the tracks hereby authorized, the Company shall locate and erect the posts for such gates at such points as may be directed by the President of the Borough of Richmond.

Sixteenth—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained, or with any orders of the Board acting under the powers herein reserved, the franchise or consent herein granted may be forfeited by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on notice of ten (10) days to the Company, or at the option of the Board by resolution of said Board, which said resolution may contain a provision to the effect that the railroad tracks and other structures constructed and in use by virtue of this contract shall thereupon become the property of the City without proceedings at law or in equity. Provided, however, that such action by the Board shall not be taken until the Board shall give notice to the Company to appear before it on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why such resolution declaring the contract forfeited should not be adopted. In case the Company fails to appear, action may be taken by the Board forthwith.

Seventeenth—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company, within thirty (30) days after the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred hereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), either in money or securities to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by the Company of all the terms and conditions of this contract and compliance with all orders of the Board acting under the powers herein reserved, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charges for the privilege hereby granted, the repairs of the street pavement, and the removal of the tracks at its own expense as herein provided, and in case of default in the performance by the Company of such terms and conditions or compliance with such orders of either or any of them, the City 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 the said fund after ten (10) days' notice to the Company; or in case of failure to observe the other terms and conditions of this contract and orders of the Board acting hereunder relating to the obstruction of traffic and the maintenance of flagmen, the Company shall pay a penalty of ten dollars (\$10) per day for each day of violation, all of which sums may be deducted from said fund.

The procedure for the imposition and collection of the penalties in this contract shall be as follows:

The Board, on complaint made, shall give notice to the Company, directing its President, or other officer, to appear before the Board on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why the Company should not be penalized in accordance with the foregoing provisions. If the Company fails to make an appearance, or, after a hearing, appears in the judgment of the Board to be in fault, said Board shall forthwith impose the prescribed penalty or where the amount of the penalty is not prescribed herein, such amount as appears to the Board to be just and without legal procedure direct the Comptroller to withdraw the amount of such penalty from the security fund deposited with him. In case of any drafts made upon the security fund the Company shall, upon ten (10) days' notice, pay to the City a sum sufficient to restore said security fund to the original amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and in default thereof this contract shall be cancelled and annulled at the option of the Board, acting in behalf of the City. No action or proceeding or right under the provisions of this contract shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

Eighteenth—The words "notice" or "direction" wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean a written notice or direction. Every such notice or direction to be served upon the Company shall be delivered at such office in the City as shall have been designated by the Company, or if no such office shall have been designated, or if such designation shall have for any reason become inoperative, shall be mailed in the City, postage prepaid, addressed to the Company at the City. Delivery or mailing of such notice or direction as and when above provided shall be equivalent to direct personal notice or direction, and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of delivery or mailing.

Nineteenth—The words "streets or avenues" and "streets and avenues," wherever used herein, shall be deemed to mean such streets, avenues, highways, driveways, concourses, boulevards or public places across and over which the Company is hereby granted the right to construct its tracks.

Twentieth—If at any time the powers of the Board or any other of the authorities herein mentioned or intended to be mentioned shall be transferred by law to any other board, authority, officer or officers, then and in such case such other board, authority, officer or officers shall have all the powers, rights and duties herein reserved to or prescribed for the Board or other authorities, officer or officers.

Section 3. Nothing in this contract shall be construed as in any way limiting the present or future jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission under the Laws of the State of New York.

Section 4. Nothing in this contract contained shall be deemed to limit in any way the police power now vested or hereafter to be delegated or granted to the City by the State of New York.

Section 5. The Company promises, covenants and agrees to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed; and the party of the second part, by its officers, thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
By.....Mayor.  
Attest:.....City Clerk.  
THE STATEN ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,  
By.....Vice-President.  
Attest:.....Secretary.

(Here add acknowledgments.)

Resolved, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the franchise or right proposed to be granted and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor and of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges, are as hereinbefore specified and fully set forth in and by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, including the said resolution for the grant of a franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Railway Company, and the said form of a proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, containing said results of such inquiry,

after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published for at least twenty (20) days immediately prior to Thursday, December 5, 1912, in the City Record, and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Thursday, December 5, 1912, in two (2) daily newspapers to be designated by the Mayor therefor and published in The City of New York at the expense of The Staten Island Railway Company, together with the following notice, to wit:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before authorizing any contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by The Staten Island Railway Company, and fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolution authorizing any such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board, to be held in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, December 5, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard. "The Sun" and "New York Commercial" designated.

Dated New York, October 24, 1912.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.  
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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The American District Telegraph Company has under date of February 19, 1912, applied to this Board for its consent and approval to the occupation of the streets of the City for the purpose of placing wires therein for the operation of messenger call boxes located on subscribers' premises and the connection of said call boxes with the central offices of the Company in the Borough of Manhattan; and

Whereas, Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws this Board adopted a resolution on March 28, 1912, fixing the date for the public hearing thereon as April 25, 1912, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least two (2) days in the "Evening Mail" and the "Globe," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the City Record for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such date; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for and proposed to be granted to The American District Telegraph Company and the adequacy of the compensation to be paid therefor; now therefore it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by The American District Telegraph Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to The American District Telegraph Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates and charges upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.  
This contract, made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of 191\_\_\_\_, by and between The City of New York (hereinafter called the City), party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and The American District Telegraph Company, a domestic corporation of the State of New York (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The City hereby grants to the Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and privilege to lay, construct, maintain and operate suitable wires or other electrical conductors in conduits under the streets, avenues and highways within the territory comprised in the Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of connecting, by means of such wires, call boxes, or other signalling apparatus, to be placed upon the premises of the subscribers, with offices of the Company, and thereby maintaining and operating an electrical signal system for the calling of messengers, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions:

First—The said right and privilege to lay, construct, maintain and operate wires or other electrical conductors in conduits for the purpose aforesaid shall be held and enjoyed by the Company, its successors or assigns, for the term of fifteen (15) years from the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for a further period of ten (10) years upon a fair revaluation of said right and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the Board or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two years and not later than one year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Company and the Board, but in no case shall the annual rate of compensation to the City be fixed at a less amount than the percentage required to be paid during the year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract. If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one year before the expiration of the original term of this contract, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding ten (10) years shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound, upon request of the other, to enter into a written agreement with each other, fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, but in no case shall the annual rate so fixed be less than the percentage required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement, fixing such annual rate at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders, selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company. These two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall

make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six months prior to the expiration of the original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board 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 Company and its officers under oath. The valuation so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but no annual percentage shall in any event be less than the percentage required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract. If, in any case, the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Second—The Company shall pay to the City for the said privilege the following sums of money:

(a) The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) in cash within thirty (30) days after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

(b) The further sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in cash for past use and occupation of the streets to be paid within thirty (30) days after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

(c) During the first five years of this contract an annual sum which shall in no case be less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and which shall be equal to three (3) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

During the succeeding five years of this contract an annual sum which shall in no case be less than six thousand dollars (\$6,000) and which shall be equal to three (3) per cent. of the gross annual receipts of the Company, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000).

During the remaining five years of this contract an annual sum which shall in no case be less than seven thousand dollars (\$7,000), and which shall be equal to three (3) per cent. of the gross annual receipts of the Company, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000).

All annual charges, as above, shall be paid into the Treasury of the City on November 1 of each year and shall be for the amount due to September 30 next preceding. Provided, that the moneys due when this contract is signed by the Mayor shall be paid into the Treasury of the City within thirty (30) days immediately following such date, and provided further that the first annual payment shall be only for that proportion of the first annual charge as the time between the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Whenever the percentage required to be paid shall exceed the minimum as above, then such sum over and above such minimum shall be paid on or before November 1 in each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding.

Any and all payments to be made by the terms of this contract to the City by the Company shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but such payments shall be made in addition to any and all taxes of whatever kind or description now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City, or resolution of the Board, or any law of the State of New York.

Third—The said annual charges or payments, as above specified, shall continue throughout the whole term of this contract (whether original or renewal), notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other company providing for payments for similar rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sublease of the rights or franchises hereby granted, or any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract, and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions as to payments, any statute or any condition herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by said statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof, or otherwise, exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract.

Fourth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, either by the act of the Company, its successors or assigns, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statute relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in 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.

Fifth—Upon the termination of this original contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of the said renewal term, or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any other cause, or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, that portion of the plant and property of the Company used for maintaining and operating an electrical signal system for the calling of messengers, lying within the streets and highways of the City shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used by the City for any purpose whatsoever.

If, however, at the termination of this grant, as above, the City, by the Board, shall so order by resolution, the Company shall, on thirty (30) days' notice from the Board, remove any and all of its wires or other electrical conductors, or any portion thereof, from any or all of the streets and public places within the limits of the City, and the said streets and avenues shall be restored to their original condition at the sole cost and expense of the Company.

Sixth—The Company shall construct, maintain and operate its electric system subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of the City, who have jurisdiction in such matters, as provided by the Charter of the City and in strict compliance with all laws or ordinances or departmental rules and regulations, now in force, or which may be adopted, affecting companies operating electrical conductors in the City.

No construction or repair of said electric system shall be commenced until written permits have been obtained from the proper City officials. In any permits so issued such officials may impose such conditions, as a condition of the granting of the same, as are necessary for the purpose of protecting any structures in the streets and avenues over which such officials have jurisdiction and the Company shall comply with such conditions.

The electrical and other equipment to be installed by the Company, whether the same be under streets and avenues or in private property,

shall be constructed and maintained subject to the approval and under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Seventh—The plant, conduits, wires, connections, instruments and all appurtenances thereto shall be constructed, maintained and operated in the latest approved manner and with the most modern and improved appliances, and it is hereby agreed that the Board may require the Company to improve or add to its plant, conduits, wires, connections, instruments and appurtenances, from time to time, as such additions or improvements are necessary in the opinion of the Board. Upon failure on the part of the Company to comply with the direction of the Board within a reasonable time the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine.

Eighth—All cables and wires of the Company laid pursuant to this contract shall be placed in ducts, conduits or subways (referred to in this paragraph as subways). Such subways shall be leased from the Company or companies having control thereof under the provisions of law, or from the City should it succeed to the rights of such Company or companies. If the City shall construct or acquire subways for electrical conductors in the Borough of Manhattan, the Company hereby agrees to lay its wires and conductors in such subways and the City agrees to lease to the Company such space as may be required for the operation of the messenger system hereby authorized. No cables or wires shall, in the future, be strung above the surface of the streets and avenues by the Company, and those at present in existence shall be removed and placed under ground when and where required by the Board or the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Ninth—It is a condition of this contract that the Company shall bear the entire expense of all work undertaken by reason of this grant.

Tenth—The Company shall, upon request from any individual or corporation occupying or owning premises in the territory in which the Company is operating, not personally in arrears to it for service already rendered, extend its wires to such premises and furnish a messenger call box to such individual or corporation, provided that such premises are not more than one-half mile from any other premises in which the Company has its apparatus installed at the time such request is made.

Eleventh—The Company shall file with the Board on the first day of November in each year a map or plan upon which shall be plainly and separately indicated the number of wires which were in use by the Company on September 30 preceding, and the streets in or over which the same were located, and also those which were put in use during the year preceding that date. It shall also file with the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity on or before the tenth day of each month a map or plan of the locations in which wires have been placed by it during the preceding month.

Twelfth—The rates to be charged by the Company shall not be in excess of the following and it is agreed that the same may be altered or changed by the Board as hereinafter provided:

For messenger service by the hour, the sum of thirty cents (30c.) per hour or fraction thereof. For other messenger service, the rates at present charged by the Company as set forth on the map and chart marked "Exhibit A" attached to this contract and made a part hereof.

The Company agrees, upon request of any Board, Department or Bureau of the City government to install messenger call-boxes and to furnish messenger service to any and all buildings under the control of such Board, Department or Bureau at rates not to exceed seventy-five (75) per cent. of the rates charged by the Company to any other individual or corporation for similar service.

Thirteenth—During the term of this contract or any renewal thereof the Board shall have the power by resolution to regulate and fix the maximum rates to be charged by the Company in the City, provided such rates shall be reasonable and fair.

Fourteenth—The Company shall not require nor receive from its subscribers any deposit or advance payment in excess of what is reasonably necessary to insure payment of current bills, and on such amounts so paid the Company shall pay interest at the statutory rate whenever such money is held for more than one month. Unpaid bills, unless due from its owner, shall never be charged against property, and no person not himself in arrears shall be denied service because any previous occupant of the same premises is in arrears to the Company for service.

Fifteenth—The wires of the Company shall be employed for no other purpose than those explicitly set forth herein, and the Company binds itself not to lay, use, lease or operate wires for illegal purposes or to illegal places.

Sixteenth—The Company shall assume all liability to persons or property by reason of the construction or operation of the system authorized by this contract, and it is a condition of this contract that the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property on account of the same, and the Company hereby agrees to repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or defaults of the Company.

Seventeenth—Nothing in this contract shall be deemed to affect in any way the right of the City to grant to any individual or other corporation a similar right or privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions in the territory covered by this contract, or any part thereof.

Eighteenth—If the Company shall fail to give efficient public service at the rates herein fixed, or fail to maintain its structures and equipment as herein provided in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, the Board may give notice to the Company specifying any default on the part of the Company, and requiring the Company to remedy the same within a reasonable time; and upon failure of the Company to remedy such default within a reasonable time, the Company shall, for each day thereafter during which the default or defect remains, pay to the City the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) as fixed or liquidated damages, or the said City, in case such structures which may affect the surface of the streets shall not be put in good condition within a reasonable time after notice by the Board aforesaid, shall have the right to make all needed repairs at the expense of the Company, in which case the said Company shall pay to the City the amount of the cost of such repairs, with legal interest thereon, all of which sums may be deducted from the fund hereinafter provided for.

If for a period of three consecutive months the messenger system of the Company shall not be operated, or if the same shall not be operated for a period of six months out of any consecutive twelve months, the Board may declare the right and franchise and this contract terminated without further proceedings at law or in equity.

Nineteenth—The Company shall at all times keep accurate books of accounts and shall, on or before November 1 in each year, make a verified report to the Comptroller of the City of the business done by the Company for the year ending September 30 next preceding. Such report shall contain a statement of the gross receipts received from the operation of the system hereby authorized from all subscribers served by the Company, together with such other information and in such form and detail as the Comptroller may require. The Comptroller shall have access to all books of the Company for the pur-

pose of ascertaining the correctness of its report and may examine its officers under oath.

Twentieth—The Company shall submit a report to the Board not later than November 1 of each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding, and at any other time on request of the Board, which shall state:

1. The amount of stock issued, for cash, for property.
2. The amount paid in as by last report.
3. The total amount of capital stock paid in.
4. The funded debt by last report.
5. The total amount of funded debt.
6. The floating debt as by last report.
7. The amount of floating debt.
8. The total amount of funded and floating debt.
9. The average rate per annum of interest on funded debt.
10. The amount of dividends paid during the year and the rate of same.
11. The names of the directors and officers elected at the last meeting of the corporation held for such purpose.
12. Location, value and amounts paid for real estate owned by the Company.
13. Number and location of premises connected with Company's central stations.
14. The amount paid for damage to persons or property on account of construction and operation.
15. The total income during the year, giving the amount from each class of business.
16. The total expenses for operation, including salaries.

—and such other information in regard to the business of the Company as may be required by the Board.

Twenty-first—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company, within thirty (30) days after the execution of this contract, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred thereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), either in money or securities to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by the Company of the terms and conditions of the contract, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charge for the franchise granted, in default of which payment of the annual charge the Comptroller, acting in behalf of the City, shall collect same with interest from such fund after five days' notice in writing to the Company. In case of failure of the Company to comply with the terms of this contract relating to the filing of annual statements, furnishing of service to applicants, as herein provided, or its neglect or refusal to comply with any demand or direction of the Board or other municipal officials, made pursuant to the terms of the contract, or under the authority of any laws or ordinances now or hereafter in force, in such case and in any of these events the Company shall pay to the City a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) for each violation.

The procedure for the imposition and collection of the penalties provided in the grant shall be as follows:

The Board, on complaint made, shall give notice to the Company, directing its President, or other officer to appear before the Board on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why the Company should not be penalized in accordance with the foregoing provisions. If the Company fails to make an appearance, or, after a hearing appears in the judgment of the Board to be in fault, said Board shall forthwith impose the prescribed penalty, or where the amount of the penalty is not prescribed herein, such amount as appears to the Board to be just, and without legal procedure direct the Comptroller to withdraw the amount of such penalty from the security fund deposited with him. In case of any drafts made upon the security fund the Company shall, upon ten (10) days' notice pay to the City a sum sufficient to restore said security fund to the original amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and in default thereof this contract shall be cancelled and annulled at the option of the Board, acting in behalf of the City. No action or proceeding or right under the provisions of this contract shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

Twenty-second—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained, this contract may be forfeited by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on notice of ten (10) days to the Company, or at the option of the Board by resolution of said Board, which resolution may contain a provision to the effect that the system constructed and in use by virtue of this contract in the streets and avenues shall thereupon become the property of the City without proceedings at law or in equity. Provided, however, that such action by the Board shall not be taken until the Board shall give notice to the Company to appear before it on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why such resolution declaring the contract forfeited should not be adopted. In case the Company fails to appear, action may be taken by the Board forthwith.

Twenty-third—If at any time the powers of the Board or any other of the authorities herein mentioned or intended to be mentioned, shall be transferred by law to any other board, authority, officer or officers, then and in such case such other board, authority, officer or officers shall have the powers, rights and duties herein reserved to or prescribed for the Board or other authorities, officer or officers.

Twenty-fourth—The words "notice" or "direction" wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean a written notice or direction. Every such notice or direction to be served upon the Company shall be delivered at such office in the City as shall have been designated by the Company; or if no such office shall have been designated, or if such designation shall have for any reason become inoperative, shall be mailed in the City, postage prepaid, addressed to the Company at the City. Delivery or mailing of such notice or direction as and when above provided shall be equivalent to direct personal notice or direction, and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of delivery or mailing.

Twenty-fifth—The words "streets and avenues" or "streets or avenues" wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean streets, avenues, highways, parkways, driveways, courses, boulevards, bridges, viaducts, tunnels, public places or any other property to which the City has title or over which the public has an easement, included within the limits of the territory in which the Company is hereby authorized to operate.

Twenty-sixth—The grant of this privilege is subject to whatever right, title or interest the owners of abutting property or others may have in and to the streets and avenues of the territory in which the Company is authorized to operate by this contract.

Section 3. Nothing in this contract shall be construed as in any way limiting the present or future jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission under the Laws of the State of New York.

Section 4. The Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of

said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed, and the party of the second part, by its officers thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
By....., Mayor.  
[CORPORATE SEAL]  
Attest: ..... City Clerk.  
THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY,  
By....., President.

[SEAL]  
Attest: ..... Secretary.  
Resolved, That the results of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the franchise or right proposed to be granted, and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates and charges, are as hereinbefore specified and fully set forth in and by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by The American District Telegraph Company and the said form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, containing said results of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published for at least twenty (20) days immediately prior to Thursday, December 5, 1912, in the CITY RECORD and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Thursday, December 5, 1912, in two (2) daily newspapers to be designated by the Mayor therefor and published in The City of New York at the expense of The American District Telegraph Company, together with the following notice, to wit:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before authorizing any contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by The American District Telegraph Company and fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolution authorizing any such contract, will, at a meeting of said Board to be held in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, December 5, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

"The Sun" and "Brooklyn Times" designated.  
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.  
Dated New York, October 24, 1912. n11,65

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The New York and Queens County Railway Company has under date of January 15, 1910, made application to this Board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate a second or additional track, as follows:

(a) Beginning at and connecting with the existing double track in Lawrence Street, in the former Village of Flushing, about 400 feet north of Broadway; thence upon and along Lawrence Street and the embankment adjoining the Causeway to and connecting with the existing double track of the Company in 13th Street, in the former Village of College Point.

(b) From a point in Jamaica Avenue in the former Village of Flushing at the terminus of the existing double track of the Company, upon and along Jamaica Avenue and Sanford Avenue to Bowne Street.

(c) From a point in Lawrence Street about 400 feet north of Broadway, upon and along Lawrence Street, Broadway, Main Street and Jamaica Avenue to Madison Avenue —all in the Borough of Queens; and

Whereas, Section 172 of the Railroad Law and Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on February 18, 1910, fixing the date for a public hearing thereon as March 18, 1910, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least fourteen (14) days in the "Evening Post" and "Long Island City Daily Star," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the CITY RECORD for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such date; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for, and proposed to be granted to the New York and Queens County Railway Company, and the adequacy of the compensation to be paid therefor; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the New York and Queens County Railway Company, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to the New York and Queens County Railway Company the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract, for the grant thereof, embodying all of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges, upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of The City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT  
This Contract, made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, by and between The City of New York (hereinafter called the City), party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City (hereinafter called the Board), and the New York and Queens County Railway Company (hereinafter called the Company), party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The City hereby grants to the Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and privilege to construct, maintain and operate a single track street surface railway extension as a second or additional track to that already operated by the Company, with the necessary wires and equipment, for the purpose of conveying persons and property in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, upon the following route, to wit:

Beginning and connecting with the existing double track of the Company on 13th street at or near 8th avenue, in the former Village of College Point; thence in and upon 13th street to College Point causeway; thence southeasterly upon College Point causeway to Lawrence street in the former Village of Flushing; thence southeasterly in and upon Lawrence street to Broadway; thence easterly in and upon Broadway to Main street; thence southeasterly in and upon Main street to Jamaica avenue; thence

southeasterly in and upon Jamaica avenue to Sanford avenue; thence easterly in and upon Sanford avenue to Bowne avenue, and to cross such other streets and avenues, named and unnamed, as may be encountered in said route.

The said route with turnouts, switches and crossovers hereby authorized is shown upon a map entitled:

"Map showing street surface railway of the New York & Queens County Railway Company in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, to accompany petition dated January 10, 1910, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

—and signed W. O. Wood, President and General Manager, a copy of which is attached hereto, is to be deemed a part of this contract, is to be construed with the text thereof and is to be substantially followed, provided that deviations therefrom and additional turnouts, switches and crossovers which are consistent with the foregoing description and the other provisions of this contract may be permitted by resolution of the Board.

Section 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the Company:

First—The consent in writing of the owners of half in value of the property bounded on said streets and avenues to the construction and operation of said railway shall be obtained by the Company within one (1) month from the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and a copy of such consents shall be filed with the Board within such time, or in the event that such consents cannot be obtained within such time, the Company shall within said one (1) month, or within one (1) month thereafter, make application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners in the manner provided by the Railroad Law to determine if said railway ought to be constructed; otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

Second—The said right to construct, maintain and operate said railway shall be held and enjoyed by the Company for the term of twenty-five (25) years from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor with the privilege of two renewals of said contract for further periods of twelve and one-half (12½) years each; such renewals to be upon a fair revaluation of such right and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewals it shall make application to the Board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two (2) years and not later than one (1) year before the commencement of said renewal periods. The determination of said renewal shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Company and the Board.

If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one (1) year before the commencement of said renewal periods then the annual rate of compensation for each such renewal period shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into written agreements with each other fixing the rate of such compensation for such renewal periods at such amounts as shall be reasonable, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate and at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six (6) months prior to the expiration of this original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board within three (3) months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations, without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine any of the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuations so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties. If in any case the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Third—The Company shall pay to the City for the privilege hereby granted the following sums of money:

During the first term of five (5) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750), and which shall be equal to three (3) per cent. of its gross annual receipts if such percentage shall exceed the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750)

During the succeeding term of seven (7) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350), and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350).

During the remaining thirteen (13) years of the original term of this contract such percentages of gross receipts with minimum annual payments as shall be determined as follows, to wit:

Such determination shall be had upon the application of either the Company or the Board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two (2) years, and not later than one (1) year before the expiration of the period for which such percentages and annual payments are herein fixed. The determination shall be sufficient if agreed to by the Company and the Board. If the Company and the Board shall not reach such an agreement on or before the day one year before the expiration of the period for which compensation is herein fixed then the annual rate of compensation for the succeeding thirteen years shall be reasonable, and either the City by the Board or the Company, shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with each other fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the manner herein provided for the determination of the revaluation for the renewals of this contract.

If either party fails to appoint a disinterested freeholder as herein provided, or should the first two disinterested freeholders fail to agree on the selection of a third within ninety (90) days after the date one year before the expiration of the period for which the annual payments are herein fixed, or if no two of said disinterested freeholders so selected agree upon the percentages or minimum payments to be made by the Company to the City within sixty (60) days after they shall have been so selected, then such percentage and minimum payments shall be fixed by the Supreme Court upon the application of either party.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to

determine the basis for the fixing of the amount of the percentages of gross receipts and the amount of the minimum annual payments to be paid to the City during said period except that consideration shall be given to the amount of taxes then paid by the Company and it shall be determined whether the Company shall during the said period, be permitted to deduct said annual payments or any taxes which it may by law be required to pay, or whether said payments shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but shall be made in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description required to be paid by any ordinance of the City, resolution of the Board or any law of the State of New York in force during said period.

The gross annual receipts mentioned above shall be that portion of the gross receipts of the Company from all sources within the limits of the City as shall bear the same proportion to its whole gross receipts as the length of the extension hereby authorized shall bear to the entire length of the railway of the Company in operation within the limits of the City.

The annual charges shall commence from the date upon which operation shall begin hereunder.

All annual charges as above shall be paid into the treasury of the City on November 1 of each year and shall be for the amount due to September 30 next preceding. Provided that the first annual payment shall be only for that proportion of the first annual charge as the time between the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Whenever the percentage required to be paid shall exceed the minimum amount as above, then such sum over and above such minimum shall be paid on or before November 1 in each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding.

The annual charges herein provided are intended to include the percentages of gross receipts now required to be paid by railway companies to the City pursuant to the Railroad Law, as amended.

Fourth—The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of this contract (whether original or renewal), notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railway or railroad company providing for payment for railway or railroad rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease, or sublease of the rights or privileges hereby granted (whether original or renewal), or of any part thereof, or of any part thereof shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract; and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said conditions as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract.

Fifth—Nothing in this contract shall be deemed to affect in any way the right of the City to grant to any other corporation or corporations or to any individual or individuals a similar right or privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions over the routes hereinbefore described. The Company shall not at any time oppose the construction and operation of any street surface railway by any such other corporation or individual which may receive a franchise therefor from the City which may necessitate the use of any portion of the railway which shall be constructed or operated by the Company pursuant to this contract; and the consent of the Company to the use of any portion of its railway by such corporation or individual shall not be necessary.

Should the City at any time during the term of this contract grant to any other corporation or to any individual the right or privilege to operate a railway upon the tracks of the Company on the route herein described or any portion thereof, then the City shall, within thirty (30) days thereafter, give notice to the Company that such right has been granted, and of the name of the corporation or individual to which such right has been granted.

At the expiration of ninety (90) days after the giving of such notice, such individual or corporation shall have the right to begin the operation of cars upon the tracks of the Company upon the route or any portion thereof over which such corporation or individual may receive a right or privilege, and to use thereof the tracks, equipment, power, and all other property of the Company which shall be necessary in the operation of the cars of such corporation or individual upon the tracks of the Company, and shall have the right to continue such operation until this contract or the right to use such property under the terms and conditions of this contract granted said corporation or individual by the City shall expire.

Such corporation or individual shall pay to the Company for the right to use such tracks, equipment, power and other property above described, such sum or sums as may be agreed upon in writing by such corporation or individual and the Company within said ninety (90) days, or in the event that such agreement cannot be reached within said ninety (90) days, such sum or sums as shall be determined by the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, for the First District.

Within thirty (30) days after such determination by the Public Service Commission such new corporation or individual shall file with the said Commission its acceptance or rejection in writing of said determination. In the event of rejection, such corporation or individual shall immediately cease the operation of its cars over the tracks of the Company, and shall within thirty (30) days thereafter pay to said Company for the use of its tracks and equipment already enjoyed a sum equal to the legal interest on such portion of the actual cost of construction of said railway structures and additions and betterments thereto, as the number of cars operated by such corporation or individual shall have borne to the number of cars operated by the Company or companies using the same during said period; also a like proportion of the cost of keeping the tracks and electrical equipment in repair; also a like proportion of laying and repairing of pavement, removal of ice and snow, taxes, and all duties imposed upon the Company by the terms of this contract in connection with the maintenance or the operation of said railway so used, together with the actual cost of the power used for the operation of the cars of such individual or corporation. Provided, however, that such corporation or individual shall not be compelled to pay to the Company any sum as compensation for loss to it due to competition.

Sixth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall the title thereto, or right, interest or property therein, pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the Company, or by the operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in 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.

Seventh—Upon the termination of this original contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of the said renewal term, or upon the

termination of the rights hereby granted for any cause, or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, the tracks and equipments of the Company constructed pursuant to this contract within the streets and avenues shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used or disposed of by the City for any purpose whatsoever, or the same may be leased to any company or individual.

If, however, at the termination of this contract as above, the Board shall so order by resolution, the Company shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice from the Board, remove any and all of its tracks and other equipment constructed pursuant to this contract, and the said streets and avenues shall be restored to their original condition at the sole cost and expense of the Company.

Eighth—The Company shall commence construction of the railway herein authorized within one (1) month from the date upon which the contents of the property owners are filed with the Board, or from the date upon which the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that such railway ought to be constructed is rendered in lieu of such consents, and shall complete the construction and place the same in full operation within four (4) months from the date of filing such consents or such order; otherwise this right shall cease and determine, and all sums paid, or which may be deposited with the Comptroller of the City, as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon be forfeited to the City; provided that such periods may be extended by the Board for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate six (6) months each; and provided, further, that when the commencement or completion of said construction shall be prevented by legal proceedings in any court, or by works of public improvement, or from other causes not within control of the Company, the time for the commencement or completion of such construction may be extended for the period of such prevention, but no delay shall be allowed for unless the court proceedings shall be diligently prosecuted by the Company, and provided, further, that in no case shall such delay be deemed to begin until the Company shall have given written notice to the Board of any such court proceedings or other occasion of delay, and deliver to the Board copies of any injunction or other orders, and the papers upon which the same shall have been granted, and unless upon the request of the Board the Company shall, in writing, consent that the Board, either in its own name as a party or in the name of the City as a party, may intervene in any such proceedings.

Ninth—The said railway shall be constructed and operated in the latest approved manner of street railway construction and operation, and it is hereby agreed that the Board may regulate the service and may, by resolution, require the Company, within a period of time stated therein, to improve or add to the railway equipment, including the rolling stock and railway appurtenances, from time to time, as such additions and improvements are necessary in the opinion of the Board. In case the Company shall deem such required improvements or additions unreasonable or unnecessary, it may, within ten (10) days after the adoption of such resolution, apply to the Public Service Commission for the First District for a determination of the reasonableness or necessity of such requirements, and the determination of the said Commission shall be binding both on the City and on the Company. If the Company shall not apply to the Public Service Commission for its determination, as above provided, it shall notify the Board, in writing within twenty (20) days after the adoption of such resolution, of its intention to comply therewith. In case of failure of the Company to so notify the Board, or in case of its failure to make the required improvements or additions within the time fixed by such resolution, the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine. If the Company shall apply to the Public Service Commission for its determination, as above provided, and such determination when rendered shall be to the effect that the requirements contained in such resolution are reasonable or necessary, or if such determination when rendered shall prescribe other requirements, either lesser or greater than those contained in such resolution, the Company shall, within ten (10) days after the date of such determination, notify the Board, in writing, of its intention to comply with the requirements contained in such resolution, or with the other requirements prescribed by said Commission, as the case may be, and shall make the required improvements and additions within the time fixed by said resolution; otherwise the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine.

Tenth—It is agreed that the position of the track hereby authorized in the street shall be as determined and directed by the President of the Borough of Queens, and if in the opinion of such Borough President the position of the existing single track upon the routes hereby authorized should be changed to conform with the position of the track hereby authorized the Company shall change the position of such existing track as directed by said Borough President, otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

Eleventh—Said railway shall be constructed, maintained and operated subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of the City who have jurisdiction in such matters, as provided by the Charter of the City.

No construction upon said railway shall be commenced until written permits have been obtained from the proper City officials.

In any permits so issued such officials may also impose such conditions, as a condition of the granting of the same, as are necessary for the purpose of protecting any structures, in the streets and avenues, over which such officials have jurisdiction, and the Company shall comply with such conditions.

The electrical equipment to be installed by the Company for the operation of the railway within the limits of the City, whether the same be upon streets and avenues and upon private property, shall be constructed and maintained under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Twelfth—Said railway may be operated by overhead electric power substantially similar to the overhead electric system now in use by street surface railways in the Borough of Queens, or by any other motive power, except locomotive steam power or horse power, which may be approved by the Board and consented to by the abutting property owners, in accordance with the provisions of law, and by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York.

Thirteenth—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railway shall not exceed five (5) cents, and the Company shall not charge any passenger more than five (5) cents for one continuous ride from any point on said railway, or a line or branch operated in connection therewith, to any point thereof, or of any connecting line or branch thereof, within the limits of the City.

The Company shall carry free upon the railway hereby authorized during the term of this contract, all members of the Police and Fire Departments of the City, when such employees are in full uniform.

Fourteenth—No cars shall be operated upon the railway hereby authorized other than passenger cars, cars for the transportation of express matter and cars necessary for the repair or maintenance of the railway, and no freight cars shall be operated upon the tracks of said railway.

The rate for the carrying of such property over the said railway upon the cars of the Company shall in all cases be reasonable in amount, subject to the control of the Board, and may

be fixed by the Board after notice to the Company and a hearing had thereon, and when so fixed such rates shall be binding upon the Company, and no greater sums shall be charged for such services than provided for by it.

Fifteenth—The Company shall attach to each car run over the said railway proper fenders and wheel guards, in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force or may hereafter, during the term of this contract, be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Sixteenth—All cars which are operated on said railway shall be heated during the cold weather, in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force or may hereafter, during the term of this contract, be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Seventeenth—All cars operated on said railway shall be well lighted by electricity, or by some lighting system equally efficient, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Eighteenth—Cars on the said railway shall run at intervals of not more than thirty (30) minutes, both day and night, and as much oftener as reasonable convenience of the public may require, or as may be directed by the Board.

Provided, however, that the Company, during the first five (5) years of this contract, shall not be required to operate its cars between the hours of 1 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock a. m., each day, unless the Board shall determine after a hearing had thereon that public convenience requires the operation of cars during said hours.

Nineteenth—The Company shall at all times keep the streets and avenues upon which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the rails, on either side thereof, free and clear from ice and snow; provided, however, that the Company 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.

Twentieth—As long as said railway, or any portion thereof, remains in any street or avenue, the Company shall pave and keep in permanent repair that portion of the surface of the street or avenue in which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the rails on either side thereof, under the supervision of the local authorities, whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe. In case of the neglect of the Company to make pavement or repairs after the expiration of thirty (30) days' notice to do so from the President of the Borough of Queens, said President may make the same at the expense of the Company. And the City shall have the right to change the material or character of the pavement of any street or avenue, and in that event the Company shall be bound to replace such pavement 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 renewed or altered pavement.

Twenty-first—Any alteration to the sewerage or drainage system, or to any other subsurface or to any surface structures in the streets, required on account of the construction or operation of the railway, shall be made at the sole cost of the Company, and in such manner as the proper City officials may prescribe.

Twenty-second—It is agreed that the right hereby granted to operate a street surface railway shall not be in preference or in hindrance to public work of the City, and should the said railway in any way interfere with the construction of public works in the streets and avenues, whether the same is done by the City directly or by a contractor for the City, the Company shall, at its own expense, protect or move the tracks and appurtenances in the manner directed by the City officials having jurisdiction over such public work.

Twenty-third—Should the grades or lines of the streets and avenues in which the railway is hereby authorized be changed at any time after the railway has been constructed and during the term of this contract, the Company shall, at its own expense, change its tracks and appurtenances to conform with such new grades and lines and during the construction of any public improvement upon said street the Company shall take care of and protect the tracks and appurtenances at its own expense, all to be done subject to the direction of the City official having jurisdiction over the construction of such change.

Twenty-fourth—The Company shall submit to the Board a report not later than November 1 of each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding, and at any other time, upon request of the Board, which shall state:

1. The amount of stock issued, for cash, for property.
2. The amount paid in as by last report.
3. The total amount of capital stock paid in.
4. The funded debt by last report.
5. The total amount of funded debt.
6. The floating debt as by last report.
7. The total amount of floating debt.
8. The total amount of funded and floating debt.
9. The average rate per annum of interest on funded debt.
10. Statement of dividends paid during the year.
11. The total amount expended for same.
12. The names of the directors elected at the last meeting of the corporation held for such purpose.
13. Location, value and amount paid for real estate owned by the Company as by last report.
14. Location, value and amount paid for real estate now owned by the Company.
15. Number of passengers carried during the year.
16. Total receipts of Company for each class of business.
17. Amounts paid by the Company for damages to persons or property on account of construction and operation.
18. Total expense for operation, including salaries.

—and such other information in regard to the business of the Company as may be required by the Board.

Twenty-fifth—The Company shall at all times keep accurate books of account of the gross receipts from all sources within the limits of the City, and shall, on or before November 1 of each year, make a verified report to the Comptroller of the City of the business done by the Company for the year ending September 30 next preceding, in such form as he may prescribe. Such report shall contain a statement of such gross receipts, the total miles in operation within the limits of the City, and the miles of railway constructed and operated under this contract, and such other information as the Comptroller may require. The Comptroller shall have access to all books of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of its report, and may examine its officers under oath.

Twenty-sixth—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained, or with any orders of the Board acting under the powers herein reserved, except where an automatic forfeiture is herein provided for, the consent or franchise herein granted may be forfeited by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on or after

option of the Board by resolution of said Board, which said resolution may contain a provision to the effect that the railway constructed and in use by virtue of this contract shall thereupon become the property of the City without proceedings at law or in equity. Provided, however, that such action by the Board shall not be taken until the Board shall give notice to the Company to appear before it on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why such resolution declaring the contract forfeited should not be adopted. In case the Company fails to appear, action may be taken by the Board forthwith.

Twenty-seventh—If the Company shall fail to give efficient public service at the rates herein fixed, or fail to maintain its structures and equipment as herein provided in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, the Board may give notice to the Company specifying any default on the part of the Company, and requiring the Company to remedy the same within a reasonable time; and upon failure of the Company to remedy such default within a reasonable time, the Company shall, for each day thereafter during which the default or defect remains, pay to the City the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) as fixed or liquidated damages, or the Board, in case such structures or equipment which may affect the surface of the streets shall not be put in good condition within a reasonable time after notice by the Board as aforesaid shall have the right to make all needed repairs at the expense of the Company, in which case the Company shall pay to the City the amount of the cost of such repairs, with legal interest thereon, all of which sums may be deducted from the fund hereinafter provided for.

Twenty-eighth—The grant of this privilege is subject to whatever right, title or interest the owners of abutting property or others may have in and to the streets and avenues in which the Company is hereby authorized to operate.

Twenty-ninth—The Company shall assume all liability to persons or property by reason of the construction or operation of the railway authorized by this contract, and it is a condition of this contract that the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property on account of the same, and the Company hereby agrees to repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or default of the Company.

Thirtieth—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company, within (30) days after the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred hereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), either in money or securities, to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by the Company of all the terms and conditions of this contract and compliance with all orders of the Board acting under the powers herein reserved, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charges for the privilege hereby granted, the rendering of efficient public service, at the rates herein fixed, the repairs of the street pavement, the removal of snow and ice, the quality of construction of the railway and the maintenance of the property in good condition throughout the whole term of the contract, and in case of default in the performance by the Company of such terms and conditions, or compliance with such orders or either or any of them, the City 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 the said fund after ten (10) days' notice to the Company; or in case of failure to observe the said terms and conditions of this contract and orders of the Board hereunder, relating to the roadway, heating and lighting of cars, fenders and wheelguards, the Company shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) per day for each day of violation, and the further sum of ten dollars (\$10) per day for each car that shall not be properly heated, lighted or supplied with fenders or wheelguards, in case of the violation of the provisions relating to those matters.

The procedure for the imposition and collection of the penalties in this contract shall be as follows:

The Board, on complaint made, shall give notice to the Company, directing its President, or other officer to appear before the Board on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why the Company should not be penalized in accordance with the foregoing provisions. If the Company fails to make an appearance, or after a hearing appears in the judgment of the Board to be in fault, said Board shall forthwith impose the prescribed penalty, or where the amount of the penalty is not prescribed herein, such amount as appears to the Board to be just, and without legal procedure direct the Comptroller to withdraw the amount of such penalty from the security fund deposited with him. In case of any drafts made upon the security fund the Company shall, upon ten (10) days' notice in writing, pay to the City a sum sufficient to restore said security fund to the original amount of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), and in default thereof this contract shall be cancelled and annulled at the option of the Board, acting in behalf of the City. No action or proceeding or right under the provisions of this contract shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

Thirty-first—The words "notice" or "direction" wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean a written notice or direction. Every such notice or direction to be served upon the Company shall be delivered at such office in the City as shall have been designated by the Company, or if no such office shall have been designated, or if such designation shall have for any reason become inoperative, shall be mailed in the City, postage prepaid, addressed to the Company at the City. Delivery or mailing of such notice or direction as and when above provided shall be equivalent to direct personal notice or direction and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of delivery or mailing.

Thirty-second—The words "streets or avenues" and "streets and avenues" wherever used in this contract shall be deemed to mean "streets, avenues, highways, parkways, driveways, concourses, boulevards, bridges, viaducts, tunnels, public places or any other property to which the City has title or over which the public has an easement" encountered in the route hereinabove described, and upon or in which authority is hereby given to the Company to construct a railway.

Thirty-third—If at any time the powers of the Board or any other of the authorities herein mentioned or intended to be mentioned, shall be transferred by law to any other board, authority, officer or officers, then and in such case such other board, authority, officer or officers shall have all the powers, rights and duties herein reserved to or prescribed for the Board or other authorities, officer or officers.

Section 3. Nothing in this contract shall be construed as in any way limiting the present or future jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission under the laws of the State of New York.

Section 4. This grant is also upon the further and express condition that the provisions of Article 5 and other provisions of the Railroad Law, pertinent hereto, shall be strictly complied with by the Company.

Section 5. The Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed; and the party of the second part, by its officers, thereunto duly authorized has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
By ..... Mayor.  
[CORPORATE SEAL.]  
Attest: ..... City Clerk.  
NEW YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY RAILWAY COMPANY,  
By ..... President.

[SEAL.]  
Attest: ..... Secretary.  
(Here add acknowledgments.)

Resolved, That the result of the inquiry made by this Board as to the money value of the franchise or right proposed to be granted and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor and of the terms and conditions included in the provisions as to rates, fares and charges are as hereinbefore specified and fully set forth in and by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions including the said resolution for the grant of a franchise or right applied for by the New York and Queens County Railway Company and the said form of a proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right containing said result of such inquiry, after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this Board, shall be published for at least twenty (20) days immediately prior to Thursday, December 5, 1912, in the City Record, and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Thursday, December 5, 1912, in two (2) daily newspapers to be designated by the Mayor therefor, and published in the City of New York, at the expense of the New York and Queens County Railway Company, together with the following notice, to wit:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before authorizing any contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the New York and Queens County Railway Company, and fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract, for the grant of such franchise or right, and before adopting any resolution authorizing such contract, will at a meeting of said Board to be held in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, December 5, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

The "Sun" and New York "Commercial" designated.  
Dated New York, October 10, 1912.  
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary. n11,d5.

### CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION.

#### WENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF chapter 537 of the Laws of 1893 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, notice is hereby given that meetings of the Commissioners appointed under said acts will be held at the office of the Commission, Room 223, 280 Broadway (Stewart Building), Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, at 2 o'clock p. m., until further notice.

Dated New York City, July 26, 1911.  
WILLIAM D. DICKEY, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, DAVID ROBINSON, Commissioners.  
LAMONT McLOUGHLIN, Clerk.

### BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS, THIRD FLOOR OF THE BOROUGH HALL, 5TH ST. AND JACKSON AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.  
SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Queens, at the above office, until 11 o'clock a. m. on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912.  
No. 1. FOR REGULATING GRADING, CURBING, LAYING SIDEWALKS AND CROSSWALKS ON ONDERDONK AVE., FROM WILLOUGHBY AVE. TO ELM ST., 2D WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be thirty (30) working days.  
The amount of security required will be One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

- 2,550 cubic yards of earth excavation.
- 50 cubic yards of rock excavation.
- 1,150 linear feet of cement curb with steel nosing and one year maintenance.
- 5,200 square feet of cement sidewalk and one year maintenance.
- 620 square feet of new crosswalks.
- 3 sewer manholes to be rebuilt.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TO THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS 1,750 CUBIC YARDS OF BROKEN STONE AND SCREENINGS OF TRAP ROCK IN THE 4TH WARD OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed for the delivery of the materials or supplies and the performance of the contract is thirty (30) calendar days.

The amount of security required will be Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500).

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TO THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS LUMBER, AS DIRECTED, IN THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

The time allowed for the delivery of the materials or supplies and the performance of the contract is thirty (30) calendar days.

The amount of security required will be One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

No. 4. FOR REGULATING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERE-TO, IN GRAHAM AVE., FROM 4TH AVE. TO 8TH AVE., 1ST WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be fifteen (15) working days.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred Dollars (\$100).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

- 200 linear feet of cement curb with steel nosing and one year maintenance.
- 700 square feet of cement sidewalk and one year maintenance.

No. 5. FOR REPAIRING SHEET ASPHALT PAVEMENT, AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERE-TO, IN FULTON ST., FROM VAN WYCK AVE. TO GRAND ST., 4TH WARD.

The time allowed for doing and completing the above work will be thirty (30) working days.

The amount of security required will be Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantities is as follows:

- 50 cubic yards of concrete.
4,000 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement, laid outside of the railroad franchise area, including binder course.
1,000 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement, laid within the railroad franchise area, including binder course.

The bidder must state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedule herein contained or hereafter annexed, per square yard, linear foot or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up as the bids will be read from a total. Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum. Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens.

Dated Long Island City, N. Y., November 11, 1912. MAURICE E. CONNOLLY, President. n12,22

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1903, 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1912, Borough of Richmond.

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND LAYING WATER MAINS AND APPURTENANCES IN AVENUE B; IN ATLANTIC, BARRETT, BEACON, BIDWELL, BRITTON, CHARLES, CLIFTON, COLFAX, CRESCENT, DICKIE, EGBERT, 1ST, FRANKLIN, GUYON, HOUSEMAN, INDIANA, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, LAFAYETTE, LEONARD, LIBERTY, MAIN, MAPLE, MERRILL, MONROE, NEAL DOW, NELSON, NEWBERRY, ODER, PALMER, RARITAN, RHINE, SEA VIEW, SPRAGUE, SPRINGFIELD, ST. JOHN, SUMMIT, TOMPKINS, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WATERS, WESTERN AND WILLARD AVES.; IN ANDERSON, DEKAY, THOMPSON, TYRRELL, VALLEY AND YOUNG STS.; IN CLOVE, FOUR CORNERS, MANOR, RICHMOND HILL, ROMER AND WOODROW ROADS; IN CURSEN, EGBERT, HATFIELD AND PLEASANT PLACES, AND IN O'SHAUGHNESSY AND SCHMIDT'S LANES.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work will be one hundred and fifty (150) working days.

The security required will be Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000).

The bids will be compared and award made to the lowest formal bidder in the aggregate or lump sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Room 1903, 13 to 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan, where any further information desired may be obtained.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, Commissioner. Dated November 8, 1912. n9,20

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1903, 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING A PORTABLE GASOLINE ENGINE DRIVEN ELECTRIC GENERATING OUTFIT, TOGETHER WITH MOTOR, WIRING, ETC.

The time allowed for the delivery of the supplies herein scheduled and for the performance of the contract is seventy-five (75) calendar days.

The security required is Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500).

The bidder will state the price, per unit, of each item of work or supplies contained in the specifications or schedule by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and award made to the lowest formal bidder in a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Room 1903, 13 to 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan, where any further information desired may be obtained.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, Commissioner. Dated October 31, 1912. n2,15

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1903, 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912, Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND ERECTING PLATFORMS, GALLERIES AND STAIRWAYS IN THE RIDGEWOOD NORTH SIDE PUMPING STATION, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work will be one hundred (100) consecutive working days.

The security required will be three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

The bidder will state the price of work contained in the specifications or schedule by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the award made to the lowest formal bidder in a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Room 1903, 13 to 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan, where any further information desired may be obtained.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, Commissioner. Dated October 31, 1912. n2,15

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1903, 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING, STORING AND TRIMMING COAL.

The time allowed for the delivery of the supplies herein scheduled and for the performance of the contract is before January 1, 1913.

The amount of the security shall be twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of bid or estimate.

The bidder will state price of work contained in the specifications or schedule by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the award made to the lowest formal bidder in a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Room 1903, 13 to 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan, where any further information desired may be obtained.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, Commissioner. Dated October 31, 1912. n1,13

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY, ROOM 1903, 13 TO 21 PARK ROW, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912, Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING VENTURI TUBES, WITH INDICATING, RECORDING AND REGISTERING APPARATUS, ETC., AT THE RIDGEWOOD PUMPING STATION, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed for the delivery of the supplies herein scheduled and for the performance of the contract is ninety (90) calendar days.

The amount of the security will be Four Hundred Dollars (\$400).

The bidder will state the price of work contained in the specifications or schedule by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the award made to the lowest formal bidder in a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the Department, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department, Room 1903, 13 to 21 Park row, Borough of Manhattan, where any further information desired may be obtained.

HENRY S. THOMPSON, Commissioner. Dated October 29, 1912. o31,n13

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, BOROUGH HALL, ST. GEORGE, NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y. CITY. SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond, at the above office, until 12 o'clock noon on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912, Borough of Richmond.

FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ONE FIFTEEN GROSS TON STEAM ROLLER WITH EQUIPMENT.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is fifteen (15) days.

The amount of security required is fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500).

The contracts must be bid 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 enclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the 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, Borough Hall, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond.

GEORGE CROMWELL, President. n7,19

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

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 Brooklyn.

1618. Sewers in Flatbush ave. extension, westerly side, between Nassau and Fleet sts.; easterly side, between Nassau and Johnson sts.; between Gold and Willoughby sts., and between Fleet and Lafayette sts.; outlet sewers in Tillary st., between Gold st. and Flatbush ave. extension, and in Duffield st., between Tillary st. and Flatbush ave. extension; and to rebuild the existing sewer in Tillary st., between Flatbush ave. extension and Bridge st.

Affecting Blocks Nos. 87, 88, 97, 98, 103 to 107, 114 to 121, 126 to 133, 138 to 160, 164 to 166, 256, 266, 2047 to 2049, 2058 to 2060, 2062, 2076 to 2080, 2084 and 2093.

2663. Laying sidewalks in Johnson ave., between Morgan and Flushing ayes.

Affecting Blocks Nos. 2981 and 2987 to 2996. 2687. Sewer basins on the west side of E. 7th st., opposite Montgomery st.

Affecting Block No. 5329.

2694. Fencing vacant lots on the north side of W. 9th st., between Hamilton ave. and Court st.; north side of 3d place, between Court and Smith sts.; south side of 51st st., between 3d and 4th ayes.; south side of Glenmore ave., between Fountain ave. and Crystal st. (ave.); north side of St. Marks ave., between Troy and Schenectady ayes.; southeast side of Taylor st., between Kent and Wythe ayes.; west side of Roebing st., from Filmore place to a point about sixty (60) feet northerly; northwest corner of Irving ave. and Troutman st.; southeast side of Willoughby ave., between Central and Hamburg ayes.; north side of Stockholm st., between Evergreen and Central ayes.; both sides of Bergen st., between Rockaway ave. and Hop-

kinson ave.; both sides of Riverdale ave., between Osborn and Watkins sts., and on the east side of Osborn st., between Riverdale and Newport ayes.

2617. Paving Washington ave., between 3d st. and Gravesend ave.

2643. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging outside of right of way of the L. I. R. R. on Atlantic ave., between Berriman st. and County line.

2648. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Carroll st., between Utica and East New York ayes.

2651. Paving E. 2d st., between Vanderbilt st. and Greenwood ave.

2674. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Warwick st., between Belmont and Sutter ayes.

2698. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging Belmont ave., between Snedicker and Alabama ayes.

2708. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging 13th ave., between 37th st. and New Utrecht ave.

The area of assessment in the above lists extends to within one-half (1/2) the block at the intersecting and terminating streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, 320 Broadway, New York, on or before December 10, 1912, at 11 a. m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

JOS. P. HENNESSY, WM. C. ORMOND, ANTONIO C. ASTARITA, Board of Assessors. THOMAS J. DRENNAN, Secretary, 320 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, November 9, 1912. n9,20

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 Manhattan.

2424. Regulating, grading, curbing and flagging 12th ave., between 134th and 135th sts.

2741. Paving Terrace View ave., between Adrian ave. north and Adrian ave. south.

2744. Paving, curbing and recurling 174th st., between Audubon ave. and Broadway.

The area of assessment extends to within one-half the block at the intersecting streets.

Borough of The Bronx.

2585. Sewer in Teller ave., between 164th and 165th sts.

Affecting Block Nos. 2424 and 2432. 2386. Regulating, grading, curbing, flagging, etc., unnamed street connecting Tiebout ave. at the intersection of 181st st. with Webster ave. at the intersection of 182d st.

Affecting Block Nos. 3143, 3144, 3149, 3156, 3157.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named proposed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, 320 Broadway, New York, on or before December 3, 1912, at 11 a. m., at which time and place the said objections will be heard and testimony received in reference thereto.

JOS. P. HENNESSY, WM. C. ORMOND, ANTONIO C. ASTARITA, Board of Assessors. THOMAS J. DRENNAN, Secretary, 320 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, November 2, 1912. n2,14

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOS. 157 AND 159 E. 67TH ST., 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 o'clock a. m. on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1912.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING EIGHT (8) MOTOR DRIVEN SEVENTY-FIVE FOOT HOOK AND LADDER TRUCKS.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is three hundred (300) days.

The amount of the security required is Forty-five Thousand Dollars (\$45,000).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per truck or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extension must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total. 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 and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Fire Department, Nos. 157 and 159 E. 67th st., Manhattan.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, Fire Commissioner. n9,26

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 E. 67TH ST., 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 o'clock a. m. on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1912.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ONE (1) MOTOR-DRIVEN EIGHTY-FIVE FOOT HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is one hundred and fifty (150) days.

The amount of security required is Six Thousand Dollars (\$6,000).

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING SEVENTEEN (17) MOTOR-DRIVEN SIXTY-FIVE FOOT HOOK AND LADDER TRUCKS.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is three hundred (300) days.

The amount of security required is Ninety Thousand Dollars (\$90,000).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per truck, ton, dozen, gallon, yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extension must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the totals. 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 Fire Department, Nos. 157 and 159 E. 67th st., Manhattan. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Fire Commissioner. n9,26

See General Instructions to Bidders on the last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of SUMMIT PLACE, from Heath avenue to Bailey avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1912, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of November, 1912, Charles H. Ayres, Esq., was appointed a Commissioner of Estimate and the Commissioner of Assessment in the above entitled proceeding in the place and stead of Timothy E. Cohan, resigned.

Notice is further given that, pursuant to said order, the said Charles H. Ayres, Esq., will attend at a Special Term, Part II of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel or by any other person having any interest in said proceeding as to his qualifications to act as such Commissioner of Estimate and the Commissioner of Assessment.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, November 11, 1912. ARCHIBALD K. WATSON, Corporation Counsel. n11,21

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of UNIONPORT ROAD, from Morris Park avenue to White Plains road, near Baker avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

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, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III, thereof, in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1912, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and one Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title in fee by The City of New York, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, together with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, required for the opening and extending of Unionport road, from Morris Park avenue to White Plains road, near Baker avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, being the following-described pieces or parcels of land:

Beginning at a point in the southern line of Morris Park avenue distant 405.477 feet westerly from the western line of White Plains road; thence westerly curving along the southern line of Morris Park avenue on the arc of a circle of 923.106 feet radius for 66.31 feet; thence southerly for 27.081 feet on a line deflecting 4 degrees 36 minutes 59.1 seconds to the left from the radius of the preceding course drawn southerly from the western extremity of said course; thence southerly deflecting 6 degrees 43 minutes 18.6 seconds to the right for 117.694 feet; thence southerly deflecting 1 degree 53 minutes 00 seconds to the right for 34.201 feet; thence southeasterly deflecting 20 degrees 42 minutes 40 seconds to the left for 25.018 feet; thence southeasterly deflecting 13 degrees 02 minutes 00 seconds to the left for 50.951 feet; thence southeasterly deflecting 6 degrees 04 minutes 30 seconds to the right for 220.859 feet; thence easterly deflecting 11 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds to the left for 312.94 feet; thence southeasterly deflecting 18 degrees 11 minutes 00 seconds to the right for 233.51 feet; thence southerly deflecting 15 degrees 54 minutes 57.3 seconds to the right for 127.58 feet to the western line of White Plains road; thence northerly along the western line of White Plains road for 343.42 feet; thence westerly deflecting 113 degrees 53 minutes 11 seconds to the left for 43.475 feet; thence northerly deflecting 91 degrees 40 minutes 10 seconds to the right for 190.109 feet; thence westerly deflecting 91 degrees 40 minutes 10 seconds to the left for 31.03 feet; thence northwesterly deflecting 67 degrees 15 minutes 57 seconds to the right for 120.53 feet; thence northwesterly deflecting 6 degrees 13 minutes 33 seconds to the right for 57.462 feet; thence northwesterly deflecting 11 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds to the right for 260.552 feet; thence northerly for 198.515 feet to the point of beginning.

Unionport road, between Morris Park avenue and White Plains road is shown on "Section 37 of the Final Maps of the Borough of The Bronx. Prepared under authority of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901 and amendatory acts," which map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on June 21, 1911; in the office of the Register of the County of New York on June 17, 1911, as Map No. 1534, and in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York on June 19, 1911, in pigeonhole 164.

Land required for Unionport road is located east of the Bronx River.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 16th day of November, 1911, duly fixed and determined the area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding as follows:

Beginning at a point on a line midway between Victor street and Amethyst street distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Morris Park avenue, and running thence southwardly along the said line midway between Victor street and Amethyst street and along the prolongation of the said line to a point distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Unionport road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Unionport road; thence southwardly and parallel with Unionport road to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Van Nest avenue as this street is laid out where it adjoins Victor street on the east, the said distance being measured at right angles to Van Nest avenue; thence easterly along the said line parallel with Van Nest avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly

line of Unionport road as this street is laid out where it adjoins Van Nest avenue on the south, the said distance being measured at right angles to Unionport road; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with Unionport road and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Van Nest avenue as this street is laid out where it adjoins White Plains road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Van Nest avenue; thence eastwardly along the said line parallel with Van Nest avenue to the intersection with a line midway between White Plains road and Cruger avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between White Plains road and Cruger avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Baker avenue as this street is laid out between Garfield street and White Plains road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Baker avenue; thence westwardly along the said line parallel with Baker avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line at right angles to Mead street and passing through a point on its southerly side midway between Garfield street and Unionport road; thence northwardly along the said line at right angles to Mead street to the intersection with a line midway between Mead street and Van Nest avenue; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Mead street and Van Nest avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 95 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Fillmore street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Fillmore street; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Fillmore street to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Morris Park avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Morris Park avenue; thence eastwardly and always distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Morris Park avenue to the point of place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 8, 1912.  
 ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n8,19

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of GRAND AVENUE, from Burnside avenue to Fordham road; of WEST 180TH STREET, from Aqueduct avenue east to Davidson avenue; and of AQUEDUCT AVENUE EAST, from West 180th street to West 184th street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing duly verified, with them at their office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1912, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 2d day of December, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1912, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 3d day of December, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 5th day of November, 1909, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

1. Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street where it is intersected by the easterly line of Aqueduct avenue and running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street to a point distant 105 feet westerly from the westerly line of Harrison avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Harrison avenue; thence southwardly and parallel with Harrison avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street and West One Hundred and Eighty-first street as these streets are laid between Aqueduct avenue East and Davidson avenue; thence eastwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Harrison avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Harrison avenue; thence northwardly and parallel with Harrison avenue to the intersection with the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street to a point distant 90 feet westerly from the westerly line of Davidson avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Davidson avenue; thence southwardly and parallel with Grand avenue to the intersection with the bisecting line hereinbefore described; thence eastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Davidson avenue and Jerome avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Davidson avenue and Jerome avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 200 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street, said distance being measured at right angles to West One Hundred and Eighty-first street; thence westwardly along the said line parallel with West One Hundred and Eighty-first street and along the prolongation of the said line, to a point distant 90 feet easterly from the easterly line of Grand avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Grand avenue; thence southwardly and parallel with Grand avenue to the intersection with the northerly line of Burnside avenue; thence westwardly along the northerly line of Burnside avenue to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Grand avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Grand avenue; thence northwardly and parallel with Grand avenue to a point distant

200 feet southerly from the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street, said distance being measured at right angles to West One Hundred and Eighty-first street; thence westwardly and parallel with West One Hundred and Eighty-first street and the prolongation thereof to the intersection with the easterly line of Aqueduct avenue; thence northwardly along the easterly line of Aqueduct avenue to the point of place of beginning.

2. Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Aqueduct avenue where it is intersected by the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street and running thence northwardly in a straight line to a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Aqueduct avenue East, the said distance being measured at right angles to Aqueduct avenue East; thence northwardly and always distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Aqueduct avenue East, and the prolongation thereof to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, the said distance being measured at right angles to West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street; thence eastwardly along the said line parallel with West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street and the prolongation thereof to a point distant 150 feet westerly from the westerly line of Grand avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Grand avenue; thence northwardly and always distant 150 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Grand avenue to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Fordham road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Fordham road; thence eastwardly and always distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Fordham road to a point distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Grand avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Grand avenue; thence southwardly and always distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Grand avenue to the intersection with the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street; thence westwardly along the southerly line of West One Hundred and Eighty-first street to the point of place of beginning.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 2d day of December, 1912.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, 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 27th day of December, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, New York, October 29, 1912.

ERNEST HALL, Chairman; JAMES W. O'BRIEN, W. RUSSELL OSBORN, Commissioners of Estimate; ERNEST HALL, Commissioner of Assessment.  
 JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. n7,23

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, from West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street to West Two Hundred and Forty-second street, and RIVERDALE AVENUE, from West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street northwardly to its junction with Spuyten Duyvil road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

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, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III thereof, in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1912, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and one Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title in fee by The City of New York, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, together with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, required for the opening and extending of Spuyten Duyvil road, from West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street to West Two Hundred and Forty-second street, and Riverdale avenue, from West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street northwardly to its junction with Spuyten Duyvil road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, being the following-described pieces or parcels of land:

Parcel "A."

Beginning at a point in the southern line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street, distant 461.80 feet northwesterly from the intersection of said line with the western line of Corlear avenue; thence northwesterly along the southern line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street for 60.23 feet; thence southwesterly deflecting 84 degrees 56 minutes 00 seconds to the left for 199.06 feet; thence northwesterly deflecting 90 degrees to the right for 117.38 feet; thence southerly deflecting 102 degrees 22 minutes 19 seconds to the left for 172.91 feet; thence southerly curving to the right on the arc of a circle of 720.0 feet radius and tangent to the preceding course for 189.94 feet; thence southerly on a line tangent to the preceding course for 304.94 feet; thence southerly curving to the right on the arc of a circle of 290 feet radius and tangent to the preceding course for 38.36 feet to the northern line of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street; thence southerly along last-mentioned line for 153.36 feet; thence northerly deflecting 118 degrees 42 minutes 36 seconds to the left for 415.766 feet to the southern line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-first street; thence northwesterly along last-mentioned line for 57.96 feet to the western line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-first street; thence northerly along last-mentioned line for 80.15 feet to the northern line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-first street; thence easterly along last-mentioned line for 60.53 feet;

thence northeasterly for 457.224 feet to the point of beginning.

Parcel "B."

Beginning at a point in the northern line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street distant 461.80 feet northwesterly from the intersection of said line with the western line of Corlear avenue; thence northwesterly along the northern line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street for 60.23 feet; thence northeasterly deflecting 95 degrees 04 minutes 00 seconds to the right for 1,494.23 feet; thence northeasterly to the right on the arc of a circle of 860.0 feet radius and tangent to the preceding course for 133.63 feet to a point of reverse curve; thence northeasterly on the arc of a circle of 800.0 feet radius for 124.31 feet; thence northeasterly on a line tangent to the preceding course for 470.48 feet; thence northerly deflecting 25 degrees 05 minutes 30 seconds to the left for 103.42 feet; thence northerly deflecting 21 degrees 57 minutes 40 seconds to the left for 514.59 feet; thence westerly curving to the left on the arc of a circle of 25.13 feet radius for 68.15 feet to a point of reverse curve; thence northerly on the arc of a circle of 2,628.09 feet radius for 118.21 feet to the southern line of Spuyten Duyvil parkway as legally opened; thence easterly along last-mentioned line for 231.20 feet; thence westerly curving to the left on the arc of a circle of 530.10 feet radius and tangent to the preceding course for 116.57 feet to a point of compound curve; thence southerly on the arc of a circle of 40.0 feet radius for 53.17 feet; thence southerly on a line tangent to the preceding course for 560.32 feet; thence southerly deflecting 9 degrees 45 minutes 42 seconds to the right for 83.54 feet; thence southwesterly deflecting 37 degrees 17 minutes 28 seconds to the right for 557.40 feet; thence southwesterly curving to the right on the arc of a circle of 860.0 feet radius and tangent to the preceding course for 133.63 feet to a point of reverse curve; thence southwesterly on the arc of a circle of 800.0 feet radius for 124.31 feet; thence southwesterly for 1,488.91 feet to the point of beginning.

Spuyten Duyvil road and Riverdale avenue are shown on Section 21 of the Final Maps and Profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, filed in the office of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of The City of New York on December 16, 1895; in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on December 17, 1895, as Map No. 1065, and in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York on December 17, 1895.

Spuyten Duyvil road is also shown on Section 24 of the Final Maps and Profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, filed in the office of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards on November 22, 1895; in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on November 23, 1895, as Map No. 1062, and in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York on November 23, 1895.

Spuyten Duyvil road is shown on a map or plan entitled "Map showing a change of the lines of the block bounded by West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street, Spuyten Duyvil road, West Two Hundred and Thirty-first street and Tibbett avenue, and in the block bounded by West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, Waldo avenue and Spuyten Duyvil road," which map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on July 31, 1912; in the office of the Register of the County of New York on July 29, 1912, as Map No. 1641, and in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York on July 30, 1912, in pigeonhole 199.

Spuyten Duyvil road, from West Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth street to Spuyten Duyvil parkway is shown on a map or plan entitled "Map or plan showing the change of the street system and the grades within the territory bounded by West Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, Waldo avenue, West Two Hundred and Forty-second street and Broadway, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York," which map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on February 8, 1910; in the office of the Register of the County of New York on January 24, 1910, as Map No. 1406, and in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York on January 24, 1910, in pigeonhole 138.

Land required for Spuyten Duyvil road and Riverdale avenue is located in Blocks 3406 and 3414 of Section 13 of the Land Map of The City of New York.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 11th day of July, 1912, duly fixed and determined the area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding as follows:

Beginning at a point on the former northerly bulkhead line of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, where it is intersected by a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of West Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street, as these streets are laid out between Netherland avenue and Johnson avenue, and running thence westwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Johnson avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Johnson avenue; thence northwardly and always distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Johnson avenue to the intersection with the northerly line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point on the easterly line of Oxford avenue where it is intersected by a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, as these streets are laid out between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue; thence eastwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Spuyten Duyvil road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Spuyten Duyvil road; thence northwardly and always distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Spuyten Duyvil road to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, the said distance being measured at right angles to West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street; thence westwardly and always distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to the intersection with a line parallel with Greystone avenue and passing through a point on the northerly line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street midway between Greystone avenue and Waldo avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Greystone avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to a point distant 200 feet northerly from its intersection with the northerly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-second street; thence eastwardly in a straight line to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-second street, the said point being on a line at right angles to West Two Hundred and Forty-second street and passing through a point on its westerly side where it is intersected by a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the easterly line of Spuyten Duyvil road and the westerly line of Broadway, as these streets are laid out adjoining West Two Hundred and Fortieth street on the north;

thence eastwardly along the said line at right angles to West Two Hundred and Forty-second street to its westerly side; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue, as these streets are laid out adjoining West Two Hundred and Fortieth street; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street; thence westwardly and parallel with West Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to a point distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Spuyten Duyvil road; thence southwardly and always distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Spuyten Duyvil road to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of West Two Hundred and Thirty-second street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, as these streets are laid out between Tibbett avenue and Corlear avenue; thence eastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, as these streets are laid out between West Two Hundred and Thirtieth street and West Two Hundred and Thirty-first street; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Corlear avenue and Kingsbridge avenue and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection of the said line to the intersection with the former northerly bulkhead line of Spuyten Duyvil Creek; thence generally westwardly along the said former bulkhead line to the point of place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 8, 1912.  
 ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n7,19

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of EAST TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET (formerly Eighth street or avenue) (although not yet named by proper authority), from Bronx River to Seventh street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and additional bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, November 4, 1912.

GEORGE W. MULLAN, GEORGE M. S. SCHULZ, HAL BELL, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment.  
 JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. n4,15

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to amending its application heretofore made in the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of GUERLAIN STREET, between Beach avenue and Unionport road; ARCHER STREET, between Beach Avenue and White Plains road; MERRILL STREET, between Rosedale avenue and Beach avenue; BEACON AVENUE, between Rosedale avenue and Beach avenue; WOOD AVENUE, between Beach avenue and Storror street; GREY STREET, between Wood avenue and Tremont avenue, and STORROW STREET, between Wood avenue and the public place at the junction of Tremont avenue with Westchester avenue in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, so as to relate to the aforesaid streets as shown on Section 40 of the final maps of the Borough of The Bronx, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 9th day of March, 1911, and approved by the Mayor on the 15th day of March, 1911, and also so as to relate to the aforesaid streets within the above-mentioned limits and also by including Grey street and Storror street, from Wood avenue to Unionport road, and Archer street, from White Plains road to Storror street.

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, First Department, at Special Term, Part III thereof, to be held at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon for an order amending the above-entitled proceeding so as to relate to the aforesaid streets as shown upon section 40 of the final maps of the Borough of The Bronx, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 9th day of March, 1911, and approved by the Mayor on the 15th day of March, 1911, and also so as to relate to the aforesaid streets within the above-mentioned limits and also by including Grey street and Storror street, from Wood avenue to Unionport road and Archer street, from White Plains road to Storror street.

Guerein street, Archer street, Merrill street, Wood avenue, Grey street and Storror street are shown on section 40 of the final maps of the Borough of The Bronx, prepared under authority of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1901 and amendatory acts, which map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on the 28th day of June, 1911; in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 27th day of June, 1911, as Map No. 1537, and in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York on the 27th day of June, 1911, in pigeon hole 165.

Beacon avenue, between Rosedale avenue and Beach avenue, is shown on the map or plan entitled "Map showing a change in the street system in the territory bounded by Noble avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street (Beacon avenue), St. Lawrence avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, Beach avenue and Westchester avenue," which map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on the 31st day of July, 1912, in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 29th day of July, 1912, and in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of The City of New York on or about the same day.

The land to be acquired in this proceeding is more particularly bounded and described as follows:

**GUERLAIN STREET.**

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Beach avenue distant 1,453.51 feet northerly from the intersection of the eastern line of Beach avenue with the northerly line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence northerly along the eastern line of Beach avenue for 63.66 feet; thence northeasterly deflecting 70 degrees 28 minutes 35 seconds to the right for 1,294.75 feet; thence southeasterly deflecting 74 degrees 11 minutes 40 seconds to the right for 62.36 feet; thence southerly for 1,333.01 feet to the point of beginning.

**ARCHER STREET (1).**

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Beach avenue distant 888.45 feet northerly from the intersection of the eastern line of Beach avenue with the northern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence northerly along the eastern line of Beach avenue for 60 feet; thence easterly deflecting 90 degrees 37 minutes 25 seconds to the right for 1,004.73 feet; thence southerly deflecting 90 degrees to the right for 60 feet; thence westerly for 1,004.08 feet to the point of beginning.

**ARCHER STREET (2).**

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of White Plains road distant 797.68 feet northerly from the intersection of said line with the northern line of Wood avenue (as laid out on section 46 of the final maps of the Borough of The Bronx); thence northerly along the eastern line of White Plains road for 60 feet; thence easterly deflecting 90 degrees to the right for 450 feet; thence southerly deflecting 90 degrees to the right for 10.21 feet; thence southerly deflecting 2 degrees 27 minutes 7.2 seconds to the left for 49.83 feet; thence westerly for 452.13 feet to the point of beginning.

**MERRILL STREET.**

Beginning at a point in the western line of Commonwealth avenue distant 321.254 feet northerly from the intersection of the western line of Commonwealth avenue with the northern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence northerly along the western line of Commonwealth avenue for 50 feet; thence westerly deflecting 90 degrees to the left for 190 feet; thence southerly deflecting 90 degrees to the left for 50 feet; thence easterly for 190 feet to the point of beginning.

*Parcel "A."*

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Commonwealth avenue distant 346.764 feet northerly from the intersection of the eastern line of Commonwealth avenue with the northern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence northerly along the eastern line of Commonwealth avenue for 50 feet; thence easterly deflecting 90 degrees to the right for 190 feet to the western line of St. Lawrence avenue; thence southerly along last mentioned line for 50 feet; thence westerly for 190 feet to the point of beginning.

*Parcel "B."*

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Commonwealth avenue distant 453.055 feet northerly from the intersection of the eastern line of St. Lawrence avenue with the northern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence northerly along the eastern line of Commonwealth avenue for 50 feet; thence easterly deflecting 90 degrees to the right for 190 feet to the western line of St. Lawrence avenue; thence southerly along last mentioned line for 50 feet; thence westerly for 190 feet to the point of beginning.

*Parcel "C."*

Beginning at a point in the western line of Commonwealth avenue distant 195.162 feet southerly from the intersection of the western line of Commonwealth avenue with the southern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence southerly along the western line of Commonwealth avenue for 83 feet; thence westerly deflecting 105 degrees 26 minutes 58 seconds to the right for 202.147 feet; thence northerly deflecting 79 degrees 24 minutes 21 seconds to the right for 81.39 feet; thence easterly for 195 feet to the point of beginning.

*Parcel "B."*

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Commonwealth avenue distant 169.652 feet southerly from the intersection of the eastern line of Commonwealth avenue with the southern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence southerly along the eastern line of Commonwealth avenue for 83.17 feet; thence easterly deflecting 74 degrees 7 minutes 25 seconds to the left for 202.147 feet to the western line of St. Lawrence avenue; thence northerly along last-mentioned line for 87.28 feet; thence westerly for 190 feet to the point of beginning.

*Parcel "C."*

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of St. Lawrence avenue distant 57.404 feet southerly from the intersection of the eastern line of St. Lawrence avenue with the southern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence southerly along the eastern line of St. Lawrence avenue for 80.86 feet; thence easterly deflecting 81 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds to the left for 264.174 feet; thence northerly deflecting 90 degrees 55 minutes 52 seconds to the left for 16.05 feet to the southerly line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence northerly along last-mentioned line for 195 feet; thence southerly deflecting 113 degrees 2 minutes to the left for 12.342 feet; thence westerly for 96.211 feet to the point of beginning.

**WOOD AVENUE.**

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Beach avenue distant 30.573 feet northerly from the intersection of the eastern line of Beach avenue with the northern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence northerly along the eastern line of Beach avenue for 40.96 feet; thence northerly deflecting 5 degrees 23 minutes 28 seconds to the left for 19.119 feet; thence easterly deflecting 90 degrees 37 minutes 25 seconds to the right for 1,156.217 feet; thence easterly deflecting 11 degrees 5 minutes 10 seconds to the right for 447.53 feet; thence southerly deflecting 78 degrees 54 minutes 50 seconds to the right for 61.14 feet; thence westerly deflecting 101 degrees 5 minutes 10 seconds to the right for 453.46 feet; thence westerly for 1,153.59 feet to the point of beginning.

**GRAY STREET (1).**

Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue) distant 57.59 feet northerly from the intersection of the northeasterly line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue) with the northerly line of the public place at the junction of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue) with Westchester street; thence southeasterly along the northeastern line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue) for 57.59 feet; thence northeasterly curving to the left on the arc of a circle of 225.01 feet radius for 13.06 feet along the northerly line of the public

place aforesaid; thence northerly for 713.56 feet on a line deflecting 42 degrees 29 minutes 28.2 seconds to the right from the prolongation of the radius of the preceding course drawn from its eastern extremity; thence northwesterly deflecting 78 degrees 54 minutes 50 seconds to the left for 61.14 feet; thence southerly for 706.97 feet to the point of beginning.

**GRAY STREET (2).**

Beginning at a point in the northern line of Wood avenue (as laid out on section 40 of the final maps of the Borough of The Bronx) distant 229.237 feet easterly from the intersection of said line with the eastern line of White Plains road; thence easterly along the northern line of Wood avenue (as laid out on section 40 of the final maps of the Borough of The Bronx) for 61.71 feet; thence northerly deflecting 103 degrees 32 minutes 17.2 seconds to the left for 833.079 feet; thence northerly deflecting 35 minutes 29.2 seconds to the right for 60.03 feet; thence northerly deflecting 1 degree 51 minutes 38 seconds to the right for 812.866 feet; thence easterly deflecting 76 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds to the right for 35.46 feet; thence northwesterly deflecting 105 degrees 48 minutes 20 seconds to the left for 191.01 feet; thence southerly deflecting 150 degrees 22 minutes 10 seconds to the left for 987.37 feet; thence southerly deflecting 1 degree 48 minutes 29 seconds to the left for 60.03 feet; thence southerly for 821.201 feet to the point of beginning.

**STORROW STREET (1).**

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of the public place at the junction of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue) with Westchester avenue distant 228.31 feet northeasterly from the intersection of the northerly line of the public place with the northerly line of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street (Tremont avenue); thence easterly curving on the arc of a circle of 225.01 feet radius along the northerly line of said public place for 64.28 feet; thence northerly for 631.14 feet on a line deflecting 28 degrees 41 minutes 14 seconds to the left from the prolongation of the radius of the preceding course drawn from its eastern extremity; thence northwesterly deflecting 78 degrees 54 minutes 50 seconds to the left for 61.14 feet; thence southerly for 620.46 feet to the point of beginning.

**STORROW STREET (2).**

Beginning at a point in the northern line of Wood avenue (as laid out on section 40 of the final maps of the Borough of The Bronx) distant 496.67 feet easterly from the intersection of said line with the eastern line of White Plains road; thence easterly along the northern line of Wood avenue (as laid out on section 40 of the final maps of the Borough of The Bronx) for 61.68 feet; thence northerly deflecting 101 degrees 5 minutes 10 seconds to the left for 68 feet; thence northerly deflecting 2 degrees 27 minutes 7.2 seconds to the left for 934.982 feet; thence northerly deflecting 2 degrees 27 minutes 7.2 seconds to the right for 423.609 feet; thence easterly deflecting 90 degrees to the right for 15 feet; thence northwesterly deflecting 124 degrees 1 minute 50.3 seconds to the left for 134.02 feet; thence southerly deflecting 145 degrees 58 minutes 9.7 seconds to the left for 535.96 feet; thence southerly for 922.50 feet to the point of beginning.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 18th day of April, 1912, duly fixed and determined the area of assessment in this amended proceeding to read as follows:

Beginning at a point on the prolongation of a line midway between Merrill street and Mansion street distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Rosedale avenue, and running thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Merrill street and Mansion street and along the prolongation of the said line to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Beach avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Beach avenue; thence northwardly and always distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Beach avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between West Farms road and Guerlain street, as these streets are laid out between Theriot avenue and Leland avenue; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Guerlain street and West Farms road and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the northerly line of Guerlain street and the southerly line of West Farms road, as these streets are laid out between White Plains road and Unionport road; thence eastwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Unionport road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Unionport road; thence southeasterly and always distant 100 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the northeasterly line of Unionport road to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre line of Storrow street and Pugsley avenue, as these streets are laid out where they adjoin McGraw avenue on the south; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the centre line of Westchester avenue as this street is laid out where it adjoins the public place on the east; thence westwardly along the said centre line of Westchester avenue and along the prolongation thereof to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Gray street and White Plains road, as these streets are laid out between McGraw avenue and Wood avenue; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Gray street and White Plains road, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between McGraw avenue and Wood avenue, as these streets are laid out between Leland avenue and White Plains road; thence westwardly along the said line midway between McGraw avenue and Wood avenue and along the prolongations of the said line to a point distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Beach avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Beach avenue; thence southwardly and always distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Beach avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the southerly line of Beacon avenue and the northerly line of Randolph avenue, as these streets are laid out between Commonwealth avenue and St. Lawrence avenue; thence westwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of Rosedale avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Rosedale avenue; thence northwardly and always distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Rosedale avenue to the point of place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 4, 1912.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n4,15.

**SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title to FLATBUSH AVENUE EXTENSION, between

Concord street and Nassau street, in the Fourth Ward, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDMUND D. HENNESSY, JOHN W. DEWY and WILLIAM H. TAYLOR were appointed by an order of the Supreme Court made and entered the 6th day of November, 1912, Commissioners of Estimate, and Edmund D. Hennessy, Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding. Notice is also given that the above-named Commissioners will attend at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, appointed to be held at the Kings County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1912, on the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and at said time and place, or at such other time and place as the Court may direct, the said Commissioners may be examined under oath as to their qualifications to act, and are subject to challenge by any party or person interested in this proceeding, as provided by section 973 of title 4 of chapter 17 of the Charter of The City of New York.

Dated New York, Borough of Brooklyn, November 13, 1912.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel. n13,23

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments included within the PUBLIC PARK (Seaside Park) at Rockaway Beach, Fifth Ward, in the Borough of Queens, City of New York, as shown on a map bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated July 27, 1911, adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on September 21, 1911, by a resolution which was approved by the Mayor on September 26, 1911, together with all the right, title and interest of the owners thereof in and to the land under the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and of Jamaica Bay in front thereof, except so much of the land shown on the aforesaid map as lies within the lines of an avenue known and shown thereon as Washington avenue, running across the entire length of the premises shown on said map, and which avenue is referred to in the sale of the above described premises in the action partition, entitled "H. H. Chittendon, plaintiff, against I. E. Gates and others, defendants," but including a perpetual right of way over the said strip of land lying within the limits of the said Washington avenue as appurtenant to the property abutting on either side thereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing duly verified, with them at their office, Nos. 90 and 92 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of December, 1912, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 5th day of December, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstract of said estimate of damage, together with the damage maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate in making the same, 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 5th day of December, 1912.

Third—That, provided there be no objections filed to said abstract, 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 27th day of December, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fourth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstract of estimate the motion to confirm our report shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to Sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, New York, November 8, 1912.

WM. S. COGSWELL, Chairman; CLARENCE EDWARDS, JOHN J. GOODWIN, Commissioners of Estimate. n12,29

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of PACKARD STREET, between Borden avenue and Middleburg avenue in the First and Second Wards, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN order of the Supreme Court, State of New York, Second Department, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1912, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 6th day of November, 1912, James F. O'Brien, Esq., was appointed a Commissioner of Estimate in the above entitled proceeding in the place and stead of George E. Clay, resigned.

Notice is further given that, pursuant to the said order of the said James F. O'Brien, Esq., will attend at a Trial Term, Part I of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Queens in The City of New York on the 22d day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel or by any other person having any interest in the said proceeding as to his qualifications to act as such Commissioner of Estimate.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, November 9, 1912.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Office and Post Office Address, Hall of Records, Corner of Centre and Chambers streets, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n9,20

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of NINTH AVENUE, from Flushing avenue to Berrian avenue in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY AN order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1912, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 6th day of November, 1912, James H. Quinlan, Abraham D. Van Sicken and John Wild, Esqs., were appointed Commissioners of Estimate in the above entitled proceeding and that in and by the said order James H. Quinlan was appointed the Commissioner of Assessment.

Notice is further given that, pursuant to the statutes in such cases made and provided the said James H. Quinlan, Abraham D. Van Sicken and John Wild, Esqs., will attend at a Trial Term, Part I of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon for the purpose of being examined under oath by the Corporation Counsel or by any other person having any interest in said proceeding as to their qualifications to act as such Commissioners.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, November 9, 1912.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Office and Post Office Address, Hall of Records, Corner of Centre and Chambers streets, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n9,20

**SECOND DEPARTMENT.**

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of THATFORD AVENUE, from Riverdale avenue to Stanley avenue, and OSBORN STREET, from Riverdale avenue to Vienna avenue, in the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-second Wards, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1912, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 2d day of December, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing duly verified, with him at his office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1912, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 3d day of December, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 26th day of January, 1911, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on a line midway between Rockaway avenue and Thatford avenue, distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Riverdale avenue and running thence eastwardly and parallel with Riverdale avenue to the intersection with a line midway between Osborn street and Watkins street; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Osborn street and Watkins street to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Vienna avenue; thence westwardly and parallel with Vienna avenue to the intersection with a line midway between Thatford avenue and Osborn street; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Thatford avenue and Osborn street to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Stanley avenue; thence westwardly and parallel with Stanley avenue to the intersection with a line midway between Rockaway avenue and Thatford avenue; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Rockaway avenue and Thatford avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1912.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of December, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, November 8, 1912.

FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, Chairman; DAVID J. McLEAN, MORRIS COHEN, Commissioners of Estimate; FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Assessment. EDWARD RIEGELMANN, Clerk. n8,25

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of WEST AVENUE (although not yet named by proper authority), from Hillside avenue to Jamaica avenue, in the Third Ward, Borough of Queens, in The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held for the hearing of motions at the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, November 8, 1912.

JOHN W. WEED, FRANCIS H. VAN VECHTEN, FRANK E. ANDREWS, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment.  
WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. n8,19

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of COLUMBIA PLACE, from Grand street to Brown place, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held for the hearing of motions at the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, November 8, 1912.

WM. A. MOLLER, JOSEPH W. SAVAGE, GEORGE W. POPLER, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment.  
WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. n8,19

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of ASHLAND STREET, from Cypress Hills Cemetery to Myrtle avenue; from Birch street to Spruce street, and from North Curtis avenue to Metropolitan avenue, as shown upon a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 16, 1912, and approved by the Mayor May 22, 1912, together with the small unacquired portions of Forest Park, opposite Nostrand place and at the intersection of Ashland street, Myrtle avenue and Guion street, in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

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 Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and one Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The City of New York, in fee, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, required for the opening and extending of Ashland street, from Cypress Hills Cemetery to Myrtle avenue; from Birch street to Spruce street, and from North Curtis avenue to Metropolitan avenue, as shown upon a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 16, 1912, and approved by the Mayor May 22, 1912, together with the small unacquired portions of Forest Park, opposite Nostrand place and at the intersection of Ashland street, Myrtle avenue and Guion street, in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, being the following-described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz.:

Parcel "A."

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly property line of the Cypress Hills Cemetery with the southerly line of Ashland street; running thence northerly for 61.19 feet along the said property line of Cypress Hills Cemetery to the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the right 101 degrees 20 minutes 00 seconds for 1,143.67 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the right 00 degrees 19 minutes 00 seconds for 1,782 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the right 00 degrees 56 minutes 52 seconds for 503.77 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the right 3 degrees 53 minutes 33 seconds for 1,331.45 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street to the westerly line of Manor avenue; thence easterly deflecting to the left 2 degrees 01 minutes 31 seconds for 51.81 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street to the easterly line of Manor avenue; thence easterly deflecting to the left 4 degrees 26 minutes 49 seconds for 607.67 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street to the westerly line of Diamond street; thence easterly deflecting to the left 1 degree 49 minutes 4 seconds for 61.74 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street to the easterly line of Diamond street; thence easterly deflecting to the left 00 degrees 31 minutes 57 seconds for 1,170.03 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the left on the arc of a circle tangent to the last-mentioned course, the radius of which is 451.18 feet for 145.89 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly on a tangent to the

last-mentioned course for 352.10 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street; thence northerly deflecting to the left 73 degrees 22 minutes 01 seconds for 54.43 feet along the boundary of Forest Park; thence easterly deflecting to the right 95 degrees 30 minutes 37 seconds for 138.35 feet along the boundary of Forest Park to the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the left 22 degrees 08 minutes 36 seconds for 222.50 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the right on the arc of a circle, the radius of which is 826.69 feet tangent to the preceding course for 95.68 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street; thence northerly deflecting to the left from the tangent to the last-mentioned course 91 degrees 54 minutes 02 seconds for 128.71 feet along the boundary of Forest Park to the southerly line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly deflecting to the right 130 degrees 29 minutes 09 seconds for 397.06 feet along the southerly line of Myrtle avenue to the southerly line of Ashland street; thence westerly deflecting to the right 158 degrees 39 minutes 53 seconds for 82.46 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street; thence westerly deflecting to the left on the arc of a circle tangent to the last-mentioned course, the radius of which is 766.69 feet for 319.56 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street; thence westerly on a tangent to the last-mentioned course for 718.32 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street; thence westerly deflecting to the right on the arc of a circle tangent to the last-mentioned course, the radius of which is 511.18 feet for 165.29 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street; thence westerly on a tangent to the last-mentioned course 1,156.05 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the easterly line of Diamond street; thence westerly deflecting to the left 00 degrees 03 minutes 09 seconds for 61.59 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the westerly line of Diamond street; thence westerly deflecting to the right 2 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds for 643.89 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the easterly line of Manor avenue; thence westerly deflecting to the right 6 degrees 28 minutes 20 seconds for 1,326.72 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the easterly line of Ocean View avenue; thence westerly deflecting to the left 00 degrees 38 minutes 42 seconds for 50 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the westerly line of Ocean View avenue; thence westerly deflecting to the left 3 degrees 14 minutes 51 seconds for 451.46 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the easterly line of Benedict avenue; thence westerly deflecting to the left 00 degrees 09 minutes 51 seconds for 50.13 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the westerly line of Benedict avenue; thence westerly deflecting to the left 00 degrees 47 minutes 01 seconds for 1,730.67 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the easterly line of Racket street; thence westerly deflecting to the left 00 degrees 03 minutes 03 seconds for 50 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the westerly line of Racket street; thence westerly for 1,123.50 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the easterly property line of Cypress Hills cemetery, the point or place of beginning.

Parcel "B."

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Birch street with the southerly line of Ashland street; running thence northerly for 60 feet along the easterly line of Birch street to the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the right 90 degrees for 285.21 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street to the westerly line of Spruce street; thence southerly deflecting to the right 90 degrees for 60 feet along the westerly line of Spruce street to the southerly line of Ashland street; thence westerly for 285.21 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street to the easterly line of Birch street, the point or place of beginning.

Parcel "C."

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of North Curtis avenue with the southerly line of Ashland street; running thence northerly for 60 feet along the easterly line of North Curtis avenue to the northerly line of Ashland street; thence easterly deflecting to the right 90 degrees for 456.97 feet along the northerly line of Ashland street and prolongation thereof to the southerly line of old Metropolitan avenue; thence southeasterly deflecting to the right 38 degrees 47 minutes 25 seconds for 95.77 feet along the southerly line of old Metropolitan avenue to the prolongation of the southerly line of Ashland street; thence westerly for 531.62 feet along the southerly line of Ashland street and prolongation thereof to the easterly line of North Curtis avenue, the point or place of beginning.

Ashland street, extending from Cypress Hills Cemetery to Myrtle avenue, Birch street to Spruce street and North Curtis avenue to Metropolitan avenue, including the unacquired areas of Forest Park opposite Nostrand place and at the intersection of Ashland street and Myrtle avenue, in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, is shown upon the following sections of the Final Maps of the Borough of Queens:

Section 109—Approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 2, 1909; approved by the Mayor July 28, 1909; filed at County Clerk's Office, Jamaica, October 1, 1909; filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 6, 1909; filed at Corporation Counsel's Office September 1, 1909.

Section 111—Approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 2, 1909; approved by the Mayor July 28, 1909; filed at County Clerk's Office, Jamaica, October 1, 1909; filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 6, 1909; filed at Corporation Counsel's Office September 1, 1909.

Section 118—Approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 2, 1909; approved by the Mayor July 28, 1909; filed at County Clerk's Office, Jamaica, October 1, 1909; filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 6, 1909; filed at Corporation Counsel's Office September 1, 1909.

Section 119—Approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 2, 1909; approved by the Mayor July 28, 1909; filed at County Clerk's Office, Jamaica, October 1, 1909; filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 6, 1909; filed at Corporation Counsel's Office September 1, 1909.

Section 110—Approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 2, 1909; approved by the Mayor July 28, 1909; filed at County Clerk's Office, Jamaica, October 1, 1909; filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 6, 1909; filed at Corporation Counsel's Office September 1, 1909.—as amended by resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment May 16, 1912; approved by the Mayor May 22, 1912, approving map dated February 28, 1912, altering the lines of Ashland street, and copies of maps having been filed at the office of the County Clerk at Jamaica August 21, 1912; at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens August 22, 1912; at the office of the Corporation Counsel August 21, 1912, and as amended by resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment June 27, 1912; approved by the Mayor July 8, 1912, approving map altering the lines of Myrtle avenue, copies of maps having been filed at the office of the County Clerk at

Jamaica September 30, 1912; at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 7, 1912, and at the office of the Corporation Counsel September 30, 1912, and as amended by resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment September 21, 1911; approved by the Mayor October 5, 1911, copies of maps having been filed at the office of the County Clerk at Jamaica December 27, 1911; at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens January 2, 1912, and at the office of the Corporation Counsel December 27, 1911.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 11th day of July, 1912, duly fixed and determined the area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding as follows:

1. Beginning at a point on the prolongation of a line midway between Stanton street and Shipley street where it is intersected by a line midway between Shaw avenue and Forest parkway, and running thence westwardly along the said line midway between Stanton street and Shipley street and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the easterly boundary line of Cypress Hills Cemetery, the said distance being measured at right angles to the Cypress Hills Cemetery boundary line; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with the easterly boundary line of Cypress Hills Cemetery to a point distant 250 feet northerly from the prolongation of the northerly line of Ashland street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Ashland street; thence eastwardly and always distant 250 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Ashland street and its prolongations as laid out adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery and Nostrand place to the intersection with the southerly line of Myrtle avenue; thence northwardly at right angles to Myrtle avenue a distance of 350 feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Myrtle avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Bedford avenue and Greenwood avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Bedford avenue and Greenwood avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Ashland street and Brandon avenue as these streets are laid out at Chestnut street; thence westwardly along the said prolongation of a line midway between Ashland street and Brandon avenue to the intersection with the centre line of Oxford avenue; thence northwardly along the centre line of Oxford avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Emerson street and Ferriss place; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Emerson street and Ferriss place and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with the centre line of Diamond street; thence southwardly along the centre line of Diamond street to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the prolongation of the northerly line of Ferriss street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Ferriss street; thence westwardly and always distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Ferriss street and the prolongations thereof to the intersection with a line midway between Forest parkway and Shaw avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Forest parkway and Shaw avenue to the point or place of beginning.

2. Beginning at a point on the northeasterly right-of-way line of the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line distant 250 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Ashland street as this street is laid out east of Babbage street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Ashland street and running thence eastwardly along the said line parallel with Ashland street and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line distant 200 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Metropolitan avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Metropolitan avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with Metropolitan avenue and the prolongation thereof to the intersection with a line at right angles to Metropolitan avenue and passing through a point on the prolongation of its southwesterly side where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Ashland street and Hillside avenue; thence southwardly along the said line at right angles to Metropolitan avenue to its southwesterly side; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Ashland street and Hillside avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the northeasterly right-of-way line of the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad; thence northwardly along the said right-of-way line to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 8, 1912.  
ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n8,19

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of CHICAGO STREET, from Corona avenue to Queens boulevard; TOLEDO AVENUE, from South Railroad avenue to Queens Boulevard; PARCELL STREET, from Gay Street to Corona avenue; MEDINA PLACE, from Gerry avenue to Corona avenue, and the PUBLIC PLACE bounded by Chicago street, Justice street and Laconia street, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

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 Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and one Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The City of New York, in fee, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, together with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, required for the opening and extending of Chicago street, from Corona avenue to Queens Boulevard; Toledo avenue, from South Railroad avenue to Queens Boulevard; Parcell street, from Gay street to Corona avenue; Medina place, from Gerry avenue to Corona avenue, and the Public Place bounded by Chicago street, Justice street and Laconia street, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, being the following-described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz.:

CHICAGO STREET AND THE PUBLIC PLACE.

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of Neil place pro-

longed with the northerly line of Parcell street. Running thence southerly for 60.08 feet along the easterly line of Chicago street to the southerly line of Parcell street. Thence southerly, deflecting 2 degrees 58 minutes and 43 seconds to the right for 1,992.77 feet along the easterly line of Chicago street. Thence easterly, deflecting to the left 63 degrees 44 minutes 27 seconds for 30.73 feet. Thence southeasterly, deflecting to the right 102 degrees 19 minutes 00 seconds for 14.06 feet to the southerly line of Justice street. Thence easterly, deflecting to the left 103 degrees 42 minutes 32 seconds for 12.45 feet. Thence easterly, upon the arc of a circle tangent to the last-mentioned course, the radius of which is 372.29 feet for 19.80 feet to the northerly line of Laconia street. Thence westerly, deflecting to the right from a tangent to the last-mentioned course 143 degrees 35 minutes 37 seconds for 49.88 feet along the northerly line of Laconia street to the easterly line of Chicago street. Thence southerly, deflecting to the left 75 degrees 24 minutes 48 seconds for 755.81 feet along the easterly line of Chicago street to the northerly line of old Hoffman Boulevard. Thence westerly, deflecting to the right 126 degrees 37 minutes 31 seconds for 74.76 feet along the northerly line of old Hoffman boulevard to the prolongation of the westerly line of Chicago street. Thence northerly, deflecting to the right 53 degrees 22 minutes 29 seconds for 2,754.21 feet along the westerly line of Chicago street to the southerly line of Parcell street. Thence westerly, deflecting to the left 90 degrees for 182.20 feet along the southerly line of Parcell street to the southeasterly line of old Corona avenue. Thence northeasterly, deflecting to the right 152 degrees 45 minutes 00 seconds for 60.29 feet along the southeasterly line of old Corona avenue. Thence northeasterly, deflecting to the left 00 degrees 02 minutes 33 seconds for 70.65 feet; thence deflecting to the right 00 degrees 03 minutes 07 seconds for 109.08 feet along the southeasterly line of old Corona avenue to the easterly line prolonged of Chicago street. Thence southerly for 56.16 feet along the northeasterly line of Neil place prolonged to the point or place of beginning.

TOLEDO STREET.

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Toledo street with the southerly line of South Railroad avenue. Running thence southerly for 3,896.09 feet along the easterly line of Toledo street to the northerly line of old Hoffman boulevard. Thence westerly, deflecting to the right 123 degrees 13 minutes 40 seconds for 71.73 feet along the northerly line of old Hoffman boulevard to the westerly line of Toledo street prolonged. Thence northerly, deflecting to the right 56 degrees 46 minutes 20 seconds along the westerly line of Toledo street to the southerly line of South Railroad avenue for 3,851.35 feet. Thence easterly deflecting to the right 83 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds for 4.54 feet along the southerly line of South Railroad avenue. Thence easterly for 55.70 feet along the southerly line of South Railroad avenue to the easterly line of Toledo street, the point or place of beginning.

PARCELL STREET.

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Parcell street with the northeasterly line prolonged of Neil place. Running thence easterly for 964.04 feet along the northerly line of Parcell street to the westerly line of old Gay street. Thence southerly deflecting to the right 90 degrees for 60 feet along the westerly line of old Gay street to the southerly line of Parcell street. Thence westerly deflecting 90 degrees to the right for 1,203.12 feet along the southerly line of Parcell street to the southeasterly line of old Corona avenue. Thence northeasterly deflecting 152 degrees 45 minutes 00 seconds to the right for 60.29 feet; thence northeasterly, deflecting to the left 0 degrees 02 minutes 33 seconds for 70.65 feet; thence northeasterly, deflecting to the right 10 degrees 03 minutes 07 seconds for 109.08 feet, always along the southeasterly line of old Corona avenue to the prolongation of the northeasterly line of Neil place. Thence southeasterly, deflecting to the right for 56.16 feet along the northeasterly line of Neil place prolonged to the northerly line of Parcell street, the point or place of beginning.

MEDINA PLACE.

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Medina place with the southerly line of old Corona avenue. Running thence southerly for 672.18 feet along the easterly line of Medina place to the northerly line of old Gerry avenue. Thence westerly, deflecting to the right 90 degrees for 50 feet along the northerly line of old Gerry avenue to the westerly line of Medina place prolonged. Thence northerly, deflecting to the right 90 degrees for 689.19 feet along the westerly line of Medina place to the southerly line of old Corona avenue. Thence easterly, for 52.18 feet along the southerly line of old Corona avenue to the easterly line of Medina place, prolonged, the point or place of beginning.

Chicago street, Toledo street, Parcell street, Medina place and the Public Place, bounded by Chicago street, Justice street and Laconia street, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, are shown upon Section 26 of the Final Maps of the Borough of Queens, filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens and the office of the County Clerk at Jamaica August 23, 1910, and at the office of the Corporation Counsel August 18, 1910.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 4th day of May, 1911, duly fixed and determined the area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Maurice avenue where it is intersected by a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of Pike street and Chicago street as these streets are laid out between Corona avenue and Gerry avenue, and running thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the northwesterly line of Corona avenue; thence northwardly at right angles to Corona avenue a distance of 100 feet; thence northwardly along a line parallel with Corona avenue as this street is laid out southwesterly from Hampton street, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the southerly property line of the North Side Division of the Long Island Railroad; thence eastwardly along the said property line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Toledo street and Gay street; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Toledo street and Gay street, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongation of the centre lines of Luring street and Parcell street, as these streets are laid out between Toledo street and Gay street; thence eastwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Gay street and Hanover avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Gay street and Hanover avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Parcell street and Gerry avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Parcell street and Gerry avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line midway between Toledo street and Gay street; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Toledo street and Gay street, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line midway between Maurice avenue and Gerry avenue; thence

eastwardly along the said line midway between Gerry avenue and Maurice avenue to the intersection with a line midway between Toledo street and Hanover avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Toledo street and Hanover avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of Toledo street and Hanover avenue as these streets are laid out between Norfolk street and Oronotes street; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Palmer street and Rodman street; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Palmer street and Rodman street to the intersection with the north-easterly line of Queens boulevard; thence southwardly at right angles to Queens boulevard a distance of 300 feet; thence northwardly and always distant 100 feet westwardly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Queens boulevard to the intersection with a line parallel with Chicago street and passing through the point of beginning; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Chicago street to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 7, 1912.  
 ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n7,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title in fee wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET, from Narrows avenue to the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue, and from the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue to Stillwell avenue, in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards in the Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, November 7, 1912.  
 CLINTON S. HARRIS, CHARLES F. MURPHY, HUGH S. McTERNON, Commissioners of Estimate; CLINTON S. HARRIS, Commissioner of Assessment.  
 EDWARD RIEGELMANN, Clerk. n7,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of BRITTON AVENUE (Orchard avenue), from Broadway to Roosevelt avenue, and of ELMHURST AVENUE, from Broadway to Roosevelt avenue, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

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 Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and one Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The City of New York, in fee, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, required for the opening and extending of Britton avenue (Orchard avenue), from Broadway to Roosevelt avenue, and of Elmhurst avenue, from Broadway to Roosevelt avenue, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, being the following-described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz.:

**BRITTON AVENUE.**  
 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Roosevelt avenue with the westerly line of Britton avenue; running thence easterly for 76.34 feet along the southerly line of Roosevelt avenue to the easterly line of Britton avenue; thence southerly, deflecting 128 degrees 11 minutes 18 seconds to the right for 2,225.32 feet along the easterly line of Britton avenue to the northerly line of old Broadway; thence westerly, deflecting 92 degrees 43 minutes 51 seconds to the right for 60.07 feet along the northerly line of old Broadway to the westerly line of Britton avenue; thence northerly, deflecting to the right for 2,175.27 feet along the westerly line of Britton avenue to the southerly line of Roosevelt avenue, the point or place of beginning.

**ELMHURST AVENUE.**  
 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Roosevelt avenue with the westerly line of Elmhurst avenue; running thence easterly for 70.51 feet along the southerly line of Roosevelt avenue to the easterly line of Elmhurst avenue; running thence southerly deflecting 121 degrees 41 minutes 29 seconds to the right for 1,245.70 feet along the easterly line of Elmhurst avenue; running thence southerly deflecting 06 degrees 29 minutes 49 seconds to the right for 734.36 feet along the easterly line of Elmhurst avenue; running thence southerly deflecting 04 degrees 42 minutes 02 seconds to the right for 736.53 feet along the easterly line of Elmhurst avenue to the northerly line of old Broadway running thence westerly deflecting 99 degrees 34 minutes 46 seconds to the right for 8.76 feet along the northerly line of old Broadway; running thence westerly deflecting 21 degrees 38 minutes 41 seconds to the right for 57.41 feet along the northerly line of old Broadway; running thence westerly deflecting 25 degrees 19 minutes 11 seconds to the left for 2.28 feet along the northerly line of old Broadway to the westerly line of Elmhurst avenue; running thence northerly deflecting 84 degrees 05 minutes 44 seconds to the right for 702.61 feet along the westerly line of Elmhurst avenue; running thence northerly deflecting 04 degrees 42 minutes 02 seconds to the left for 728.50 feet along the westerly line of Elmhurst avenue; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Elmhurst avenue for 1,205.24 feet to the southerly line of Roosevelt avenue, the point or place of beginning.

Britton avenue and Elmhurst avenue are shown upon Section 19 of the Final Maps, approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment June 17, 1911; by the Mayor June

24, 1910, and filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens August 23, 1910; the office of the County Clerk at Jamaica August 23, 1910, and at the office of the Corporation Counsel October 24, 1910; and upon Section 20 of the Final Maps, approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 1, 1910; by the Mayor July 13, 1910; and filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 29, 1910; at the office of the County Clerk, Jamaica, October 29, 1910, and at the office of the Corporation Counsel October 24, 1910.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 15th day of June, 1911, duly fixed and determined the area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding as follows:

Beginning at a point on the prolongation of a line midway between Britton avenue and Victor place, distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Broadway, the said distance being measured at right angles to Broadway and running thence westwardly and always distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Broadway to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Britton avenue and Petit place; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Britton avenue and Petit place, and along the prolongations of the said line to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Ithaca street; thence westwardly and parallel with Ithaca street to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of Baxter avenue and Britton avenue as these streets are laid out between Gleane street and Hampton street; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the southerly line of Roosevelt avenue; thence northwardly at right angles to Roosevelt avenue a distance of 180 feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Roosevelt avenue to the intersection with a line at right angles to Roosevelt avenue and passing through a point on its southerly side where it is intersected by a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the centre lines of Elmhurst avenue and Warner avenue as these streets are laid out between Denman street and Elbertson street; thence southwardly along the said line at right angles to Roosevelt avenue to its southerly side; thence southwardly along the bisecting line last described to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Elmhurst avenue and Warner avenue as these streets are laid out between Hampton street and Jacobsen street; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Elmhurst avenue and Warner avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line passing through a point on the northerly line of Ketcham street midway between Elmhurst avenue and Warner avenue, and a point on the northerly line of Macnish street midway between Elmhurst avenue and Kingsland avenue; thence southwardly along the line last described to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongations of the easterly line of Elmhurst avenue and the westerly line of Kingsland avenue as these streets are laid out between Broadway and Macnish street; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Broadway, the said distance being measured at right angles to Broadway; thence westwardly and parallel with Broadway to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongation of the centre lines of Victor place and Elmhurst avenue as these streets are laid out between Ketcham street and Macnish street; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line at right angles to Jacobsen street, and passing through a point on its southerly side midway between Victor place and Elmhurst avenue; thence northwardly along the said line at right angles to Jacobsen street to a point distant 100 feet northerly from its northerly side; thence westwardly and parallel with Jacobsen street to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Britton avenue and Victor place; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Britton avenue and Victor place and along the prolongations of the said line to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 7, 1912.  
 ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n7,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of ROSEBANK AVENUE, from Southside Boulevard to Broad street, in the Second and Fourth Wards, Borough of Richmond, City of New York.

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 Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and of one Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title in fee by The City of New York, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, together with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, required for the opening and extending of Rosebank avenue, from Southside Boulevard to Broad street, in the Second and Fourth Wards, Borough of Richmond, City of New York, being the following-described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz.:

**Parcel "A."**  
 Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Broad street 164.99 feet easterly from the intersection of said southerly line of Broad street and the easterly line of Varian street. Thence easterly along said southerly line of Broad street 100.02 feet. Thence southerly deflecting 91 degrees 13 minutes and 50 seconds to the right 245 feet. Thence still southerly deflecting 0 degrees 27 minutes and 1 second to the right 1,155.98 feet. Thence still southerly deflecting 13 degrees 20 minutes and 41 seconds to the left 909.03 feet. Thence still southerly deflecting 9 degrees 59 minutes and 57 seconds to the right 590.86 feet. Thence still southerly deflecting 3 degrees 36 minutes and 19 seconds to the left 154.02 feet to the northerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway. Thence westerly deflecting 67 degrees 35 minutes and 19 seconds to the right along said northerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway 70.52 feet. Thence still westerly deflecting 6 degrees 34 minutes and 4 seconds to the left along said northerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway 39.79 feet. Thence northerly parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the sixth course 203.33 feet. Thence still northerly parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the fifth course 585.26 feet. Thence still northerly parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly

from the fourth course 911.97 feet. Thence still northerly parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the third course 1,167.29 feet. Thence still northerly parallel to and distant 100 feet westerly from the second course 242.46 feet to the point of beginning.

**Parcel "B."**  
 Beginning at the point of intersection of the southerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway and the southerly prolongation of the ninth course of Parcel "A," said point being 54.12 feet southerly from the intersection of said ninth course of Parcel "A" and the northerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway. Thence southerly on the southerly prolongation of said ninth course of Parcel "A" 333.62 feet. Thence still southerly deflecting 2 degrees 41 minutes 46 seconds to the left 90.39 feet. Thence easterly deflecting 122 degrees 35 minutes 6 seconds to the left 118.68 feet. Thence northerly parallel to and distant 100 feet easterly from the second course 24.12 feet. Thence still northerly parallel to and distant 100 feet easterly from the first course 374.88 feet to the southerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway. Thence westerly deflecting 115 degrees 32 minutes 12 seconds to the left along said southerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway 97.03 feet. Thence still westerly deflecting 18 degrees 36 minutes 12 seconds to the right and along said southerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway 12 feet. Thence still westerly along said southerly line of the land of the Staten Island Railway 0.63 feet to the point of beginning.

Rosebank avenue is shown on a map entitled "Layout and Grades of Southside Boulevard, from Monument No. 37 to Rosebank avenue, and Rosebank avenue, from Southside boulevard to Staten Island Railway and from Staten Island Railway to Broad street, in the Second and Fourth Wards, Borough of Richmond, The City of New York," which map was filed in the office of the President of the Borough of Richmond July 23, 1910, and in the offices of the Clerk of the County of Richmond and the Counsel for the Corporation of The City of New York on or about the same date.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 20th day of April, 1911, duly fixed and determined the area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding as follows:

Beginning at a point on the prolongation of a line distant 500 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Targee street, as this street is laid out immediately south of Broad street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Targee street, where it is intersected by a line distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Boyd street as in use between Court street and Cedar street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Boyd street, and running thence eastwardly along the said line parallel with Boyd street and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Wright street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Wright street; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with Wright street, and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Brook street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Brook street; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with Brook street and along the prolongation of the said line to a point distant 750 feet easterly from the prolongation of the easterly line of Rosebank avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Rosebank avenue; thence southwardly and always distant 750 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Rosebank avenue and the prolongations thereof, to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of St. Marys avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to St. Marys avenue; thence westwardly and parallel with St. Marys avenue to a point distant 750 feet westerly from the prolongation of the westerly line of Rosebank avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Rosebank avenue; thence northwardly and always distant 750 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Rosebank avenue and the prolongation thereof to the intersection with a line parallel with Targee street and passing through the point of beginning; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Targee street to the point or place of beginning.

The lines of the streets herein referred to, and which have not yet been formally incorporated upon the City map, are intended to be those now in use and as commonly recognized.

Dated New York, November 7, 1912.  
 ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n7,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of ADDISON PLACE, from Laurel Hill boulevard to Anable avenue, as shown upon a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 11, 1912; and to GOSMAN AVENUE, from Borden avenue to Barnett avenue, and from Dreyer avenue to Jackson avenue, in the First and Second Wards, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

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 Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and one Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The City of New York, in fee, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, required for the opening and extending of Addison place, from Laurel Hill boulevard to Anable avenue, as shown upon a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 11, 1912; and to Gosman avenue, from Borden avenue to Barnett avenue, and from Dreyer avenue to Jackson avenue, in the First and Second Wards, Borough of Queens, City of New York, being the following-described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz.:

**ADDISON PLACE.**  
 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Addison place with the northerly line of Laurel Hill boulevard; thence westerly for 55.02 feet along the northerly line of Laurel Hill boulevard to the westerly line of Addison place; thence northerly deflecting to the right 114 degrees 40 minutes 34 seconds for 384.32 feet along the westerly line of Addison place; thence northerly, deflecting to the left along the arc of a circle which is tangent to the last-mentioned course, and whose radius is 150

feet for 80.12 feet; thence northerly, deflecting to the right along the arc of a circle with a radius of 200 feet for 106.83 feet along the westerly line of Addison place; thence northerly along the westerly line of Addison place for 820.51 feet to the northerly line of Anable avenue; thence easterly, deflecting to the right 83 degrees 50 minutes 34 seconds for 50.29 feet along the northerly line of Anable avenue to the easterly line of Addison place; thence southerly, deflecting to the right 96 degrees 09 minutes 26 seconds for 825.91 feet along the easterly line of Addison place; thence southerly, deflecting to the left on the arc of a circle whose radius is 150 feet tangent to the last-mentioned course for 80.12 feet; thence southerly, deflecting to the right on the arc of a circle whose radius is 200 feet, and which is tangent to the last-mentioned course for 106.83 feet; thence southerly for 361.35 feet along the easterly line of Addison place to the northerly line of Laurel Hill boulevard, the point or place of beginning.

GOSMAN AVENUE.

**Parcel "A."**  
 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gosman avenue with the northerly line of Borden avenue; running thence westerly for 89.91 feet along the northerly line of Borden avenue to the westerly line of Gosman avenue; thence northerly, deflecting to the right 62 degrees 50 minutes 41 seconds for 1,008.02 feet along the westerly line of Gosman avenue to the southerly line of Laurel Hill boulevard; thence easterly, deflecting to the right 71 degrees 28 minutes 52 seconds for 84.37 feet along the southerly line of Laurel Hill boulevard to the easterly line of Gosman avenue; thence southerly for 1,075.74 feet along the easterly line of Gosman avenue to the northerly line of Borden avenue, the point or place of beginning.

**Parcel "B."**  
 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gosman avenue with the northerly line of Laurel Hill boulevard; running thence westerly for 84.37 feet along the northerly line of Laurel Hill boulevard to the westerly line of Gosman avenue; thence northerly, deflecting to the right 108 degrees 31 minutes 08 seconds for 2,732.20 feet along the westerly line of Gosman avenue to the southerly line of Greenpoint avenue; thence easterly, deflecting to the right 59 degrees 05 minutes 33 seconds for 17.96 feet along the southerly line of Greenpoint avenue to the southerly line of Queens boulevard; thence easterly, deflecting to the right 30 degrees 54 minutes 09 seconds for 64.59 feet along the southerly line of Queens boulevard to the easterly line of Gosman avenue; thence southerly for 2,714.64 feet along the easterly line of Gosman avenue to the northerly line of Laurel Hill boulevard, the point or place of beginning.

**Parcel "C."**  
 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gosman avenue with the southerly line of Barnett avenue; running thence southerly for 2,625.01 feet along the easterly line of Gosman avenue to the northerly line of Thomson avenue; thence westerly, deflecting to the right 90 degrees for 80.00 feet along the northerly line of Thomson avenue to the westerly line of Gosman avenue; thence northerly, deflecting to the right 90 degrees for 2,591.71 feet along the westerly line of Gosman avenue to the southerly line of Barnett avenue; thence easterly for 86.65 feet along the southerly line of Barnett avenue to the easterly line of Gosman avenue, the point or place of beginning.

**Parcel "D."**  
 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gosman avenue with the northerly line of Dreyer avenue; running thence westerly for 86.65 feet along the northerly line of Dreyer avenue to the westerly line of Gosman avenue; thence northerly, deflecting to the right 112 degrees 35 minutes 35 seconds for 853.72 feet along the westerly line of Gosman avenue to the southerly line of Jackson avenue; thence easterly, deflecting to the right 93 degrees 51 minutes 10 seconds for 80.18 feet along the southerly line of Jackson avenue to the easterly line of Gosman avenue; thence southerly for 815.08 feet along the easterly line of Gosman avenue to the northerly line of Dreyer avenue, the point or place of beginning.

Addison place and Gosman avenue are shown upon Section 2 of Final Maps, approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 1, 1910; by the Mayor July 13, 1910, and filed in the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 29, 1910; in that of the County Clerk at Jamaica October 29, 1910, and at that of the Corporation Counsel October 24, 1910, as amended by a map altering the lines of Addison place; approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 11, 1912; by the Mayor, January 17, 1912; filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens April 10, 1912; at that of the County Clerk at Jamaica April 5, 1912, and at that of the Corporation Counsel April 6, 1912, and upon Section 3 of the Final Maps, approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment July 6, 1911; by the Mayor July 11, 1911; filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens October 23, 1911; at that of the County Clerk at Jamaica October 17, 1911, and at that of the Corporation Counsel October 16, 1911.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 18th day of April, 1912, duly fixed and determined the area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding as follows:

Beginning at a point on a line midway between Fifteenth avenue and Sixteenth avenue, distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Jackson avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Jackson avenue and running thence eastwardly and always distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Jackson avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Fitting street and Stone street, as these streets are laid out between Middleburg avenue and Queens boulevard; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Fitting street and Stone street, and along the prolongations of the said line to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Borden avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Borden avenue; thence westwardly and always distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Borden avenue to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Packard street and Bliss street; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Packard street and Bliss street, and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Fifteenth avenue and Sixteenth avenue; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Fifteenth avenue and Sixteenth avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 7, 1912.  
 ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n7,18

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title in fee, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of WOOLSEY AVENUE, extending from Barclay street to Steinway avenue, in the First Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS** interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November, 1912, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 27th day of November, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November, 1912, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 29th day of November, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 5th day of April, 1907, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Bounded on the northeast by a line midway between Woolsey avenue and Potter avenue, and by the prolongation of the said line; on the southeast by a line midway between Albert street (Eleventh avenue) and Theodore street, and by the prolongation of the said line; on the southwest by a line midway between Woolsey avenue and Hoyt avenue, and by the prolongation of the said line, and on the northwest by a line 100 feet northwesterly from and parallel with the northwesterly line of Barclay street.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Municipal Building, Court House square, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 27th day of November, 1912.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment or to either of them the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, October 28, 1912.

WILLIAM B. PARSONS, Chairman; W. J. HAMILTON, J. H. QUINLAN, Commissioners of Estimate; W. J. HAMILTON, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. n4,21

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of MAPLE STREET, from Nostrand avenue to Troy avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1912, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, November 7, 1912.

ELMER G. SAMMIS, MORTIMER W. BYERS, GEORGE I. WOOLLEY, Commissioners of Estimate; ELMER G. SAMMIS, Commissioner of Assessment.

EDWARD RIEGELMANN, Clerk. n7,18

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of FOURTEENTH STREET (although not yet named by proper authority), from Broadway to Mitchell avenue, in the Third Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, as amended by an order of the Supreme Court, Second Department, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens on the 19th day of April, 1910, so as to relate to Fourteenth street, from Broadway to Mitchell avenue, as shown upon the map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 19th day of November, 1909.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** final report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Term thereof, Part I, to be held at the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens in The City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day; and that the said final report has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for

and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated, Borough of Manhattan, New York, November 11, 1912.

GASTON F. LIVETT, T. J. BURNETT, Commissioners.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. n11,15

#### 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 CASSEL AVENUE (although not yet named by proper authority), from Washington avenue to Jay avenue, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, as amended by an order of this court, dated the 30th day of September, 1910, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of October, 1910, so as to conform to the lines of said street, as shown upon Section 2 of the final maps of the Borough of Queens, as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 19th day of June, 1908, and approved by the Mayor on the 5th day of August, 1908, and as shown upon Section 17 of the final maps of the Borough of Queens, as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 26th day of June, 1908, and approved by the Mayor on the 5th day of August, 1908.

**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 verify their said objections in writing, duly verified, to us at our office, in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November, 1912, 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 21st day of November, 1912, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the abstracts 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 the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Municipal Building, Court House square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 21st day of November, 1912.

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 Hobson avenue (formerly Washington avenue) midway in the block bounded by the northerly side of Cassel avenue and the southerly side of Columbine avenue; running thence in an easterly direction along the centre line of the block last mentioned to the northwesterly side of Jay avenue; thence in a southwesterly direction along the said northwesterly side of Jay avenue to the point of intersection of the said northwesterly side of Jay avenue and the easterly side of Willow street; thence on a straight line to the westerly side of Willow street at a point in a block midway between the southerly side of Cassel avenue and the northerly side of Halle avenue; thence in a westerly direction along the said last mentioned centre line to the easterly side of Hobson avenue; thence in a northerly direction along the said easterly side of said Hobson avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, our final 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 15th day of January, 1913, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Fifth—In case, however, objections are filed to either of said abstracts of estimate and assessment, the notice of motion to confirm our final report herein will stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified, and of which notice will be given to all those who have theretofore appeared in this proceeding, as well as by publication in the CITY RECORD pursuant to Sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York, October 24, 1912.

MORRIS L. STRAUSS, Chairman, JACOB N. IMANDT, Commissioners.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. o30,n16.

#### SECOND DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of EAST 45TH STREET, EAST 46TH STREET, SCHENECTADY AVENUE, EAST 48TH STREET and EAST 49TH STREET, from Flatlands avenue to Flatbush avenue, in the 32d Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS** interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November, 1912, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 18th day of November, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November, 1912, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 19th day of November, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Third—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 14th day of February, 1908, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the line midway between Utica avenue and East 49th street, distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of Flatlands avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Flatlands avenue, and running thence southwardly along the said line midway between Utica avenue and East 49th street to the northeasterly line of Flatbush avenue; thence southwesterly at right angles to Flatbush avenue a distance of 200 feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with Flatbush avenue to the intersection with a line at right angles to Flatbush avenue, and passing through a point on its southwesterly side where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Troy avenue and East 45th street; thence northwesterly along the said line at right angles to Flatbush avenue to the southwesterly line of the said Flatbush avenue; thence northwardly along a line midway between Troy avenue and East 45th street, and the prolongation thereof to the intersection with a line parallel with the northwesterly line of Flatlands avenue and passing through the point of beginning; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Flatlands avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 27th day of November, 1912.

Fifth—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1912, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York, October 28, 1912.

HENRY D. CIPPERLY, Chairman; EUGENE F. COOKE, EDWARD T. WALSH, Commissioners of Estimate; HENRY D. CIPPERLY, Commissioner of Assessment.

EDWARD RIEGELMANN, Clerk. o28,n14.

#### NOTICE TO BIDDERS AT SALES OF OLD BUILDINGS, ETC.

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH BUILDINGS, ETC., WILL BE SOLD FOR REMOVAL FROM CITY PROPERTY.**

#### THE BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES

thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay cash or certified check, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must also give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of \$50, the sum of \$50 shall be the amount of the security to be deposited. This security may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any of the work required under the contract, but unfinished at the expiration of the contract period.

The purchaser shall not lease, occupy, cause or permit the building or buildings, etc., purchased by him to be used or occupied for any purpose other than that of their speedy removal, nor shall he collect any rental or other revenue for the use of either the land or the buildings, etc., situated thereon. The breach of either or any of these conditions shall forthwith void the sale and cause immediate forfeiture of the purchase money and the security deposited for the faithful performance of the conditions of the sale. The placing therein or permitting the occupancy of any such building by any tenant free, for rent or otherwise, excepting the necessary watchmen or the workmen engaged in the actual demolition thereof, shall of itself be a breach of the above conditions of sale.

The sale will be as of the condition of the property on date of delivery thereof to the purchaser. The City of New York will not be responsible for any change or loss which may occur in the condition of the buildings, or their appurtenances between the time of the sale thereof and the time of delivering possession to the purchaser, after being properly vacated of all tenants. The sale and delivery to purchaser will be made as nearly together as the circumstance of vacating the structures of their tenants will permit.

All the material of the buildings, sheds, walks, structures and cellars of whatsoever nature, with their exterior and interior fixtures, appurtenances and foundations of all kinds, except the exterior walls of the buildings and their foundations and the sidewalks and curb in front of said buildings, extending within the described area shall be torn down and removed from the premises. None of the dirt, debris or waste resulting from demolition shall be allowed to remain on the premises, except old mortar or plaster only, which may be left, but not higher at any point than two feet below the curb opposite that point. The exterior walls and their foundations shall be taken down only to a plane whose elevation shall be the level of the curb in front of the building. Where there is no curb the elevation of the surrounding ground shall be considered curb level. All wells, cesspools, sinks, etc., existing on the property must be filled to the level of the surrounding ground with clean earth.

The purchaser at the sale shall also withdraw and remove all abandoned water taps and old service mains, and in place thereof cause to be inserted a brass plug in the main water pipe in the street, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that this has been performed.

The purchaser at the sale shall also remove all house sewer connections to the main sewer in the street, and the opening of the main sewer in street shall be properly closed in compliance with the directions of the Bureau of Sewers in the Borough in which the buildings are situated, and furnish the Department of Finance with a

certificate from the Bureau of Sewers that the work has been properly performed.

The permit for all opening in the street to be obtained by and at the expense of the purchaser of the building.

Failure to remove said buildings, appurtenances, or any part thereof, within thirty days from the day of possession will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings, appurtenances or portion as shall then be left standing, together with all moneys paid by said purchaser on account thereof at the time of the sale, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed and the cost and expense thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and must be completed within thirty days from the day of possession, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damage and costs to which it, they or any of them be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of said buildings.

Where party walls are found to exist between buildings purchased by different bidders, the materials of said party walls shall be understood to be equally divided between the separate purchasers.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adjacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furrings, plaster, chimneys, projecting brick, etc., on the faces of such party walls are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beam-holes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs and adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted and made watertight where they have been disturbed by the operations of the contractor.

The Comptroller of The City of New York reserves the right on the day of sale to withdraw from sale any of the buildings, parts of buildings and machinery included therein, or to reject any and all bids, and it is further

Resolved, That, while the said sale is held under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Comptroller is authorized to cause the sale to be advertised and to direct the sale thereof as financial officer of the City.

#### PROPOSALS FOR BIDS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

The person or persons making a bid or estimate for any services, work, materials or supplies for The City of New York, or for any of its departments, bureaus or offices, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the supplies, materials, work or services for which the bid or estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the President or Board or to the head of the Department at his or its office, on or before the date and hour named in the advertisement for the same, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the President or Board or head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each bid or estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, and names of all persons interested with him therein, and, if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of The City of New York, is, shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate that the several matters stated herein are in all respects true.

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 or corporate stock or certificates of indebtedness of any nature issued by The City of New York, which the Comptroller shall approve as of equal value with the security required in the advertisement, to the amount of not less than three nor more than five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

The certified check or money should not be inclosed in the envelope containing the bid or estimate, but should be either inclosed in a separate envelope addressed to the head of the Department, President or Board, or submitted personally upon the presentation of the bid or estimate.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the supplies, or the nature and extent of the work, reference must be made to the specifications, schedules, plans, etc., on file in the said office of the President, Board or Department.

No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to The City of New York upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City.

The contract must be bid for separately. The right is reserved in each case to reject all bids or estimates if it is deemed to be for the interest of the City so to do.

Bidders will write out the amount of their bids or estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank forms prepared and furnished by the City, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department for which the work is to be done. Plans and drawings of construction work may also be seen there.