

South sidewalk, Washington street, Rumford to Academy street.

East sidewalk, North State street opposite Ola Anderson's.

East sidewalk, Rumford street from Washington street to Abbott street.

East sidewalk, West State street from bound No. 21 to No. 22.

North sidewalk, Centre street from Ridge Road easterly, 132.6 feet.

McKinley street.

West sidewalk, South State street from Harrison street southerly, 132 feet.

South sidewalk, Blake street.

North sidewalk, Allison street from Turnpike to Badger street.

West sidewalk, Mills street from West street to Allison street.

STREET LAID OUT.

McKinley street.

COST OF SEWERS LAID, 1897.

PILLSBURY STREET.

693 feet of 15-inch pipe.

200 feet of 10-inch pipe.

743 feet of 8-inch pipe.

Paid for labor .....	\$1,932.56
pipe .....	375.66
brick .....	47.25
cement .....	31.05
castings .....	22.87
wrought iron .....	1.20
trucking .....	29.45
hardware .....	9.55
lumber .....	10.64
oil .....	3.90
	<hr/>
	\$2,464.13

Average cost per foot, \$1.506.

Materials excavated, sand and soft clay.

SOUTH STREET FROM PILLSBURY STREET  
NORTHERLY.

285 feet of 8-inch pipe.	
Paid for labor .....	\$47.00
pipe .....	40.90
brick .....	6.75
cement .....	3.45
castings .....	7.59
wrought iron .....	.43
	<hr/>
	\$106.12

Average cost per foot, \$0.372.

Material excavated, sand and loam.

CEDAR COURT.

267 feet of 10-inch pipe.	
Paid for labor .....	\$71.22
pipe .....	49.59
brick .....	6.75
cement .....	4.60
castings .....	8.13
wrought iron .....	.36
trucking .....	5.60
repairing concrete walk.....	3.13
	<hr/>
	\$149.38

Average cost per foot, \$0.559.

Material excavated, loam and sand.

REPAIRS.

Beacon street .....	\$9.00
Goodrich sewer.....	4.85
At B. & M. R. R. new shops.....	30.79
South State street, on account of macadamizing...	92.98
Bradley street.....	17.99
Valley street.....	1.30
North State street, at Walker.....	391.80
Abbott street .....	.30

## CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

253

Tremont street.....	12.85
Ferry street.....	37.65
Third Division outlet.....	19.97
Chandler street.....	3.50
Downing street .....	6.24
South Main street, on account of macadamizing ...	4.12
Warren street, 1896 bills .....	12.49
Glen street .....	9.72
Stickney's field .....	67.85
North Main street, at P. H. Larkin's .....	424.68
Highland street .....	4.50
Twenty-inch outlet .....	1.37
Flushing .....	122.10
Tool account .....	378.35
Binding sewer plans .....	1.50
	<hr/>
Total repairs .....	\$1,655.90

## NEW WORK.

Pillsbury street .....	\$2,464.13
South street .....	106.12
Cedar court .....	149.38
	<hr/>
	\$2,719.63
Repairs .....	1,655.90
	<hr/>
Total expenditure .....	\$4,375.53
Less materials from city shed .....	33.05
	<hr/>
Net amount expended .....	\$4,342.48
Total appropriation for sewers, city precinct..	4,220.83
	<hr/>
Overdrawn .....	\$121.65

## SOUTH END SEWER LATERALS.

Broadway, south from Pillsbury street: 435 feet of 12-inch pipe.	
Paid for labor .....	\$444.42
pipe .....	97.75

brick .....	27.00
cement .....	11.50
castings .....	15.15
trucking .....	12.75
wrought iron .....	.63
oil .....	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$610.20

Average cost per foot, \$1.402.

Material excavated, sand and soft clay.

#### BROADWAY NORTH FROM ALLISON STREET.

480 feet of 10-inch pipe.

Paid for labor .....	\$107.01
pipe .....	88.14
brick .....	6.75
cement .....	5.75
castings .....	8.21
trucking .....	3.75
tools .....	1.56
oil .....	.50
	<hr/>
	\$221.67

Average cost per foot, \$0.461.

Materials excavated, sand.

#### CLINTON STREET.

300 feet of 10-inch pipe.

Paid for labor .....	\$126.72
pipe .....	60.86
brick .....	6.75
cement .....	4.60
castings .....	8.21
wrought iron .....	.30
trucking .....	3.75
oil .....	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$212.19

Average cost per foot, \$0.707.

Materials excavated, sand and muck.

## PARK RIDGE AND RIDGE ROAD.

400 feet of 8-inch pipe.	
Paid for labor .....	\$245.06
pipe .....	54.29
brick .....	6.75
cement .....	3.45
castings .....	7.56
trucking .....	10.20
blacksmithing .....	38.33
sand .....	1.10
oil .....	.50
	<hr/>
	\$367.24

Average cost per foot, \$0.918.

Material excavated, hard-pan.

## WARREN STREET.

Paid L. R. Fellows & Son, under contract .....	\$512.00
inspector .....	28.75
	<hr/>
	\$540.75
Balance of contract to be completed in the spring of 1898.	

## SOUTH END SEWER.

Paid John Walker, under contract .....	\$17,861.02
inspector, land damage, and labor, not in con- tract .....	495.93
	<hr/>
	\$18,356.92

EXPENDITURES CHARGED TO SOUTH END SEWER  
APPROPRIATION.

Main sewer .....	\$18,356.95
Broadway, south from Pillsbury street .....	610.20
Broadway, north from Allison street .....	221.67
Clinton street .....	212.19

Park Ridge and Ridge Road .....	367.24
Warren street, under contract .....	540.75
	<hr/>
	\$20,309.00
Less materials from city shed .....	87.92
	<hr/>
	\$20,221.08

## APPROPRIATION.

Sale of bonds .....	\$25,000.00
Premium on bonds .....	1,356.50
Interest on bonds .....	226.04
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$26,582.54
Expended .....	20,221.08
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance, Jan. 1, 1898 .....	\$6,361.46

## SEWERS BUILT, 1897.

8-inch pipe.....	2,043	feet.
10-inch " .....	1,247	"
12-inch " .....	891	"
15-inch " .....	693	"
18-inch " .....	892	"
24-inch brick, circular.....	1,515.5	"
24-inch cast-iron pipe.....	1,576	"
30-inch brick, circular.....	316	"
30-inch cast-iron pipe.....	1,054.5	"
	<hr/>	
Total.....	10,228	"

SEWERS BUILT IN CITY PRECINCT TO DECEMBER  
31, 1897.

8-inch pipe.....	19,512	feet.
10-inch " .....	42,160	"
12-inch " .....	36,024	"
15-inch " .....	10,627	"
18-inch " .....	5,514	"
20-inch " .....	3,434	"
24-inch " .....	1,749	"

30-inch pipe.....	969	feet.
Brick, 12-inch x 14-inch.....	2,758	"
16-inch x 24-inch.....	1,848	"
14-inch x 22-inch.....	350	"
20-inch x 32-inch.....	2,527	"
24-inch x 36-inch.....	17,937	"
28-inch x 48-inch.....	883	"
24-inch circular.....	1,515.5	"
30-inch    ".....	402	"
38-inch    ".....	4,080	"
24-inch cast-iron pipe.....	1,576	"
30-inch    "    ".....	1,054.5	"
	<hr/>	
Total.....	154,920	"

Total miles in city precinct, to date, 29.340.

WEST CONCORD SEWER PRECINCT.

No new sewers have been built in this precinct the past season. The cost of maintenance is as follows :

Paid for flushing.....	\$8.50
repairs at outlets.....	5.33
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$13 83
Balance on hand, January 1, 1897.....	\$1,205.01
Rent of pumps, 1896.....	11.00
"    "    1897.....	7.50
	<hr/>
Total credits.....	\$1,223.51
Expended, 1897.....	13.83
	<hr/>
Balance, January 1, 1898.....	\$1,209.68

EAST CONCORD SEWER PRECINCT.

No work has been done in this precinct the past season.

The unexpended balance of last year remains \$164.51.

The demands from other departments of the city for services, have, so far as we were able, been promptly responded to, and

we have met with the same treatment when we have had occasion to apply to them for information or services.

I wish to express to the mayor and the city council my appreciation of their support and co-operation during the past season.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. HOWE,  
City Engineer.

# PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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To the City Council: The trustees of the Public Library herewith transmit the report of the librarian, which contains a full account of the work done during the past year. It is fitting that at this time and place the services of Judge Foster, so long a member of this board, be suitably remembered. His death left a vacancy not easily filled, for he ever took an active and sympathetic interest in the welfare of the library, and it was, perhaps, the only public institution which so much occupied his thought. His eminence as an advocate and jurist has been commemorated by the bar of which he was a leader, in resolutions recorded by the court of which he had been a distinguished member, and his many sterling qualities were known to every citizen; but we cannot refrain from expressing for him our personal regard. We shall not soon forget the simple and gracious dignity with which he presided at our meetings, imparting to all present that subtile, pervasive influence of harmony and human interest which is unconsciously diffused by such rich natures. He was known to every one as a learned and eloquent lawyer and as a polished gentleman; but he was also a man of fine literary tastes, and a discriminating reader of the best books; and the shelves of the Library owe no small part of the richness of their accumulations to his cultivated judgment.

It is hardly necessary for us to commend the work of the librarian and her assistants, for the public have daily experience of their zeal and fidelity and are fully conscious of the patience and courtesy with which their wants are served.

CHARLES H. SANDERS,  
JOHN E. FRYE,  
PAUL R. HOLDEN,  
JOHN M. MITCHELL,  
AMOS J. SHURTLEFF.  
JAMES S. NORRIS,  
WILLIAM W. FLINT,  
EDSON J. HILL,  
MOSES H. BRADLEY.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Concord Public Library:*

Gentlemen: The forty-first annual report of the library is herewith presented:

The past year has been a normal one; 1895 and 1896 saw accomplished proportionately more work than has been reported by any other library in the land. But during 1897 only one large piece of work has been done, and that was pushed through in four months. I refer to the printing of the fiction finding-list. Care was taken before printing to buy standard stories which by inadvertence were not already on our shelves.

The more difficult task of preparing copy for a non-fiction catalogue has already begun, and to complete that will be the main work of 1898. As it would be a pity to put in black and white those departments of the library which are now short of material, we shall, before printing, compare our shelves with the list of the model library shown at the World's Fair, and with other approved lists, and spend thought and money in buying the leading books we do not already possess. For a few months before arranging our final copy, recommendations from experts as to the best works in their departments will be welcomed and solicited.

After the entire contents of the library are again in print, as they will be through the printing of the non-fiction, persons living at a distance will not be at the disadvantage they now are compared with those who can come easily to consult the card catalogue.

Yet here let me state that it has been a surprise to see the number who prefer to use the cards when selecting fiction, even though a printed list of the same books lies at their elbow.

1897 not only reverted to more nearly an average year's work in general ways, but the circulation declined from last year's figures, though it still gives Concord the lead in the state. We

echo the words of Brooklyn's librarian when he says: "I would like to inquire whether the bicycle has caused any decrease of reading. Nearly everyone rides a wheel in these days, and it would seem that this takes some of the time formerly devoted to literature."

For the first time in the history of the library, registration of the circulation by classes has been taken, and the result shows that in 1897 Concord's use of fiction was 85 per cent out of the total 100; the circulation of magazines was over 5 per cent, of literature over 2 per cent, of history (including biography) over 3 per cent; of the remaining classes, philosophy, religion, sociology, philology, natural science, useful arts, and fine arts, less than 1 per cent.

It is to be hoped that a growing use of the non-fiction card, which has already been enjoyed by hundreds, will reduce this large percentage of fiction reading.

It is now the custom for libraries to accord teachers the privilege of taking several books on science, history, etc., to their school-rooms, that lessons may be enlivened and the pupils glean different items to recite. Concord teachers will find us striving to bring about this modern close union between schools and library.

It is gratifying that we have almost 600 new borrowers. It has been a pleasure to have many of the men newly employed at the railroad shops, apply for library cards. Our reading-room is more than full on cold Sunday afternoons.

And most gratifying of all the statistics is the record of only 2 books lost out of the 85,000 circulated. The librarian and delinquents could tell at what cost of mutual worriment this loss of city property is reduced so low.

A large number of books have been discarded as too soiled and torn for further loaning, and have been sent to a contagious hospital where they are read once and burned. Many old duplicate periodicals have been given to places where they may have further usefulness.

A dirty and dreaded task was finished last month,—the sorting of the heterogeneous mass of material in the basement; government publications, duplicates, newspapers, pamphlets, city

and state papers, have been looked over one by one and catalogued so as to become a live part of the library's resources.

There is now nothing under this roof which has not passed in review and been subjected to the question whether it was creditable.

The roof itself needs your wise attention directed to its repair.

The outside of the building looks well with its new coat of paint, and the inside we are trying to make strike the incomer as progressive, whether he regard the practical appliances, the lessening of barriers, or our latest list of books.

The "Monitor" and "Patriot" have kindly continued to publish our purchases, and these lists are eagerly seized upon by all. I send copies to be hung up in Penacook, West Concord and East Concord.

Grateful mention should be made of the gift from Mrs. Armenia White of the valuable "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," a 12-volume work. We are indebted to her also for subscriptions to "The Woman's Journal" and "The Philanthropist."

Other regular donations to the reading room are as follows:

Anti-vivisection organ.

Boston & Maine Railroad Men, from Railroad Y. M. C. A.

Christian Register from Woman's Unitarian Alliance.

Christian Science Journal from Mrs. Eddy.

Cook's Excursionist.

Denver Evening Post.

Good Roads from League American Wheelmen.

Granite State Outlook from W. C. T. U.

Manifesto from Shakers.

New Earth.

Paradise of the Pacific.

Revue des Deux Mondes from Mr. S. C. Eastman.

Tennessee Univ. Magazine.

Southern Workman from Miss M. A. Downing.

Unitarian from Miss M. A. Downing.

Union Signal from W. C. T. U.

Volunteer from High School.

War Cry from Salvation Army.

Donors of books which have been accessioned in 1897 are Mr. H. H. Metcalf, Mr. John Kimball, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnson, Mrs. Carrie J. Blanchard, Mr. T. W. Balch, Mrs. A. M. Potter, the U. S. Government and City and State Departments.

Though the gentlemen of the Board are the ones to speak most fittingly of the services rendered the library by Judge Wm. L. Foster, for 14 years president of the trustees, I wish to add the librarian's tribute to his courteous, encouraging treatment of our staff.

The assistance of the rest of the library corps has continued most commendable. And gratitude is due the trustees for their faith that our planning and working has had only one aim—the good of the public.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE BLANCHARD.

# SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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## REPORT OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

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To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council: Gentlemen, —The report of the sanitary inspector which is herewith submitted, covers in detail the work of the health department during the year 1897. The statistics therein contained, show that our city was unusually fortunate during the year in all matters pertaining to the public health. The number of deaths resulting from diseases of a contagious nature was remarkably small, and our people were spared any serious epidemic of any character. The board are of the opinion that Concord's immunity in this respect, in comparison with other cities of equal population, can be accounted for in great part by the co-operation given by the public generally in carrying out the rules and regulations which municipal and state enactment has provided for safe-guarding the public health.

The work of the department has been carried on throughout the year without friction, and all matters requiring attention have been considered by the board and acted upon, without recourse to higher authority than that vested in the board.

The advancement each year in the compliance by the public with the sanitary regulations of the city is notable, and can but result in excellent sanitary conditions. In no respect is this more marked than in the faithfulness with which the regulations affecting quarantine are observed. On several occasions during the year, cases of contagious diseases appeared in localities and amid surroundings which would be likely to result in serious epidemics but for the greatest care by every one in guarding against the spread of contagion. In more than one in-

stance serious results could only be avoided by the greatest painstaking on the part of the infected families. It may be noted in this connection that a large number of the cases of contagious diseases which are brought to the attention of the health department owe their origin to exposure in other towns and cities, and our people are cautioned against carelessly imparting contagion in this manner. Especially is this important in the case of young persons leaving their homes to enter educational institutions.

The board has been unable to find a proper substitute for sulphur fumigation, although no effort has been spared in the direction of investigating the most promising agent offered,—formaldehyde.

A method adopted by the board to determine the efficiency of this proposed substitute is explained at length in the report of the sanitary officer.

Only words of commendation can be spoken for the faithfulness, industry and efficiency of Charles E. Palmer, sanitary inspector. He has carried out to the letter the instructions given him by this board, and has shown at all times the same fitness for his position, which the board have taken occasion to comment upon in former reports. The amount of labor which the sanitary inspector must perform in the discharge of the manifold duties imposed upon him requires earnest, constant and wisely directed efforts, and these, as the statistics of his report show, have not been withheld in any direction.

His report gives evidence that the improvement in the sanitary condition effected by the substitution of modern plumbing and drainage for the older and unsanitary systems shows no diminution, and the excellent sewerage system which the city has provided at a large expense, is taken advantage of by a very large percentage of property owners. The board has not departed during the year from its long established policy of insisting upon strict compliance with the regulations affecting house drainage, and in very few cases have its efforts in this direction met with opposition. The extension of the South End sewer, so-called, relieves that growing and beautiful section of our city from a serious impediment to development, and carries out sug-

gestions often made to this board and by it embodied in its annual reports. The results of analyses of Penacook water procured by the sanitary inspector with the approval of this board, demonstrate anew the excellence of Concord's water supply. The circumstances under which the samples were procured and the known ability of the chemist who has reported upon them, give great weight to the conclusions reached.

The thanks of the board are due his honor the mayor and your honorable body for co-operation given them throughout the year, and for courtesies extended to the board and its executive officer.

The bacteriological examination in the cases of patients suspected of having diphtheria have been attended throughout the year with results fully warranting this method of procedure. The board consider themselves very fortunate in having at their command the services of Dr. Arthur K. Day as bacteriologist. The fact of his residence in our city gives an advantage of several hours in the time necessary to determinè the character of the cultures submitted for examination, and the board are thus able to learn of the presence of danger with the least possible delay.

E. A. CLARK, M. D.

E. N. PEARSON,

D. E. SULLIVAN, M. D.

Board of Health.

## REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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*To the Board of Health:*

I herewith submit my report as health officer for the year ending December 31, 1897, and present a summary of the work accomplished under your honorable body. Animated by an earnest wish to be able to cope successfully with the various difficulties that surround this important branch of the public service, my labors have been directed towards one common end,—to promote the public health, and to make more secure, day by day, the life, health and comfort of every citizen.

The work has proceeded during the year with almost absolute smoothness. We still can boast of a remarkably healthful city, as the year's record of vital statistics will show, and in comparison with that of other cities similarly situated. The total number of deaths was 349, the death rate being 13.95 per one thousand. In making up the death rate, deaths in public institutions and still-births are not included.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of contagious diseases reported during each month of the year, and the deaths resulting therefrom:

MONTHS.	DIPH- THERIA.		SCARLET FEVER.		*TYPHOID FEVER.		MEASLES.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	9	1	11	.....	2	.....	12	.....
February.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
March.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
May.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
August.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	11	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6	.....
October.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....
November.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	13	1	22	1	17	2	138	.....

\*Typhoid fever brought to hospital from other places, ten; deaths, two.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The table following contains the number of cases of contagious diseases and the deaths resulting therefrom for the years since and including 1890:

YEARS.	DIPH- THERIA.		SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		MEASLES.		TOTALS.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1890.....	6	2	9	.....	17	5	6	.....	38	7
1891.....	12	3	7	.....	14	6	2	.....	35	9
1892.....	13	3	37	3	7	1	2	.....	59	7
1893.....	48	.....	41	.....	13	.....	300	.....	402	.....
1894.....	17	3	113	6	13	3	21	.....	164	12
1895.....	38	8	44	8	21	3	158	.....	255	19
1896.....	55	8	4	.....	15	5	452	.....	526	13
1897.....	13	1	22	1	17	2	138	.....	190	4

By a glance at the above table it will be seen that the number of cases of contagious diseases reported has increased since 1893, from the fact that an act of the legislature requiring physicians to report measles, and increases the penalty, for the failure of any householder or physician to report any of the above named cases to the board of health.

For the years 1890, 1891, 1892, but 37 cases of diphtheria were reported, with 8 deaths; in 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 171 cases were reported, with but 20 deaths, proving that in other diseases as well as in diphtheria, many cases existed up to the year 1893 which were not reported. The regulations for the restriction and prevention of such diseases have been effectually enforced with as little inconvenience to the people affected as possible. I have seen to it that all persons were supplied with the actual necessities of life, and very little hardship has resulted from the enforcement of the regulations.

The same method in making cultures from throats of patients

suspected of having diphtheria, has been continued during the year. Such work if properly done, cannot fail to be of great benefit, both in diagnosis of doubtful cases and also in determining the time at which patients suffering from the disease are no longer capable of transmitting it. Eighty-four bacteriological examinations have been made. Thirteen proved to be positive, nineteen negative, and fifty-two were re-examinations to determine when it was safe to discharge the patient. The expense for this branch of our work the past year has been \$134.45.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever prevailed in a mild form during the months of January, February, March, May, August, November, and December. Several cases which appeared at Millville were the cause of some anxiety, but they were immediately quarantined and the spread of the disease was thus prevented.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

As will be seen by reference to the table, there has been about the usual number of cases of typhoid fever, which were not confined to any particular locality. In response to several requests two analyses of the public water supply were made: Analysis No. 1 taken from West Concord; analysis No. 2, taken from the Reservoir.

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### SANITARY ANALYSES OF WATER.

FOR HEALTH OFFICER CHARLES E. PALMER, CONCORD, N. H.

#### SAMPLE NO. 1.

[The figures in the analysis represent parts per 100,000. To convert into parts per million, multiply by 10; into parts per U. S. gallon, by 0.583722; into parts per English gallon, by 0.7.]

ODOR.—Scarcely any.

COLOR.—Slightly yellowish.

TRANSPARENCY.—Clear.

BEHAVIOR DURING EVAPORATION.—Foamy.

APPEARANCE OF RESIDUE.—Nearly white with circles.

TOTAL SOLIDS.—5.8.

The amount of solids in water, sanitarily pure, varies greatly. Good well

water in this state seldom contains more than 15 parts. Good pond water contains less than half of this quantity.

IGNITION OF RESIDUE.—It blackens.

The residue blackens in proportion to the amount of organic carbon present, provided there is no excess of nitrates. Nitrates are present excessively more often in animal polluted waters; hence the residue of such waters blackens less than that of vegetable contaminated waters, both because animal matter contains less carbon as a rule, and because the nitrates supply oxygen to consume it quickly. Vegetable carbon often blackens intensely and the blackening persists.

LOSS OF IGNITION OF RESIDUE.—1.2.

This consists of the combustible and volatile portion of the organic matter, and volatile mineral substances,—carbonic acid, nitric acid, water of crystallization, zinc, and other volatile metals. The proportion of mineral solids is larger in well water than in pond water, because well water settling through the earth has come in contact with more soluble minerals. On the other hand, pond water contains more organic solids, because the soluble organic matter received from the surface of the ground has not been removed by the filtering action of earthy strata. It is seldom that the character and quantity of natural, mineral solids condemn a water. Vegetable matter is less harmful than animal matter. Both are more harmful in well water than in pond water, because light and sunshine tend to destroy deadly germs.

HARDNESS.—1.8.

ALKALINITY.—1.0.

The figures are given in terms of carbonate of lime, *i. e.*, so many parts of carbonate of lime would give the same figures. Hardness and alkalinity give considerable information about the mineral constitution of water and often concerning its sanitary condition. Hardness is due chiefly to the salts of lime and magnesia, most often, their carbonates and sulphates. Alkalinity is caused only by their carbonates, or by the carbonates of potash, soda, ammonia, or some other alkali. Water hard from the salts of lime and magnesia, other than their carbonates, shows no alkalinity, unless the substances last named above are present. The carbonates of lime, or magnesia, give nearly the same degree of hardness and alkalinity, lime especially. Sewage increases the alkalinity which then becomes an indication of pollution.

FREE CARBONIC ACID.—2.20.

COMBINED AND BICARBONATE CARBONIC ACID.—.88.

As the largest part of organic matter is carbon, so the largest product of decay is carbonic acid. Natural waters are weak solutions of carbonic acid. Through its agency the carbonates of lime, magnesia, iron, lead, and zinc, are dissolved and kept in solution in water. Expel the carbonic acid by boiling and these carbonates precipitate, rendering the water turbid and forming a scale on the kettle. Water which contains much decaying organic matter, contains much carbonic acid; hence polluted water attacks lead pipe more freely than pure water. Combined carbonic acid is that which is united with a metallic base, forming a carbonate; bicarbonate carbonic acid holds the carbonate in solution; the free carbonic acid is that which is simply dissolved in water.

FREE AMMONIA.—0.0024.

ALBUMINOID AMMONIA.—0.0216.

Ammonia results from the decomposition of organic matter; the free, is that which the natural process of decay has produced, and points to what extent decay has been going on in the water; the albuminoid results from the artificial decomposition of organic matter during analysis and points to the quantity of organic matter actually present. In good well water the albuminoid ammonia should not exceed 0.009 part, and in good pond water 0.015 part. In neither should the free ammonia exceed 0.005 part.

## CHLORINE.—0.2.

Chlorine is a constituent of common salt. Sewage is rich in salt, hence the value of chlorine as an indication of pollution. Good water should not contain more than 0.5 part of it, unless the locality is near the sea coast, or is naturally rich in salt.

## NITRIC ACID.—0.05.

This is a constituent of saltpetre which is produced by the fermentation of manures and sewage. Good well water should not contain more than 0.5 part of it, and pond water not more than 0.02. Excess of chlorine, or nitric acid, in water always indicates either actual contamination, or dangerous proximity to sources of filth. In this case, the water contains filtered sewage. Nitric acid often results from the oxidation of ammonia, or vegetable matter. If the quantity of chlorine is normal while the nitric acid is excessive, the water is probably contaminated with vegetable matter, unless other results deny it.

## NITROUS ACID.—None.

This is a lower oxide of nitrogen than nitric acid. It is a transition product between ammonia, or organic matter, and nitric acid. Its presence shows that the source of pollution is so near that time enough has not elapsed for the complete oxidation of its nitrogen in its progress toward the water supply. Good water should contain none of it, or but a mere trace.

## OXYGEN CONSUMED IN OXIDATION.—0.284.

Good well water should require less than 0.1 part of oxygen, and good pond water less than 0.2 for the oxidation of its dissolved organic matter. In no case should it exceed 0.4. Some bad waters may require less than 0.05 part. Vegetable material, comparatively richer in carbon than animal substances, requires more oxygen for oxidation; while animal substances, being richer in nitrogen, yield more ammonia and other nitrogen compounds.

## POISONOUS METALS.—None.

Water should not contain more than 0.03 part of lead, or copper, or more than 0.05 part zinc.

## IRON.—Strong trace.

Good water ought not to contain more than 0.1 part iron.

## SEDIMENT.—Considerable.

Good water should deposit no sediment, or scarcely any.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF SEDIMENT.—Fresh water plants—Infusoria.

NUMBER OF BACTERIA PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE GROWING AT BLOOD TEMPERATURE IN ALKALINE AGAR MEDIUM.—11.

NUMBER OF BACTERIA PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE GROWING AT BLOOD TEMPERATURE IN AGAR MEDIUM CONTAINING PARIETTI'S SOLUTION.—None.

Disease germs grow at the temperature of the body. Many harmless bacteria also flourish at this temperature. If a sample of water contains none which grow at this temperature, disease germs are evidently absent. The disease germ more usually found in waters of this latitude is the typhoid bacillus. The bacillus coli communis, whose original habitat is in the intestines, though not strictly a disease germ, is preëminently the sewage bacterium, and consequently all waters in which it is found should be condemned. The presence of any other sewage bacterium should also condemn a water for drinking purposes. The typhoid bacillus, the coli communis, and a few others will grow in agar medium, containing Parietti's solution, but to distinguish and identify them, special cultures and examinations must be made. Bacteria multiply very rapidly after water is taken from its source and raised to summer temperature. Since the kind of bacteria is more important than their number, the delay necessarily caused by transportation of the sample if not too long, is favorable instead of objectionable, because a very few disease

germs in a large quantity of water might escape discovery, but detention of them would be much more certain after their multiplication.

DISEASE GERMS.—None.

There is more albuminoid ammonia, and more oxygen is required for oxidation than desirable, but the organic matter in solution is vegetable, and I think in this case it does not render the water injurious.

December 8, 1897.

EDMUND R. ANGELL.

#### SAMPLE NO. 2.

ODOR.—Scarcely any.

COLOR.—Little yellowish.

TRANSPARENCY.—Clear.

BEHAVIOR DURING EVAPORATION.—Foamy.

APPEARANCE OF RESIDUE.—Little yellowish and circles.

TOTAL SOLIDS.—4.0.

IGNITION OF RESIDUE.—It blackens.

LOSS OF IGNITION OF RESIDUE.—1.6.

HARDNESS.—1.8.

ALKALINITY.—1.0.

FREE CARBONIC ACID.—1.36.

COMBINED AND BICARBONATE CARBONIC ACID.—.88.

FREE AMMONIA.—0.0064.

ALBUMINOID AMMONIA.—0.0204.

CHLORINE.—0.2.

NITRIC ACID.—0.05.

NITROUS ACID.—None.

OXYGEN CONSUMED IN OXIDATION.—0.271.

POISONOUS METALS.—None.

IRON.—Strong trace.

SEDIMENT.—Some.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF SEDIMENT.—  
Mineral particles—Diatoms—Fresh water vegetation.

NUMBER OF BACTERIA PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE GROWING AT BLOOD TEMPERATURE IN ALKALINE AGAR MEDIUM.—9.

NUMBER OF BACTERIA PER CUBIC CENTIMETRE GROWING AT BLOOD TEMPERATURE IN AGAR MEDIUM CONTAINING PARIETTI'S SOLUTION.—None.

DISEASE GERMS.—None.

The same remarks apply to this as to No. 1.

December 8, 1897.

EDMUND R. ANGELL.

#### MEASLES.

During the year the prevalence of measles has not been as great as in 1896, and no deaths resulted therefrom. I think nearly all the cases were reported. Although there are many cases that are not seen by any physician, householders have been prompt to comply with the law, in reference to reporting such cases.

## DISINFECTION.

The work of disinfection has been carried on as heretofore. Much attention has been given by our bacteriologist, Dr. A. K. Day, and myself to testing the practical use of formaldehyde gas. Dr. Day says of our experiments:

“At the suggestion of Mr. Palmer, some experiments have been made during the past year to determine the efficacy of formaldehyde gas as a disinfectant, when produced by some of the apparatus at present in the market. The conditions aimed at were such as would exist in any ordinary dwelling to be disinfected,—small rooms of a capacity of 800 to 1,600 cubic feet, with simply such closing of leaks as could be easily effected, no attempt being made to make the apartments air-tight. The lamps used were the Moffatt formaldehyde generator and Professor Robinson’s formaldehyde lamp. Two quarts of wood alcohol were used in each experiment. The tests consisted of exposing cultures of various disease germs to the action of the gas.

“In some instances glass slides smeared with the cultures were used; in others, sterile culture tubes of blood serum were inoculated with the bacteria and freely exposed to the gas. In no case was the experiment a success, as far as disinfection was concerned; the inoculated tubes, after an exposure of twelve hours or more to the formaldehyde vapor, produced an abundant growth when placed in the incubator at 37 degrees Centigrade, while the culture tubes inoculated from the slides that had been exposed, produced equally abundant cultures. These experiments repeated several times, and always with the same result, have rendered me very skeptical as to the safety of adopting any of the formaldehyde generators at present on the market.”

## HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The importance of establishing a hospital for persons suffering with disease dangerous to the public health has been recommended and discussed in your annual reports. While the need of such an institution may not have been so great during the past year, such a hospital is absolutely needed, and should be in

readiness to perform its functions in times of need, becoming a means of protection to the community at large. I again present this subject for your early consideration.

#### NUISANCES, COMPLAINTS, INSPECTIONS.

The number and nature of requests for investigation and complaint of existing nuisances, and those found by house inspection, are shown by the following table:

Accumulation of decayed fruit, coal ashes.....	22
Bad well-water.....	1
Bad sink-drainage.....	15
Broken sewer-traps.....	7
Catch-basins not trapped.....	19
Dead animals.....	23
Decayed meat and fish.....	9
Defect in house-sewer.....	7
Dumping rubbish.....	23
Dropping manure in street.....	5
Defective plumbing.....	22
Filthy stables.....	11
Filthy cellars.....	9
Filthy swill barrels.....	3
Filthy yards.....	16
Filthy alleyways.....	7
Foul and offensive cesspools.....	9
Keeping hogs.....	10
Keeping hens.....	9
Offensive manure-heaps.....	10
Offensive privy-vaults.....	45
Odors arising from water.....	10
Offensive odor in house.....	24
Offensive odors from stables.....	9
Privy vaults full.....	23
Private sewers obstructed.....	11
Sinks found without traps.....	8
Sewer-gas in house.....	3
Stagnant water on vacant lots.....	5
Street-sewer obstructed.....	7

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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Sewers not properly ventilated.....	11
Slaughter houses.....	3
Surface sink-drains.....	7
Throwing swill in alleyways.....	3
Throwing swill in ash-barrels.....	8
Throwing ashes in street.....	4
Throwing slops into street.....	2
Water-closets without water supply.....	11
Water-closets foul and offensive.....	15
Water-closets not ventilated.....	9
Water-closets out of repair.....	7
Water in cellars.....	27
Sewerage backed into cellars.....	27
Total .....	516

The fore-going complaints include the main sources of nuisance in the city.

No matter how trivial a complaint may be, or in what form it is presented, it has received careful investigation, and orders have been issued for abatement.

It is worthy of note that in not a single instance has it been necessary to invoke the penalties of the law in order to secure compliance with its requirements, which is certainly very creditable to our citizens.

HOUSE INSPECTION.

The inspection of blocks and dwellings has been done as thoroughly as time would allow. With the calls for the inspection of premises complained of, the inspection of private sewers, care of contagious diseases, and the amount of work required in the office, it is impossible for the health officers to inspect the entire city annually. I have endeavored to carry on this work where it appeared that the most improvement in the sanitary condition of premises could be made. The removal of vaults and substitution of water-closets, the ventilation of house plumbing, and the addition of traps under fixtures, have been marked features in the improvement noted. A striking practice disclosed by these examinations is the placing of water-

closets in cellars under stairs, and in dark halls where daylight and ventilation cannot well be secured. These examinations have shown poor construction and repairs in old houses, and faulty construction in new ones also. The question of more stringent regulations for this work has often been recommended to the city council, as the board of health has no authority to order any special kind or quality of work and can only insist that leaks shall be stopped.

#### PREMISES INSPECTED.

Private dwellings.....	89
Tenement houses.....	174
Stores .....	67
Stables .....	49
Markets .....	5
Factories .....	8
Hotels .....	2
Schoolhouses .....	15
Business blocks.....	47
Alleyways .....	33
Inspections made at Penacook lake.....	12
Inspections made at reservoir.....	26
Total .....	<u>527</u>

#### SEWER INSPECTION.

In compliance with the provision and requirement of the city ordinance, ninety-seven sewer inspections have been made, providing for 105 buildings. A complete record has been filed in the office of the board of health and copies sent monthly to the city council. These records are found to be of much service to persons who are obliged to dig up the sewer on account of obstruction or other causes. The following table shows the various sizes and kinds of pipe used:

1,126	feet	of	15	inch	akron	pipe
359	"	"	8	"	"	"
935	"	"	6	"	"	"
4,208	"	"	5	"	"	"

528	feet	of	4	inch	Akron	pipe
65	"	"	8	"	iron	"
125	"	"	5	"	"	"
200	"	"	4	"	"	"
50	"	"	2	"	"	"

A total of 7,596 feet, or an average of about 79 feet for each lateral sewer.

This amount of drainage has been furnished to the following classes of buildings:

Private dwellings.....	47
Tenement houses.....	42
Business blocks.....	9
Factories.....	5
Churches.....	1
Stables.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	105
Water-closets put in.....	154
Privies abolished.....	81
Cesspools abolished.....	24
Surface drains abolished.....	29

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Additions to this system have been made in various parts of the city, the most important ones being the so-called "South End" sewer, which extends to the west end of the city and will provide for a large number of dwellings and public institutions. Fifteen houses have already been connected and many others will avail themselves of the opportunity as soon as the season opens the coming year.

SUMMARY.

Houses placarded in cases of contagious diseases.....	149
Placards removed.....	149
Visits made to cases of contagious disease.....	646
Funerals attended.....	2
Rooms fumigated.....	184
Pieces of bedding burned.....	63

Pieces of clothing disinfected at pest-house.....	147
Pounds of sulphur used in fumigating.....	450
Burial permits issued.....	
Burial permits issued to non-residents.....	70
Transfer permits issued.....	105
Certificates issued for children to return to school.....	53
Peppermint tests of plumbing made.....	21
Number of reports of contagious diseases sent to state board of health.....	52
Number of monthly mortuary reports sent in exchange to other cities.....	984

A table appended exhibits the mortuary statistics for the year 1897.

I most respectfully return sincere thanks to his honor the mayor and members of the city council, to the board of health, and to other city officials for many courtesies shown me in dealing with matters relating to the health department.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. PALMER,  
Sanitary Inspector.

# MORTALITY REPORT.

Mortality Report for the Year ending December 31, 1897.

Sex.	Months.												Whole Number.			Ages.																					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	Totals.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.						
M.							1		1					Accidental.....	2			2								1											
M.			1											Alcoholism.....																							
F.														Alcoholism.....	1			1							1												
M.				1					1					Anaemia.....	8			4	1	1								1									
F.								1						Anaemia.....	1			1																			
F.											1			Angina pectoris.....	1			2										1									
M.		1												Angina pectoris.....	1			2										1									
F.	1	2	1	1		1				1				Apoplexy.....	7			7						1			2		2	2							
M.	2	1	2	1	1	3	1			1				Apoplexy.....	13			20						1		1	1	5	3	2	1						
M.	1													Asphyxia.....	1			1																			
F.						1								Brain, disease of.....	2			2										1									
M.						1	1							Brain, disease of.....	5			7						1		1		1	1	1	1						
F.														Brain, organic disease of.....	1			4						1		1											
M.														Brain, organic disease of.....	8			4								1	1	1	1								
F.			1											Brain, softening of.....	1			2																			
M.			1											Brain, softening of.....	1			2																			
M.	3													Brain, structural disease of.....	5			5							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
F.		2												Bronchitis.....	3			3											1	1	1	1					











REPORT OF CITY PHYSICIAN.

---

*To His Honor the Mayor and City Council:*

I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report for the year ending December 31, 1897:

Number of visits.....	59
Children vaccinated.....	36
Office consultations.....	3

Respectfully,

CHANCEY ADAMS,  
City Physician.

# POOR DEPARTMENT.

THIRTIETH

## ANNUAL REPORT OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

*To the City Council:*

Gentlemen,—The undersigned herewith submits the thirtieth annual report of expenditures for the poor, including Wards 1 and 2, for the year ending December 31, 1897, as follows:

Families and individuals having a settlement in the city have been aided, in part or in full, during the time, to the amount set opposite their respective names.

Glanville Tonkin.....	\$ 20.00
Mrs. Thomas H. Clark.....	313.67
Samuel Truett.....	42.20
Elmer S. Quimby.....	13.97
Peter Keenan.....	26.50
Mrs. Charles Dennen.....	32.58
Dennis Donovan.....	15.70
Ernest Beliveau, paid State Industrial School.....	78.00
James Clinton.....	14.00
Lydia S. Couch.....	21.40
Mrs. J. B. Tyler.....	14.80
George V. Perry.....	15.00
Elizabeth R. Curtice.....	12.00
Mrs. G. S. Wilson.....	6.17
William S. Paige.....	12.00
Patrick Keenan paid St. Patrick's Orphan- age.....	21.67
Josiah Littlefield paid County of Cheshire	81.35
	<hr/>
	\$741.01

## COUNTY POOR.

Mrs. Stephen Young.....	\$ 5.81
James H. T. Craigue.....	133.11
Kate Dornan.....	104.94
Mrs. A. E. Hoyt.....	68.58
Mrs. O. Philbrick.....	76.96
Mary Byrne.....	84.00
J. W. Richardson.....	8.00
Bridget Collins.....	75.62
Mary Collins.....	3.70
Robbins T. Orr.....	166.35
Mary J. Paine.....	56.00
Mrs. J. Melanson.....	104.63
Coleman Bray.....	166.40
Maxim Melanson.....	154.27
Chester F. Laird.....	68.62
Clarence E. How.....	35.00
John Storin.....	104.00
Annie Rushlow.....	123.00
Frederick Paradis.....	213.07
Samuel Truett.....	129.59
Charles H. Cook.....	55.99
W. G. Tandy.....	32.96
Glanville Tonkin.....	40.00
Lydia S. Couch.....	88.88
Joseph Benoit.....	46.22
Levi Chenette.....	5.93
Mary Dorgan.....	11.50
Frank Bordeau.....	22.69
Elmer S. Quimby.....	14.99
Sarah Abbott.....	21.65
B. G. Tucker.....	41.54
Benjamin Cahir.....	12.00
Fred W. Heath.....	3.85
Frederick W. Story.....	115.64
Joseph Miner.....	45.00
George Miner.....	9.00

POOR DEPARTMENT.

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A. Lapierre.....	47.84
P. Lapierre.....	48.24
Helen Cotter.....	16.00
John Kelley.....	22.99
Mrs. Wm. Hunneyman.....	192.43
George W. Smith.....	22.95
Edward Osier.....	66.00
Mrs. Ella Friend.....	35.76
Isaac Leonard.....	91.94
Mrs. John Williams.....	87.10
John Scanlan.....	16.00
Frank Houston.....	71.26
Charles L. Quimby.....	27.16
George Noble.....	10.03
Lewis Carrow.....	18.93
William S. Paige.....	60.00
Dennis Donovan.....	60.00
William Silver.....	30.00
Mrs. Charles Dennen.....	154.08
James Clinton.....	72.50
Mrs. Wm. Chenette.....	16.15
Mrs. Edward Miner.....	12.80
Mrs. M. Howe.....	96.00
Peter Keenan.....	101.50
Melinda Howard.....	4.59
Peter Keenan paid St. Patrick's Orphan- age .....	43.33
J. E. Emerson.....	20.00
Anna Jones.....	28.75
Benjamin Johnson.....	5.00
Warren G. Chase.....	12.00
E. A. Murry.....	12.00
John G. Peterson.....	5.49
Mary E. Gendron.....	4.00
William H. Ash.....	4.00
Joseph Lavail.....	14.33
Celina Barabeau.....	6.00
Henry McCloud.....	5.00

George F. Thompson.....	8.97	
Mrs. E. Dennis.....	8.59	
Peter Durant.....	22.60	
Michael J. O'Connell.....	19.99	
Frank H. Ash.....	5.25	
Charles Dennis.....	13.46	
Tyler Philbrick.....	2.00	
J. B. Fraser.....	27.32	
Mrs. Polly Woodbury.....	44.00	
Albert Mason.....	22.97	
Mrs. Moses Heltz.....	40.15	
Mrs. C. Abbott.....	27.59	
Willie Davis.....	5.82	
William C. Baker.....	5.49	
George S. Drew.....	29.55	
George W. Landon.....	20.00	
Mrs. Frank Wheeler.....	6.00	
Mrs. Henry Champion.....	1.60	
Charles E. Pierce.....	3.00	
Patrick Bray.....	9.00	
Transient account.....	311.02	
	<hr/>	\$4,626.01
Amount paid for support of city poor....	\$ 741.01	
Amount paid by the city for the support of county poor.....	4,626.01	
	<hr/>	
Total amount paid on account of poor..		\$5,367.02

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. COCHRAN,  
Overseer of the Poor.

Aid to Dependent Soldiers and their families rendered during  
the year 1897.

## CHARGEABLE TO CITY.

Mrs. Henry M. Sanborn.....	\$ 62.29
George W. Johnson.....	61.55
Stephen Lamprey.....	88.00

POOR DEPARTMENT.

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Orrin Larkin.....	97.05	
C. P. Savory.....	82.90	
Benjamin P. Davis.....	3.00	
		\$394.79

CHARGEABLE TO COUNTY.

Edward N. Pinkham.....	\$151.56	
George W. Johnson.....	152.46	
Michael Storin.....	182.00	
Harriet Ash.....	51.21	
William Wallace.....	129.16	
Helen Griswold.....	41.74	
Otis H. Reister.....	83.88	
Honora Sullivan.....	116.98	
Lester Fletcher.....	67.53	
Mrs. L. A. Danforth.....	29.00	
Mary A. Morrison.....	18.14	
W. H. Sargent.....	176.75	
Eli Sturgeon.....	65.28	
Mrs. John H. Heath.....	27.00	
Erastus B. Tucker.....	49.25	
Eliza B. Tandy.....	11.72	
C. D. Thompson.....	2.00	
N. W. Davis.....	84.00	
George Papino.....	.50	
Sarah Abbott.....	6.00	
John F. Guild.....	3.00	
Mary J. Oakley.....	45.99	
Arthur Lawrence.....	5.98	
		\$1,501.13
Total amount.....		\$1,895.92

It will be noticed that several names appear in both the City and County lists, which is accounted for by a change in the law at the last session of the Legislature.

# Police Department.

## REPORT OF CITY MARSHAL.

*To the Board of Mayor and Aldermen :*

I herewith submit my annual report of the police department for the year 1897:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Whole number of arrests (including Penacook).....	699	697	720	649	876	876
Whole number of arrests at Penacook.....	72	50	44	65	83	73
Brought before the court.....	487	560	628	617	720	698
Discharged by the court.....		2	17	4	8	2
Discharged without being brought before the court.....	140	110	93	85	157	178
Total amount received for fines and costs,— 1891, \$3,306.92; 1892, \$3,027.78; 1893, \$5,352.19; 1894, \$4,396.60; 1895, \$6, 418.92; 1896, \$5,874.16; 1897, \$7,078.72.						
Total amount paid out,—1891, \$462.21; 1892, \$480.50; 1893, \$363.73; 1894, \$557.23; 1895, \$933.64; 1896, \$555.35; 1897, \$595.10.						
Paid city treasurer in 1896, \$5,318.81; 1897, \$6,483.62.						
Whole number of lodgers, including Penacook.....	584	936	1166	908	854	1099
Whole number of lodgers at Penacook.....	94	170	251	201	158	316
Number doors found open and secured (including Penacook).....	103	68	184	290	252	233
Number doors found open and secured at Penacook.....	11	6	9	22	18	26
Lost children returned to their parents.....	18	15	21	18	14	21
Number boys cautioned to attend school...	21	21	28	19	16	18
Number girls cautioned to attend school...	4	3	2	3	4	6
Called to quell disturbances.....	44	61	80	72	81	90
Stray teams found.....	13	13	16	12	7	3

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Stray horses found.....					3	3
Number times city ambulance required.....	29	38	28	31	49	59
Assault.....	31	18	19	16	17	19
Aggravated assault.....		3	1	1	1	1
Attempt to rape.....						1
Animal running at large.....						1
Adultery.....			2	3	5	10
Breaking and entering.....	1	14	14	18	9	3
Bastardy.....		1	3	5	2	1
Beating board bill.....						1
Common seller.....					1	3
Contempt of court.....						1
Cruelty to animals.....				2	4	2
Drunkenness (including Penacook).....	399	340	365	378	488	425
Drunkenness at Penacook.....		35	30	60	63	54
Driving job team without license.....						1
Defacing building.....						1
Evading railroad fare.....	5	1	1	3	1	3
Escaped from House of Correction.....					5	6
Escaped from Industrial School.....						1
Fast driving.....				2	5	5
Firing revolver.....						1
Forgery.....					1	2
For out of town officers.....				2	1	11
Fornication.....				2	9	4
Gambling.....			16	10	2	12
Idle and disorderly persons.....	1	1	1	1	7	5
Illegal fishing.....				2		2
Insane.....	9	6	8	4	11	6
Injury to real estate.....					1	2
Keeping dogs without a license.....			10	9	6	2
Keeping malt liquor for sale.....	13	64	53	77	54	69
Keeping malt for sale, second offence.....					4	5
Keeping cider for sale.....				1	1	1
Keeping spirituous liquor for sale.....	7	47	33	57	49	60
Keeping spirituous liquor, second offence...						1
Larceny from the person.....					1	5
Noise and brawl.....				5	18	2
Neglecting to support family.....					1	2
Neglecting to clear sidewalk.....						1
Obtaining goods under false pretences.....						1
Obtaining team by false pretences.....						1
Obstructing an officer.....						1
Rude and disorderly conduct.....	18	14	13	6	7	29
Riding bicycle on sidewalk.....				9	5	3
Ring false alarm.....						1

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Safe keeping.....	59	87	45	41	89	116
Stealing.....	25	28	28	5	19	22
Selling spirituous liquor.....	2	4	1	2	7	10
Setting bonfire.....						1
Street walkers.....					4	1
Stubborn children.....	7	3	6	1	3	2
Threatening to do bodily harm.....				1	1	2
Tramp.....					2	1
United States prisoner.....	1	2	1	2	1	6
Vagrant.....	5	2	1	3	5	1
Number of arrests made by James E. Rand.....			88	144	135	157
Daniel S. Flanders.....			21	34	66	70
Fred M. Eaton.....			69	49	48	24
Whitney D. Barrett.....			19	39	47	43
James Kelley.....			11	25	40	30
Charles E. Kelley.....			22	26	45	3
John E. Gay.....			1	27	85	78
Charles W. Hall.....			1	20	39	63
Elmer J. Brown.....				16	21	2
Irving B. Robinson.....				9	26	29
Charles H. Rowe.....				8	82	105
Thomas P. Davis.....						7
John G. Putnam.....						62
Oliver Tappan.....						11
George N. Fellows.....						21
Samuel L. Batchelder.....						6
Assisted in making arrests, James E. Rand.....			65	33	37	19
Daniel S. Flanders.....			42	53	34	57
Fred M. Eaton.....			29	36	34	5
John E. Gay.....			3	29	21	19
Charles W. Hall.....			9	7	3	31
Whitney D. Barrett.....			7	5	4	9
James Kelley.....			9	5	1	4
Charles E. Kelley.....			10	22	18	4
Elmer J. Brown.....				9	6	1
Irving B. Robinson.....				1	5	7
Charles H. Rowe.....				2	24	45
Thomas P. Davis.....						10
John G. Putnam.....						12
George N. Fellows.....						5
Arrests made by special officers.....			38	50	34	20
Special officers assisted in making arrests.....			48	32	7	6

The organization of the police department at the present time is as follows :

## POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Charles C. Danforth, Giles Wheeler, Josiah E. Dwight.

G. Scott Locke, city marshal.  
 James E. Rand, assistant marshal.  
 Daniel S. Flanders, captain night watch.  
 Fred M. Eaton, regular police and night watchman.  
 Whitney D. Barrett, " " Penacook.  
 James Kelley, " " "  
 John E. Gay, " " "  
 Charles W. Hall, " " "  
 Charles H. Rowe, " " "  
 John G. Putnam, " " "  
 Samuel L. Batchelder, " " "

## SPECIAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

George H. Silsby, captain.  
 John T. Batchelder, William R. Green,  
 O. H. Bean, Alvin H. Urann,  
 Willie A. Little, Harvey H. Oakes,  
 W. A. Flanders, George N. Fellows,  
 George W. Chesley, Abiel C. Abbott,  
 W. H. H. Patch, Thomas P. Davis,  
 Hoyt Robinson, Irving B. Robinson,  
 George D. Worth, Charles E. Kelley.

I will renew my recommendation for a stable suitable for a horse, wagon and ambulance.

It can be built after the same architectural design as the police station for \$1,000.

A telephone line from the South end to Penacook would be of great assistance to this department, and could be built for \$500.

In submitting my report I desire to express my gratitude to the board of police commissioners, His Honor Mayor A. B. Woodworth, and the city council for their considerate treatment of this department. Thanks are due to Harry G. Sargent, city solicitor, for valuable assistance rendered.

To all who have contributed to our success we extend our thanks.

To the members of the force my grateful acknowledgment and thanks are tendered, for their efficiency and promptness in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

G. SCOTT LOCKE,  
City Marshal.

## Report of Clerk of Police Court.

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*To the City Council:*

I submit the following report of the Police Court for the year 1897:

Number of civil cases entered.....	123
Received for entry fees.....	\$61.50
trials and continuances.....	14.25
	<hr/>
	\$75.75
Paid city treasurer.....	\$75.75

GEO. M. FLETCHER,  
Clerk of Police Court.

## Report of City Solicitor.

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*To the City Council:* I hereby submit my annual report as solicitor :

The case of "Mary J. Gay et al v. Concord," pending at the date of my last annual report, is still undisposed of, no action having been taken by the plaintiff to bring the case to a trial, but it probably will be disposed of within a month or two.

The suits against the bondsmen of Albert I. Foster pending at the date of my last annual report, were terminated on account of the compromise agreement made by the city council to accept 33 1-3 per cent. in full settlement of the amounts claimed against the bondsmen.

In April, 1897, Trueworthy L. Fowler commenced a suit against the city to recover damages for injuries to his horse, caused as alleged, by negligently leaving unfastened the cover of a sewer. The amount of damages claimed is \$50. Arrangements are being made for a compromise of this suit, and it will probably be disposed of in a short time.

In December, 1897, claims against the city were filed with the board of mayor and aldermen, in favor of Arthur Henry, Edmund M. Proctor, Laura P. Clough, and John Callahan, for damages caused by surface water, as alleged, on account of the raising of Pine street. These claims altogether amount to \$2,000. Under my advice, by agreement with counsel representing the claimants, these claims will be tried by a referee, whose decision will be final.

During the year advice and assistance have been furnished by me to the officers of the different departments of the city government, as requested.

HARRY G. SARGENT, City Solicitor.

Concord, N. H., December 31, 1897.