

## RECORD OF LABOR ON STREETS.

## Ward One.

FOWLER STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	\$3.11
HORSE HILL ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	67.87
RIVER ROAD.	
Repairing culverts . . . . .	15.11
MAPLE STREET.	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	4.00
ROLFE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	14.35
Building sidewalks . . . . .	23.91
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	13.51
CHURCH STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	9.99
Building culverts . . . . .	7.37
UNION STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	2.27
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	22.24
SPRING STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	25.25
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	8.09
WALNUT STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	13.13
WARREN STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	19.24
BOROUGH ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	36.05
Repairing railing . . . . .	12.21
Grading . . . . .	41.60

## SUMMER STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$37.04
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	20.22

## CROSS STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	6.36
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	9.26

## SUMMIT STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	5.17
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	4.53

## WEST CANAL STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	2.27
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## EAST CANAL STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	2.69
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	59.33

## PENACOOK STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	4.44
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## WINTER STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	5.40
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	1.35

## HIGH STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	10.90
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	40.87

## WASHINGTON STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	115.83
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	202.40

## CENTRE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	9.65
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	38.86
Building sidewalks . . . . .	105.60

## CHARLES STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	34.07
Building sidewalks . . . . .	89.20
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	21.22

## HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

303

## PLEASANT STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$11.89
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	1.35

## MERRIMACK STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	164.23
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	9.99
Building sidewalks. . . . .	64.19

## MERRIMACK AVENUE.

General repairs . . . . .	2.50
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## MAIN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	44.41
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	39.53
Building sidewalks . . . . .	38.25
Building sidewalks, a bank wall, railing, etc., at Fifield's block . . . . .	178.98

## PENACOOK ROAD.

Macadamizing . . . . .	2,578.80
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Ward Two.

## SHAWMUT STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$11.70
Grading Fort Hill . . . . .	138.31

## SHAKER ROAD.

Grading . . . . .	74.37
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## EASTMAN STREET.

Building sidewalks . . . . .	37.26
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## MILLS STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	27.62
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## PORTSMOUTH STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	26.15
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## PEMBROKE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	66.97
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## CURTIS ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	\$12.90
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## PENACOOK STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	7.43
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Paving gutters . . . . .	43.70
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## GRAHAM ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	36.85
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## SCHOOLHOUSE ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	23.74
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## PENACOOK ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	44.27
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Ward Three.

## NORTH STATE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$96.26
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Building sidewalks . . . . .	6.03
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Grading . . . . .	95.02
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Building fence at Kemp's . . . . .	56.50
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## HUTCHINS STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	1.43
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Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	57.31
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## SEWALL'S FALLS ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	3.11
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Building fence . . . . .	5.99
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## PALM STREET.

Grading . . . . .	10.80
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## PENACOOK ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	3.89
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## BOG ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	.60
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## KNIGHT STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	1.42
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## HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

305

CLARK STREET.	
Building sidewalks . . . . .	\$5.60
QUAKER STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	13.70
DOLAN STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	1.27
LAKE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	11.01
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	11.51
K STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	2.18
SALTMARSH ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	80.04
PINE HILL ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	34.60
MULLEN STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	7.10
PARSONAGE HILL ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	17.30
LITTLE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	17.97
LONG POND ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	8.53
BEECH HILL ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	18.04
CARTER'S HILL ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	8.80
RIVER ROAD.	
Grading . . . . .	111.00
CLARK ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	18.80

## Ward Four.

FISKE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	\$0.40
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	15.20
SUMMER STREET.	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	6.90
PEARL STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	.73
ACADEMY STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	7.45
BLANCHARD STREET.	
Grading . . . . .	66.14
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	3.61
CEDAR COURT.	
General repairs . . . . .	5.94
HARROD COURT.	
General repairs . . . . .	1.60
WHITE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	37.75
Building sidewalks . . . . .	98.48
UNION STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	2.30
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	53.20
Paving gutters . . . . .	93.98
LYNDON STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	2.39
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	21.72
Paving gutters . . . . .	102.65
RIDGE ROAD.	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	.97

## HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

307

COURT STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	\$6.63
CAMBRIDGE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	2.41
HIGHLAND STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	8.16
PITMAN STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	2.53
TREMONT STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	16.22
MAPLE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	14.17
VERNON STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	10.65
VALLEY STREET.	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	1.87
CHESTNUT STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	2.53
JACKSON STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	27.21
CHAPEL STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	1.80
PARK RIDGE.	
Grading . . . . .	50.60
MONTGOMERY STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	4.42
NORTH ESSEX STREET.	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	18.35
BRADLEY STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	3.76

## BEACON STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$6.69
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	51.60

## FRANKLIN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	58.99
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	21.84
Building sidewalks . . . . .	37.18

## CENTRE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	49.59
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	74.93

## WASHINGTON STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	68.71
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	68.90
Building sidewalks . . . . .	174.17

## EAST PENACOOK STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	44.10
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## NORTH SPRING STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	11.36
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	44.01
Building bank wall . . . . .	1,354.74

## WALKER STREET.

Building sidewalks . . . . .	28.12
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## RUMFORD STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	54.95
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	43.70

## NORTH STATE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	171.54
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	70.88
Building sidewalks . . . . .	56.12

## ABBOTT STREET.

Building sidewalks . . . . .	26.68
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HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

309

Ward Five.

<b>BLAKE STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	\$1.18
<b>SHORT STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	10.10
<b>GILES STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	11.69
<b>SUMMIT AVENUE.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	.73
<b>MERRIMACK STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	2.85
<b>TAHANTO STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	1.63
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	22.20
<b>WEST WASHINGTON STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	10.51
<b>HANOVER STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	2.83
<b>ORCHARD STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	1.49
<b>CAPITOL STREET.</b>	
Repairing concrete roadway . . . . .	543.88
<b>PINE STREET.</b>	
General repairs . . . . .	22.89
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	18.08
<b>DURGIN AVENUE.</b>	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	2.58
<b>PARK STREET.</b>	
Repairing concrete roadway . . . . .	26.40
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	56.58
Repairing macadam from Green to State . . . . .	78.66

## NORTH SPRING STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$24.78
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## LIBERTY STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	11.80
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Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	3.80
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Paving gutters . . . . .	63.37
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## PLEASANT STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	14.47
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Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	25.66
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## NORTH STATE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	88.16
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Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	229.32
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## WARREN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	15.15
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Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	4.74
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Repairing concrete roadway . . . . .	383.78
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## CENTRE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	37.54
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## RUMFORD STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	3.87
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Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	17.07
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## SCHOOL STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	126.57
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Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	38.98
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Building sidewalks . . . . .	80.36
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Repairing concrete roadway . . . . .	11.80
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## NORTH MAIN STREET.

Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	59.27
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Repairing concrete roadway . . . . .	123.33
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## PRINCE STREET.

Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	57.02
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Building sidewalks . . . . .	78.30
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Concreting . . . . .	397.73
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HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

311

FORD'S AVENUE.

Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	\$61.58
Concreting on avenue and lot . . . . .	758.53

GREEN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	19.04
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	21.07
Paving gutters . . . . .	49.54
Paving gutters at city hall . . . . .	10.97
Building sidewalks at city hall . . . . .	429.79
Macadamizing . . . . .	369.55
Concreting . . . . .	622.56

Ward Six.

LINCOLN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$0.80
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LAUREL STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	6.43
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	16.56

GROVE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	5.82
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CONCORD STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	6.84
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THORNDIKE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	8.00
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ELM STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	36.13
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FAYETTE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	3.49
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THOMPSON STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	4.40
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	6.33

WALL STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	\$1.79
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	20.47
MONROE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	1.07
PERLEY STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	15.02
Paving gutters . . . . .	75.57
SOUTH STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	97.10
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	4.89
SOUTH SPRING STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	9.25
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	28.66
Building sidewalks . . . . .	24.05
Paving gutters . . . . .	31.92
SOUTH STATE STREET.	
Repairing macadam . . . . .	280.62
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	38.72
Paving gutters . . . . .	35.64
DOWNING STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	10.76
PLEASANT STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	7.37
PIERCE STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	5.65
Ward Seven.	
SOUTH STATE STREET.	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	\$2.15
DOWNING STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	10.69

## HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

313

## PLEASANT STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$114.72
Building sidewalks . . . . .	49.03
Macadamizing . . . . .	2,276.93

## WEST STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	13.56
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	24.95
Building sidewalks . . . . .	126.73
Grading . . . . .	210.64
Paving gutters . . . . .	19.81

## WOODMAN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	14.51
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## BROADWAY.

General repairs . . . . .	157.78
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	5.23
Building sidewalks . . . . .	60.25

## LONG POND ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	48.57
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## NORTH FRUIT STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	.96
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## SOUTH FRUIT STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	17.52
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## STICKNEY HILL ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	75.27
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## HALL STREET.

Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	3.57
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## MILLS STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	2.17
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## HOPKINTON OLD ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	17.70
Laying drain . . . . .	22.55

## DAKIN STREET.

Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	\$6.88
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## EASTMAN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	1.89
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Building sidewalks . . . . .	28.94
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## HOLLY STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	43.56
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## HARRISON STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	11.32
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## SAW MILL ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	2.83
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## WATER STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	108.30
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## MAITLAND STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	.80
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## BIRCH STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	10.76
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## ALBIN ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	11.28
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## BOW STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	5.77
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## HOPKINTON NEW ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	50.85
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## HUMPHREY STREET.

Grading . . . . .	273.49
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Building sidewalks . . . . .	83.15
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## SOUTH STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	67.18
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## ROCKINGHAM STREET.

Grading . . . . .	28.55
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HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

315

BADGER STREET.	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	\$2.01
HARVARD STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	1.60
GLEN STREET.	
Building sidewalks . . . . .	18.26
MORTON STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	5.17
Building sidewalks . . . . .	152.24
PILLSBURY STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	1.59
IRON WORKS ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	51.25
Re-laying culverts . . . . .	15.57
FISKE ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	42.49
Repairing culverts . . . . .	23.09
CLINTON STREET.	
General repairs . . . . .	83.62

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Ward Eight.

SUNCOOK ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	\$95.34
PLEASANT STREET EXTENSION.	
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	17.03
LOUDON ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	137.74
Graveling . . . . .	1,792.99
SHEEP DAVIS ROAD.	
General repairs . . . . .	2.83

## BRIDGE STREET.

General repairs at Gully hill . . . . .	\$241.01
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## NORTH MAIN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	3.93
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	76.06

## GAS STREET.

Grading . . . . .	71.43
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## SEXTON'S AVENUE.

Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	15.27
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## DEPOT STREET.

Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	1.04
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## FREIGHT STREET.

Grading . . . . .	80.89
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## SUGAR BOWL ROAD.

General repairs . . . . .	17.70
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## FERRY STREET.

Grading . . . . .	49.94
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## CHANDLER STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	4.29
Repairing sidewalks . . . . .	1.77

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Ward Nine.

## NORTH STATE STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	\$59.35
Building sidewalks . . . . .	140.63

## WALKER STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	14.38
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## BEACON STREET.

Building sidewalks . . . . .	106.84
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## FRANKLIN STREET.

General repairs . . . . .	34.46
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## HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

317

## EAST PENACOOK STREET.

General repairs . . . . . \$39.27

## RUMFORD STREET.

General repairs . . . . . 143.59

Building sidewalks . . . . . 386.80

Repairing sidewalks . . . . . 2.80

## SNOWSHOE CLUB ROAD.

General repairs . . . . . 9.85

## GRANITE STREET.

Grading . . . . . 35.78

Building sidewalks . . . . . 24.70

## CURTICE AVENUE.

General repairs . . . . . 4.98

## CHURCH STREET.

General repairs . . . . . 6.08

## ALBIN STREET.

General repairs . . . . . 6.85

## WYMAN STREET.

General repairs . . . . . 1.99

## LITTLE POND ROAD.

General repairs . . . . . 20.70

## CHARLES STREET.

Building sidewalks . . . . . 40.01

## PENACOOK STREET.

General repairs . . . . . 19.81

## AUBURN STREET.

General repairs . . . . . 33.20

## HIGH STREET.

General repairs . . . . . 5.87

## LONG POND ROAD.

General repairs . . . . . 103.44

## BRADLEY STREET.

General repairs . . . . . 2.59

# SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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*To His Honor the Mayor and City Council:*

On account of an oversight, for which the Board of Health was not at all responsible, its report was omitted from the city report for 1903. Therefore, it is our purpose to embody in this report the doings of the department for 1903 and 1904.

At the expiration of his term in April, 1903, Dr. Loren A. Sanders retired and Dr. Chancey Adams was elected to fill the vacancy. The board organized with Dr. Russell Wilkins, president, Dr. Chancey Adams, secretary. This organization has continued unchanged.

Mr. Palmer has performed the duties of sanitary officer with satisfaction to the board, and has safeguarded the interests of the city and the welfare of the public health in a highly commendable manner. The ever-increasing duties that are forced upon this department by the public, as the old-time barriers of prejudice and ignorance disappear, urge us to recommend at this time a provision for the appointment of an assistant officer to act with Mr. Palmer, under the supervision of the board. The requirements of the law for an annual house to house inspection, and the increasing demands of individuals for disinfection, and private inspections of premises and nuisances, make it utterly impossible for one man to meet all these requirements fully. Furthermore, the board has at times found it exceedingly difficult to find a competent man who is willing to be bothered with the milk collections.

With an assistant sanitary officer, wisely selected, the work of this department might be profitably performed by him, and the money now expended for that purpose go toward

his salary. Again we commend to your wise consideration the fact that should accident or death befall Mr. Palmer, there is no one sufficiently in touch with the work who could carry it on without requiring a long time to become familiar with the duties and acquainted with the public. It should not be overlooked that the duties of sanitary officer are peculiar and perplexing, and require a man of exceptional tact and judgment to give general satisfaction and yet do his full duty.

Inasmuch as the appropriation of \$2,000 which was voted this department last year has proven insufficient, as was predicted by the board, it will not appear out of place to again urge that a more liberal amount be allowed for the ensuing year. The law is such that the board is obliged to protect the public from all "dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases," and must render such aid as "may be deemed wise or necessary" to further that end. The financial history of this department for the past four years has shown the impossibility of keeping the expenditures within the limits of the most liberal appropriation thus far made. As \$1,275 is used up in salaries, there is left but \$725 out of the \$2,000 of last year's appropriation to meet the numerous and unavoidable demands that arise in caring for contagious diseases. We would therefore recommend that \$3,000, at least, be set apart for the use of this department for 1905.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It is with much satisfaction that we are able to record a continuance of the general healthfulness of the city for the years 1903 and 1904, the death-rate being 13.05 and 13.9 per 1,000 respectively. Although the total number of contagious diseases in 1903 was far in excess of the previous year, which was due to the generally prevailing epidemic of measles, the death-rate from contagious diseases was surprisingly small, there being but two years since 1890 showing a death-rate from this class of cases less than that of 1903.

As time goes on the board finds progressively less difficulty in caring for contagion than it experienced in earlier years. There is a more hearty co-operation on the part of the public, the people are less panicky in the face of epidemics, and a higher degree of intelligence is shown upon all matters that pertain to the safeguarding of the public health.

#### SMALLPOX.

It is something worthy of comment that our city should escape a serious outbreak of smallpox during the past few years when it has prevailed so extensively in Manchester and the neighboring towns. During the year 1903 but two cases came to our notice, both of which were successfully cared for at the detention hospital. It is interesting to note that one of these cases was shaved in a barber shop while in the pustular stage, without any one suffering from the exposure. All those thereby exposed were vaccinated and carefully observed from day to day until the danger period had passed. During 1904 the city was entirely free from this disease.

With a small expenditure the detention hospital has been painted and otherwise repaired, which has added much to its attractiveness and usefulness. From one to six patients can now be cared for at one time with all the necessary comforts, and no one, however æsthetic, needs to shrink from going there for fear of improper care and treatment. A trained nurse is always placed in attendance, and all the necessaries for the care of such cases liberally furnished.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

During 1903 there were seventeen cases of typhoid fever, with three deaths, against twenty-three, with three deaths, in 1902. In 1904 there were twelve cases, with one death, showing a decided decrease since 1902.

As the source of most of these cases was located beyond the limits of the city, their presence cannot be charged to any general unsanitary condition, or to any defect in the water and food supply.

In recognition of the fact that this disease occurs only through contaminated food or water, it should be the self-assumed duty of every citizen to exercise every precaution to protect not only his own supply but that of the public.

It is a matter of much satisfaction and one to be congratulated upon, that the water supply of Concord is so pure and well safeguarded against contamination. The water company has rendered the public valuable service in their strenuous efforts to protect the city's water supply.

The mild scare that arose last fall and early winter over the very pronounced bad odor of the water, especially when heated, was of short duration, as it was proven beyond a doubt by the state chemist to be due to a harmless product of vegetable life and non-productive of disease.

#### MEASLES.

The largest epidemic of measles visited the city during the year 1903, that has occurred for fifteen years. The record covers the whole year, only one month (August) failing to produce its quota of cases. Out of the whole number, five hundred and eighty-two, only four deaths resulted, which is a remarkably good showing, in view of the fact that many of the cases were very severe and complicated, and occurred at a season of the year when climatic conditions are so favorable to a fatal termination. During 1904 only thirty-one cases came to our notice, all of which terminated favorably.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

It is encouraging to note that the mildness of type that has characterized scarlet fever for the past few years still continues, and that out of thirty-nine cases during 1903 and eighteen cases during 1904 no deaths have occurred. It is also a matter of interest to know that since the year 1890, inclusive, there have been but nineteen deaths from this disease, out of four hundred and ninety-seven cases, a rate of three and eight-tenths per cent. This mild type of the dis-

ease renders it exceedingly difficult to control, as many cases receive home treatment, and its true nature is thereby not discovered until many have been exposed.

The most of the cases during the year 1903 occurred in epidemic form in the Orphans' Home, in Millville, where they were isolated and cared for with no unfavorable results. The other cases were scattered.

On account of the difficulty in detecting and isolating cases of scarlet fever when prevailing in a mild form, we wish at this time to urge upon the public the necessity of bringing to the attention of a physician as early as possible the appearance of any rash, *however mild it may be*. Fortunately, no fatalities have occurred, but several instances have arisen when neglect in this particular has been followed by the appearance of the disease elsewhere, the offending case being only accidentally discovered when in the stage of desquamation. The wisdom of this precaution will surely appeal to the mind of every person, when he considers that a malignant case may follow from an exposure to a very mild one. A child may be only slightly indisposed with a little fever, with sore throat and a rash that appears and disappears within a period of twelve hours, and yet have scarlet fever which may, if transmitted to another person, prove fatal, or at least produce unfavorable and lasting results.

#### DIPHThERIA.

During 1903 there were forty-two cases of diphtheria, twenty-eight of which occurred in epidemic form between September 28 and December 10. These cases were studied with much care, and revealed a number of particularly interesting features. The first case occurred in the Penacook school on September 28, and soon developed among the children on Sexton avenue until there were seven cases. Of these children, three attended the parochial school in the first grade. From October 13 to November 2, nearly three weeks, there was an interval when no new cases appeared. On October 30 the two lower grades were thrown together for a

party, and on November 2 a fresh case appeared in the lower grade, and soon others came down in the second grade; the number of cases in the two grades being about equal. With one exception, a boy in the third grade, the disease was confined to the two lower grades.

On account of the reappearance of the disease on November 2, it was deemed best by the board to inspect the throats of these children. Consequently, on the dates of November 7, 11, 13, 16, 20, 23, 24, and 25 a careful examination of the children's throats was made, and those whose appearance was at all unhealthy were swabbed and cultures made, and examined at the state laboratory. Of the eight swabs taken on November 11, three were reported positive, showing the presence of diphtheria. Swabs were taken on the succeeding dates mentioned, but no diphtheria found until November 24, when one culture was reported positive. After this no new case appeared in this school. Of these four cases, two showed on inspection a small, soft exudate or false membrane, and two a simple reddened condition which afterwards developed an exudate; of these four cases not one appeared sick or would acknowledge that he or she felt sick, yet there was the disease in the early stage, a lurking menace to every throat that came within reach. These four cases passed through the usual course of the disease and recovered. Of the four deaths, three had received home treatment for a time, varying from one to two weeks, and thus were not brought to the attention of a physician until their vital resistance had become greatly reduced and their systems filled with the poison of the disease.

In the light of this experience it was voted by the board to adopt the rule that, on the appearance of the first case of diphtheria in any school, an inspection of all the throats in that particular room or in the whole school, as the case might indicate, should at once be made, and repeated as often as necessary to insure safety to those in attendance. By so doing two important objects would be obtained, protection to those who were healthy and discovery of the disease suffi-

ciently early to insure successful treatment. If cases can be detected before or immediately upon the appearance of the false membrane, before the poisonous products of the disease have become disseminated through the system, it is now universally believed that in antitoxin we have an agent which is a specific.

It is the product of germ activity, the so-called toxines, which menace and destroy life in this disease, and antitoxin fortifies the supply of antitoxin which every human system provides for itself when assailed by germ disease. The amount required will vary with the exigencies of each particular case, depending upon the amount of toxines to be opposed. In one case it may be one dose of 3,000 units, and in another 50,000 or more may be required to save life.

It is the policy of the board to furnish antitoxin in cases where the family is too poor to provide it, allowing no one to suffer on account of a lack of means. Other aid is also rendered in cases of contagion while in quarantine, as is deemed "wise or necessary" by the board.

In 1904 there were fifty-five cases of diphtheria with three deaths. These were widely scattered, every ward in the city contributing at least one.

The state laboratory has rendered valuable aid in making early diagnoses, and the service has been prompt and most efficient. Concord is especially benefitted by having the laboratory so near, thereby enabling us to get quick reports in obscure cases, and thus head off further exposure.

The circumstances have been such, in many instances, that it has not been deemed expedient to care for cases of contagion in their homes, therefore satisfactory arrangements have been made to have them cared for at the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, where most efficient and satisfactory service has been rendered at a reasonable price.

#### MILK.

During the past two years, four hundred and one samples of milk were collected and examined, of which twenty-one or about five per cent. were below standard. During the latter

part of 1903 the law requiring a higher per cent. of solids went into effect, and several samples showed less than the required amount.

During the warm months particular attention is paid to examination for preservatives, as there is less necessity for their use in the winter. It is our opinion that very little use is made of them in Concord.

Milk is especially liable to fraud because the chief article used in its adulteration (water) costs nothing at all. In case of excess of water, the analyst is obliged to determine whether the milk has been skimmed or watered or both. Most of the trouble along this line was found among the samples collected from restaurants, and was due to careless handling of the milk rather than to intention to defraud.

The amount received from licenses will be found to be much less than formerly, as a change made in the public statutes provides that no license fee shall be charged where a man sells only the product of cows owned by himself.

RUSSELL WILKINS, M. D.,  
GEORGE A. BERRY,  
CHANCEY ADAMS, M. D.,  
*Board of Health.*

## REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

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*To the Board of Health of the City of Concord, N. H.:*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you my report as sanitary officer for the year 1904.

I am pleased to say there have been no epidemics during the year, and we fortunately have not had a case of smallpox. The work of the department has been similar to that of former years, and, as a rule, up to the standard.

There were during the year 410 deaths, a death-rate of 13.9 per 1,000, compared with 397 deaths with a death-rate of 13.05 in 1903. The increase of deaths over last year was from the public institutions located in the city and not chargeable to the death-rate. One hundred and twenty-four bodies were sent to other places for interment, and in each case transfer permits were issued by this department to the undertakers, thereby complying with the state law. Eighty-six bodies were brought from other places to this city for interment during the year, each with a transfer permit issued by the proper authority from the place from which the bodies were sent.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of disease classed under this head during the year were 116 with but four deaths.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria have not prevailed to any marked extent in any section of the city, and what cases there have been have not, as a rule, been severe.

Twelve cases of typhoid fever have been reported to this office, with one death. Three of these cases were brought to the hospital for treatment from other places, and several cases trace their origin to sources outside the city.

### DISINFECTION.

At the present time formaldehyde is the most popular and efficient of the various substances in use as disinfectants. We have used the sheet method as at present used in Chicago and

other cities, with good result. Recently a new process has been employed which we are convinced by practical experiments gives quicker results than the sheet method and is less difficult to handle. That our board might take nothing for granted, Dr. Duncan of the state laboratory and myself made the following test:

In a room whose size was carefully determined diphtheria bacilli twenty-four hours old, in culture recently obtained from an acute case, were exposed under the following conditions: (a.) Bacilli from the surface of a growth were smeared on a piece of glass and placed on the floor of the room. (b.) Bacilli were mixed with a little water in a watch glass and placed on the floor. (c.) Bacilli were smeared on a sheet which was rolled up and placed on the table. (d.) Bacilli were then smeared on the leaves of several pamphlets, the pages marked, pamphlets closed, and placed on the table. (e.) Bacilli were smeared on glass and placed in the pocket of a garment. (f.) The cultures themselves from which these various specimens were made were exposed after the cotton plug was loosened. The room was left closed for five hours while the bacilli were exposed to formaldehyde gas liberated by potassium permanganate in the proportion of one pint of the 40 per cent. gas to seven ounces of the permanganate for every 1,000 cubic feet of space. Growths on blood serum attempted from the exposed bacilli failed to give any growths whatever of any bacteria.

The chief object of this method of disinfection is that we get almost instant liberation of the formaldehyde, and the time of exposure is much reduced.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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

MONTHS.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Small-pox.		Measles.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January .....	8								11	
February .....	13		1						2	
March .....	10	2							3	
April .....	2	1	1						5	
May .....	7								3	
June .....	2				1				1	
July .....	4								1	
August .....			2		5	1			2	
September .....	1		3		2				1	
October .....	1				3					
November .....	2		2		1					
December .....	5		9						2	
Totals .....	55	3	18		12	1			31	

## RECORD OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY WARDS.

WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
Diphtheria... ..	2	5	3	3	1	17	11	10	3	55
Scarlet fever....		1		1	1	6	5		4	18
Typhoid fever..				2	2	1	6		1	12
Smallpox.....										
Measles .....			1	5	3	3	7		12	31

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

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

YEARS.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Measles.		Small-pox.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	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.....	55	8	4	.....	15	5	452	.....	.....	.....	526	13
1896.....	38	8	44	8	21	3	158	.....	.....	.....	261	19
1897.....	13	1	22	1	17	2	138	.....	.....	.....	190	4
1898.....	4	.....	8	.....	8	4	120	.....	.....	.....	146	4
1899.....	9	5	99	1	14	1	299	.....	.....	.....	421	7
1900.....	29	5	39	.....	18	1	476	1	.....	.....	562	7
1901.....	65	4	11	.....	13	3	40	.....	1	1	130	8
1902.....	29	2	6	.....	23	3	27	.....	2	.....	87	5
1903.....	42	4	39	.....	17	3	582	4	2	.....	682	11
1904.....	55	3	18	.....	12	1	31	.....	.....	.....	116	4

## NUISANCES, COMPLAINTS AND INSPECTIONS.

A statement of the number and character of the nuisances which have been abated by this department during the year appears below :

Accumulation of decayed fruit and coal ashes . . . . .	19
Bad sink drainage . . . . .	11
Broken sewer traps . . . . .	13
Catch-basins not trapped . . . . .	9
Collecting swill without license . . . . .	2
Dead animals . . . . .	17
Decayed meat and fish . . . . .	7
Defect in house sewers . . . . .	15
Defective plumbing . . . . .	9
Dropping manure in streets . . . . .	4
Dumping rubbish . . . . .	10
Dumping swill in ash cans . . . . .	9
Filthy alleyways . . . . .	7
Filthy cellars . . . . .	11
Filthy stables . . . . .	10
Filthy swill-barrels . . . . .	8
Filthy yards . . . . .	6
Foul and offensive cesspools . . . . .	3
Keeping hens . . . . .	8
Keeping hogs . . . . .	6
Odor arising from water . . . . .	7
Offensive manure heaps . . . . .	6
Offensive odor from stables . . . . .	3
Offensive odor in house . . . . .	8
Offensive privy vaults . . . . .	11
Private sewer obstructed . . . . .	6
Privy vaults full . . . . .	6
Sewerage backed into cellar . . . . .	10
Sewer gas in house . . . . .	3
Sewer not properly ventilated . . . . .	9
Sinks found without traps . . . . .	7
Stagnant water in vacant lots . . . . .	2

## SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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Steam depositing in sewer . . . . .	1
Street sewer obstructed . . . . .	5
Surface sink drains . . . . .	5
Throwing ashes in street . . . . .	3
Throwing slops in street . . . . .	6
Throwing swill in alleyways . . . . .	3
Water-closets foul and offensive . . . . .	15
Water-closets not ventilated . . . . .	11
Water-closets out of repair . . . . .	18
Water-closets without water supply . . . . .	9
Water in cellars . . . . .	25
Water sent for analysis . . . . .	8
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	371

## HOUSE INSPECTION.

Dwelling-houses inspected . . . . .	106
Tenement houses . . . . .	140
Stores . . . . .	32
Stables . . . . .	19
Schoolhouses . . . . .	14
Penacook lake . . . . .	9
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	320

## INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

The number of inspections made will be found in the table herewith annexed :

Plumbing permits granted . . . . .	142
Water-closets put in . . . . .	185
Bath-tubs put in . . . . .	79
Urinals put in . . . . .	8
Wash trays put in . . . . .	32
Sinks put in . . . . .	120
Slop sinks put in . . . . .	1
Wash-bowls put in . . . . .	109
Number sewers . . . . .	36
	<hr/>
Total number inspections of plumbing . . . . .	284

## SUMMARY.

Houses placarded in cases of contagious diseases . . . . .	78
Placards removed . . . . .	78
Visits made to contagious diseases . . . . .	609
Rooms fumigated . . . . .	352
Schoolhouses fumigated . . . . .	3
Stables fumigated . . . . .	1
Cellars fumigated . . . . .	5
Hacks fumigated . . . . .	8
Wards at hospitals fumigated . . . . .	5
Pieces of bedding and clothing burned . . . . .	66
Burial permits issued . . . . .	409
Burial permits issued to non-residents . . . . .	86
Transfer permits issued . . . . .	124
Garbage licenses issued . . . . .	18
Number of reports of contagious diseases sent to state board of health . . . . .	25
Number of mortuary reports sent in exchange to other cities . . . . .	1,008
Number of vaccination certificates issued for children to attend school . . . . .	1,245
Number of collections of food for analysis at the labor- atory . . . . .	10

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the mayor, city council, and board of health for their support given me when called upon in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. PALMER,

*Sanitary Officer.*

# MORTALITY REPORT.





















# PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To the City Council:*

The trustees of the public library are pleased to be able to state that the library, under the very efficient management of Miss Grace Blanchard, the librarian, not only maintains the enviable reputation it has earned in former years as a potent educational force in the community, but is constantly increasing its field of usefulness. But while it is agreeable to note the steady progress the library has made from year to year, it is apparent that a more commodious and convenient building is becoming more and more imperative, unless the strange belief is entertained that it is not desirable to make still further progress possible. In its present limited quarters the library has reached a stage in its development where its growth must necessarily cease, and its influence be unreasonably restricted. How this condition of things can best be obviated is a question which demands the serious, but prompt, consideration of the citizens of Concord.

The librarian's report, which is herewith submitted, is a concise statement of the work that is being accomplished, and evinces a laudable ambition to do much more in the future, which can hardly be realized under the present restricted accommodations.

Respectfully submitted,

REUBEN E. WALKER,

*President of the Board of Trustees.*

CONCORD, N. H., February 1, 1905.

## REPORT OF THE CITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1904.

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

GENTLEMEN,—As this is my tenth annual report, it may be well, after describing the year's work, to review the progress of this city department during the decade, and then consider what remains to be done by and for the library.

The desk circulation during 1904 was 87,432 volumes, over 3,000 more than in 1903, which is gratifying, as we have tried no new way—used no green trading-stamps—to induce patronage.

To get, charge and hand out these nearly 90,000 books comes chiefly upon the two regular desk attendants. This is only a fraction of their work, for the preparing and repairing of all the books, and the mental registering of the wants and hobbies of thousands of people are other of their duties.

The quality of the circulation remains about the same, fiction leading at 74 per cent. In extenuation of this large figure, it should be borne in mind that hundreds of school children are required to read classics which *are* stories, and also that from its cradle the human race has always cried, "Tell me a story," and always will.

There has been no noteworthy peculiarity in the year's patronage except that the newspapers' guessing contests have brought many to the library who might not otherwise have frequented it. These contests certainly familiarize people with the way to use reference books. We have, as usual, seen the result of the Walker lectures, Professor Griggs's lectures producing an unusual call for material on Dante; and, as usual, what the schools and clubs are studying has been evident from the books called for at the library.

The number of new borrowers is 768, a slight increase over last year. A laborious revision of our list of borrowers

is being made, so that we may know just who are at present taking books and where they live. The borrowers' names will now be kept upon cards rather than in a book.

The number of volumes added has been 1,224, of which 776 were new works; more money has been expended upon non-fiction than fiction. We have learned this year that by waiting till the Booklovers Library sells its duplicates, bargains in the way of expensive works of biography, travel, etc., can be secured. I presume the Concord public would rather wait a few months for such books as Moncure D. Conway's Autobiography and Landor's "Across Coveted Lands," seeing that we can then buy them at half their original price, and therefore have money left for other books.

We have acquired from the bindery 140 volumes. We have bought 45 duplicates of popular novels, 92 copies of old favorites, and have replaced 171 worn-out volumes. We have discarded 219 books, leaving a net gain of 1,005, and swelling the number now in the library to 26,935. Thirty-three gifts have come from the following donors: Mrs. Armenia S. White, Mrs. Edson C. Eastman, Miss Frances M. Abbott, Miss Harriette E. Noyes, Hon. A. E. Pillsbury, Hon. Samuel C. Eastman, Rev. Irving Tomlinson, Mr. Prentiss M. Kent, Mr. Maitland C. Lamprey, Mr. Guy S. Rix, and from local societies and churches, from publishing houses and trade corporations; government, state and city reports also have arrived. Of these gifts special mention should be made of Mr. S. C. Eastman's. It consists of four superbly bound and finely illustrated folios of the Holy Land, Egypt and Nubia, resting in a handsome black walnut case designed to contain and suitably display them. Mr. Kent's five-volume donation is entitled "Universities and Their Sons," and contains valuable material, fully illustrated, on Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia.

Among purchases worth mentioning are :

Twenty-five Swedish books.

Representative art of our times, in eight parts.

The Cambridge Modern History.

New edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia of English Literature.

Grainger's Index to Poetry and Recitations.

Woodrow Wilson's History of the United States.

Stanley Hall's Adolescence.

Morley's Life of Gladstone.

Singleton's Furniture of our Forefathers.

Heath's Home and School Classics, thirty-nine volumes.

Young Folks' Library, twenty-five volumes.

With the interest on the Cogswell fund, we have so nearly completed our set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register that it will become a mine of information to ancestor-hunting people, as soon as the promised index to these volumes is issued.

The use of reference books has been good, running about the same as in recent years. We cannot hope for more or better use till we have a larger, well-ventilated reference room.

In last year's report I described a summer branch at West Concord. This year a similar one has been maintained during the vacation months at East Concord. As this board of trustees, except the East Concord member who aided it by approval and the loan of furniture, did not see this branch, I have photographs of the outside and inside of the little building to show to you to-day. Hundreds of books were given out to East Concord residents, particularly children, who are not able to get over to this main library. East Concordians owning teams were thoughtful to give a lift to your librarian, as they were often "going right over" at hours when the trains would not have accommodated her. The cordiality of Ward two, the well-behaved children, and the acquaintances formed, make the memory of the summer's experiment altogether pleasant. More than ever it seems to me desirable to maintain a summer branch in the different suburban wards in rotation. It is a way of extending the library in accord with the spirit of the times which smiles upon rural deliveries.

From fall till spring, in compliance with the request of the West Concord Reading Room Association, and with its kindly coöperation, a weekly delivery of books has been made in Ward three by your librarian, as in 1903. The bi-weekly delivery at Penacook is never omitted.

The frequent picture-exhibits continue to give not only pleasure, but that visual instruction which is being introduced even into schools by means of stereopticon lectures.

We of the library staff have had our frequent quizzes on books and authors, as these tend to make us realize we are working in a library. If we were handing out cotton cloth or flour, we should have to exemplify pleasantness and promptness; but there ought to be a little gladness and glory in handing out things as live as books. There is much said about a librarian's influencing the public to better reading, but first she should quicken her assistants into knowing and rejoicing when the best literature in the library is called for.

To turn now to mention of the chief improvements which have been introduced into our library in the past ten years:

A modern charging system was adopted as the most pressing need. The entire library was then re-catalogued and rearranged by the Dewey Decimal System, and a complete dictionary card catalogue was made. This job was accomplished with an expenditure of much less time and money than is generally estimated as necessary. Access to shelves by investigators was urged, and open shelves of books have now become a feature around the delivery desk, with adjacent boys' and girls' corners, displaying the better juvenile reading. Picture bulletins of new or timely books are not wanting. All desired privileges are granted teachers, and books are sent for the term to those instructors who want them for supplementary reading. The librarian has given talks in school-rooms, aiming to further the intelligent use of the library by pupils. Enough Sunday readings to children have been tried in the boys' room to attest that they would flock to as many as the librarian had time and strength to give. Our taking up of branch delivery work has been already mentioned in

this report. Participation by the staff of this library in state library meetings, and the doing of a little missionary work by us to smaller libraries, complete an enumeration which we hope makes our title clear to good intentions, and the ability to carry them out.

There is an indebtedness which, rolling up steadily through the ten years, has become an obligation to be publicly acknowledged, and that is the courtesy of the Ira C. Evans Company in trimming all our magazines, according us privileges, and in many ways being the kindest of neighbors.

After the past and the present comes the future, and it is the prospects of our library which we must next consider.

With the desire to save the city expense; you, care; the city government, problems; and our own staff, turmoil, I have said, "All right," when I met a trustee or the mayor, and he asked, "How is the library going?"

"All right as far as it goes" would have been a more truthful and less cowardly answer, for it ought to go farther, and it cannot so long as the building remains as it is. Sunny, home-like, unusually favored with entrances on two streets, ideally located, and with its interior arrangements convenient and admirable, it stands, the best library of 1888, not of 1905.

My idea is that in the capital of the state each institution should be a model of its kind; there should be the best fire-station, the best schoolhouses, etc., etc. Presumably all New Hampshire people aim to come to Concord sometime. Certainly we have had calls, in the past ten years, from the librarians of most of the smaller towns. They look to find in Concord's public library model appointments. We ought to be able to show a children's room, a spacious reference room, and the best lighting, ventilation and fittings which library economy has devised. If you would visit fine libraries in other cities, you would see what I mean and what we lack.

If you will walk critically about this building, you will see the numerous little book-cases the carpenter has made and crowded in. We have now 27,000 volumes stored in the space intended for 20,000. Any notable extension of the use-

fulness and influence of the library in the next decade is contingent upon enlarged quarters. In last winter's public discussions of this matter, speakers disagreed on many points, but all agreed that the library actually needs more room.

Some libraries which are over-crowded are renting books of the Bodley club department of the Booklovers Library, and it is said this system offers several advantages, namely : 1. The great difficulty of an adequate and timely supply of new books is met, if not wholly overcome. 2. The librarian has the privilege of trying before buying. 3. Obviates the necessity of excessive duplication of temporarily popular books. The cost averages about one dollar a year per volume up to two hundred books, decreasing for larger quantities.

If we become obliged to try this experiment for a year, it yet will seem to me that the renting of books should be an expedient resorted to cautiously by a public library, and should be understood to be a makeshift, not its regular policy.

It would appear as if the problems of a library are deserving of our best thought, for in the scheme of classification of exhibits at the recent St. Louis Exposition, the library was considered worthy to be a section in the Department of Education, under the main division, Social Culture.

No unpleasant happening has marred the year, and the actively pleasant things which have been experienced at the hands of this board and of the public, are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE BLANCHARD,

*Librarian.*