

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the City Council of Concord, N. H.:

The annual report of the librarian of the public library for the past year is herewith submitted; and the trustees do not deem it expedient to attempt to supplement her comprehensive statement of the year's work or to make additional suggestions for the future. Though the library, under present conditions, cannot extend the field of its usefulness, it is safe to say that it will not retrograde.

The usual appropriation of \$5,000 is desired.

R. E. WALKER,
President, Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR 1909.

To the Board of Trustees of the Concord Public Library:

GENTLEMEN:—Following the order that librarians are adopting as the best in which to present the material of their annual reports, I will begin with facts.

The number of books charged at the loan-desk during the past twelve months was 93,161, a higher figure than usual, though 3,577 short of that of last year. The wonder is that our loss in circulation is not greater. For with countless persons spending their leisure and eyesight at the shows which have multiplied, with scores of people stopping their automobiles at the library only long enough to step in and get a book renewed, with the increasing devotion to cards, and with hundreds losing the reading habit because of the multiplying activities of their lives, with banks subscribing for monetary magazines for their clerks, mills taking textile journals for their operatives, railroads providing reading rooms and reading matter for their hands, and every corporation trying thus to raise the efficiency of its employees, it will have to be accepted by librarians, with as good a grace as they can muster, that their business is up against the competitive spirit of the age.

Libraries are as invaluable to a community as ever—nay, *more necessary*; for the want is felt nowadays not for a slow but sure way of accomplishing one's ends; a *fast* but sure way is desired; tools must be at hand; information must be got at once. No deliberate, untrained search through printed matter will put quickly enough at a man's command the fact or the theory or the sentiment which

will help him to achieve. A modern public library is needed, where by catalogs and indexes, the books stand harnessed ready to dash out to do saving service.

Yet though a town library is thus increasingly important, as men's minds send out more and more hurry calls, its books are now only one of many, many diversions to its citizens. Fifteen years ago an almost overwhelming throng came in on the eve of holidays and Sundays to get a story for their entertainment over the morrow. It is not so now; and I would welcome the old fatigue of Saturday nights, to see the old rush of business.

It was with a feeling of understanding and sympathy that we heard the attendance at the Evening School was not, this winter, quite what it has been heretofore. The temper of the populace is ever, "The show is dead! Long live the show!"

But in spite of the dropping away of many of the old customers who either read less or go elsewhere to get the six best-sellers, our circulation keeps at this very large figure, preëminently big in the state. Is not the inference just that our grand total comes not from the old idle reading of people who, when they left their doors, started for the library to kill time, but from the more flattering call of persons who, in spite of other demands on their time and attention, will yet insist on having a book to please or instruct?

An up-to-date public library is needed also because current educational methods send pupils constantly to get information from it. You and I learned one text-book on a subject; the present-day child is required to hunt up references in a dozen books weekly or to ascertain facts not in the volumes of his home or school library. If public libraries were done away with, the modern system of education would have to be revolutionized.

If the thought comes that a library could run its circulation up to startling figures by the purchase of a set of

blood-curdling juveniles or of the questionable books which may be found more justifiably in libraries not supported out of the city treasury, of course the idea is dismissed as unworthy, and irrelevant to the real good done by the institution. We have no quarrel with the progress of the times as reflected in our altered though undiminished trade, and only want to call attention to the changed conditions under which a public library does its work.

The number of new borrowers during 1909 was 703, rather more than the average gain.

In 1909 we bought 1,100 volumes, of which

- 493 were new publications;
- 408 were fresh copies of old favorites;
- 75 were desired duplicates;
- 124 came from the binding of magazines.

Our principle in buying continues the same, *i. e.*, to purchase especially works bearing on the topics at the moment quickening Concord and yet not to buy for one set of people to the deprivation of others. Every noteworthy publication of moderate cost is considered for purchase whether it deal with Rubens or radium, comets or customs; for the library must be prepared with material for the coming or the recurrent interest in town. At present subjects like agriculture and electricity are forging ahead while art and literature drop behind. With the interest on the P. B. Cogswell fund we have completed the valuable set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Departmental club work having subsided, there is a lessened demand for data for papers and addresses. The boys' debating club at the High School seems to be flourishing and its participants learn how to get help from a public library, a lesson which ought to stand them in good stead all their lives.

Last winter we published in both local newspapers lists on the following themes :

Home and its interests ;
Travel and biography ;
Machinery, electricity, etc. ;
Conduct of life ;
Sociological and municipal questions ;
Out-of-door matters.

As the books mentioned were recent and vital, it was disappointing that our calling attention to them did not secure new patrons, especially men, for the library.

The suburban summer branch and the vacation story-hour now alternate as objects of our care, and the past July and August it was the turn of the story-hour to absorb the librarian's energy. Whenever the daily papers announce that these readings are to be given for the children, it is to be hoped that every seat will be filled on the first as well as on the last afternoon ; for just as the little boys and girls get to attending in gratifying numbers, our innocent entertainment is cut off by school's opening, and then the children wish they had heard the stories from the first, and the librarian wishes so, too, for they behave beautifully and listen eloquently.

The vacation-book privilege meets with increasing appreciation.

It ought to be more generally known that we have a card index for the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution, thus making available their complete résumé of research, discovery and invention. We have also a card catalog for the Old South Leaflets which contain rare imprints. We have bought the New International Dictionary and the supplementary volumes of the Century.

Of the hundred or more picture-exhibits we have offered to the public, perhaps the one most appropriate to a library's hall is the present display illustrating the art

of book-making, and showing by 1,000 specimens the paper and binding materials, the typographic features, and the decoration of printed books.

Though the year has been one of ordinary routine at our library, it has been a memorable one in the library annals of New Hampshire, for the national conference was held for a second time, but after an interval of twenty years, in our White Mountains. The unanimous opinion of the eight hundred in attendance was that the American Library Association never made so satisfactory a choice of locality and headquarters as the Mt. Washington at Bretton Woods proved to be. Our own state association held an unusually successful meeting last autumn in Franklin.

My assistants continue to do the effective team work which comes of long service together, and join with me in the regret that new avenues of usefulness do not seem opening before us. Nineteen hundred and nine will, to our staff, be known as the year of the Christmas Tree, into which we transformed our rubber-plant; and I think that as a basis of our merriment on that occasion we all shared the grateful conviction that we have been fortunate and happy in our daily work.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE BLANCHARD,

Librarian.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.

To the City Council:

We have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1909.

The board was organized March 10, 1909, as follows: Mayor Charles J. French, *ex-officio*, chairman; Dr. Charles H. Cook, secretary, and Dr. Fred A. Sprague, member.

Regular monthly meetings have been held and many matters of a routine nature have been disposed of at these meetings.

At the March meeting, Dr. Charles Duncan, whose work as milk inspector for the previous year had proven so productive of good results, was re-appointed for a term of two years.

During the fall of 1909 we were confronted with an epidemic of diphtheria among the children in our public schools. At no time did the outbreak assume alarming proportions nor was it found necessary to close the schools except in a single instance when one room was closed for a period of two weeks.

Early in the course of the epidemic it was realized by this board that a very likely means of spreading the contagion existed in the custom of distributing pencils, scissors, books and other school room requisites to be used for an hour or so by a pupil, such articles afterward being collected into a common pile and subsequently re-distributed at random among the pupils. Accordingly Superintendent Rundlett was requested to see that the practice was discontinued.

Every means possible was used to check the spread of the disease including hundreds of bacteriological examinations of the throats of children in the rooms where cases appeared. By this means quite a number of cases were detected that would not have been suspected from other signs. Children absent on account of sickness of any description, if unattended by a physician, were thoroughly examined before being permitted to return to school.

The following new and more stringent regulations concerning diphtheria were adopted by the board of health and approved by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen October 11, 1909:

“The period of quarantine in any case of diphtheria shall not be less than two weeks. In qualifying for discharge from quarantine a patient must be fully convalescent and free from sore throat and discharge from throat, nose, eyes, or ears; and microscopic examination of cultures made from swabs taken on two successive days from patient’s throat or nose or both, must fail to show the diphtheritic bacillus. Swabs taken for the purpose of complying with this regulation must not be taken until at least four hours have elapsed since using an antiseptic in the throat or nose.

“Finally, before quarantine restrictions can be removed, swabs from the throats of all children in the family and the mother or other nurse having care of patient must have been submitted for examination and have failed to show the presence of diphtheria bacillus. School children who have been exposed to diphtheria or who live in a family where the disease exists must be excluded from school for a period of two weeks following the last exposure.

“School children who have had the disease and been released from quarantine must be excluded from school for a period of two weeks following such release.

“All parts of the regulations conflicting with above shall be null and void.”

Fumigation was used when it was thought it would serve a useful purpose, but it was thought that early recognition and isolation of the cases together with free and early use of antitoxin offered the surest means of limiting the spread of the dread disease.

In the report of the sanitary officer, which is hereby transmitted, you will find a detailed account of the epidemic as well as many other facts concerning the work of the board. The milk inspector's report is hereby transmitted.

The vexed question of vaccination of school children is always with us. We find that, comparatively speaking, there is very little opposition to the law which requires all school children to be vaccinated and we are glad to be able to say that there are very few cities that can show a larger proportion of children conforming to the requirements in this respect.

In conclusion we wish to thank the City Council and the Sanitary Officer for their coöperation in our plans looking to the betterment of the city's health.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. FRENCH, MAYOR,

CHARLES H. COOK, M. D.,

F. A. SPRAGUE, M. D.,

Board of Health.

REPORT OF MILK INSPECTOR.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—The examinations made by the milk inspector appear in another part of the health department report. The examinations show a considerable improvement in the cleanliness of the milk, but there is still much that ought to be done.

That a larger number of farms have not been examined is due to stress of work during the measles and diphtheria epidemics, as is explained in the general report of the department. It is hoped that the work of farm inspection may be taken up immediately the coming year, so that ground gained by previous inspection may not be lost, and also that such farms as have improved conditions, by building milk rooms, improving stables and buying equipment, may receive the credit due them in the reports at the office.

The benefits from individual talks to the milkmen have come through their purchase of such utensils as aid to the production of a clean milk. The hardest task is to stimulate the man with the poorest outfit and make him believe that he may, by extra care, do better, and to have the man with the very best of an equipment realize that carelessness may easily impair its whole value.

We have men with the poor equipment furnishing a very clean milk. We have men with the very best equipment whose milk I find occasionally dirty. The fault in the latter case is usually blamed to the help and better things are promised when attention is called to conditions.

The milk that the more careful men supply the trade is of excellent quality. It has a food value for the baby or sick far in excess of the seven cents charged and such a milk in the larger cities is willingly bought for twelve and fifteen cents. It may now be said that in Concord no

physician or others need feed baby or sick any but a clean milk for there are men who supply it daily as the records of the health department show.

It is a generally accepted opinion among scientists that people, especially children, may become infected with milk from tubercular cattle. It is also accepted that the best means for diagnosis of tuberculosis in cattle, that to all appearances are healthy, is by means of tuberculin.

In the light of these facts and the fact that in many cities the tubercle bacillus has been found in the milk supply to as great an amount as eleven per cent., I have begun an examination of the milk of our city to determine if there are any herds that supply such a milk.

The test is by means of animal inoculation and positive findings would warrant the demand of a tuberculin test of the herd supplying the milk, the tuberculin test in this city now not being among the farmers a matter of routine procedure, as I think it should be. It is hoped that a great deal more may be said about this work in another report.

The investigation of the public of the work done by this department is appreciated and it is hoped that records will continue to be consulted and questioned about. We believe that inspection is cheaper than infection and that that spirit of inspection should be the part of every good citizen.

Submitted by,
CHARLES DUNCAN,
Milk Inspector.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my annual report as sanitary officer, giving a summary of the work of this department for the year ending December 31, 1909. The year has been one of the busiest in the history of the department in nearly every line of work.

MORTALITY.

There were 480 deaths during the year, compared with 428 deaths in 1908. The number of deaths in the different wards of the city were 306 and in public institutions, 174. Estimating the population at 20,000 this gives a total death rate of 16.1 against 15.25 in 1908. There were 99 bodies brought to this city from other places for interment and transit permits were issued for the removal of 184 bodies for interment out of town.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of contagious diseases reported during the year was 1,350, with 11 deaths. This number was very much larger than in previous years and necessitated a large amount of extra work. There were 2,352 visits made to contagious disease cases and 763 houses were placarded.

There were 131 cases of diphtheria reported, with 6 deaths, the largest number ever reported in one year. Ninety of these cases were reported after the opening of the schools in September, but at that time the disease was prevalent throughout the state. Medical inspections were made and cultures taken from the throats of all pupils in the school rooms where pupils reported as having the disease had attended, and a number of very mild and unrecognized cases of the disease were discovered, in this way tracing the source of a large per cent. of our cases. The Board of Health continued to provide free antitoxin to

those who were unable to purchase it for themselves, and as a large number were indigent cases the expense for this important factor in the treatment of diphtheria was larger than usual.

During the year there were reported 23 cases of scarlet fever but fortunately with no deaths, the disease in nearly every case being apparently mild in type. The outbreak of several cases at about the same time brought about the investigation of the milk supply and two unrecognized cases of scarlet fever were found in the family of the milk dealer who had supplied these families with milk and which was probably the source of the infection.

There were 28 cases of typhoid fever reported, with 4 deaths. Eight of these cases were brought to the hospital from out of town for treatment and several other cases were traceable to sources outside the city.

There were reported 1,168 cases of measles, with but 1 death. An epidemic in the spring and early summer made this the largest number of cases ever recorded in this city in one year.

FUMIGATION.

The expense for fumigation supplies, \$130.63, was somewhat greater than in former years, owing to the large amount of fumigation done. At the close of the school year in June all the school books in Union School District were fumigated. The formaldehyde-potassium permanganate method was used as in former years, with good results.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF CONCORD FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909.

SALARIES.

Charles E. Palmer, sanitary officer, salary,	\$1,400.00
Charles Duncan, M. D., milk inspector, salary,	300.00

FUMIGATION SUPPLIES.

A. Perley Fitch, formaldehyde and permanganate,	\$65.70
A. H. Knowlton & Co., formaldehyde and permanganate,	28.20
C. H. Martin Co., permanganate,	15.78
West Disinfecting Co., formaldehyde,	15.00
A. H. Britton & Co., six pails,	2.70
C. Pelissier & Co., one satchel,	2.50
Orr & Rolfe, hose bib,	.75

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Helen O. Monier, clerk, services,	\$414.00
Charles H. Cook, Jr., substituting for sanitary officer,	38.45
Rumford Printing Co., mortuary reports,	24.00
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., rentals and tolls,	27.38
Charles E. Palmer, postage, etc.,	19.83
Ira C. Evans Co., printing,	28.05
Arthur P. Walker, plumbing record book,	3.75
Edson C. Eastman, office supplies,	.66
Library Bureau, vaccination cards,	6.79
A. R. Andrews, typewriter ribbon,	1.00
N. A. Dunklee, horse hire,	4.50
Geo. W. Waters, burying dead horse,	3.00
John J. Dooning, burying dead dog,	2.00
Simeon Partridge, burying dead dog,	1.00
George A. Berry & Co., antitoxin, etc., diphtheria cases,	39.70
A. Perley Fitch, antitoxin, etc., diphtheria cases,	74.17
C. H. Martin Co., antitoxin, etc., diphtheria cases,	104.48
Eugene Sullivan & Co., antitoxin, diphtheria cases,	97.40
Arthur H. Knowlton & Co., medical supplies, inspection of schools,	2.35
W. C. Spicer, drugs, inspection of schools, Ward 1,	9.00
C. R. Dame, provisions, Hill family, diphtheria,	28.77

John H. Toof & Co., laundry work, Hill family, diphtheria,	\$2.85
Gale & Brown, provisions, Davis family, diphtheria,	2.06
Florence A. McDonald, nursing Terry family, measles,	28.29
E. C. Dutton, provisions, Sandquist family, diph- theria,	2.59
	\$2,796.70

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.		Smallpox.		Measles.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
February.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
March.....	10	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	201	.....
April.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	1
May.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319	.....
June.....	7	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	134	.....
July.....	6	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
August.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
September.....	13	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
October.....	31	2	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	29	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Totals.....	131	6	23	.....	28	4	.....	.....	1,168	1

REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY WARDS.

WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
Diphtheria.....	1	25	18	46	33	8	5	131
Scarlet fever.....	5	1	4	2	4	6	.....	1	23
Typhoid fever.....	2	.....	4	4	5	10	2	1	28
Smallpox.....
Measles.....	62	52	78	246	93	181	292	64	100	1,168

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table contains the number of cases of contagious diseases and the deaths resulting therefrom for the years 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	8	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	.....
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
1905.....	15	1	80	.....	23	3	181	1	.....	.....	299	5
1906.....	14	2	27	.....	32	3	101	1	1	.....	175	6
1907.....	63	2	26	1	11	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	218	3
1908.....	44	4	7	.....	6	1	100	.....	.....	.....	157	5
1909.....	131	6	23	.....	28	4	1,168	1	.....	.....	1,350	11

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 :

Catch-basin traps broken,	6
Collecting garbage without a license,	1
Dead animals,	38
Decayed fruit,	2
Decayed meat and fish,	1
Defective plumbing,	2
Drinking water questionable,	7
Dumping rubbish,	20
Expectorating on sidewalks,	4
Filthy premises,	17
Keeping hens,	8
Keeping hogs,	11
Man doing plumbing without license,	1
Milkmen notified to comply with ordinance,	8
Odor from cesspools,	4
Odor from dumps,	5
Odor from fish markets,	2
Odor from garbage cans,	4
Odor from manure heaps,	8
Odor from privy vaults,	10
Odor from stables,	9
Odor in houses,	16
Odor in offices,	3
Other nuisances,	15
Pediculosis,	3
Plumbers doing work in violation of law,	1
Sewers obstructed,	3
Sinks with imperfect drainage,	1
Suspected contagious diseases,	1
Throwing out ashes,	2
Throwing out slops,	6

Throwing out swill,	8
Washing ice at watering trough,	1
Water-closets foul and offensive,	11
Water-closets out of repair,	7
Water-closets without local vents,	2
Water-closets without water supply,	3
Water in cellars,	3
	<hr/>
Total,	254

INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

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

Plumbing permits granted,	109
Water-closets put in,	151
Sinks put in,	69
Bath-tubs put in,	85
Wash-bowls put in,	102
Wash-trays put in,	22
Slop-sinks put in,	1
Urinals put in,	5
Carriage wash put in,	1
Number of sewers inspected,	34
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Total number of inspections of plumbing,	218

FUMIGATION.

Rooms fumigated,	776
Schoolrooms fumigated,	42
Cellars fumigated,	17
Closets fumigated,	9
Wards at hospitals fumigated,	13
Cars fumigated,	1
Cells at police station fumigated,	24
Fire towers fumigated,	1
Tombs fumigated,	1

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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Books fumigated,	98
Pieces of clothing, etc., fumigated,	167
Pieces of bedding burned,	15

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF MILK FARMS AND MILK EXAMINATIONS.

Number of milk farms visited,	16
Conditions good,	2
Conditions fair,	3
Conditions poor,	8
Conditions not scored,	3
Improvements suggested,	13
Improvements carried out,	3
Warning notices sent ordering compliance with state law and city milk ordinance,	2
Number of milk examinations made,	182
Examinations above standard,	176
Examinations below standard,	6
Notices given that milk was below standard,	5
Prosecutions,	1

SUMMARY.

Houses placarded in cases of contagious diseases,	763
Placards removed,	763
Visits made to contagious diseases,	2,352
Burial permits issued,	480
Burial permits issued to non-residents,	99
Transit permits issued,	184
Garbage licenses issued,	58
Milk licenses issued,	184
Milk license fees received,	\$178
Number of reports of contagious diseases sent to the state board of health,	52
Number of reports of contagious diseases sent to the surgeon-general public health and marine-hospital service,	45

Number of mortuary reports issued,	1,065
Number of vaccination certificates issued for children to attend school,	1,019
Number of permits issued for children to return to school after recovery from contagious diseases,	450
Number of samples of water collected for analysis,	9
Number of collections of food for analysis,	1
Number of inspections of barber shops,	5

In closing this report I wish to thank his honor the mayor and the other members of the board of health and also the city council for their coöperation in matters relating to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. PALMER,

Sanitary Officer.

DEATHS DURING 1909, BY SEX, CONDITION AND NATIVITY, BY MONTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
SEX.													
Males	19	20	24	24	32	13	27	16	22	26	15	21	259
Females.....	22	17	21	19	23	19	15	14	28	18	13	12	221
CONDITION.													
Married.....	15	15	15	17	20	13	17	9	18	15	9	12	175
Single.....	12	11	18	15	22	9	15	8	24	15	10	10	169
Widowed.....	13	10	9	10	13	9	9	13	8	9	8	11	122
Divorced.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7
Not stated.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	7
NATIVITY.													
Concord.....	9	10	10	12	16	9	10	4	20	17	9	7	133
New Hampshire.....	14	13	16	10	18	6	13	10	14	10	7	15	146
Other states.....	6	7	10	10	6	5	11	8	5	5	4	7	84
Foreign.....	11	5	9	7	12	12	6	7	10	8	7	3	97
Not stated....	1	2	.....	4	3	.....	2	1	1	4	1	1	20

MORTALITY REPORT.

MORTALITY REPORT.—Continued.

Sex.	Months.												CAUSES OF DEATH.			Whole number.			Ages.																		
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Unknown.	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.							
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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF CITY MARSHAL.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the report of the police department for six months beginning January 1, 1909, and ending June 30, 1909.

ROSTER

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Josiah E. Dwight, Giles Wheeler, G. Scott Locke.

CITY MARSHAL.

James E. Rand.

ASSISTANT CITY MARSHAL.

John E. Gay.

CAPTAIN.

Daniel S. Flanders.

PATROLMEN.

Charles H. Rowe,	Victor I. Moore,
Samuel L. Bachelder,	Irving B. Robinson,
Hoyt Robinson,	George N. Fellows,
Christopher T. Wallace,	George H. Silsby,
Samuel Rodd,	Elmer J. Brown,
	Clark D. Stevens.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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SPECIAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN.

George H. Silsby.

Orrin H. Bean,	Willie A. Little,
W. H. H. Patch,	Alvin H. Urann,
Fred H. Clifford,	Thomas P. Davis,
Charles E. Kelley,	James Jepson,
Harry F. Jones,	Joseph A. Flanders,
George G. Allen,	Fred S. Pendelton.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total receipts for fines and costs,	\$724.65
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EXPENDITURES.

Regular appropriation,	\$15,112.32
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Fuel, city and Penacook,	\$363.48
Helmets, buttons and caps,	15.00
Horse hire, city and Penacook,	27.50
Board and shoeing of horse,	177.50
Incidentals,	280.27
Lights, city and Penacook,	78.54
Salaries, regular, marshal, assistant, captain and eleven patrolmen and specials,	6,320.23
Janitor,	150.00
Telephone, private line,	82.16
Water,	18.50
Police commissioners,	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,663.18
Balance of appropriation unexpended,	7,449.14
	<hr/>
	\$15,112.32

NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND CAUSES.

Whole number of persons arrested, including Penacook,	175
Whole number of persons arrested at Penacook,	18
Brought before the court,	135
Discharged by the court,	2
Discharged, without being brought before court,	38
Assault on an officer,	1
Assault,	7
Aggravated assault,	1
Arrested for out of town officers,	1
Adultery,	2
Begging,	1
Carrying a gun on Sunday,	1
Cruelty to horse,	1
Evading car fare,	1
Forceably compelling child against her will,	1
Fornication,	4
Gambling,	4
Insane,	6
Idle persons,	3
Keeping disorderly house,	2
Keeping unlicensed dog,	1
Larceny,	10
Non-support,	4
Peddling without a license,	1
Rude and disorderly conduct,	1
Safe-keeping,	24
Selling liquor,	2
Spitting in car,	1
Spitting on sidewalk,	1
Street-walker,	1
Vagrants,	3
Dogs killed,	2
Number of persons arrested for drunkenness, including Penacook,	88
Number of persons arrested for drunkenness, at Penacook,	8

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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Whole number of lodgers, including Penacook,	1,205
Whole number of lodgers at Penacook,	340
Whole number of doors found open and secured, including Penacook,	162
Whole number of doors found open at Penacook,	26
Lost children returned to parents,	2
Quelled disturbances,	11
Number of times ambulance used,	72
Number of duty calls,	22,460
Bound over to superior court,	7
Committed to jail,	5
Committed to house of correction,	40
Committed to N. H. state hospital,	5
Number that paid fines,	70
Mittimus to issue when called for,	10

In concluding this report, permit me to return thanks to the honorable mayor and city council for the support they have given me; also to the board of police commissioners, judge of police court, and City Solicitor Edmund S. Cook, all of whom have been very kind, considerate and accommodating at any and all times; and to all others who have contributed to our success, we extend our thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RAND,

City Marshal.

REPORT OF CITY MARSHAL.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the report of the police department for six months beginning July 1, 1909, and ending December 31, 1909.

ROSTER

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Giles Wheeler, G. Scott Locke, Benjamin W. Couch.

CITY MARSHAL.

George A. S. Kimball.

ASSISTANT CITY MARSHAL.

Charles H. Rowe.

CAPTAIN.

Daniel S. Flanders.

REGULAR PATROLMEN.

Samuel L. Bachelder,	Irving B. Robinson,
Hoyt Robinson,	George H. Silsby,
Christopher T. Wallace,	Elmer J. Brown,
Samuel Rodd,	Albert W. Braley,
Victor I. Moore,	Edward J. McGirr,
Harry L. Woodward.	

SPECIAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN.

Thomas P. Davis.

Harry F. Jones,	W. A. Little,
Joseph A. Flanders,	Fred H. Clifford,
George G. Allen,	Alvin H. Urann,
Orrin H. Bean,	W. H. H. Patch,
Charles E. Kelley,	Fred S. Pendleton,
Harper B. Giles,	Charles W. Hall,
Fred N. Marden,	Joseph A. Silva,
George E. Drury,	George N. Fellows.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total receipts for fines and costs,	\$909.70
Total appropriation for 1909,	\$15,112.32
Expended from January 1, 1909, to July 1, 1909, as per report of Ex-City Marshal James E. Rand,	7,663.18
Balance,	\$7,449.14
Special appropriation,	150.90
	\$7,600.04

DISBURSEMENTS.

From July 1, 1909, to January 1, 1910.

Fuel for city and Penacook,	\$15.25
Helmets and buttons,	79.85
Horse hire, city and Penacook,	10.10
Board and shoeing horse,	192.50
Incidentals,	467.99
Salaries, regulars and specials,	6,520.97
Janitor,	150.00
Water,	24.50
Telephone, private line,	54.77
Lights, city and Penacook,	84.11
	\$7,600.04

NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND CAUSES.

Whole number of arrests, including Penacook,	281
Whole number of arrests at Penacook,	22
Brought before the court,	204
Discharged by the court,	4
Discharged without being brought before the court,	73
Abusing horse,	1
Assault,	12
Assault with attempt to kill,	1
Breaking and entering,	1
Bastardy,	1
Cruelty to animals,	2

Creating a disturbance,	3
Drunkenness, including Penacook,	143
Drunkenness at Penacook,	11
Exposing person,	2
For out of town officers,	5
Firing revolver,	1
Firing cannon,	2
Forgery,	2
Gambling on Sunday,	5
Insane,	8
Keeping spirituous liquor for sale,	5
Keeping beer for sale,	1
Larceny,	2
Non-support,	4
Over-driving horse,	1
Obstructing doorway,	1
Rude and disorderly conduct,	7
Safe-keeping,	56
Selling milk without a license,	1
Stubborn child,	1
Selling spirituous liquor,	1
Selling cider,	1
Spitting in electric car,	1
Larceny from the person,	1
Stray teams found,	1
Stray horses found,	1
Bicycles found on street,	10
Complaints received and investigated,	321
Number times city ambulance required,	61
Number of breaks reported,	2
Number of breaks in water pipes reported,	4
Number of officers made liquor searches,	11
Number of officers attended fires,	9
Number of prisoners taken to jail,	3
Number of street lights reported out,	369
Number of lost children returned to their parents,	2
Number of officers assisting in taking persons to state hospital,	15

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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Number of doors found open and secured, including Penacook,	82
Number of doors found open at Penacook,	8
Number of dogs killed,	4
Carrying concealed weapons,	2

LODGERS.

Whole number of lodgers, including Penacook,	488
Whole number of lodgers at Penacook,	205
Vagrants,	6
Given in charge of probation officer,	4
Bound over to high court,	10
Committed to jail	3
Committed to house of correction,	41
Committed to state hospital,	8
Committed to state industrial school,	2
Number paid fines or costs,	94
Mittimus not to issue until called for,	37
Nol prossed,	3
Kidnapping,	1
Disturbances quelled,	11
Number of duty calls rung in on police signal system,	22,060

Assistance was rendered at two drowning accidents where both bodies were recovered. In these two instances our police boat proved to be a valuable acquisition to the department.

LOCATION OF POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE BOXES.

- Box 1. South Main and State Streets.
- Box 2. South Main and West Streets.
- Box 3. South Main and Concord Streets.
- Box 4. South Main and Pleasant Streets.
- Box 5. North Main and School Streets.
- Box 6. North Main and Park Streets.
- Box 7. North Main and Washington Streets.

- Box 8. North Main and Church Streets.
- Box 9. North State and Penacook Streets.
- Box 10. North State, opposite Cemetery.
- Box 11. West Concord.
- Box 12. Penacook.
- Box 13. Washington and Union Streets.
- Box 14. South, near Thompson Street.
- Box 15. South and Downing Streets.
- Box 16. White Park.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend for your consideration the appointment of one more patrolman, it being apparent to me that there is a large territory bounded by Pleasant, State, Center and Liberty streets that should be policed.

I also recommend for your serious consideration the building of a suitable stable for our horse, patrol wagon and ambulance. We have a great many hurry-up calls in our business, and if we could have our horse and wagons in close proximity to our station, it would be of great advantage to our department and the public as well.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to express my thanks to the honorable mayor and city council for their kindness and support, also to the board of police commissioners, judge of the police court, and City Solicitor Edmund S. Cook, for their kind and courteous treatment. I also thank all the members of this department for their attention to business and their willingness to assist at any and all times.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. S. KIMBALL,

City Marshal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council :

I herewith submit for your consideration the following report of the Fire Department for the year 1909:

The department responded to 55 bell alarms and 145 still alarms.

In addition one fire occurred at Penacook for which no alarm was given.

	Bell.	Still.	No Alarm.	Total.
Precinct,	36	120		156
Penacook,	7	16	1	24
East Concord,	4	6		10
West Concord,	8	3		11
	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 145	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 201

This report will be found to contain statements in detail embracing the amount of expenditures, a complete roll of the department, with residence and occupation of each member, a record of all fires and alarms which have occurred during the year and the causes thereof, as nearly as could be ascertained, with the names of the owners or occupants and the value, loss, insurance and insurance recovered in each case.

Nothing of moment occurred during the year, the department having responded to a smaller number of alarms than has been the case since the year 1902, while but two fires occurred which could be classed other than ordinary.

The apparatus is in good condition. One third-class Metropolitan engine was purchased and placed in commission at Penacook, taking the place of the Silsby engine, purchased in 1882. The chemical engine was repaired, painted and var-

nished, and minor repairs have been made upon all other apparatus as occasion required.

Five hundred feet of hose and three horses were purchased, three horses owned by the city being traded in part payment for the new.

I would respectfully recommend the purchase of five hundred feet of hose during the coming year.

The fire alarm telegraph system is in good condition.

All necessary repairs have been conducted in a thorough manner.

The Penacook fire alarm telegraph system is also in good condition, as will be seen by reference to the report of Supt. Fred M. Dodge. Two boxes were added to the system during the year, and the installation of two more during the coming year has been recommended, the expense of the same being included in the estimates recently submitted by the undersigned.

If the addition of two boxes each year for a short time, and but a short time will be necessary, can be accomplished, this district will soon possess a fire alarm telegraph system which can but be satisfactory to the most exacting.

As Inspector of Wires I would respectfully report that the relations existing between all electric companies doing business in the city and this office could not be more harmonious.

The first suggestion of change has yet to followed by order, and all seem to be actuated by a desire to have things as they should be for the convenience and safety of the public.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. GREEN,

Chief Engineer.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation,	\$22,795.00
Joint resolution, hose,	500.00
horses,	375.00
alarm box, Penacook,	80.00
outstanding claims,	5,374.14
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	\$29,124.14