

committee to sort and count the votes, with the following result,

Whole number of votes cast . . . . .	172
Necessary for a choice . . . . .	87
John P. George . . . . .	1
Harry F. Lake . . . . .	1
William H. Sawyer . . . . .	169
Edward C. Niles . . . . .	171
Carrie E. Evans . . . . .	171

and William H. Sawyer, Edward C. Niles, and Carrie E. Evans were declared elected members of the Board of Education of Union School District for three years and then sworn by Louis C. Merrill, Justice of Peace.

On motion voted to adjourn.

A true record, Attest:

LOUIS C. MERRILL,  
*Clerk.*

## TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer of the Town School District of the city of Concord respectfully submits the following report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending March, 1913:

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand March 23, 1912,	\$200.06
Amount required by law,	3,316.44
Additional voted by district,	2,000.00
Literary fund,	150.70
Amount received from Walker fund,	2.74
Amount received from dog licenses,	105.19
One half superintendent's salary, from state treasury,	283.34
Costs in Potter case,	13.05
Rebate on tuition from Union District,	9.26
Total receipts,	<u>\$6,080.78</u>

#### EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries,	\$2,774.25
Text-books and supplies,	158.72
Fuel,	165.00
Tuition, Union District, high school,	1,127.37
Tuition, Union District, Dewey school,	12.00
Tuition, Union District, H. P. Dame school,	9.00
Tuition, Penacook, high school,	24.30
Tuition, school district of Bow,	16.25
Tuition, school district of Pembroke,	104.50
Repairs,	228.58
Conveying scholars,	121.00

## SCHOOL REPORT.

153

Enumerating children,	\$7.50
Incidentals,	86.68
Janitors,	75.80
Water,	12.00
Superintendent,	493.33
Legal expenses,	50.00
Water jars,	15.26
Salary of school board,	200.00
Salary of treasurer,	25.00
Salary of auditor,	2.00
Printing check lists,	10.10
Balance on hand March 15, 1913,	362.14
	<hr/>
	\$6,080.78

FRANK E. DIMOND,  
*Treasurer.*

This certifies that I have examined the foregoing treasurer's accounts and I find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

JOSEPH W. ABBOTT,  
*Auditor School Account.*

March 15, 1913.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

---

### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

---

*To the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Concord:*

The annual report of the librarian for the year 1912, which is hereto annexed, shows that the work of the library has been prosecuted with eminent success, in view of the existing conditions. A perusal of that document is recommended to all who are interested in the educational welfare of the city.

The trustees desire that the usual appropriation for the support of the library be made for the present year.

Respectfully submitted,

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

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR 1912.

---

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

GENTLEMEN,—This has been a year of steady and normal work rather than of exceptional accomplishment.

The number of volumes purchased has been,	580
Received by gift,	28
Bound periodicals,	117
	—
Total number of accessions,	725
Worn-out volumes withdrawn,	335
	—
Total increase,	390
Number of volumes now in library,	31,625

The net gain to our shelves has been small but our additions have been well assorted, providing recent publications for the thinker, latest handbooks for the worker and recreational literature for old and young. Those who wish the newest fiction can obtain it at small cost from two circulating libraries in our city—excellent enterprises with which our library has not thought it desirable to compete by starting a so-called “pay collection.”

The desk circulation has amounted to 87,287, only two books being lost out of this number. In 1911 the circulation was 91,338. If we had purchased every book asked for without considering whether such purchases were wise and if we had bought unlimited copies of the stories by McCutcheon, Myrtle Reed, Harold Bell Wright, Gene Stratton-Porter, Ellis and Stratmeyer, we might not have had a 4,000 decrease in circulation to report. But would such a disproportionate expenditure of money be approved by the most inveterate novel reader if she were at the same time a taxpayer?

Ten years ago it would have caused us worry to find the desk work falling short, but as every year is increasingly crowded with entertainments in town, it seems inevitable that fewer books will be taken out from a public library for home reading when people stay less and less in their homes.

Our windows command a low-priced theatre and its crowded entrance gives us food for thought; not for harsh criticism, for persons perhaps see there that which instructs or cheers; and we remember that the most commended portions of Travelogs by men like Elmendorf are made up of motion pictures. Moreover, an able paper lately read in conservative England said that every well-equipped library should own besides its customary lecture hall, a moving picture apparatus which would do more than anything else to help it be a great force in education. The loss in the patronage of this library has been chiefly an evening loss, and I wish we owned the best cinematograph in Concord and by it could win back those lads from the poorer classes who used to flock in to our young folks' corner to hunt for entertaining books; and that we could by it make habitual customers of those children who frequent the library only when pressed by their teachers to do so.

The *Library Journal* has hinted that our annual report lacks statistics. I own to a neglect of them; yet they would be given from a sense of duty if such tables of numbers would give what statistics should, namely, facts. But until public libraries agree fully in classifying and the method of making records, one library will say it circulates 45.4 per cent. fiction and another 77.6, and the fact will be that both serve an average public in an average way; and that recorded use is not the actual use I find emphasized by fellow-librarians. Our fiction reading hovers around the 70 per cent. mark; but as there is more work done by fewer assistants in this library than in any of our acquaintance, it does not seem desirable to take time to figure out that fiction lost .005 of 1 per cent. in its hold upon a trustworthy public.

But any remissness on our part in formulating tables of

statistics should be made up for so far as possible by unremitting observation, and for every sum we do not do, we should make a note of the changes in the trend of public reading, so that our institution may "function up to the new needs of the times."

It would be ungrateful not to confess that now and then we avail ourselves of the estimates made by other libraries; for example, we learn through the always fine report of the Grand Rapids Public Library that about 75 per cent. of those who have registered at a library remain its readers. We have over 9,600 signed application blanks; 650 new names were added in 1912. Allowing for many cards having lapsed without their owners duly notifying us, we are keeping hold of a creditable share of 22,000 citizens, though far below the number we want to retain. In one town the librarian never uses the word borrowers, feeling that as the library is public property it is a misnomer to employ a word which implies that people are getting a favor rather than a right. I will term anybody a first cause or an ultimate object of the library if he will only take out often our worthwhile books.

Comparative librarianship is the study of our leisure moments and it appears that we fall behind those librarians who wage aggressive appeal, who send reminders to absentee card-holders, who ask the use of school buildings for branch libraries, who buy advertising space in street cars, who send book-lists to be enclosed in shop pay-rolls, who write circular letters to all in the City Directory living in homes where no one is using the library, who send printed reminders to graduating boys and girls that this is a continuation school, who pile up privileges for teachers, who make model exhibits at State Fairs. Upon reading of these admirable doings, I project a similar campaign but am checked by the thought which amounts to certainty, that superintendent and principals are too busy for that recommended "persistent and systematic coöperation between school and library"; and that in Concord, at least, many interesting and beneficial classes have already been formed

which do not have a good attendance. How can one ask young folks to join clubs even to improve their literary taste, when one hears them complain of having too much to do and sees some of them break down from a surfeit of engagements to meet?

No, our library shall be as well stocked and as alluring as modest funds and a crowded building will permit, and attention shall be called to it as frequently as it seems wise to ask the newspapers for space; but it must rely largely on its merits for custom. Does it not go against the grain of a library to have to keep coaxing people into it? Should one have to burn red fire or beat a tambourine in front of its reading room, which is light, warm, supplied with sixty periodicals and located on a central street-corner?

We had meant to advance the library by extreme methods, but conclude we lack the temperament that can push; therefore we take this opportunity to say that we should like to be asked to do any of the extension work outlined above.

Meanwhile, because stagnation is death, we try to vary the library attractively; witness the alcove in the School Street hall where seats before shelves containing 200 new books enable persons to browse as in a little bookstore. They have taken kindly to the corner, and a traveling man who read there on three occasions exclaimed,

“Oh, these comfortable New England libraries! I don't know what I should do without them!”

In these days when children have to do so much supplementary reading that they grow to regard the library as another task-giver, it has been a welcome sight to see a boy or girl take out a book in this alcove, sit down and be lost to all thought of chores and the supper hour.

When at the other end of the hall was placed an exhibition of large photographs of famous paintings, our little unpretentious building had in humble measure the ideal atmosphere for a public library, inasmuch as art and literature were there free to all.

If the appreciation of the new-book alcove continues

sufficient and no petty thievery is attempted, the feature may be maintained longer than the month for which it was arranged. Some of its patrons are surprised that we think surveillance may be necessary; but it is a fact and perhaps ought to be more generally known, that we are occasionally troubled by mutilation and theft of magazines, by the taking out of books without bringing them to the desk to be charged and by the misbehaviour of readers, not merely juvenile ones but those of high school and street loafer age. It is discouraging to feel that as free as the library is in every way, there are yet some who are abusing its privileges.

I was in Ottawa last July at the time of the meeting in that city of the American Library Association and with 150 out of the 800 delegates took the post-conference trip up the Saguenay River. One may not learn much at a national gathering that she can introduce into her own small library, but one cannot be a fortnight in hotel, steamboat and shops without realizing from what she herself experiences, that the essential of ministering to the public is pleasantness. Is this an obligation, however, when dealing with disorderly customers? Should the sentiment about boys being boys shield them from sharp reprimand and prompt ejection? This autumn when there came a recurrence on Sunday afternoons of trouble with young folks who were not obedient to correction and were wilful rather than thoughtless, it was decided to engage a man for Sunday attendant. He has now been on duty nine times; he has felt the need of arranging for the quick call of a policeman on some occasions, while on other afternoons he has seen as many as 76 readers come and go quietly; of these, 48 were male and 28 female. It is regrettable that more transient people do not enjoy the reading room on Sundays; those who come then are usually the ones who frequent the library and are already familiar with its resources.

It is gratifying to see, through reports of other libraries, that our usage both as concerns discipline and privileges is in accord with that found advisable by them. Each

had had to solve her own problems as intuition and experience dictated; but the resultant code of rules varies little for all libraries. We alter ours seldom now except to remove restrictions. This last year we have omitted without perceiving any harmful results, the clause, "Persons may not exchange their books oftener than once in three days." Originally inserted to prevent children from over-devouring stories, this regulation prevented our consistently giving out material really needed by adults.

It was voted at our last annual meeting to issue a continuation to the fiction catalogue and accordingly Supplement No. 2 was printed at a cost of 40 cents each. They were put on sale at 25 cents each, but only \$7.75 worth have thus far been disposed of.

It is a pleasure to speak of the work of the Reference Room for it has been good in quantity and quality. It is impossible to keep accurate count of all who consult the books on its shelves because many come to the room when the attendant is at dinner, but she has recorded from the beginning of the school year, *i. e.*, the third week in September, to December 31, 1,620 inquirers; for December alone, 345; for the entire year, 4,476, a gain of more than 500 over 1911. The information sought has been of the miscellaneous character usual in reference rooms. In one day Miss Brown looked up answers to the following questions:

How do you make bayberry candles?

Should capital punishment be abolished?

Are the New Hampshire laws for the protection of animals well-devised?

What does induction mean?

What is the life history of a partridge?

Who has the power to impeach the President?

Has the poor man more temptations than the rich?

How does public opinion stand in regard to railroad rates?

Where shall I find a critique of Churchill's novels?

Have you any books on household decoration?

Can you give me late laws and articles relating to child labor?

And while encyclopædias, bound magazines and Poole's Index were being consulted above stairs, on the first floor varied demands were being met. Arrangement was being made with the efficient secretary of the Y. M. C. A. to send books monthly to the jail. A fit quotation was being sought for engraving on a private Christmas card. A man was consulting as to whether a certain subscription set was worth buying. One of our valued customers was asking what would enlighten him along philosophical and religious lines and also what would assist his wife in writing a club paper. The director of the Morrill School had come for the purpose of ascertaining what trade periodicals we would take for the coming year and how they could be used to best advantage by his pupils. A foreigner was in for books in French and to solicit us to pass along the notice that he would teach that language. And the afternoon ended with the willing loan of our bindery trays wherewith to move a lady's private library.

A day like this is a very happy one to a librarian, no matter how tiring it may be, for hers has fulfilled the modern mission of a public library and become "more a fountain than a reservoir."

It was President Faunce of Brown University (recalled by Concordians as living when a boy where the Telephone building now stands), who said to the Hartford Theological Seminary that the public library should be a part of the working capital of every pastor. It is pleasing to state that the ministers of our city are keen to seize upon the best we have in their department. I wish the same could be said of the craftsmen; and we should welcome any suggestion as to how the library could be made more useful to industrial workers.

From the questions instanced, it will be seen that inquiry does not run as of old when the majority of subjects looked up were literary. A librarian who grew up among standard

works is in danger of feeling intellectual snobbishness when the rising generation does not know her old gods. A boy learning to be a compositor in the Manual Training School brings in for our revision his galley proof of a reading list and it is rather a shock to see thereon titles such as:—

Henry Esmond  
Idles of the king  
The Vicar of Mansfield  
The Outcast of the Breakfast Table

We happen to know that the Vicar lived at Wakefield and to have had a lifelong acquaintance with the Autocrat, but that boy knows things that we do not; he is going to make a printer whose craftsmanship would amaze the unpractical Vicar, and he is absorbing ideas from the beautiful pages of *Printer's Art* instead of from the *Atlantic Monthly*. A library, like an individual, has got to help people in *their* way not in *its* way; it must feel no touch of resentment if a man wants "Twentieth Century Socialism" and does not want George Meredith's Letters. Enough if it has made provision for the higher education of all citizens.

Personally I have this past year realized afresh that a library can be something vital to an individual, for during a period of ill health in the spring a book like "Nerves and Common Sense" was a genuine tonic; and I believe that, as is said in "The Human Way" (essays which are themselves most sustaining to the spirit), "There will always be those who will have to lean upon the printed word."

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE BLANCHARD,  
*City Librarian.*

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

---

### BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.

---

*To the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:*

The Board of Health submits the following report for the year ending December 31, 1912.

Regular meetings have been held on the first Monday of each month. At these meetings considerable business of a routine nature has been transacted, bills scrutinized and matters pertaining to the health of the city discussed with the sanitary officer and others who were present.

The city has been singularly free from epidemics of contagious disease during the past year, and as a natural consequence no extraordinary action has been required of this board.

The report of the sanitary officer, Mr. Palmer, and that of the milk inspector, Dr. Duncan, shows in some detail the work coming under the supervision of this board. These reports are hereby transmitted and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. FRENCH, *Mayor*,  
CHARLES H. COOK, M. D.,  
F. A. SPRAGUE,

*Board of Health.*

## REPORT OF THE MILK INSPECTOR.

---

*To the Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN,—The records of all milk examinations are tabulated in the general department report. These records as soon as made are a matter of public record in the office of the Board of Health.

Examinations show that the milk sold in Concord is a wholesome, clean milk in most cases. We can frankly say that with one exception it is the best milk sold in any city in New Hampshire. Not all milk sold is equally good. The best milks are those that come from farms owned and operated by the man who brings our milk to the door. Personality has a great deal to do with clean milk. The best milk plants in the city lose their value immediately when a careless “hired man” contaminates through ignorance or otherwise the working apparatus of that plant.

The inspector coöperates with the retailers of our city in every way. I was present by invitation at their annual meeting and listened with great interest to their discussion of the conditions about Concord. In a talk to them I made clear our methods of examination of milk and showed how the “filtration test” is managed, by performing the test before them, and invited their coöperation with the inspector for cleaner milk.

The men do coöperate with the inspector, and examinations made for them to detect adulteration in milk they buy for their trade is a routine procedure. Often I am called upon to pass upon a milk for taste, odor or color, due to bacteria in the milk in most cases, but in others due to disease of cow. Most complaints the inspector receives are from milks of the last mentioned character and in some cases the fault lies with the consumer as well as the retailer.

The guinea pig test for tuberculosis is still a routine pro-

cedure. It is our only safeguard without the aid of the tuberculin test to protect the public from milk containing the germ of tuberculosis. One positive test was found during the year and the condition corrected.

The public should be taught to use milk only from tuberculin tested cows. There is no means at present to force this test upon those who raise milk in our city, but there is a spirit among the farmers to go more than half way with any means that might be devised to have the test done, if the cost could be made reasonable. The state takes no action in such matters but there is every reason that the matter should be seriously considered by both city and state as the only means by which we can be sure we are not consuming tubercular contaminated milk.

Yours truly,

CHARLES DUNCAN,  
*Milk Inspector.*

## REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

---

*To the Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN,—The report of the sanitary officer for the year ending December 31, 1912, is herewith submitted, giving the various tables which show in detail the work of the department.

With the exception of a slight epidemic of measles in February and March which continued until after the school closed in June, the city was remarkably free from contagious diseases. During the year there were reported 17 cases of diphtheria with 1 death; 7 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 15 cases of typhoid fever with 4 deaths; 321 cases of measles with 2 deaths and 2 cases of infantile paralysis with 1 death, making a total of 362 cases and 8 deaths, compared with 95 cases and 6 deaths for the year 1911. Cases of whooping cough, chicken pox and mumps are not reported to this department.

There were 466 deaths returned for the year 1912, 7 more than in 1911. The deaths of non-residents and still births, which totaled 181, were not included in reckoning the death rate. With these omitted the death rate, based on a population of 21,497, was 13.25, compared with 13.34 in 1911. There were 252 deaths in the nine wards of the city and 214 deaths at the public institutions. The mortality from tuberculosis was such lower than ever before, there being only 15 deaths for the year 1912, 14 less than in 1911, 17 less than in 1910 and 25 less than in 1909. This shows a steady decline which is certainly gratifying. There were 189 bodies removed from Concord for burial in other places and 129 bodies were brought here for interment.

The use of formaldehyde was continued in fumigation and your attention is called to the table which shows the

amount of work done in this line. The school books owned by Union School District were fumigated at the close of school in June. Besides the fumigation after recovery or death from contagious diseases, rooms were fumigated upon request in a number of instances for various causes, the material being paid for by the owner.

The plumbing jobs completed during the year complied with the regulations, water tests being made of all new work and peppermint tests made of old work upon request. Several changes were made in our plumbing rules when the City Ordinances were revised.

Inspections were made of all the barber shops in our city and with one exception conditions were found to be good and the rules governing barber shops were being complied with.

Samples of Penacook Lake water were analyzed at the State Laboratory at different times and found to be satisfactory. A sample of water taken from the well at White Park in June showed no improvement over past analyses, and a new well was driven later in the month which showed water practically identical in character. When this water was found to be unsuitable for public use, arrangements were made for the use of city water for drinking purposes.

In our efforts in carrying out the vaccination law in Union School District, in private and parochial schools and in the schools in Penacook we have received the hearty cooperation of the school boards, superintendents, principals and teachers, and have had no trouble in producing satisfactory results. But in the out-lying districts we have been opposed by the school board, the superintendent and the teachers, with two exceptions, and have received no assistance whatever. I have been obliged to exclude children from school and also to call on the city solicitor for his services in bringing about such results as have been obtained, and I recommend to the law abiding citizens of the out-lying district to elect such persons to office as will not oppose the carrying out of the laws that govern our state and city.

The appropriation for the Health Department for the year 1912 was \$2,600 and the expenses were \$2,542.92, showing a balance of \$57.08. We received \$31.01 from the sale of antitoxin and fumigation supplies. Owing to the small number of cases of diphtheria it was unnecessary to purchase antitoxin, there being a supply on hand at the close of the year 1911. This antitoxin was returned to the manufacturers when it became out-dated and a fresh supply was sent us in exchange.

In closing this report I wish to thank the Mayor and the other members of the Board of Health, the members of the city government, the city solicitor and all others who have given me advice and assistance during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. PALMER,  
*Sanitary Officer.*

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF  
CONCORD FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912.

## SALARIES.

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

## FUMIGATION SUPPLIES.

International Chemical Company, germ destroy- ers,	22.40
A. H. Knowlton & Co., formaldehyde and per- manganate,	16.29
Charles E. Palmer, freight charge on fumigation supplies,	.82

## ANTITOXIN AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

A. H. Knowlton & Co., medical supplies,	1.75
W. C. Spicer, Larkspur Lotion,	6.00

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

C. H. Cook, M. D., substituting for sanitary officer, 1911 and 1912	80.43
Helen O. Monier, services,	535.00
Rumford Printing Company, mortuary reports,	24.00
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., rental,	20.75
Charles E. Palmer, postage, car fare, etc.,	33.65
The Evans Press, printing,	24.00
Ira C. Evans Company, printing,	2.50
Edson C. Eastman, office supplies,	3.35
Brown and Saltmarsh, office supplies,	.75
Rumford Printing Company, pamphlets and cir- culars,	21.75
A. R. Andrews, office supplies,	1.15
The Gift Shop, carbon paper,	.88
The Cragg Bindery, record books,	20.00

J. M. Stewart & Sons Co., filing cabinet,	\$12.50
C. W. Drake, setting glass,	.40
Library Bureau, vaccination cards,	1.65
George L. Theobald, burying horse,	2.00
Raphael Blas, burying pig,	1.00
A. P. Baker, provisions, Provencal family, diph- theria,	9.90
	<hr/>
Total,	\$2,542.92

## RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Milk license fees,	\$186.65
Sale of diphtheria antitoxin,	19.70
Sale of fumigation supplies,	11.31
	<hr/>
Total,	\$217.66

## 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.		Infantile paralysis.		Measles.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
February.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
April.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2
May.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....
June.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	83	.....
July.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
August.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	1	.....
October.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	17	1	7	.....	15	4	2	1	321	2

## REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY WARDS.

WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	9	1	17
Scarlet fever.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11	1	.....	.....	15
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infantile paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Measles.....	86	7	24	46	26	64	47	3	18	321

## 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.	Infantile paralysis.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet fever.		Typhoid fever.		Measles.		Small-pox.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	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	7	41		13	2	300				402	9
1894....			17	3	113	6	13	3	21				164	12
1895....			35	8	44	8	21	3	158				258	19
1896....			55	8	4		15	5	452				526	13
1897....			13	1	22	1	17	2	138				190	4
1898....			4		8		8	4	126				146	4
1899....			9	5	99	1	14	1	299				421	7
1900....			29	5	39		18	1	476	1			562	7
1901....			65	5	11		13	3	40		1	1	130	9
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
1910....			30	1	10	1	16		143				199	2
1911....			51	2	8	1	10	3	26				95	6
1912....	2	1	17	1	7		15	4	321	2			362	8

## NUISANCES, COMPLAINTS AND INSPECTIONS.

A statement of the number and character of the nuisances for the year 1912 appears below:

Accumulation of ashes and other rubbish,	11
Catch basin traps broken,	6
Complaints made without cause,	3
Conditions in grocery stores and markets,	2
Dead animals,	24
Drinking water questionable,	3
Dumping rubbish and odor from dumps,	9
Expectorating in house and on street,	3
Food suspected of being adulterated,	1
Keeping geese unconfined,	1
Keeping hens,	6
Keeping hogs,	15
Milk ordinance not being complied with,	1
Odor from garbage,	12
Odor from manure,	6
Odor from privy vaults,	7
Odor from sewers,	1
Odor from slaughtering,	2
Odor from stables,	3
Odor in blocks,	4
Odor in houses,	20
Odor in stores,	2
Other complaints and inspections,	54
Pediculosis,	2
Sewers obstructed,	1
Sink drains offensive,	7
Stagnant water,	1
Stone drains obstructed,	1
Suspected contagious disease,	1
Suspected rabies,	1
Throwing out slops and rubbish,	8
Uncleanly condition of barber shops,	1
Uncleanly condition of premises,	14

Uncleanly condition of water closets,	7
Uncleanly condition of watering troughs,	1
Water closets out of repair,	9
Water in cellars,	9
	<hr/>
Total,	259

## INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

Plumbing permits granted,	95
Number of inspections made,	190
Water-closets put in,	179
Sinks put in,	171
Bath-tubs put in,	78
Wash-bowls put in,	140
Wash-trays put in,	27
Urinals put in,	3
Shower baths put in,	6
Slop-sinks put in,	8
Glass washers put in,	1
Number of sewers inspected,	38

## FUMIGATION.

Rooms fumigated,	290
Schoolrooms fumigated,	20
School buildings fumigated,	1
Wards at hospitals fumigated,	19
Cellars fumigated,	5
Closets fumigated,	10
Dungeons at prison fumigated,	6
Dormitories fumigated,	1
Taxicabs fumigated,	1
Stables fumigated,	1
Tombs fumigated,	1
Gymnasium fumigated,	1
Books and pieces of clothing fumigated,	17

REPORT OF MILK EXAMINATIONS AND INSPECTION OF MILK  
FARMS.

Number of milk examinations made,	214
Number of examinations below standard,	1
Number of samples dirty,	2
Number of tests for tuberculosis found negative,	2
Number of tests for tuberculosis found positive,	1
Number of milk farms inspected,	43
Conditions good,	17
Conditions fair,	17
Conditions poor,	9
Number of notices and recommendations given,	24

SUMMARY.

Houses placarded in cases of contagious diseases,	199
Placards removed,	199
Visits made to contagious diseases,	302
Burial permits issued,	466
Burial permits issued for interment of bodies brought here,	129
Transit permits issued,	189
Number of persons to whom milk licenses were issued,	190
Number of persons to whom garbage licenses were issued,	52
Number of reports of contagious diseases sent to the state board of health,	52
Number of reports sent to the surgeon general, public health and marine-hospital service,	52
Number of mortuary reports issued,	948
Number of vaccination certificates issued to school children,	1,039
Number of permits issued for children to return to school after recovery from contagious diseases,	45
Number of samples of water collected for analysis,	7
Number of inspections of barber shops,	19

DEATHS DURING 1912, BY SEX, CONDITION  
AND NATIVITY, BY MONTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
<b>SEX.</b>													
Males.....	14	18	18	15	21	18	20	27	28	22	20	23	244
Females.....	25	20	17	23	18	15	20	12	19	12	20	21	222
<b>CONDITION.</b>													
Married.....	13	14	15	11	14	10	15	14	12	17	12	18	165
Single.....	10	12	13	15	14	15	14	14	22	6	14	16	165
Widowed.....	15	11	5	11	7	6	10	6	13	11	13	10	118
Divorced.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Not stated.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	11
<b>NATIVITY.</b>													
Concord.....	8	7	8	11	11	6	13	9	13	4	15	12	117
New Hampshire.....	15	13	11	14	9	15	13	12	16	12	17	10	157
Other states.....	7	8	5	4	5	10	6	4	9	8	2	12	80
Foreign.....	8	8	11	9	12	2	6	9	9	9	4	10	97
Not stated.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	1	2	.....	15

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

177

## DEATHS BY AGE.

Under 1 year,	59
From 1 to 5 years,	11
From 5 to 10 years,	7
From 10 to 15 years,	5
From 15 to 20 years,	6
From 20 to 30 years,	25
From 30 to 40 years,	39
From 40 to 50 years,	36
From 50 to 60 years,	67
From 60 to 70 years,	68
From 70 to 80 years,	92
From 80 to 90 years,	45
From 90 to 100 years,	3
Not stated,	3
Total number of deaths,	<hr/> 466



# **MORTALITY REPORT**































## PUBLIC PARKS.

### REPORT OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

*To the City Council:*

The Park Commissioners present herewith their report for the year ending December 31, 1912:

#### RECEIPTS.

General appropriation,	\$3,500.00	
For Penacook Park,	125.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,625.00
Unexpended,		4.58
		<hr/>
		\$2,620.42

#### EXPENDITURES.

Salary of superintendent,	\$1,080.00
---------------------------	------------

#### WHITE PARK.

Paid for labor,	\$1,057.63	
labor on ice,	31.50	
labor removing moths,	36.25	
shrubs,	88.15	
repairs,	79.03	
hardware,	8.25	
city water,	15.00	
care of swans and ducks,	40.00	
incidentals,	181.65	
	<hr/>	\$1,537.46

#### ROLLINS PARK.

Paid for labor,	\$480.25
trees and shrubs,	50.00

Paid for repairs,	\$36.33	
hardware,	16.00	
incidentals,	27.21	
incidentals,	106.00	
		\$715.79
		PENACOOK PARK.
Paid for labor, etc.,		123.17
		BRADLEY PARK.
Paid for labor,		38.00
		FISKE PARK.
Paid for labor,		35.00
		COURT HOUSE PARK.
Paid for labor,		45.00
		RIDGE AVENUE PARK.
Paid for labor,		18.00
		PECKER PARK.
Paid for labor,		12.00
		AREA AT SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
Paid for labor,		16.00
		\$3,620.42

In summing up the work on the parks for the past year, it can only be a rehearsal of the character of the work in former years, yet in the review of the last year some progress has been made. The iron fence has been extended along Center Street at White Park, leaving only about two hundred feet to complete this side. It is hoped to begin on White Street, which with a suitable entrance would add greatly to the utility and preservation of the grounds.

A sanitary drinking fountain was placed at the White Street entrance and it has proved a convenience and others should be installed. In June the use of the park was given to the schools of the city to inaugurate the Folk Dances which had been practised in the schools. It was a most

successful event and it would have been hard to find a more beautiful setting for the occasion. It is hoped that it will be repeated from year to year.

The usual work at Rollins Park has been carried on and the grounds have presented a splendid effect. The playground south of this park has been developed this year more than ever by united efforts and it has proved a success.

The superintendent, Mr. Atkinson, has been diligent, in making the most at hand to maintain the character of the work on the parks during the past year.

At the request of the mayor, the superintendent has cared for the plants and flowers at Memorial Arch.

CHARLES J. FRENCH, *Mayor, ex officio*,  
WILLIS D. THOMPSON,  
GARDNER B. EMMONS,  
BENJ. C. WHITE,  
WILLIAM P. FISKE,  
WILLIS G. C. KIMBALL,  
CHARLES P. BANCROFT,

*Commissioners.*

CITY OF CONCORD.

PARKS.	Year.	Appropriation.	Gifts.	Receipts from other sources.	Cost to Date.		Total.	Area.	Notes.
					Land.	Construction and maintenance.			
WHITE PARK, the gift of Mrs. Nathaniel White.....	1884	*\$37,550.70	\$2,250.00	\$1,022.50	\$2,100.00	\$59,112.04	\$64,484.54	23½ acres.	White Park has received the following gifts: Mrs. N. White, \$1,700.00 Mrs. C. H. Newhall, 500.00 Mr. C. H. Newhall, 50.00 for bridge, addition to original gift, paying therefor \$2,100.
ROLLINS PARK, gift in part of citizens of Concord.....	1892	*6,350.00	.....	192.50	{ 2,000.00 1,250.00 3,307.50	14,449.32	21,199.32	25 acres.	Rollins Park. The city has made addition to original gift, paying \$6,557.50 therefor.
PENACOOK PARK.....	1883	1,931.80	.....	.....	.....	2,238.01	2,238.01	.....	Penacook Park, on the shore of Penacook Lake, came under control of the park commissioners in 1896. City had charge before, and has spent from commencement of work in 1883, an additional sum of \$4,444.13.
BRADLEY PARK.....	1896	*1,050.72	.....	.....	.....	1,560.84	1,560.84	½ acre.	
RIDGE AVENUE PARK, gift of the West End Syndicate.....	1898	*182.10	.....	.....	.....	375.78	375.78	½ acre.	
FESKE PARK.....	1901	*230.00	.....	.....	.....	604.11	604.11	½ acre.	
PECKER PARK.....	1905	200.00	331.08	.....	.....	483.08	483.08	.....	
COURT-HOUSE PARK.....	1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.09	425.09	1 acre.	A small piece of land in East Concord was developed and was paid for by a gift of \$200 from J. Freeman Pecker, and added Pecker Park, to which he has added \$160.96 for sub-dial and other improvements.
		\$47,495.32	\$2,551.08	\$1,215.00	\$8,657.50	\$79,248.27	\$91,370.77		

\* Appropriation for main system, \$3,500.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

EXPENDITURES.	1889 to 1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
White Park.....	\$23,680.70	\$3,344.58	\$2,982.60	\$1,677.73	\$2,193.49	\$2,424.00	\$2,008.46	\$2,743.94	\$2,618.35	\$2,274.95	\$1,717.86	\$1,497.31	\$2,109.51	\$1,665.59	\$1,640.11	\$1,684.30	\$1,537.46
Rollins Park.....	2,035.21	983.84	636.60	387.09	385.04	764.87	739.25	755.54	1,159.05	1,004.93	650.85	741.31	704.07	777.98	600.22	597.83	715.79
Penacook Park.....	179.08	103.72	80.81	77.66	111.16	88.08	233.16	109.32	224.79	185.05	144.62	115.74	128.79	110.96	118.22	90.17	123.17
Bradley Park.....	550.00	218.73	78.25	44.50	39.52	34.72	42.14	44.07	55.29	89.05	57.44	68.37	62.26	54.00	50.50	34.00	38.00
Ridge Avenue Park.....					89.82	42.28	26.14	31.83	21.88	37.70	20.80	15.93	14.00	16.00	22.50	14.00	18.00
Fiske Park.....						199.61	*	28.89	47.15	44.75	46.38	51.89	32.37	45.25	44.00	29.00	35.00
Pecker Park.....										199.28	156.43	28.77	25.47	32.25	17.88	11.00	12.00
Court House Park.....										43.75	41.13	44.62	151.80	33.00	41.64	40.00	45.00
Land purchased.....	2,700.00		1,400.00		1,250.00					3,307.50							
Soldiers' Memorial Arch.....											1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	900.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00
Superintendent.....																	
Total.....	\$29,144.99	\$4,650.87	\$5,178.26	\$2,186.98	\$4,069.03	\$3,534.16	\$3,057.15	\$3,713.59	\$4,126.51	\$6,186.96	\$3,915.51	\$3,643.94	\$4,423.27	\$3,635.03	\$3,615.07	\$3,580.30	\$3,620.42

\* Fiske Park, completed by private contribution at an expense of over \$300.

† The superintendent's salary heretofore has been added into general expenditures.

‡ The cost of the new gateway, \$735.34 included.

THE YEARLY APPROPRIATIONS.

APPROPRIATIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	*1903.
White Park.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,800.00	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,250.00	\$3,250.00	\$2,850.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00
Rollins Park.....									1,000.00	1,000.00	750.00	650.00	400.00	400.00	800.00	600.00	750.00
Penacook Park.....									100.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	75.00	100.00	75.00	200.00	100.00
Bradley Park.....										550.00	175.00	75.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00
Ridge Avenue Park.....														100.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Fiske Park.....														200.00			30.00
GIFTS.																	
Mrs. N. White.....	1,700.00																
Mrs. C. H. Newhall.....	500.00																
Mr. C. H. Newhall.....									50.00								
INCIDENTAL RECEIPTS.																	
White Park.....	242.96	162.24				70.00	120.20	116.95	116.65			123.00					
Rollins Park.....									103.55	30.50							
FOR LAND PURCHASED.																	
White Park.....					700.00							1,400.00					
Rollins Park.....							2,000.00										
	\$3,442.96	\$1,162.24	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,570.00	\$5,120.20	\$3,116.95	\$4,203.55	\$5,097.15	\$4,275.00	\$5,172.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,140.00	\$3,640.00	\$2,865.00	\$3,450.00

\* Appropriations, 1904: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$276.72; extra, Rollins Park, deer enclosure. Appropriations, 1905: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$200. Appropriations, 1906: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$125; Pecker Park, \$131.08; to cover deficit, \$150.43. Appropriations, 1907: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$150; Pecker Park, \$16; to cover deficit, \$12.20. Appropriations, 1908: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$125; for gateway, White Park, \$725.34; deficit, \$77.93. Appropriations, 1909: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$110.96; deficit, \$24.07. Appropriations, 1910: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$125; unexpended, \$9.63. Appropriations, 1911: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$125; unexpended, \$44.70. Appropriations, 1912: Main park system, \$3,500; Penacook Park, \$125; unexpended, \$155.