

SPECIAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN.

Thomas P. Davis.

Willie A. Little,	John J. Halligan,
Orrin H. Beane,	Willie A. Flanders,
Charles E. Kelley,	Cleveland H. Curtis,
George G. Allen,	Elmer Tremblay,
Joseph A. Flanders,	Clark D. Stevens,
Harper B. Giles,	George E. Drury,
John McGirr,	James Jepson,
Walter H. Beane,	Jonas Welcome.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total receipts for fines and costs, from January 1, 1913, to July 1, 1913,	\$826.66
*Total receipts for officers' fees, from July 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914,	\$408.21
Appropriation for 1913,	\$16,646.07
Special appropriation,	1,971.78
Total,	<hr/> \$18,617.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fuel,	\$517.00
Helmets, caps and buttons,	56.95
Horse-hire, city and Penacook,	83.75
Board and shoeing horse,	398.25
Lights,	207.71
Incidentals,	<hr/> 1,114.13

*All fees received by officers are turned over to the city treasurer every three months.

Salaries (regulars),	\$14,246.60
Salaries (specials),	1,405.02
Salary of janitor,	300.13
Water,	43.00
Police signal system,	245.31
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Total,	\$18,617.85

NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND CAUSES.

Whole number of arrests, including Penacook,	1,556
Whole number of arrests at Penacook,	231
Brought before the court,	895
Discharged without being brought before the court,	661
Adultery,	2
Assault,	25
Assault on officer,	2
Escapes from Industrial School,	6
Aggravated assault,	3
Breaking and entering,	2
Bastardy,	3
Trespass,	1
Shoplifting,	1
Runaway boy,	1
Sodomy,	1
Incest,	1
Breaking, entering and larceny,	1
Spitting on sidewalk,	1
Escapes from State Hospital,	2
Employing boy under 16 years old,	2
Running automobile while under influence of liquor,	2
Drunkenness, including Penacook,	1,084
Drunkenness at Penacook,	150

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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Deserter,	1
Bigamy,	1
Escapes from House of Correction,	3
Carrying concealed weapons,	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1
Riding bicycle on sidewalk,	1
For out of town officers,	8
Insane,	19
Non-support,	16
Keeping disorderly house,	1
Larceny,	32
Rude and disorderly conduct,	7
Safekeeping,	288
Buying junk of minors,	2
Running auto without lights,	1
Abandoning children,	1
Vagrancy,	2
Stubborn child,	1
Keeping liquor for sale illegally,	1
Fugitive from justice,	1
Rude and indecent conduct,	2
Resisting an officer,	1
Running auto recklessly,	1
Forgery,	2
Failure to send child to school,	9
Embezzlement,	2
Begging,	2
Exposing person,	1
Fighting,	3
Hold up,	1
Escaped,	1
Superior Court mittimus,	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whole number of lodgers, including Penacook,	1,399
Whole number of lodgers at Penacook,	200
Number of doors found open and secured, including Penacook,	231
Number of doors found open and secured at Penacook,	37
Lost children returned to parents,	41
Disturbances quelled, including Penacook,	58
Disturbances quelled at Penacook,	15
Complaints investigated, including Penacook,	950
Complaints investigated at Penacook,	89
Number of times doors tried, including Penacook,	782,295
Number of times doors tried at Penacook,	23,460
Number of doors found unlocked, including Penacook,	221
Number of doors found unlocked at Penacook,	37
Stray teams found,	3
Stray horses found,	3
Alarms of fire rung in by officers, including Penacook,	3
Alarms of fire rung in by officers at Penacook,	2
Number of officers attending fires, including Penacook,	125
Number of officers attending fires at Penacook,	6
Ambulance calls,	164
Number of duty calls rung in on signal system,	51,843
Burst water pipes found in blocks,	3
Stray cows found in street,	1
Runaway girls returned home,	2
Holes in bridges reported,	3
Dogs killed by electric cars,	2
Horses put up at stables,	4
Officers assisting at drowning accidents,	13

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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Insane persons found on streets,	6
Accidents reported,	20
Dogs killed,	3
Bicycles found,	3
Dead bodies found, .	4
Defects in sidewalks and streets reported,	11
Dangerous dogs reported,	9
Bitten by dog,	1
Dangerous wires reported,	5
Lanterns placed at dangerous places,	3
Water leaks reported,	2
Lost dogs restored to owners,	4
Runaway horses stopped by officers,	3
Street obstructions removed,	13
Assisted at accidents,	5
Assisted in cases of sickness,	154
Reported bitten by dogs,	2
Lights reported out,	61
Sick persons given aid at police station,	10
Sick and injured assisted,	9
Accidental drownings,	1
Disabled horses reported to S. P. C. A.,	1
Suicides,	3
Windows found open,	42
Asphyxiated by gas,	2
Persons injured in automobile accidents,	6
Bound over to the Superior Court,	25
Committed to jail,	32
Committed to House of Correction,	352
Committed to N. H. State Hospital,	9
Number of fines paid,	236
Mittimus not to issue till called for,	191
Appeals,	1
Cases nol-prossed,	8
Sentences suspended,	37

LOCATION OF POLICE SIGNAL BOXES.

- Box 1. Bridge Street and Stickney Avenue.
- 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. Washington between North Main and State Streets.
- Box 8. North Main and Church Streets.
- Box 9. North State and Penacook Streets.
- Box 10. Curtice Avenue and North State Street.
- Box 11. West Concord, opposite Shepard's store.
- Box 12. Penacook (Square).
- Box 13. Center, opposite Union Street.
- Box 14. South and Perley Streets.
- Box 15. Broadway, corner Carter Street.
- Box 16. Center and Pine Streets.
- Box 17. Pleasant and South Streets.
- Box 18. Warren, opposite Tahanto Street.
- Box 19. Beacon and Rumford Streets.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The new traffic ordinance passed last summer by your Honorable Body has in my opinion proven to be a great success, but it necessitated taking one of our night patrolmen to assist in enforcing the rules, thereby reducing the night squad. I am of the opinion that we should have another officer appointed for night duty and a traffic officer whose duty shall be to look after that branch of the work. I would respectfully suggest that our appropriation be increased to meet the demands of the situation.

I still live in hope that this department will have a combination automobile patrol and ambulance at an early date.

CONCLUSION.

I wish to express my appreciation to His Honor the Mayor and the Honorable Board of Aldermen, County Solicitor Robert C. Murchie, Judge A. Chester Clark, City Solicitor Alexander Murchie and all who have assisted us the past year.

I extend to the officers and patrolmen of the department my hearty thanks for their loyal support in enforcing the laws and maintaining the efficiency and discipline of the department.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. S. KIMBALL,

City Marshal.

In Memory of

EX-CITY MARSHAL JAMES E. RAND.

Appointed Patrolman, April 16, 1861; Captain,

April 16, 1891; Assistant Marshal, April 16,

1894; City Marshal, January 27, 1902.

Died February 12, 1913.

CHARLES W. HALL, Died June 8, 1913.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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

The trustees of the Public Library herewith transmit the annual report of the librarian, from which it will appear that the library continues to perform its public function with all the efficiency possible under present conditions.

In view of the fact that another assistant is necessary to relieve the others of the over work they are obliged to do and to still further promote the usefulness of the library, the trustees voted at their annual meeting to ask that the appropriation for the library be increased to \$5,500.

REUBEN E. WALKER,
President, Board of Trustees.

February 6, 1914.

REPORT OF THE CITY LIBRARIAN FOR 1913.

To the Board of Trustees of the Concord Public Library:

GENTLEMEN,—The first two-thirds of the year which we are reviewing were months of no unusual activities in our library. The patronage followed its annual order by rising to high-water mark in March and then sinking when spring called people out of doors and summer took them away on vacations.

We were expecting, because during each of the last four years our circulation has fallen off a few hundreds, that 1913 would see another reduction. If, as is asserted, the tendency of modern life is toward action and color, then the tendency is *not* toward a library, where quietness and restraint, both literal and figurative, are valued. Furthermore, a public library cannot legitimately draw custom by purveying the latest sensations in print; if new lights are appearing on the horizon, in drama, poetry, and so forth, the library may mark them down on its chart and buy enough to let persons know what these faddish things are which dazzle, but it cannot really steer its purchases by them; and if it cannot keep up with the public's desire to read the books that are being talked about, and if it becomes less alluring than other places of entertainment in the city, the result may well be a loss in figures of circulation.

But contrary to expectation, and owing to brisk business with schools, more books were handed over the delivery desk in 1913 than in 1912, and it was after September first that the surplus came about. Therefore the last four months have demanded of the librarian and three assistants excessive work. The help hired intermittently of high

school pupils has not been enough. Do not for a moment think that work has been speeded up, under increasingly complex conditions, in office and store and shop, and remained as easy to do in the library as it was a decade ago. It may become necessary to recommend the appointment of another assistant, for this board would not want such a *quantity* of service exacted of the library employees that it would fail in *quality*.

Eighty-seven thousand six hundred thirty books were charged out for home reading; but in the reference room, 6,426 borrowers were waited on additionally. This was against 4,476 in 1912, and is a record of which Miss Brown, who has the care of that department, may justly be proud. I should say that nowadays fewer adults frequent the room but that more pupils come to consult matter assigned by their teachers. Especially do debates send boys and girls to ask for Poole's Index, with all that that entails of further research.

The reading room fills and empties without count being made of its visitors except occasionally. On a recent Sunday, between two and five o'clock p. m., 62 males and 22 females came in to look at the seventy-five periodicals subscribed for. It seemed best, in view of the lowered standard of some magazines, not to duplicate exactly our list of previous years, and it was gratifying to hear our periodical agent say that so many subscriptions were dropping off, owing to deterioration, that publishers may be led to call a halt to the daring in their pages.

Seven hundred fifty-six new borrowers have been enrolled during 1913. The net increase to our shelves was 400 volumes. Never before have we weeded out so many hundreds of old books. It is only by so doing that it is possible to make the crowded little building still answer for the city library.

The only noteworthy change in the character of the books

taken out is in regard to those dealing with civics and sociology; the increased demand along those lines has led the reference librarian to ask for a year's trial subscriptions to the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" and to the "Journal of Political Economy."

The art exhibits continue to interest even those who do not enter the building primarily to see them. We have many inquiries where the pictures come from: a Library Art Club, with headquarters in Massachusetts, owns 175 photographic sets. A membership fee of six dollars and part payment of transportation expenses entitles an individual or institution to receive these exhibits in rotation, each one to remain three weeks.

One new feature has been introduced into our building, and I should like you to look at the east side of our School Street hall where we have placed and labelled rows of juvenile books and set some small chairs. These are usually filled, and such daily wholesome content is evident there, that this "Young Folks' Alcove" has come to stay! The contrast is striking, however, between it and what a library should have in the way of a children's room.

When purchases of new books now arrive, instead of keeping them in the librarian's office till they can be catalogued, we put an attractive dozen where the public can sit and read. This little display is changed every few weeks and anybody with five minutes or an hour of leisure would find it worth while to take the seat before the rack and examine these books. It is intended the dozen shall always include a few to interest the intellectually blasé or critical.

The Concord collection, where behind glass doors safely stand writings by residents, has lately had additions including:

Lucy Heath's "From Christmas to Easter."

Frank W. Rollins' "Safe Deposit Box No. 4016."

John C. Thorne's "Thorne Genealogy."

E. J. Aiken's "First 100 Years of the N. H. Bible Society."

Will Cressy's "Hills o' Hampshire," his travel letters and pictures.

The librarian's second story for girls.

The memorial volume of John Kimball, edited by Frances M. Abbott, and her pamphlet collaborated with Mrs. Susan J. Woodward, giving the history of the Stratford Club.

It would surprise anybody to see how many Concordians are represented in this collection, which has been fifty years in the making, and to which every citizen is urged to contribute his writings.

No twelvemonth passes without our receiving gifts. Mrs. Armenia S. White, Mrs. H. H. Wright and Mr. S. C. Eastman have long been abundant givers of books and magazines. From the scores of organizations which send us their valuable publications, it would be invidious to single out any. Several donors wish to remain anonymous. A lady lately handed in a dollar bill for us to buy a book with, and "Pollyanna" seemed best suited to her idea of something that should do general good.

The year has brought a loss in the death of Mr. A. J. Shurtleff which the library feels keenly. Its trustee for twenty years and president of the board for seven, he was much in the building officially. Yet even more did he come because drawn by the best there is in books. He knew thoroughly what material the library contained and went straight to the needed work. But however much he took away in knowledge, he gave infinitely more by way of influence. His quiet coming and going was a blessing, little as he suspected it. There was never a hard, busy day but his serene seeking of the good, the true and the beautiful on our shelves seemed to re-dignify the place

and revive courage for our tasks; for we knew he had come from doing his own day's work admirably, and yet had not let his spirit lose its fine aloofness. He was of those who "keep in sight their ideals in order that the things which are instrumental shall not become dominant."

Was it not a tonic for us who see thousands reading the ephemeral, to have Mr. Shurtleff so often bring a half-score of classics to the desk to be charged to him? I want to testify how in those who listened to him frequently there was fanned alive something of literary judgment and taste. It was a great good for a library staff during twenty years to have as a familiar presence a man whose intellect was of exceptional catholicity, thoroughness and refinement; who sought not only the lofty truths of life but the most perfect expression of them in literature.

Yet he was wonderfully tolerant of that in which he himself was not interested,—a respecter of every man's individuality. One side of Mr. Shurtleff we were privileged to see,—the relaxing of his mind into play of wit and humor; for daily there are droll happenings in a public library and amusing things in print, and repeatedly we saw his eye, which nothing escaped, light up with enjoyment, while we waited for his comment that made a memorable thing more memorable. We never asked his help in vain, even on humble practical points, when the same painstaking reply was thought out for us as if our question had concerned a nobler subject.

He seemed as much a part of the library as the light which streams in its windows, and without him we shall be more in danger of "forgetting the glory of our goal in the distractions of our task."

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE BLANCHARD,

Librarian.

REPORT OF CITY SOLICITOR.

To the Board of Aldermen:

The following annual report is intended to show the condition of the legal affairs in which the city was interested at the beginning of the present year and to review the progress made during the past year with the suits to which the city was a party.

The case of *Jennie P. Martin v. Concord*, a suit to recover damages for injuries to the plaintiff's real estate on the corner of South State and Downing Streets, alleged to have been caused by a defective sewer, remains in the same condition as reported a year ago. It is upon the Merrimack County docket and will, no doubt, be disposed of during the present year, perhaps at the April term of the Superior Court. *Carolyn F. Stickney v. Concord*, an appeal from an award of damages made to the plaintiff by the board of aldermen on account of the laying out and construction of a sewer from North Main Street through the plaintiff's land to Merrimack River, has been settled by the payment of \$500; \$600 having been asked.

Two personal injury cases which have been pending against the city for a considerable length of time have both been settled for small amounts during the year. One case, *Gilbert S. Hibbard v. Concord*, was entered at the October term, 1911, \$5,000 being asked for injuries received, as alleged, by reason of a defective culvert in a highway. This case was settled by the payment of \$175. The second case, *Eben Hemphill v. Concord*, a case for personal injuries, brought in Hillsborough County at the May term, 1912, in which the plaintiff asked \$6,000 damages on account of a broken leg received while working

for the city in the highway department, has been settled by the payment of \$125.

In *Concord v. Frank W. Sanborn*, the defendant having gone into bankruptcy, the city's claim for taxes, a small amount has been proved before the referee in bankruptcy.

George L. Theobald v. Concord was a suit brought against the city on account of a dispute over the legality of the teaming ordinance, so called. The plaintiff's pay for team work in excess of \$4 per team per day was held up because the plaintiff refused to sign the stipulation required by the above mentioned ordinance, agreeing to pay his teamsters \$1.75 per day while working for the city. The plaintiff, subsequent to the time of bringing suit, having signed the stipulation, the case has been settled by the releasing of the money he claimed due him.

In the matter of the petition of Elwin L. Page for construction of the will of the late Mary Darcy, I am informed that a settlement is to be made among the heirs. The city was interested because \$100 was left to the city as trustee for the purpose of caring for a cemetery lot.

Annie Taylor v. Grace O. Dutton, City of Concord, Trustee, has been settled by the payment by the defendant of the plaintiff's claim, the city having been discharged thereby.

Woodworth & Co. v. Concord is a petition for abatement of taxes. This matter has been referred to the tax commission and will probably be heard next week.

During the last session of the legislature I represented the city in a matter of considerable importance. House bill No. 510 was designed to repeal that section of the law which gives to cities and towns in this state, in addition to the one-quarter part of the railroad taxes charged against rights of way and buildings, such proportional part of the remaining three-quarters as the stock of such railroad held in the particular city or town bears to the

total issue of stock. If this bill had passed the legislature the city of Concord would have been the loser by some \$29,000 per year. I considered it my duty to state the plain facts to the committee in charge of the bill and to call the matter to the attention of such other solicitors and selectmen of towns and cities, as I thought would be interested. The result was that the bill failed of passage.

In addition to the handling of the above matters, I have performed the routine work of the office, such as drafting ordinances, resolutions, contracts, deeds, etc. During the year I have advised the tax assessors in tax matters and the heads of departments. I have also furnished the board of education with opinions at various times. I have aided the building inspector in his work, have attended meetings of the committee on accounts and claims when requested, and have prosecuted the usual number of criminal cases for the police department before the police court.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER MURCHIE,

City Solicitor.

January 25, 1914.

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, 1913:

The first meeting was held February 3, 1913. The board was organized as follows:—Mayor French, *ex-officio*, chairman; Dr. Charles H. Cook, *ex-officio*, secretary; and Dr. Fred A. Sprague, member.

Subsequent meetings were held on the first Monday of each month and in addition to these regular monthly meetings several special meetings were held.

Dr. Charles Duncan was re-appointed milk inspector.

Owing to the generally healthy condition of the city the work of the board has been largely routine.

A mild outbreak of diphtheria made its appearance in the north section of the city in the fall. Many of those coming down with the disease were pupils at the Roman Catholic School on Bradley Street. Accordingly much time was given in an effort to locate the source of the contagion.

Whenever a child was reported sick with the disease the schoolroom attended by this pupil was fumigated by the health officer. The throats of all the children in the room were then inspected by a physician. A culture was usually taken from the throats of pupils sitting adjacent to the infected child. It is worthy of note that no case of diphtheria made its appearance in any child inspected within

a period of two weeks subsequent to such inspection. This may be taken as indicating that no case was overlooked during its initiatory stages.

If any cases were present and undetected they must have been of the "carrier" type; that is, cases carrying in their throats germs of the disease but not themselves having the disease.

The cultural method is sometimes resorted to for the detection of these cases. That is, a bit of absorbent cotton is wrapped around a wire probe and put into a glass tube, the mouth of which is plugged with a wad of cotton. As many of these tubes are prepared as there are pupils to be examined. They are then put into an oven and sterilized by intense heat, when they are ready for use. Taking one of these "swabs" the throat of each pupil is wiped over in the hope of wiping off some of the bacteria if any are present. The swab is then returned to its tube which is labelled with the name of the pupil and any other data bearing on the case. When all have been taken they are sent in to the State Laboratory of Hygiene for incubation and examination. A test tube containing a suitable culture media or "soil" is required for each swab. The material in the tube is wiped over with the swab and then placed in an incubator for a period of eight to twenty-four hours in the hope that if any bacteria have reached the culture media they will grow and start "colonies."

At the end of the period of incubation some of the material from the surface of the culture media is transferred to a glass slide and after being stained with dyes is examined through a microscope, search being made for the minute bodies known as the Klebs Loeffler bacilli, or in common parlance, diphtheria germs.

If any of these germs are found by this method it establishes the fact beyond question, that the throat of that child contains some diphtheria germs and that the child

is a menace to the community unless quarantined. However, should no such germs be found on examination of the material from the culture tube it does *not* in like manner follow that the throat of that child is free from diphtheria germs.

The examiner may not have succeeded in getting them on his swab. They may not have been transferred to the culture media. The culture media may have been faulty and growth may not have taken place. They may have been overlooked under the microscope. These are some of the reasons why the test is not conclusive when the result is negative.

Coming back to the situation in the Bradley Street School, where it was assumed that there must be carrier cases, as fresh cases were occurring from time to time among children who had attended this school.

Accordingly, a special meeting was called on November 14, 1913, to decide what further action ought to be taken to stamp out the disease. Having in mind the uncertainty of the cultural method as outlined above, together with the fact that if this method was used it would be necessary to take cultures daily from the throats of about 150 children for an indefinite period, involving an immense amount of detail work as well as considerable expense, it was decided that the interests of the community would be best served by ordering the school in question closed for a period of ten days.

This was accordingly done. No further cases have appeared traceable to that school, thus showing the wisdom of the action.

The report of the sanitary officer, Mr. Charles E. Palmer, is hereby transmitted and made a part of this report. You will note that it contains a detailed account of the work of the department as well as the always interesting vital statistics.

Your attention is also called to the report of the milk inspector, Dr. Charles Duncan. We are pleased to note that, as a result of the "Regulations for the care and sale of milk" ordinance supplemented by the campaign of education inaugurated and carried out by Dr. Duncan and Sanitary Officer Palmer, the conditions surrounding the production of milk and dairy products in the city are constantly improving.

Concord is very fortunate in having an almost unlimited supply of pure water. It is truly an asset of the greatest value. This board wishes to commend Superintendent Sanders of the Water Department for the good work he has done in cleaning up the shores of Penacook Lake. The policy of acquiring possession or control of the shore land also meets with our approval.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. FRENCH,
CHARLES H. COOK,
F. A. SPRAGUE,

Board of Health.

REPORT OF THE MILK INSPECTOR.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—The department report tables show the number and results of analyses of milk for the year 1913. They also show the number of farms visited and the findings of the inspectors.

The department has no excuses to offer for Concord's milk under the basis it is now produced and sold. Our relations with the producer have been exceedingly pleasant and instructive. However, there seems to be on the part of the public a tendency to blame all or nearly all sickness in their family to the milk supply. This has been particularly true in our present epidemic of sickness called acidosis. We are appealed to by the milkmen to examine their milk as protection against his customer, and that same customer of his has appealed to us to find the cause of their sickness in the milk. We set all such matters straight as best we may and always find that the milk is never at fault.

It may be put down as generally true, except for tuberculosis, that all milk-borne epidemics of disease, or individual cases of sickness from milk, for that matter, are a result of contamination of a pure milk by humans after it has left the cow.

A sick cow that produces sickness from her milk is a rare thing; besides, a sick cow is a mighty poor asset and as a business proposition does not remain long in the dairy barn.

Recently the State Board of Health has created what is known as "Inspected Milk"—milk which is the product of tubercular tested cows produced and handled under *definitely known sanitary conditions.*

All the features of this state proposition have been made known to the local men by Mr. Purrington and Professor Rasmussen, of Durham, at the annual meeting of the Concord Milk Producers' Association, held last December.

We believe that already Concord's milk meets the requirements of most of the conditions of "Inspected Milk" and if the city would meet the conditions that require all herds to be tuberculin tested our supply would be as safe as desired.

I have in previous reports had much to say on tuberculosis in cattle and the value of the tuberculin test properly applied and will not again speak of it here, only to say that its application besides assuring a tubercular-germ-free milk for our city's consumption would also bring about a condition of tubercular-free cattle. This fact would put to rest, whether true or not, the rumors that tubercular-diseased meat is both sold and offered for sale in our city.

All our citizens are entitled to a milk as safe as the State Board of Health "Inspected Milk." The few changes in our present system would enable us to have such a milk and prevent what is sure to happen if a few producers only accept the State Board of Health proposition. *Then* we will have two grades of *sanitary* milk at two prices, a safe milk for the "well to do"; a *less* safe milk for the poor.

Concord ought to guarantee all her citizens alike a safe milk, both the rich and the poor. *No* milk is safe unless produced from tuberculin-tested cows.

I wish to thank the Board of Health for their cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DUNCAN,

Milk Inspector.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit the report of the sanitary officer for the year ending December 31, 1913, calling your attention to the tables which show in detail the work done by this department.

With the exception of the epidemic of measles the first half of the year we were fortunate in having so few cases of contagious diseases. Reports were made of 33 cases of diphtheria with 3 deaths, 28 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths, 10 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death, 5 cases of infantile paralysis with 1 death, and 687 cases of measles with no fatalities, making a total of 763 cases reported with 5 deaths, compared with 362 cases and 8 deaths for the previous year. Forty-one of these cases were cared for at the Foster Ward, Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital during the year.

Returns were made of 519 deaths for the year 1913, 53 more than in 1912. One hundred seventy-one non-residents and 19 still-births were excluded from this number in reckoning the death rate, which, based on the population of 21,497, was 15.3, compared with 13.25 in 1912. There were 246 deaths at the six public institutions, and 273 in the nine wards of the city. The bodies of 87 persons dying in other places were brought here to be interred, and 214 bodies were removed from Concord to other places for burial.

Samples of Penacook Lake water were analyzed by the state chemist at different times during the year and found to be satisfactory. In company with the superintendent of the water-works, I have made several inspections of the

lake shore as well as the reservoir and found conditions good.

Inspections were made of all the barber shops in the city which were found to be in good sanitary condition. Copies of the amended law relating to the sanitary management of barber shops were left at all the shops and I feel that this law will be complied with and that the shops will be kept in a cleanly condition.

Water tests were made of new plumbing and 120 permits were issued during the year. Peppermint tests were made of old work whenever requests were received.

The vaccination law was enforced in the outlying districts with the support of the town school board, and this co-operation was greatly appreciated. Very little trouble in enforcing this law is experienced when the superintendents and teachers give us their help by insisting that no child shall attend school without a vaccination certificate bearing the seal of the Board of Health.

Notices prohibiting the use of the public drinking cup, taking effect July 1, were sent to those persons having charge of public parks, streets, public institutions, hotels, theatres and public halls.

The formaldehyde-permanganate method of fumigating was used as in former years. This method should be given credit, as it has always proved efficient in controlling the spread of contagious diseases. The school books in Union School District were fumigated at the close of the June term. Articles of clothing and bedding as well as books were fumigated at our fumigating room from time to time.

In company with Dr. Duncan, I have made such inspections of milk farms as time would permit, but with the inspections of sewers, plumbing, nuisances and complaints, the care of contagious diseases and the increasing demand for fumigation, we have not been able to accomplish as much as should be done along this line, but during the

coming year we hope to be able to do more of this work, as this is a very important matter connected with this office.

The expenses of the Health Department for the year 1913 were \$2,777.70 and our appropriation was \$2,600.00, showing a deficit of \$177.70. The receipts from the sale of antitoxin and fumigation supplies, \$83.45, and milk license fees, \$190.80, offset this deficit, however.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Mayor and the other members of the Board of Health, the city solicitor, the members of the city government and all others who have given me their advice and assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. PALMER,
Sanitary Officer.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF
CONCORD FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913.

SALARIES.

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

FUMIGATION SUPPLIES.

A. H. Knowlton & Co., formaldehyde and per- manganate,	50.95
A. H. Britton & Co., 5 pails,	1.75

ANTITOXIN AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Schieffelin & Co., diphtheria antitoxin,	120.70
A. H. Knowlton & Co., medical supplies,	1.65
C. H. Martin Co., medical supplies,	1.50
A. Perley Fitch, medical supplies,	1.75
W. C. Spicer, medical supplies,	9.00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Helen O. Monier, services,	580.00
C. H. Cook, M. D., substituting for sanitary officer,	53.62
Rumford Printing Co., mortuary reports,	24.00
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., rental and tolls,	21.15
Charles E. Palmer, postage, car fare, etc.,	35.79
The Evans Press, printing,	17.50
Ira C. Evans Co., printing,	16.40
Edson C. Eastman, office supplies,	2.70
Brown & Saltmarsh, office supplies,	.95
A. R. Andrews, rubber stamps,	2.15

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Remington Typewriter Co., typewriter ribbon,	\$0.75
Charles H. Whittier, Jr., inkwell,	.90
The Cragg Bindery, milk license book,	10.25
I. E. Gray, automobile hire,	2.00
Wm. S. Kaime, horse hire,	9.00
Concord Hardware Co., one axe,	1.00
Downing & Phillips, provisions, Coleman family, scarlet fever,	76.49
Concord Coal Co., wood, Coleman family, scarlet fever,	17.50
F. W. Grafton, M. D., consultation, Coleman case, scarlet fever,	3.00
C. R. Dame, provisions, Chapdelaine family, diphtheria,	10.95
Concord Coal Co., coal, Chapdelaine family, diphtheria,	2.40
Robert Crowley, wood, Charpentier family, diphtheria,	1.90
Total,	<hr/> \$2,777.70

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Milk license fees,	\$190.80
Sale of diphtheria antitoxin,	74.30
Sale of fumigation supplies,	9.15
Total,	<hr/> \$274.25

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.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
February.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....
March.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....
April.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
May.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	69	.....
June.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
July.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
August.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....
September.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....
November.....	8	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
December.....	6	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	33	3	28	.....	10	1	5	1	687	.....

REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY WARDS.

WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
Diphtheria.....	7	4	1	10	5	6	33
Scarlet fever.....	2	.....	6	2	6	6	6	.....	28
Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	2	10
Smallpox.....
Infantile paralysis.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	5
Measles.....	3	9	24	168	71	94	179	69	70	687

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
1905....	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
1913....	5	1	33	3	28	.....	10	1	687	.....	.....	.....	763	5

DEATHS DURING 1913, BY SEX, CONDITION AND
NATIVITY, BY MONTHS.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
SEX.													
Males	28	18	14	21	27	23	24	24	32	20	24	29	284
Females.....	26	17	22	20	21	14	25	13	19	17	19	22	235
CONDITION.													
Married.....	18	9	8	14	17	13	18	8	16	14	15	17	167
Single	18	12	17	16	21	12	18	17	23	8	16	22	200
Widowed	15	13	11	9	10	10	12	9	12	15	10	12	138
Divorced.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	8
Not stated	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
NATIVITY.													
Concord.....	19	6	15	9	14	8	14	8	15	6	8	18	140
New Hampshire	14	13	12	18	17	18	13	12	17	12	18	15	179
Other states.....	8	9	5	8	5	4	8	5	10	9	7	10	88
Foreign	10	7	4	5	11	7	13	10	7	10	9	7	100
Not stated	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	1	12

DEATHS REPORTED BY WARDS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

MONTHS.	WARDS.											New Hampshire State Hospital.	Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital.	New Hampshire Memorial Hospital.	New Hampshire Odd Fellows Home.	N. H. Centennial Home for the Aged.	New Hampshire State Prison.	Unknown.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										
January.....	4	2	3	10	4	2	2	1	2	14	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
February.....	3	1	.....	3	4	4	4	.....	2	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
March.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	5	1	4	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
April.....	1	2	.....	2	5	3	1	2	2	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
May.....	4	.....	1	10	4	2	4	.....	.....	14	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
June.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	4	3	4	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
July.....	4	.....	1	3	2	2	6	1	4	10	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
August.....	3	1	1	4	.....	3	2	.....	1	12	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
September.....	7	.....	.....	6	4	8	3	2	2	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
October.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	.....	3	13	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
November.....	2	.....	3	6	2	1	4	1	2	14	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
December.....	2	2	1	8	3	5	4	4	1	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Totals.....	32	9	11	58	35	43	43	15	27	144	72	15	5	6	4	.....	.....	516

NUISANCES, COMPLAINTS AND INSPECTIONS.

A statement of the number and character of the nuisances for the year 1913 appears below :

Accumulation of ashes and other rubbish,	1
Catch basin traps broken,	1
Catch basin traps filthy,	1
Cesspools overflowing,	2
Complaints made without cause,	7
Dead animals,	16
Dumping rubbish and odor from dumps,	5
Food suspected of being adulterated,	1
Keeping hens,	16
Keeping hogs,	8
Odor from garbage,	3
Odor from manure,	2
Odor from privy vaults,	6
Odor from stables,	8
Odor in blocks,	2
Odor in houses,	7
Odor to water,	3
Other complaints and inspections,	82
Pediculosis,	1
Plumbing done in violation of law,	2
Sewage backing into cellars,	2
Sewers obstructed,	6
Sink drains offensive,	5
Throwing out slops, swill and rubbish,	25
Uncleanly condition of and about premises,	10
Uncleanly condition of toilet rooms,	2
Uncleanly condition of water-closets,	8
Water-closets out of repair,	8
Water in cellars,	3
	<hr/>
Total,	243

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INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

Plumbing permits granted,	120
Number of inspections made,	240
Water-closets put in,	154
Sinks put in,	77
Bath-tubs put in,	96
Wash-bowls put in,	108
Wash-trays put in,	31
Slop-sinks put in,	1
Number of sewers inspected,	44

FUMIGATION.

Rooms fumigated,	360
Schoolrooms fumigated,	44
School buildings fumigated,	1
Wards at hospitals fumigated,	17
Cellars fumigated,	9
Closets fumigated,	2
Barns fumigated,	1
Books fumigated,	72
Pieces of bedding, clothing, etc., fumigated,	22

REPORT OF MILK EXAMINATIONS AND INSPECTION OF MILK FARMS.

Number of milk examinations made,	172
Number of examinations above standard,	172
Number of teams inspected,	13
Number of milk rooms inspected,	1
Number of milk farms inspected,	38
Conditions satisfactory,	31
Conditions fair,	7
Number of notices and recommendations given,	13

SUMMARY.

Houses placarded in cases of contagious diseases,	448
Placards removed,	448
Visits made to contagious diseases,	1,106
Burial permits issued,	519
Burial permits issued for interment of bodies brought here,	87
Transit permits issued,	214
Number of persons to whom milk licenses were issued,	191
Number of persons to whom garbage licenses were issued,	44
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,	972
Number of vaccination certificates issued to school children,	981
Number of permits issued for children to return to school after recovery from contagious diseases,	173
Number of samples of water collected for analysis,	6
Number of inspections of barber shops,	19
Number of notices sent ordering compliance with the rule prohibiting the use of the public drinking-cup in certain places,	18

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DEATHS BY AGE.

Under 1 year,	71
From 1 to 5 years,	20
From 5 to 10 years,	8
From 10 to 15 years,	2
From 15 to 20 years,	7
From 20 to 30 years,	30
From 30 to 40 years,	44
From 40 to 50 years,	43
From 50 to 60 years,	61
From 60 to 70 years,	88
From 70 to 80 years,	82
From 80 to 90 years,	52
From 90 to 100 years,	11
	<hr/>
Total number of deaths,	519

MORTALITY REPORT.

