

REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER MERRILL.

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*To the Board of Health :*

Having acted as Health Officer only from May 1, 1887, to June 15, 1887, it will be evident that no extended report will be necessary, nor will it be expected.

To meet the requirements of the new ordinance creating this office, it was necessary to formulate and print various kinds of reports, which were mostly done under the direct supervision of your board. The preparation of these forms delayed the work of house-inspection some ten days after assuming my duties ; in the meantime, many personal complaints of nuisances arising from various causes were attended to and abated.

I am satisfied that the required inspection from house to house is an advance in sanitation in the right direction. To make this work as effective as it should be, requires a general knowledge of house and drainage construction as well as plumbing ; still I trust my inspections as recorded may prove of advantage, if not so complete in all details as a more extended experience would have made them.

This feature of inspection, so far as my observation goes, meets heartily the approval of the general public. The very few objections made, I found only proved the wisdom of this ordinance.

I believe this inspection, and the results thereof as recorded, should be continued until all buildings which the law contemplates are reported upon. Without specifying any particular building or buildings, there are a number of localities which should be inspected, in my opinion, by the health officer several times during the summer months.

Many material facts from this inspection are placed on record—facts which may prove of great value, especially should our city have an epidemic of any nature.

I attribute one great source of illness to the existence of the privy-vaults in the compact part of the city, a large per cent. of which are too near living-rooms. In many instances this is unavoidable so long as the privy system is allowed. Many are not properly constructed, nor properly taken care of, causing such a condition of things as must, from its very nature, prove detrimental to health. More complaints arose from this cause than from all others combined. The only effective remedy is an ordinance requiring all in the compact part of the city to connect with the sewer. With our complete sewerage, it would seem that there was really no good reason why this should not be done. From expressions made on this subject, I believe such an ordinance would almost invariably be cheerfully complied with. I trust that your views on this subject may coincide with my own. In this connection, before closing my report, it may not be improper for me to express the hope that the public generally will in all ways sustain this new departure for the regulating and enforcement of our sanitary system. While to the city as a whole, on one season's trial, no marked results may be observed, I am confident that, as time progresses, the plan will be more and more earnestly endorsed, and that the comparatively small cost will be considered a wise expenditure.

I have not made a specific report as to the number of complaints, number of inspections, and number of nuisances abated; my efficient successor will give such details as will show the general workings of the office.

I highly appreciate the courtesy so cordially extended to me officially, and express therefor my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

DARIUS MERRILL,  
*Ex-Health Officer.*

## REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER COOK.

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*To the Board of Health :*

I entered upon the duties of Health Officer on June 16. I found that Darius Merrill, who held the office from May 1 till that time, had commenced a house-to-house inspection, and was conducting the business in a systematic manner. I continued the work till November 1, when the time allotted for inspections under the ordinance for the year 1887 expired. Blank books had been prepared, under your direction, for the use of the Health Officer; and the information desired was obtained by observation, and by inquiries of the owners or occupants of the premises that were visited. This information related to various matters connected mainly with the sanitary condition of the same, such as the condition of the street and gutter; distance of shade-trees from the house, and whether preventing sun exposure; site of house, damp or dry; surrounding land, whether higher or not; condition of yard; stable or outbuildings, distance from house, and condition; privy vaults, kind, and whether connected with the sewer, condition, and how near living-rooms, or well, if any on the premises; cesspool, kind, and how near the house or well; water-supply, and if from well, how near other sources of pollution; owner, agent, or occupant, and whether private, boarding, or tenement house; sun exposure, good or bad; number of stories and rooms, and whether constructed of wood or brick; cellar, whether cement, board, or earth floor, damp or dry; ventilation and condition; house ventilation, good or bad, and means employed; window space, small or ample; heating, whether by stove, steam, or furnace; plumbing of house, and whether connected with sewer, cesspool, or surface drain; house drain-pipe, kind, and if with trap and ventilation; water-closet, location, kind, and ventilation; adjoining nuisances, if any; population, men and women; children, under five years, and between five and fifteen; number to each room; contagious diseases reported; deaths, age and cause.

It was not possible to complete the work, during the time allotted, the past season, but most of the streets were visited;

and from the books that were used, the following information relating to the sanitary condition of the city, so far as the inspections were made, is here given :

Streets inspected, . . . . .	71
Private houses inspected, . . . . .	717
Tenements inspected, . . . . .	1,065
Stores inspected, . . . . .	57
Offices inspected, . . . . .	69
Stables inspected, . . . . .	9
Houses with damp or wet cellars, . . . . .	319
Houses not connected with the sewer, . . . . .	388
Houses using surface drains, . . . . .	262
Houses using cesspool drains, . . . . .	105
Houses using old wells for drains, . . . . .	10
Houses using drains under stables, . . . . .	11
Houses using the above on the line of a sewer, . . . . .	285
Houses using these not on the line of a sewer, . . . . .	103
Houses using water from wells, . . . . .	71
Houses using water from springs, . . . . .	15
Houses having cow-yards, . . . . .	28
Houses having pig-pens, . . . . .	39
Houses having hen-pens or coops, . . . . .	141
Cases of contagious diseases occurring during the year, . . . . .	43
Other cases of disease and sickness, . . . . .	38
Deaths occurring during the year, . . . . .	51

In addition to the duties relating to the sanitary inspection, the Health Officer was charged with the investigation of all the complaints that were made, and the enforcement of the ordinance relating to the public health, passed March 31, 1887, and the result of the work in this direction for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1887, is as follows :

Number of complaints, . . . . .	176
These were for	
Offensive cesspools, . . . . .	2
Stagnant water, . . . . .	4
Dumping garbage, . . . . .	8
Dead animals, . . . . .	9
Bad drainage of sink-water, . . . . .	15

Bad well-water, . . . . .	1
Keeping superphosphate, . . . . .	1
General filth, . . . . .	4
Keeping cows, . . . . .	1
Offensive privy vaults, . . . . .	50
Offensive drains, . . . . .	4
Filthy yard, . . . . .	3
Filthy street, . . . . .	1
Offensive water-closets, . . . . .	3
Privy matter not properly buried, . . . . .	1
Offensive stables, . . . . .	5
Garbage, . . . . .	4
Sewer gas, . . . . .	1
Foul cellar, . . . . .	1
Keeping hens, . . . . .	2
Defect in drain-pipes, . . . . .	7
Obstruction in drain-pipes, . . . . .	2
Offensive manure heaps, . . . . .	5
Damp cellars, . . . . .	2
Open vaults, . . . . .	3
Privy too near well, . . . . .	1
Slops thrown in the street, . . . . .	2
Rubbish in rear of street, . . . . .	2
Defect in sink pipes, . . . . .	4
Bad drainage of premises, . . . . .	6
Keeping hogs, . . . . .	8
Offensive odors, . . . . .	7
Offensive sewers, . . . . .	2
Ill-ventilated water-closets, . . . . .	3
Privy too near living rooms, . . . . .	2

These complaints, which were both formal and verbal, have all been disposed of so far as was practicable. There are two or three cases where owners have been notified to connect their premises with the street sewer, and were not able to do so the past season, but will the coming year.

In the report of the Board of Health for the year 1886, attention was called to the want of proper sewerage in a large number of the houses in the city. It was stated that "in too many instances the entire sewerage system consists of a piece of lead

pipe four feet long, extending from the sink out through the side of the house. Here is poured all the refuse water used by the family, to stand in a filthy pool, or to percolate through the soil into some neighboring well." The sanitary inspection made thus far the past season reveals the fact that there are 388 houses, both private and tenement, that are using either surface drains, cesspools, old wells, or stable cellars for the purposes of sewerage.

One thousand copies of the general state law and city ordinance have been distributed on the streets that were visited; and those who are violating the laws in regard to this matter, and have read them, can no longer plead ignorance of their requirements. The general laws of the state provide that "no person shall occupy, or lease to, or permit any other person to occupy, any building within the compact part of the city or town as a dwelling-house, unless such building shall be provided with suitable privies and vaults, constructed as required by law, and with suitable drains or sewers for conveying away the sink-water from the premises so used and occupied into some public sewer, whenever there shall be one within one hundred feet of said dwelling-house; and whenever there shall be no public sewer, then the sink-water shall be conveyed away under ground, or otherwise disposed of so as not to be offensive. And any person neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section, upon conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a common nuisance, and be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each day of such neglect or refusal, after notice from the board of health." The city ordinance relating to the public health states that "the owner, agent, or occupant, or other person having the care of any tenement used as a dwelling-house, shall furnish the same with a sufficient drain under ground to carry off the waste water;" and the penalty for a non-compliance with the law is, that "upon conviction thereof before the police or other court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than three dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, for each offence, except in cases where the punishment is made or provided for under the laws of the state, in which case the penalty so prescribed shall be imposed."

It seems strange that any one owning a house on the line of

a street sewer should continue to violate the law and incur the liability of disease and death by the use of surface drains or cesspools. According to the report that I have given, there are 285 houses that are using these, and some of them are on what are termed the best streets in the city. There are 103 using them that are not on the line or in reach of any sewer, but many would be connected if there was one in their vicinity, or built so that they could use it. There are about 30 families living on the east side of South Main street, between Chandler street and the private way below the house of Robert Woodruff, that cannot use the South Main street sewer on account of its being too high. Seven families in Avery's and Woodruff's blocks are using a drain that empties itself on the side of the hill near the Prescott Organ Co.'s shop and the warehouse of George T. Comins. It is a great annoyance to those who work there, is one of the worst nuisances in the city, and needs to be remedied forthwith. A petition for a sewer from this section to connect with the Chandler street sewer has been presented to the city council; and it ought to be granted and the sewer built as soon as practicable the coming season. There is a section on Pine street, between Warren and Centre streets, that is in need of sewerage; also, on Warren street, west of Pine street; and perhaps in other sections better known to the Committee on Sewers and Drains. This committee has performed a good work the past season in putting in a sewer connecting with the one on Beacon street, and that will drain a section near the junction of Washington and Rumford streets. Repairs and improvements have also been made on one of the main sewers that empties on the east side of Water street at the south end, and which it is hoped will prevent any further annoyance from that source. The Committee on Sewers and Drains, I understand, have issued, during the past season, 110 permits to enter the sewer. In a number of cases owners of houses, where the drainage was bad, were notified to connect with the sewer, and have complied. It seems to me that a general notification should be given to all who have not complied with the law in this respect.

Complaints have been made, in different sections, of offensive odors that come from the openings into the street sewer. While, in the judgment of those best informed in the matter, it is bet-

ter to have the odor find its way out at these places rather than to be forced into the houses by placing traps at these outlets, there ought to be some means employed for flushing the sewers whenever it is necessary in the summer season.

More attention should also be paid to the proper ventilation of the drain-pipes leading from the houses into the street sewer. While traps, in most instances, have been put in, there is a great lack of means for their proper ventilation, according to the rules laid down in the ordinance relating to sewers and drains. I found a prejudice existing in the minds of some against connecting their houses with the street sewer from the fear of sewer-gas or odor; and they cited instances of those who have had trouble from this cause. I think the trouble complained of arises not from the street sewer, but from the private one. Where a connecting sewer or drain is trapped and properly ventilated, and the trap looked after that it does not become foul or obstructed, I do not believe there would be any trouble. Some cases of sickness have occurred that I have no doubt were caused by a lack of attention in this respect.

The sewers in some of the streets in time of heavy rains are either not large enough, or there is not sufficient fall to carry off the water; and, in consequence, a large number of cellars or basements have been flooded. The past summer was a wet one, and there was a good deal of trouble from damp cellars, and from water standing in gardens and lots that were usually dry at that season of the year.

Another matter that demands attention is the existence of so many privies, especially in localities where the houses are in close proximity. This is the case on a number of street corners where the rears of the houses are near together. In many instances the privies are too near living-rooms, have no proper vaults, and will always be a nuisance and an offence; and water-closets ought to be substituted for them. Perhaps the passage of an ordinance for their removal, as soon as practicable, would be a step in the right direction. I am satisfied that some owners of houses are waiting for such a law before making a change. Good progress has been made the past season in putting in water-closets. According to the report of the water department for the year 1886, there were 826 in the city. This year

there must be a large increase over that number, and they are being put in with a greater regard for ventilation than when first introduced.

It will be seen, from the tabular statement, that there are quite a number who are the owners of pigs and hens, and there are a few cows kept. Many of these were found in what might not be termed the compact part of the city. Section 10 of the ordinance relating to this matter states that "no person or persons shall erect, maintain, or use, within the compact part of any ward in the city, any pen or sty for swine." Section 11 states that "no person or persons shall keep or use any hog-pen, goat-pen, chicken-coop, or barnyard so near to any public highway, as, in the opinion of the sanitary officer, may be offensive or injurious to the public health, or adjoining or abutting any lot upon which any other person resides, if so near them as to be offensive." The law has been enforced only in cases where complaint has been made. It is one of the most difficult duties of the Health Officer to decide what to do where hens are kept, as in some cases persons are dependent in a measure on them for their support; and he is liable to incur ill-feeling on the part of the parties interested. It is certainly not a fit place to keep pigs or hens in the compact part of the city, where they are liable to become offensive to neighbors; and if there is to be a strict enforcement of the ordinance the coming season, due notice ought to be given to those who would be affected by it, so that they can dispose of their property without loss.

There were 71 houses inspected where well-water was used, and 15 were using spring-water. Some of these have ceased using their wells, and have had Lake Penacook water put in. I doubt if there are any of the wells used that are not more or less contaminated. Those who have had the water from their wells analyzed have found it unfit to use. Some of the wells are situated within a short distance of privies and sink-drains, and it is impossible to prevent the pollution of the water. And in this connection, it is proper to say that it is the part of wisdom to keep the water of Lake Penacook in as pure a condition as possible, and to guard from any danger that may arise from making it a place of resort in the summer season. The stable of Mr.

Crowley, at the head of the lake, is within a few feet of the shore, and although, on account of the distance to the outlet, there may not be any pollution of the water from that source, used in the city, yet the pig-pen and the manure heap are not pleasant objects to see there, as some of the water-takers have suggested; and the removal of the stable would be desirable. Notices in regard to the polluting of the waters of the lake have been posted at various points on the shores and at the park; and certainly the surroundings of the lake, so far as observed the past season, have presented a cleanly appearance. The citizens of Penacook are to be congratulated on having obtained a supply of good water from this source, as many of the wells there could not be otherwise than polluted. When a system of sewerage is put in throughout the village, a great want will be met and supplied, as the drainage there is bad; and nothing of any consequence can be done to better the sanitary condition of the place till this improvement is made.

The position of Health Officer during the past year has been a somewhat difficult one by reason of a want of experience on his part; and it being a new thing for Concord, the people were not accustomed to it, while in some quarters the necessity for such an officer was questioned. The work devolving on him is often a thankless and unpleasant one, and for this reason, as well as for the general good, it should receive the support of our citizens. Concord has the reputation of being, on the whole, a cleanly and healthful city; but if it be true that more than half of the diseases in civilized communities arise from unsanitary surroundings, then there is room for improvement even in Concord, for there are quite a number of houses that are not in a good sanitary condition, from causes that have been enumerated. It is impossible to accomplish everything in the way of an improvement in one season; and there is needed, among certain classes, a sanitary education, as well as the enforcement of law, that will lead the owners or occupants of their respective premises to consider what is for their own self-interest in matters pertaining to health and comfort. It has been my endeavor in making inspections not to make myself obnoxious, and I have endeavored to put in the work where it was needed, and to be fair with all parties. I have invariably re-

ceived kind treatment. In some instances the work has been commended, and an encouraging word given when I very much needed it. I have reason to know that in a number of cases my suggestions have been carried out, and I have received the thanks of those who were benefited by the improved sanitary condition of the dwellings that they inhabited.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. COOK,  
*Health Officer.*

## HEALTH ORDINANCE.

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PASSED MARCH 31, 1887.

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CITY OF CONCORD.

*In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.*

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## AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Concord as follows :*

SECTION 1. The city council shall, before the 15th day of April, 1887, by joint ballot, elect three health officers, one for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of one year, one of whom shall be a physician, to be styled the Board of Health of the city of Concord; and the city council shall annually thereafter, by joint ballot, before the 15th day of April, elect a person for a term of three years to take the place of the member of the board whose term of office expires. They shall be chosen, so far as possible, with special reference to their fitness for the office, and the board shall have all the powers given such officers by the laws of the state and ordinances of the city, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 2. The members of the said board of health shall meet within ten days after their election, and shall organize by choosing one of their number president and another secretary. They shall nominate some person who, in their judgment, possesses the qualifications necessary to constitute an efficient sanitary officer, and shall send such name to the mayor of the city within twenty days after the creation of the board; and the city council in convention, at their first meeting after receiving the name of the person so nominated, shall proceed to ballot upon the confirmation of said person as the sanitary officer of the board; and if he shall receive a majority of the ballots so cast, he shall be declared elected. If the nomination be rejected, the board of health shall be notified of the fact within two days thereafter, and it shall within four days after such notice nominate another person for such office, whose name shall be presented and acted upon in like manner. Should a second nomination be rejected, the board of health and city council shall continue in similar manner until some person is chosen for the office. The meeting or meetings of the city council, for the purpose of acting upon second or subse-

quent nominations, shall be called within four days after the mayor has been notified of the nomination by the board of health. If the board of health neglect to make the nomination or nominations required under this section, the city council may, at their first meeting after the expiration of the time specified for nominations, proceed to elect a sanitary officer.

SEC. 3. The sanitary officer shall devote his entire time from the 1st of May to the 31st of October to the performance of the duties imposed upon him by virtue of his office, and from the 31st of October to the 1st of May shall investigate all complaints relating to nuisances that may be brought to his attention. He shall receive for his services from May 1st to October 31st the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day, and from October 31st to May 1st the sum of fifty cents per hour for such time as he shall be employed under the direction of the board of health, but his charge for services in any one day shall not exceed the sum of two dollars and fifty cents. He shall act as the executive officer of the board of health, shall serve all orders and notices issued by the board, and shall enforce all rules and regulations issued by the board, as well as all the ordinances and rules relating to nuisances or other conditions affecting the health and comfort of the public.

SEC. 4. The sanitary officer shall, under the direction of the board of health, in the first week of May, commence a systematic house to house sanitary inspection, which shall continue until the inspection of the city is completed. The sanitary officer shall require the abatement within a reasonable time of all nuisances found; and shall give such advice and make such recommendations to householders and others as he may deem necessary to secure good sanitary conditions.

SEC. 5. The board of health shall prescribe a blank form upon which a complete record of the inspections made by the sanitary officer shall be entered; a record shall also be kept by the sanitary officer of all complaints made to him or the board; of all orders issued; of all notices served; and of all nuisances abated. All the records kept by the sanitary officer shall be submitted to the board of health whenever called for, and shall at the end of each fiscal year be placed in the hands of the city clerk.

SEC. 6. The sanitary officer shall see that sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, of chapter XXII of the Revised Ordinances of 1884, relating to sewers and drains, are enforced; and shall perform such other duties in the enforcement of the provisions of said ordinance as may be authorized by the city council or the committee on sewers; he shall also enforce the provisions of section 11, chapter XXI, relating to the pollution of the waters of Penacook lake.

SEC. 7. No person shall place or leave, or cause to be placed or left, in or near any highway, street, alley, or public place, or in any private

lot or inclosure, or in any pond or other body of water where the current will not remove the same, any rubbish, dirt, soot, ashes, hay, shreds, oyster, clam, or lobster shells, tin cans, decaying fruit or vegetables, waste water, or any refuse animal or vegetable matter whatsoever, nor keep in or about any dwelling-house, barn, shed, store, shop, or cellar, any of the aforesaid substances in any manner liable to become putrid or offensive, or injurious to the public health.

SEC. 8. No person or persons shall suffer or permit any cellar, vault, private drain, pool, sink, privy, sewer, or other place upon any premises or grounds belonging to or occupied by him or them, to become offensive or injurious to the public health.

SEC. 9. No person or occupant or any person having control or charge of any lot, tenement, premises, building, or other place, shall cause or permit any nuisance to be or remain in or upon said lot, tenement, building, or other place, or between the same and the centre of the street, lane, or alley adjoining.

SEC. 10. No person or persons shall erect, maintain, or use, within the compact part of any ward in the city, any pen or sty for swine, swill-house, or building for rendering any offal, tainted or damaged lard, tallow, or any putrid animal substances, or for the deposit of green pelts or skins.

SEC. 11. No person or persons shall keep or use any hog-pen, goat-pen, chicken-coop, or barnyard so near to any public highway as, in the opinion of the sanitary officer, may be offensive or injurious to the public health, or adjoining or abutting any lot upon which any other person resides, if so near them as to be offensive, or in any manner that the contents of such hog-pen, goat-pen, chicken-coop, or barnyard are discharged on said lot, or any street, lane, or alley in the city.

SEC. 12. The owner, agent, occupant, or other person having the care of any tenement used as a dwelling-house, or any other building, shall furnish the same with a sufficient drain, under ground, to carry off the waste water; and also with a suitable privy, which, if not properly connected with the public sewer, shall have a vault which shall be sunk under ground, and built in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and of capacity proportionate to the number of inhabitants of such tenement, or of those having occasion to use such privy; and no person shall suffer any waste or stagnant water to remain in any cellar, or upon any lot or vacant grounds by him owned or occupied, in the compact part of any ward of the city.

SEC. 13. All vaults, privies, and cesspools shall be so constructed that the inside of the same shall be at least two feet distant from the line of every adjoining lot, unless the owner of said adjoining lot shall otherwise agree and consent; and also from any street, lane, alley, court, square,

public place, public or private passage-way. Every vault and cesspool shall be made tight, so that the contents thereof cannot escape therefrom, and shall be securely covered; and no person shall open a vault, privy, or cesspool, or remove the contents thereof, or haul such contents through any street in the city, from and after the first day of May to the first day of November of each year, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 14. Any person or persons intending to construct a privy vault or cesspool shall first obtain a written permit to do so from the board of health, signed by the sanitary officer. Each permit shall designate the location on lot, distance from any house, well, or spring, the kind of vault or cesspool, and the depth thereof; said permit shall contain a printed abstract of the state law and city ordinances relating to the construction of privy vaults and cesspools; but no cesspool for the reception of sink or other waste water shall be constructed within one hundred feet of a public sewer; no abandoned well shall be used as a privy vault, cesspool, or sink.

SEC. 15. When any vault, privy, cesspool, or drain shall become offensive or obstructed, the same shall be cleansed and made free; and the owner, agent, occupant, or other person having charge of the premises in which any vault, privy, cesspool, or drain may be situated, the state or condition of which shall be a violation of the provisions of this chapter, shall remove, cleanse, alter, amend, or repair the same within such reasonable time after a notice in writing to that effect shall be given to either of them by the sanitary officer, as shall be expressed in such notice. In case of neglect or refusal so to do, the board of health may cause the same to be removed, altered, amended, or repaired, as they may deem expedient, at the expense of the owner, agent, occupant, or other person as aforesaid.

SEC. 16. No manure from stables, barns, or any other place within the compact part of the city, shall be allowed to accumulate until it becomes offensive to persons residing in the vicinity, or passing along any street, lane, or highway; and no swill or garbage, or any other animal or vegetable substances, shall be allowed to accumulate in or about any premises until the same shall become offensive or putrid.

SEC. 17. The prudential committee, or boards of education, shall not admit any scholar into the public schools without satisfactory evidence that such scholar has been vaccinated; and the city physician shall at all times be prepared to vaccinate, at the expense of the city, any scholar who, from poverty, is unable to pay therefor.

SEC. 18. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of every physician, surgeon, or other person attending upon a case of small-pox, epidemic cholera, epidemic dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever,

measles, yellow fever, or other dangerous contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, and every householder, attendant, or agent, in whose house a case of any such disease occurs, shall report every such case to the sanitary officer or the board of health within twenty-four hours after first having knowledge of the same, giving the number of the house, the street, avenue, or lane upon which it is situated, and the name of the occupant or occupants, with the name and age of the diseased person, if known; and the board may take such action as they deem expedient to prevent the spread of such disease.

SEC. 19. All petitions for the cleansing, removing, or abatement of any nuisance shall be made to the board of health, or to its executive officer, or to any one of them, verbally or in writing, stating distinctly the character of such nuisance, the premises where situated, and the reason for its removal or abatement; but if it becomes necessary to institute legal proceedings against the party or parties complained of, the complainants shall, before such proceedings are instituted, file a complaint in writing with the board.

SEC. 20. A notice served on an owner, agent, or occupant of any property, or left at the private residence of the owner or agent or occupant, or if after due search neither can be found, posted on the front door or wall or fence of such property, and a like notice sent to his last known post-office address, shall be considered sufficient and ample notice.

SEC. 21. The sanitary officer shall have the same power to make arrests as is by ordinance and law conferred upon the regular police of the city, in all cases where any person or persons shall violate the laws of the state, city ordinances, orders, rules, or regulations relating to the health of the city; and shall wear a uniform and badge to be prescribed by the board.

SEC. 22. The board of health shall provide itself with such blanks and record-books, at the expense of the city, as are necessary, and shall, at the close of each financial year, make a report to the city council of all complaints made to them and the causes for the same, with such suggestions pertaining to the health of the city as it may deem expedient to present, so much of the vital statistics as is necessary, the causes of death so far as possible, and such other sanitary information as may be called for by the city council.

SEC. 23. The board of health may make such rules and regulations for the prevention and removal of nuisances, for the control and restriction of infectious and contagious diseases, and such other regulations relating to the public health as in their judgment the health and safety of the people may require, which shall take effect when approved by the city council, recorded by the city clerk, and copies thereof printed and circulated among the citizens, or published in one or more of the daily papers of the city, or both.

SEC. 24. The board of health shall meet at such times and places as it may deem necessary for the consideration of matters relating to the public health; they shall investigate, inquire into, and advise in all cases referred to them for such purpose by the sanitary officer, and shall direct him in such cases. In case the sanitary officer of the board is unable to act as the executive officer of the board, through sickness or other good cause, the board may select a suitable person to act temporarily in his stead, and the said person shall, while so acting, possess all the authority, with the same compensation, given the sanitary officer under the provision of this chapter. The members of the board of health shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of twenty-five dollars each annually.

SEC. 25. Any person or persons, company, or corporation, who shall violate or cause to be violated, by agent or otherwise, any or either of the sections of this chapter, or any or either of the provisions thereof, or any or either of the orders, rules, or regulations of the board of health, or who shall fail or neglect to comply with any or either of the requirements thereof, by agent or otherwise, upon conviction thereof before the police or other court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than three dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, for each offence, except in cases where the punishment is made and provided for under the laws of the state, in which cases the penalty so prescribed shall be imposed.

SEC. 26. Section 4 of chapter VI, and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of chapter XIV, of the Revised Ordinances of 1884, are hereby repealed; also such ordinances and parts of ordinances as are inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

## RULES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ADOPTED APRIL 29, 1887. APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL APRIL  
30, 1887.

Referring to section 7 of the foregoing ordinance, it is plain that it was the intent of our city government to establish conditions of cleanliness, which is the first principle of sanitation, and has more influence in the prevention of disease, and in restraining the progress of epidemic and infectious influences, than any other rule or regulation. This section as well as others, so far as cleanliness is concerned, applies to all parts of the city, and the health officer has been especially instructed by the board of health to strictly enforce the provisions of all the different sections.

The Board of Health ask the people carefully to read the ordinance, and especially to note that it devolves upon them to execute the provisions thereof, for no money has been appropriated to carry away garbage or to clean up back yards or alleys; on the contrary, sections 15 and 25 expressly provide penalties for the neglect or violation of "any or either of the sections of this chapter," etc. Therefore we call upon all our citizens to clean out back yards and vacant lots, to prohibit and prevent the throwing of garbage and all waste matter into back yards and alleys, as well as the dumping of ashes and perishable materials into the street, or alley-way, or vacant lots, unless the same had been specified as a dumping-ground by the health officer, in which case people so using such dumping-grounds must comply with the rules and regulations concerning the manner in which such places shall be kept, as well as the material to be dumped, for no animal or decaying vegetable material shall be left above ground; and all owners of private ways or vacant lots allowing or inciting the filling in with ashes or other material will be held responsible for the condition such grounds are found to be in.

At the present time we are unable to specify but two places for the deposit of ashes, broken crockery, scraps of tin, stones, refuse bricks, and other waste material that will not become a nuisance by reason of decomposition. These are on the bank of the river, upon the city lot east of the river and north of the Free Bridge road, and in a similar position on the land of Messrs. Robertson & Rowell, on the west side of the river and south of the Free Bridge road.

Neither of these grounds is to be used for the dumping of any animal or vegetable substances that, by putrefaction, will cause stench or other nuisance.

To enable people to carry away dead animals and decaying vegetable matters that will become a nuisance unless properly disposed of, the Board of Health have appointed George L. Theobald, veterinary undertaker, to carry away and properly bury all animals and perishable materials, and said Theobald has taken upon himself the responsibility of providing a proper place whereon to bury such animals, and other matter, the same to be accepted by the health officer of the city.

The Board of Health would hereby specify the following schedule of prices as the maximum to be allowed said Theobald for the transportation and burying of dead animals, the same to be called for within three working hours after being notified that an animal is dead at a given place:

For carrying away and burying a horse, ox, or cow, \$5; hog or a dog, \$2; cats or pigs, \$1; a cart-load of decaying vegetable matter, \$2.

Ashes and other matter which will not decompose, and therefore can be deposited on the dumping-grounds, will be carted away at reasonable rates, and orders can be left with the health officer.

Sections 10, 12, and 16 refer to conditions not to be allowed "within the compact part of any ward in the city," and in the absence of the ordinance defining the limits of such "compact part of any ward in the city," it becomes the duty of the Board of Health to define what is to be understood to be "the compact part of any ward in the city."

Your Board of Health are disposed to be liberal in this matter, so that as many families as possible may take advantage of the ordinance governing such "compact part of any ward of the city," and as the city has expended over one hundred thousand dollars in providing public sewers for a considerable portion of the central wards of the city, and whereas such expense was incurred solely in the interest of the life and health of our citizens, whereby the removal of waste and effete material can be rapidly accomplished, it seems naturally to follow that all parts of the city having public sewers in the streets should be considered the compact part of any ward in the city. Therefore the Board of Health define the compact part of any of our central wards to be bounded by the Merrimack river on the east, and extending as far south, north, and west through any and all streets which have public sewers.

In this connection we would respectfully remind the public that section 14 of the aforesaid ordinance prohibits the construction of a cesspool for the reception of sink or other waste water within one hundred feet of a public sewer; and section 8 prohibits any person or persons from allowing any "cellar, vault, private drain, pool, sink, privy, sewer, or other

place or grounds belonging to or occupied by him or them, to become *offensive* or injurious to the public health;" while section 12 prescribes how all buildings shall be furnished with suitable drains and privies or water-closets.

Section 17, referring to our public schools, must be enforced by our boards of education. The city physician and assistant city physician will be prepared to vaccinate any scholar to whom the boards of education shall give a certificate that he or she is a proper subject to be vaccinated at the city's expense by reason of poverty, and all physicians shall give a certificate of vaccination, properly filled, to each person as per the blanks furnished by the state board of health.

Under section 18 it becomes the duty of all the physicians or other persons attending upon a case of small-pox, epidemic cholera, or dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet or typhoid fever, measles, or other dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease, as well as every householder, attendant, or agent, in whose house a case of such disease occurs, to report every such case within twenty-four hours after having knowledge of the same; and, as the physician, when attending such a case, is the party responsible for the proper diagnosis of disease, it is incumbent upon said physician to make or cause to be made the proper report to the health officers, and when it is within the knowledge of all parties interested that such a report has been made, it shall be held sufficient notice, as only one report of each case is required; but no scholar shall attend any public school within the limits while suffering from whooping-cough, or while any member of the household to which he or she belongs is sick with small-pox, diphtheria, measles, or scarlet fever, nor in case such sickness has occurred in such household, until he or she shall bring to the teacher of the school to which he or she belongs a certificate from the attending physician that sufficient time has elapsed and sufficient care has been taken to remove any possibility of the infection of other pupils; and the board of health specify the time necessary for that purpose in contagious, exanthematous diseases to be until the period of desquamation has passed.

The board also prohibit the throwing of the dejections, from patients sick with typhoid fever, epidemic cholera, or dysentery, into public or private drains or sewers, cesspools, or on the surface of the ground in any part of this city, until these dejections have been properly disinfected; and the following formula is recommended for that purpose as being efficient and inexpensive:

Corrosive Sublimate and Permanganate Potassa, each,	. . . . .	1 dram
Water,	. . . . .	4 pints

Mix, and keep well corked for immediate use, of which a cupful is sufficient for each dejection.

It is expected that in cases of doubt as to the case being one of contagion, the physician will report the same to the health officer as suspicious, when such measures will be taken as may be deemed necessary, until the true nature of the case can be determined.

The Board of Health have nominated Darius Merrill, of Ward six, to be their executive officer and inspector, and would prescribe that his uniform should be that of the police of this city, with the addition of a small badge with health officer inscribed thereon. The health officer can be found at his office between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M., and all complaints must be made to him, as he is required to keep a record of the same. A letter-box will be provided at his office, and complaints can be made in writing at any time, and dropped into this box; but all complaints and communications must be signed by the complainant, as anonymous communications will not receive any attention.

## STREET DEPARTMENT.

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### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

*To the City Council:*

In conformity to the requirements of the city ordinances, I submit herewith my report for the year 1887. Although the commissioner of highways assumes the duties of his position not until the month of February, yet as the reports for each year are closed in December, I have followed the custom heretofore pursued of including the full year from January 1st to December 31st in my report of the doings of this department.

The receipts and disbursements are as follows:

Receipts, . . . . .	\$22,900.40
Expenses, . . . . .	21,198.77
	\$1,701.63
Balance unexpended,	

It will be seen from the foregoing account of running expenses, that the total amount expended shows a decrease in this department of \$2,293.94. The changes which make up this difference will be seen from comparison with the report of last year, as I have continued the system of sub-divisions inaugurated by my predecessor, believing such arrangement to be as simple as any method furnishing the same amount of information.

The division of districts has not been materially changed, and the expenses of the "Outside Districts" have been entered as heretofore, in such way as to indicate, in some degree, the expenses in each locality. The "Central District," covering the thickly settled portion of the city, also embraces a considerable territory in the suburbs, extending across the "Dark Plains" to Loudon line, over the "Lower Plains" to Pembroke line, through the southern and south-western portions of the city to Bow line, past St. Paul's School to Hopkinton line, westerly to and around the southerly end of Penacook lake, northerly past the State

Prison to the railroad crossing, and north-easterly past the Page Belting Company's works to the Federal bridge. It will thus be seen that there are some forty miles of highways included in the "Central District," beside the streets in the compact part of the city.

The intention has been to so divide the expenses of this "Central District" under proper headings as to indicate the cost of the various works assigned to this department.

The expenses under the heading of "Bridges and Culverts" include the building of new culverts, as well as the repairs of old ones, and such expenditures for lumber as has been used in the "Central District" in replanking and otherwise repairing the many bridges. The amount expended is \$531.86, the most important items of which relate to the repairs upon Free bridge and the bridge at Richardson's mills on the Soucook river. The latter work was a practical rebuilding of the wooden portion of the bridge, it being provided with new caps on the piers, new stringers, new planks, and new rails—a work rendered necessary by the generally decayed condition of the old bridge. The end abutment was also built higher, to allow of the raising of the approach to the bridge, which, as completed, is admitted a much needed improvement, the cost of the whole aggregating \$136.83.

Such repairs as were necessary at Free bridge were made under the supervision of that experienced bridge-builder, Mr. S. F. Patterson, and included the removal of a portion of the abutment caps, and thorough repairs to the ends of the chords, which had commenced to settle by reason of the decay of the portion resting on the abutment caps. The shingling was also sufficiently patched to last for a time longer, and perhaps until extended repairs or entire rebuilding may be decided upon. In its present condition the bridge is supposed to be entirely safe, but the age of the present structure is sufficient evidence that a new bridge will have to be provided for in a few years' time.

A thorough examination of the iron bridges has been made, in company with Mr. Whalen, whose long experience in the building of iron bridges has rendered him familiar with their requirements. No indications were discovered of any defect, and from appearances nothing in the way of repairs will be required for some time to come.

The sums paid out for "Fences and Signs" amount to only \$105.11. The greater part of the expense for fences comes from the need of an occasional coat of paint upon the fences which have been required to be erected by the city along the tops of abutments and bank walls; but in the same account is included the cost of new fences, and of old fences rebuilt. The item of "signs" is not large, but their erection and maintenance in all suitable places will continue to be of interest to the public. The most expensive of those erected this season was at the junction of Main and West streets, where a substantial granite post, provided by the city, has been surmounted by a neat and attractive guide-board, furnished by the liberality of Mr. F. H. Smith.

The amount of Macadamizing done during the season has been somewhat less than in some years previous, which is accounted for by the pressure of other work, caused by extensive repairs in other sections. There was laid, in all, about four thousand yards, covering the territory on State street lying between Laurel and Thorndike streets, and on South street between Pleasant and Fayette. The management of the stone-crusher was attended to by Mr. Horace Hammond and his son, William H. Hammond, and the expenses of running the engine were reduced to the minimum, though the results accomplished were in the highest degree satisfactory. The Macadamized streets, though rather expensive in building, evidently give the best satisfaction to the citizens generally, and when once well built require but trifling repairs in a long series of years. The Macadamizing in our own city has well stood the test of time, though it is admitted that a perfect Macadamized street cannot be built without the use of the steam road-roller. If this system of street building is to be continued in the future to a greater extent than in the past, as seems probable, there could be little risk in procuring such a machine, as, if properly cared for, it would remain in good condition for many years, while the cost of operating is said to be considerably less than by the use of horse-power. This question is referred to at this time because it seems that the coming year will offer unusual inducements to proceed with the Macadamizing of North Main street. Extensive repairs upon that street will be imperative, and if, as pro-

posed, the grading of Blossom Hill cemetery is proceeded with, a large supply of stone suitable for the crusher can be supplied at a nominal expense, and with greater convenience than is likely ever to occur again. If such an arrangement could be carried out, I should recommend that the present block stone paving be continued northerly as far as Centre street, thus providing for stone paving to the outside limit of the business section, and offering opportunity for great improvement in reaching Main street from Bridge street. The business interests of that section seem to demand the change, and the great amount of heavy teaming from Bridge street across the horse railroad tracks would be much benefited.

No block paving has been attempted during the current year, but the cobble paving of gutters has been continued, not only for the better completion of the streets, but for the protection of those streets having considerable slope, from the effects of the spring rains and the more violent showers of summer. Paving of this character has been laid during the present season on both sides of Washington street from Main to State streets, and on the south side of Washington street from the Alert hose-house to Union street. Similar work has been done on the south side of Bridge street, and on the lower side of Freight street.

The sums charged to "Sidewalks and Crossings" amount to \$2,135.93, which is somewhat less than last year, owing to the smaller amount asked for by petitioners for new sidewalks. It is believed that the coming year will perhaps require an increase of appropriation on this account, as it is expected that the entire square on which the government building is located will be ready for the construction of new sidewalks. This item alone is estimated to cost about \$1,200, of which one half would require to be borne by the city, besides all the expense of necessary street crossings. The matter of sanding the sidewalks in winter, which is no inconsiderable item, is not entered in this account, as it seemed more properly to belong to "Winter Expense," and is therefore included under that heading.

The expense of "Cleaning" the streets has been considerably augmented by the numerous showers, which necessitated frequent removals of sand and dirt from the "catch basins" which are scattered through the city. When it is considered that there

are over six hundred of these necessary adjuncts to our street and sewer system, some idea may be obtained of the amount of work required. The street-sweeper has been used upon the pavements regularly, as heretofore, the sweeper requiring re-filling about once in each season at an expense of some \$30.

The "Sprinkling" account includes the amount paid for one extra team, in addition to the three sprinklers operated by the men and teams from the Central Fire Station. All four of the sprinklers owned by the city have been kept in operation during the dry weather, but it has been impossible to sprinkle so large a territory as to satisfy the citizens of all sections. Many persons have expressed a willingness to contribute for the services of one or more additional sprinklers, but from the limited amounts at command, their wishes could not be complied with, as the additional expense outside of the services of the present city teams is out of all proportion to the amounts which could reasonably be collected. The estimated expense for each new sprinkler put in service, besides its first cost, is about \$400 per annum, while the contributions during the present season have averaged less than \$230 for each sprinkler. If it were possible to include the compact part of the city in a "sprinkling precinct," with enough sprinklers to properly supply every portion, the expense to be covered in the regular tax-list, it would probably give better satisfaction and a more equitable distribution of the expense than can be obtained in any other way.

The "Winter Expense" of \$2,373.64 includes such payments as are made necessary by the winter season. This item is subject to very considerable changes, dependent largely upon the amount of snow-fall and the peculiar circumstances incident to winter, such as drifting, alternate freezing and thawing, and the number of storms. The larger amount of the expense is for labor and teams, and owing to the large amount of snow in the winter and spring of 1887 the sums used on this account were considerably above the average; and though quite as necessary, such payments are by no means so satisfactory as when applied for purposes of a more permanent character.

All other items of expenditure, which could not well be classified under the above headings, are detailed in the statement of expenditures under the heading of "General Repairs," though

in many instances the explanation indicates the purpose of the outlay. It is impracticable to mention in detail the work which has been done in the way of general repairs, as each day brings its allotted work in keeping the streets and highways in proper condition; and the thousand and one matters which require constant and unremitting attention assume in the aggregate, as represented by dollars and cents, an appearance by no means trifling. Among the more ordinary repairs required, the mending of streets by a coat of gravel is illustrative of the cost of one item which is regular, and which requires repetition every few years. For instance, during the season there have been 144 loads of gravel used on Washington street between State and Jackson streets; 152 loads on Bridge street, mostly between the two bridges; 20 loads on Ferry street; 107 loads on the West Concord road; 81 loads on Chapel street, which street was substantially rebuilt; 244 loads on Turnpike street between West street and the terminus of State street; 52 loads on Court street; 174 loads on Warren, Short, and Merrimack streets; besides the almost innumerable small lots which were required in all directions by reason of the numerous showers in July and August. In addition to this work of a general character, special work has been done at particular points, by reason of circumstances, among which may be mentioned the raising and hardening of Pleasant street through the valley beyond the asylum. This was a work made imperative by the extension of the water pipe through that street toward St. Paul's School. The pipe had to pass over the culvert spanning the brook, and required a large amount of material for a considerable distance, in order to bring the roadway a suitable height above the pipe. Similar work was also rendered necessary near the Federal bridge on the East Concord road, in completing the raising of the highway so as to protect it in some degree from the spring freshets. This has been accomplished for a distance of some 300 feet, hardened with gravel, and the sides protected by stone rubble. For this purpose there were used 377 loads of filling, 66 loads of gravel, and about 40 loads of stone.

The streets which have been ordered to be built by the board of aldermen have also been provided for from the appropriation for highways, though it might not always be possible to do so

without exceeding the amount appropriated. Of such streets a considerable outlay has been made in putting Charles street in condition ; a larger amount was used in the construction of North Essex street, and still more upon Blanchard street. For the last two streets a large amount of material had to be drawn, there being used upon North Essex street 473 loads, and upon Blanchard street no less than 1,037 loads, of filling and gravel.

There is work of similar purpose to that accomplished near Federal bridge which should be attended to between Free bridge and "Gully hill," and for economical reasons should be done in connection with the removal of the soil on North Main street when that street is Macadamized. It will be a work of some importance and proportionate expense, but evidently should not be much longer delayed. The road should be raised some two or three feet from near the easterly end of Free bridge to the rising ground near "Gully hill." Suitable filling can be obtained near by at a nominal cost, the top hardening, however, having to be drawn from a long distance, unless, as suggested, the excavation required for Macadamizing North Main street be utilized for the purpose, as it has been demonstrated to be well adapted for such use. Upon that basis a rough estimate of the expense would be about as follows :

4,500 loads filling, delivered, . . . . .	\$900.00
1 double culvert, complete, . . . . .	200.00
1,500 loads hardening from No. Main st., delivered, . . . . .	750.00
	<hr/>
A total of, say, . . . . .	\$1,850.00

The idea is of sufficient importance to warrant your careful consideration as among the immediate wants of the future. The foregoing recital of work done and work needed, applies, of course, to the central district, but some facts mentioned apply with equal force to the expenditures in the outside districts. The heavy fall of snow last winter caused an outlay proportionately larger in the outside districts, as did also the numerous showers of the past summer, and as all the funds are drawn from the same appropriation, the effects are visible in the amounts paid out in each district. But little special work has been attempted at any point, the ordinary requirements being sufficient to demand all the funds provided.

The two road machines owned by the city have been in use almost constantly when the season would permit, that is, before the heat of summer had deprived the soil of the necessary adhesiveness to make a good road. Each year increases my appreciation of the economy and effectiveness of these machines. Under the control of a good road-builder, they will not only make better roads, but they will materially lessen the cost of repairs in subsequent years, while the satisfaction of the public is abundantly attested by the commendatory remarks which have reached me from many sources.

I would recommend the purchase of an additional machine, to be permanently located at Penacook, from whence it could be used to advantage in several of the surrounding districts. This is especially desirable at this time, as the laying of the water pipes in the streets of that village will render extensive repairs absolutely necessary upon the opening of spring. It is probable that other large expenditures in this department will follow the introduction of water at Penacook, as a sewerage system will naturally follow. If such system should be decided upon, the highway department should furnish catch-basins similar to those in use in the central district, to provide for the proper disposition of surface water, and thus get rid of the old plank gutters, which have been so expensive and unsatisfactory. This work would cause an expense which would warrant the addition of at least \$1,000 to the appropriation, for that purpose alone.

I have thus alluded briefly to the various matters in connection with this department, believing that your honorable body will more fully realize the fact that not a dollar is spent without the return of its full equivalent, than from the mere perusal of the account of receipts and disbursements.

I return my acknowledgments to the Mayor and the Committee on Roads and Bridges for friendly courtesies and kindly suggestions, and hope for the approval of the Council, which has honored me with an important trust, which I have endeavored faithfully to discharge.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. ROWELL,

*Commissioner of Highways.*

As supplementary to the report, and properly to be considered in connection therewith, there is appended a list of the property belonging to the city, and under the control of this department, which varies somewhat from year to year, according to the requirements of the time.

Its present condition and approximate value may be stated in round numbers as follows :

Lumber, stone, etc., at city storehouse,	\$150.00
Three horses, . . . . .	500.00
Two stone rollers, . . . . .	250.00
Four street sprinklers, . . . . .	800.00
Stone crusher, engine, and building, . . . . .	2,000.00
Street sweeper, . . . . .	300.00
Horse-cart and wagon, . . . . .	50.00
Road machines, . . . . .	225.00
Large horse sled, . . . . .	50.00
Small horse sled, . . . . .	15.00
Two-horse dump-cart, . . . . .	100.00
One new derrick, . . . . .	100.00
Picks, shovels, and small tools, . . . . .	350.00
	\$4,890.00

The items which make up the "Receipts" as indicated in the report are given in detail in the following lists.

There has been paid to the city treasurer, for collections on highway account, the sum of \$61.21, made up from the following

RECEIPTS.

Of J. B. Walker, labor and plank, . . . . .	\$13.36
Mrs. B. F. Gale, labor, . . . . .	3.00
N. H. Asylum, " . . . . .	9.00
H. W. Clapp & Co., old iron, . . . . .	11.25
E. H. Runnels, grade, . . . . .	6.60
V. C. Hastings, sweepings, . . . . .	1.00
Frank Coffin, " . . . . .	2.00
P. McIntyre, " . . . . .	1.00
Frank Adams, " . . . . .	2.00
Charles Nutting, " . . . . .	5.00

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John Gear, sweepings, . . .	\$1.00
John P. George, " . . .	2.50
George L. Lovejoy, " . . .	2.00
Richard M. Ordway, " . . .	1.00
C. Jordan, " . . .	.50
	<hr/>
	\$61.21

There has also been paid to the city treasurer the sum of \$857.94 for amounts collected of abutters for their proportions of concrete sidewalks, as follows :

## RECEIPTS.

Of H. F. Patterson, . . . . .	\$2.58
E. P. Prescott, . . . . .	3.88
Mrs. T. Kenna, . . . . .	12.71
W. H. Kenna, . . . . .	9.97
John Foley, . . . . .	11.03
W. P. Ladd, agent, . . . . .	25.11
F. N. Spear, . . . . .	8.49
Delia Gagnon, . . . . .	7.61
Mrs. H. G. Clark, . . . . .	14.08
Mead, Mason & Co., . . . . .	22.10
J. B. Flanders, . . . . .	24.96
Deacon J. Crockett, . . . . .	11.34
Woodworth & Co., . . . . .	13.17
A. E. Savage, . . . . .	22.04
H. E. Chamberlin, . . . . .	14.27
Giles Wheeler, . . . . .	5.68
John Kimball, . . . . .	2.12
Union School District, . . . . .	42.01
Charles Dennett, . . . . .	9.45
M. S. Towle, . . . . .	17.79
Loan and Trust Savings Bank, . . . . .	5.18
William H. Howe, . . . . .	8.20
George N. Young, . . . . .	9.24
N. B. Walker, . . . . .	10.69
Charles Burnside, . . . . .	41.99
J. C. Duncklee, . . . . .	20.63
T. W. Stewart, . . . . .	4.42

F. D. Abbott, . . . . .	\$4.30
E. B. Hutchinson, . . . . .	1.31
E. S. Danforth, . . . . .	5.08
G. H. Morey, . . . . .	5.56
George S. Dennett, . . . . .	9.99
Hiram Rolfe, . . . . .	16.57
John A. Coburn, . . . . .	29.88
Charles W. Woodward, . . . . .	3.82
Henry M. Fuller, . . . . .	5.20
Henry J. Crippen, . . . . .	3.57
T. D. Avery, . . . . .	11.58
James Gurley, . . . . .	9.72
Mrs. William Coffin, . . . . .	4.46
O. Upton, . . . . .	5.24
C. H. Cook, . . . . .	5.57
B. S. George, . . . . .	10.50
Club stable, . . . . .	2.50
Mrs. W. C. Leavitt, . . . . .	6.44
H. W. Ferrin, . . . . .	1.61
T. H. Ford, . . . . .	4.18
R. M. Morgan, . . . . .	16.52
M. B. Smith, . . . . .	2.17
Charles Libby, . . . . .	30.09
A. H. Wiggin, . . . . .	2.33
William M. Chase, . . . . .	5.20
H. S. Shattuck heirs, . . . . .	27.22
John B. Runals, . . . . .	17.80
Concord Railroad, . . . . .	55.22
A. W. Knowlton, . . . . .	22.05
James F. Nelson, . . . . .	9.95
James E. McShane, . . . . .	33.25
Michael Chambers, . . . . .	28.26
J. E. Hutchins, . . . . .	21.90
Josiah Minot, . . . . .	16.68
S. L. Currier, . . . . .	7.96
John H. Teel, . . . . .	4.80
Advent church, . . . . .	7.74
Hannah Bell, . . . . .	20.99

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\$857.94

All the bills for proportions of expense of laying concrete during the current year have been fully collected, as will be seen from the foregoing list, which includes also all the bills of previous years, which are supposed to be collectible, so that there remains nothing to be reported as due upon this account.

The only item which is due the city from individuals, in connection with this department, is the sum of \$41.75, which is due from John B. Giles, of West Concord, being the expense incurred in drawing away certain obstructions within the street limits, and ordered by the board of alderman to be removed.

This bill has been presented to Mr. Giles, and, on his refusal to pay the same, it has been turned over to the city solicitor for collection.

## SPRINKLING THE STREETS.

The following account of the receipts and expenditures for sprinkling the streets, for the season of 1887, is inserted for the information of the public.

## RECEIPTS.

*From persons on the East side of Main Street.*

L. B. Hoit & Co., . . . \$5.00	F. E. Colburn, . . . \$2.00
G. B. Whittredge, . . . 3.00	Fred. Reed & Co., . . . 5.00
J. Sexton, . . . 2.00	G. A. Young, . . . 2.00
R. Woodruff, . . . 3.00	W. D. Thompson, . . . 5.00
W. H. Mills, . . . 2.00	Phenix Hotel, . . . 5.00
Miss L. B. Morrill, . . . 2.00	Eagle Clothing House, . . . 1.00
Miss C. I. Wyatt, . . . 2.00	R. H. Ayer, . . . 3.00
W. W. Cloud, . . . 1.00	M. Wolfe, . . . 5.00
George Clough, . . . 5.00	H. D. Hammond & Co., . . . 3.00
A. D. Ayling, . . . 3.00	Thurston & Downing, . . . 3.00
H. B. Tebbetts, . . . 5.00	Woodman & Robinson, . . . 2.00
H. O. Marsh, . . . 3.00	G. K. Mellen, . . . 3.00
D. J. Murphy, . . . 1.00	C. N. Towle, . . . 1.00
L. A. Smith, . . . 3.00	E. B. Crapo, . . . 3.00
Mrs. J. R. Hill, . . . 5.00	Woodward and Clark, . . . 4. 0
Cummings Bros., . . . 3.00	Leach & Stevens, . . . 1.00
S. C. Morrill, . . . 3.00	Dow & Wheeler, . . . 1.00
Elm House, . . . 5.00	D. B. Donovan, . . . 1.00
E. G. Cummings . . . 1.00	Cash, . . . 2.00
G. B. Emmons, . . . 5.00	D. R. Bean & Co., . . . 3.00
Moseley & Co., . . . 2.00	R. P. Staniels & Co., . . . 1.00
N. H. Dem. Press Co., . . . 3.00	S. C. Eastman, . . . 1.00
W. F. Danforth & Son, . . . 2.00	R. E. Walker, . . . 1.00
Scribner & Britton, . . . 2.00	D. E. Murphy, . . . 1.00
Batchelder & Co., . . . 5.00	T. W. & J. H. Stewart, . . . 3.00
D. H. Aldrich, . . . 3.00	F. W. Yeaton, . . . 2.00
J. E. Pecker, . . . 1.00	F. P. Mace, . . . 2.00
Rep. Press Association, . . . 5.00	E. B. Davis, . . . 1.00
A. P. Fitch, . . . 3.00	Sleeper & Hood, . . . 3.00
E. H. Rollins & Son, . . . 3.00	A. & W. D. Booth, . . . 3.00
W. A. Thompson . . . 2.00	Shaw & Jackson, . . . 3.00

Humphrey, Dodge & Co., \$5.00	S. G. Noyes, . . . \$3.00
Eagle Hotel, . . . 5.00	F. Battles, . . . 1.00
W. U. Tel. Co., . . . 3.00	J. S. Blanchard, . . . 2.00
N. H. Savings Bank, . . . 5.00	W. W. Niles, . . . 1.50
J. M. Stewart & Sons, . . . 5.00	Mrs. A. McFarland, . . . 2.50
W. P. Underhill & Co., . . . 3.00	W. K. McFarland, . . . 2.50
F. E. Nelson, . . . 3.00	T. M. Lang, . . . 1.00
J. C. Thorne, . . . 5.00	J. F. Morrill, . . . 2.00
G. W. Wadleigh, . . . 1.50	Mrs. M. C. H. Seavey, . . . 3.00
S. Wardner, . . . 2.00	F. S. Streeter, . . . 3.00
F. H. George, . . . 2.00	Mrs. J. Abbott, . . . 2.00
E. E. Fisher, . . . 1.00	W. G. Carter, . . . 8.00
T. W. Burke, . . . 1.00	P. H. Larkin, . . . 2.00
H. W. Brickett, . . . 3.00	J. F. Healey, . . . 1.00
J. C. Estes, . . . 1.00	S. S. Kimball, . . . 7.00
A. C. Sanborn, . . . 2.00	F. W. Rollins, . . . 2.00
E. H. Randall, . . . 1.00	J. B. Walker, . . . 7.50
T. Hiland, . . . 3.00	
Mrs. O. Stearns, . . . 5.00	
	\$276.50

*West side of Main Street.*

F. H. Smith, . . . \$3.00	C. M. Boynton, . . . \$3.00
Abbot-Downing Co., . . . 5.00	A. W. Gale, . . . 3.00
Miss M. A. Downing, . . . 10.00	State Capital Bank, . . . 5.00
J. Benson, . . . 2.00	A. G. Harris, . . . 3.00
J. E. Barry, . . . 5.00	Stevens & Duncklee, . . . 3.00
J. H. Goodrich, . . . 2.00	First National Bank, . . . 5.00
Mrs. J. A. Eames, . . . 5.00	Morrill Brothers, . . . 3.00
C. H. Thorndike, . . . 3.00	T. A. Heath, . . . 3.00
A. F. Holt, . . . 2.00	F. Pearson & Co., . . . 3.00
Walter Gage, . . . 2.00	J. R. Hill & Co., . . . 5.00
B. A. Kimball, . . . 5.00	A. P. Sherburne, . . . 2.00
S. A. Carter, . . . 3.00	J. Hazelton & Son, . . . 3.00
Mrs. C. C. Lund, . . . 3.00	Clarke and Moore, . . . 3.00
J. H. Abbot, . . . 5.00	Chase & Streeter, . . . 2.00
F. Evans, . . . 2.00	H. M. French, . . . 1.00
J. S. Norris, . . . 2.00	Morrill & Danforth, . . . 2.00
Norris & Crockett, . . . 2.00	H. N. Newell, . . . 2.00
Robertson, Rowell & Co., . . . 3.00	Underhill & Kittredge, . . . 3.00
I. M. Savage, . . . 3.00	D. L. Guernsey & Co., . . . 3.00
W. J. Fernald, . . . 2.00	E. W. Willard, . . . 3.00
J. F. Hoit, . . . 3.00	R. F. Robinson, . . . 2.00
Perkins, Dudley & Co., . . . 3.00	A. R. Ayers, . . . 3.00
C. H. Martin & Co., . . . 3.00	W. S. Baker, . . . 2.00
Silsby & Son, . . . 5.00	J. S. Hubbard, . . . 1.50
W. K. Day, . . . 2.00	J. B. Sanborn, . . . 5.00

Jacobs Brothers, . . .	\$1.00	H. J. Crippen, . . .	\$3.00
G. L. Hooper, . . .	2.00	A. P. Carpenter, . . .	3.00
A. K. Knapp, . . .	1.00	G. F. Page, . . .	2.00
Brown & Otis, . . .	5.00	H. McFarland, . . .	5.00
Reed & Mudgett, . . .	2.00	M. R. Holt, . . .	2.00
E. S. Nutter, . . .	2.00	W. P. Fisk, . . .	4.00
B. S. Warren, . . .	2.00	E. Gerrish, . . .	5.00
W. P. Ford & Co., . . .	4.00	J. M. Hill, . . .	3.00
G. H. Marston, . . .	3.00	Mrs. C. Blanchard, . . .	1.00
H. Robinson, . . .	3.00		
Haley Manufacturing Co.,	3.00		\$217.50
C. R. Schoolcraft, . . .	3.00		

*East side of State Street.*

L. K. Peacock, . . .	\$1.00	N. White, Jr., . . .	\$4.00
W. Burbank, . . .	1.00	G. Walker, . . .	3.00
J. L. Mason, . . .	1.00	B. E. Badger, . . .	2.00
I. Foster, . . .	1.00	L. S. Morrill, . . .	2.00
Mrs. J. Lamprey, . . .	1.00	Mrs. R. Kittredge, . . .	1.50
French and Cook, . . .	2.00	P. Kittredge, . . .	3.00
F. H. Upton, . . .	3.00	W. L. Foster, . . .	3.00
C. W. Woodward, . . .	2.00	Mrs. I. Hamilton, . . .	2.00
J. Hawkins, . . .	2.00	G. T. Comins, . . .	3.00
C. P. Virgin, . . .	1.00	Mrs. J. B. Stanley, . . .	1.00
L. F. Gillette, . . .	2.00	O. Pillsbury, . . .	3.00
J. Minot, . . .	3.00	C. R. Sanborn, . . .	1.00
D. D. Brainerd, . . .	2.00	A. J. Batchelder, . . .	1.00
D. D. Taylor, . . .	1.00	P. C. Bean, . . .	2.00
S. D. Walker, . . .	1.00	H. E. Abbot, . . .	2.00
H. L. Rand, . . .	1.00	Mrs. L. B. Morrill, . . .	3.00
A. P. Chesley, . . .	2.00	J. N. McClintock, . . .	1.00
G. E. Todd, . . .	3.00	B. F. Virgin, . . .	3.00
Mrs. J. L. Coffin, . . .	1.50		
G. A. Sibley, . . .	1.00		\$78.00
John Kimball, . . .	5.00		

*West side of State Street.*

W. H. Alexander, . . .	\$1.00	R. A. Ray, . . .	\$1.00
H. C. Sturtevant, . . .	1.00	F. Webster, . . .	2.00
H. Rolfe, . . .	1.00	G. H. Emery, . . .	3.00
C. Nutting, . . .	1.00	P. Flanders, . . .	1.00
F. A. Fowler, . . .	1.00	Mrs. E. C. Bixby, . . .	1.00
H. N. Farley, . . .	2.00	F. H. Gould, . . .	1.00
H. W. Clapp, . . .	2.00	J. A. Dadmun, . . .	1.00
O. Ballou, . . .	1.00	D. C. Roberts, . . .	3.00

J. W. Merrill, . . .	\$2.00	J. H. Gallinger, . . .	2.00
Mrs. H. M. Walker, . . .	1.00	Mrs. M. E. Flanders, . . .	1.00
Mrs. C. Parker, . . .	1.00	G. L. Nutter, . . .	1.00
R. T. Crowell, . . .	2.00	G. L. Williams, . . .	1.00
C. E. Burnside, . . .	1.50	Mrs. G. Jones, . . .	1.00
E. Morrill, . . .	2.00	J. E. Robertson, . . .	3.00
Mrs. C. Howe, . . .	3.00	A. Folger, . . .	2.00
Mrs. A. C. Pierce, . . .	2.50	John C. Ordway, . . .	2.00
M. W. Russell, . . .	2.00		
H. P. Rolfe, . . .	2.00		<u>\$55.00</u>

*Green Street.*

H. W. Clough, . . .	\$2.00	D. E. Miller, . . .	\$1.00
P. F. Stevens, . . .	2.00	H. A. Kittredge, . . .	1.00
J. H. Morey, . . .	2.00	Mrs. M. S. Osgood, . . .	2.00
T. W. Young, . . .	2.00	W. A. Bean, . . .	2.00
J. A. Cochran, . . .	2.00	S. U. Clark, . . .	2.00
Unitarian Society, . . .	2.00	Geo. Abbott, . . .	2.00
J. W. Drew, . . .	2.00	J. M. Jones, . . .	2.00
C. H. Duncklee, . . .	2.00		
G. Bullock, . . .	2.00		<u>\$31.00</u>
G. W. Norris, . . .	1.00		

*Pleasant Street.*

G. L. Lovejoy, . . .	\$4.00	Mrs. J. A. Gove, . . .	\$2.00
F. A. Stillings, . . .	3.00	D. E. Willard, . . .	2.00
Spencer & Nason, . . .	2.00	Mrs. R. N. Corning, . . .	5.00
Morrison & Searles, . . .	2.00	L. Downing, . . .	5.00
F. G. Davis, . . .	2.00	G. L. Stratton, . . .	5.00
G. A. Foster, . . .	2.00	Mrs. C. B. Bartlett, . . .	2.00
G. H. H. Silsby, . . .	4.00		
Jerome Ford, . . .	3.00		<u>\$46.00</u>
Waldo Russell, . . .	3.00		

*Warren Street.*

W. G. C. Kimball, . . .	\$2.00	G. D. Richardson, . . .	\$2.00
J. Minot, . . .	5.00	S. K. Blanchard, . . .	1.00
G. W. Jackson, . . .	1.00	Mrs. W. B. Parsons, . . .	1.00
W. A. Clough, . . .	2.00	Mrs. W. H. Buntin, . . .	1.00
H. C. Sturtevant & Son, . . .	2.00	T. Kerley, . . .	1.00
Mrs. A. Fletcher, . . .	2.00	T. Stuart, . . .	2.00
J. A. Dadmun, . . .	1.00	W. Ladd, . . .	2.00
F. P. Hoben, . . .	1.00	C. F. West, . . .	1.00
Ordway & Ferrin, . . .	2.00		
A. C. Fisher, . . .	2.00		<u>\$31.00</u>

*School Street.*

Mechanicks Nat'l Bank, .	\$5.00	M. Bateman, .	. \$2.00
W. G. C. Kimball, .	3.00	W. B. Durgin, .	. 2.00
J. H. Rowell, .	3.00	J. J. Dooning, .	. 1.00
Mrs. N. White, .	3.00	Paige & Munns, .	. 2.00
D. W. Waldron, .	2.00	J. D. Perkins, .	. 1.00
J. M. Fletcher, .	1.00	E. W. Abbott, .	. 1.00
Mrs. C. D. Y. Blake, .	2.00	High School, .	. 10.00
P. Pillsbury, .	2.00	L. R. Fellows, .	. 2.00
Mrs. L. M. Morrill, .	2.00		
G. W. Carter, .	1.00		\$46.00
J. Woods, .	1.00		

*Capitol Street.*

Concord Gas Light Co., .	\$3.00	Mrs. N. White, .	. \$5.00
George Goodhue, .	2.00		
I. C. Evans, .	2.00		\$13.00
J. R. Bartlett, .	1.00		

*Park Street.*

C. R. Walker, .	\$2.00	Miss N. S. Haynes, .	. \$1.00
Mrs. W. Walker, .	2.00		
Mrs. A. L. Drew, .	1.00		\$7.00
E. A. Stockbridge, .	1.00		

*South Street.*

H. W. Ranlet, .	\$5.00	J. P. Nutter, .	. \$3.00
Mrs. W. Harriman, .	5.00	W. Hart, .	. 2.00
Mrs. A. Downing, .	5.00	Mrs. A. Manning, .	. 1.00
G. C. Hopkinson, .	5.00		
Mrs. C. E. Hutchins, .	2.00		\$32.00
Mrs. J. W. Little, .	4.00		

*Depot Street.*

Smith & Walker, .	\$5.00	Mrs. C. Hart, .	. 1.00
H. E. Conant, .	2.00		
			\$8.00

*Freight Street.*

Ranlet & Marsh, .	\$3.00	G. E. Cummings, .	. \$1.00
W. S. Davis & Son, .	2.00		
			\$6.00

*Bridge Street.*

Dickerman, Leavitt & Co.,	\$5.00	L. E. Currier,	. 2.00
O. Phelps,	. 3.00		
J. D. Johnson's Son,	. 1.00		\$13.00
A. C. Sanborn,	. 2.00		

*South Spring Street.*

N. B. Walker,	. \$2.00	J. Y. Lane,	. \$1.00
Mrs. A. Wood,	. 1.00	W. E. Mason,	. 1.00
J. W. Storrs,	. 2.00	F. E. Child,	. 1.00
B. M. Locke,	. 1.00	C. S. Smart,	. .50
J. E. Rand,	. 2.00		
R. N. Philbrick,	. 1.00		\$12.50

*Fisk Street.*

J. A. Hall,	. \$3.00	S. S. Kimball,	. \$5.00
V. C. Hastings,	. 5.00	A. C. Hardy,	. 5.00
I. W. Hammond,	. 5.00	L. J. Rundlett,	. 10.00
W. P. Fisk,	. 5.00		
S. C. Eastman,	. 5.00		\$43.00

**RECAPITULATION.**

From east side Main street,	. . . . .	\$276.50
west side Main street,	. . . . .	217.50
east side State street,	. . . . .	78.00
west side State street,	. . . . .	55.00
Green street,	. . . . .	31.00
Pleasant street,	. . . . .	46.00
Warren street,	. . . . .	31.00
School street,	. . . . .	46.00
Capitol street,	. . . . .	13.00
Park street,	. . . . .	7.00
South street,	. . . . .	32.00
Depot street,	. . . . .	8.00
Freight street,	. . . . .	6.00
Bridge street,	. . . . .	13.00
South Spring street,	. . . . .	12.50
Fisk street,	. . . . .	43.00
		<u>\$915.50</u>

The collection of subscriptions has been attended to by Mr. Howard M. Cook, with results as satisfactory as could be expected under the present system, and the account as given is believed to be of interest to the general public.

All which is respectfully submitted as supplementary to the report, by

JAMES H. ROWELL,

*Commissioner of Highways.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS AND DRAINS.

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*To the City Council:*

For the year 1887 there was appropriated for the sewerage system \$2,230, and the committee have expended the sum of \$2,140.32, a detailed account of which will be found under its proper heading in the precinct department of expenditures.

During the season there has been laid 2,671 feet of new pipe, 84 feet of old pipe, 264 feet of pipe taken up and relaid, and 70 feet of brick, making a total of 3,089 feet; and new sewers constructed in accordance with petitions presented, as follows:

Lyndon st., between Franklin and Church,	130 ft. 8-inch pipe.
Harrod court, . . . . .	232 “
City lot, Warren street, . . . . .	120 “
Between Union and State streets, . . . . .	144 “
Badger street, . . . . .	135 “
Badger street, . . . . .	430 ft. 10-inch pipe.
Mills street, between West and Downing,	330 “
Water street, . . . . .	194 ft. 12-inch pipe.
White street to Beacon, across lots, . . . . .	1,304 “
Repairing sewer on intervale, . . . . .	70 ft. brick.

At the time of making the appropriations for the year, it was thought, as there was no extraordinary amount required, that the sum recommended by the committee would be sufficient; but the demands being larger than anticipated, it has been impossible to do all that was required in the petitions presented, and make the necessary repairs. It was not thought advisable to authorize an expenditure larger than the appropriation, and therefore it became necessary to defer action upon three petitions until another year: One, asking for the extension of the sewer from

Penacook street to a point near the horse railroad station; one, for a drain on South Spring street, running across private grounds,—and the committee were of the opinion that this was a matter that should properly be referred to the board of health; and also a petition for a sewer in the rear of the residences on the east side of South Main street, extending to Chandler street, which would involve quite a large expense. The location of the residences in this locality renders it impossible for them to connect with the sewer in Main street; and it seems a matter of necessity that a sewer should be constructed at an early date, of such capacity as will accommodate those requiring it. We would suggest that the appropriation for sewerage for the next year be made large enough to cover the expense required to do this work.

The extension of the water precinct, including a large portion of West Concord and Penacook, and the introduction of water from Penacook lake, have provided these villages with an excellent opportunity of obtaining a system of sewerage which they so much require, and can be obtained at a moderate expense.

An ordinance was passed in September establishing a sewerage precinct for Penacook, including the boundaries of the water precinct, and action taken for a survey and for the commencement of work early the present year. We trust the citizens of West Concord may realize the necessity and the advantages to be gained, and early avail themselves of so desirable a privilege.

Owing to the great number of heavy showers that visited us during the past summer, there have been several complaints made on account of water flowing back into cellars. The sewer at the north end of Main street seems insufficient to take care of the large amount of water running into it at such times, and a remedy should be provided the present year. Upon examination we think that this can be done without a large outlay, and without incurring the expense of making a new outlet across the interval. The business portion of Main street has also suffered to some extent in this way. In order to effect a permanent relief, the large brick sewer running from the river to the foot of Depot street would have to be extended to Main street, and thence up Warren to Spring street. This would be some three or four feet lower than at present, but a connection with

the main sewer could easily be made, and thus give an outlet that would be sufficient, and afford a permanent solution of the difficulty. This would involve quite an expense; but as it is only a question of time before it will have to be done, the committee would call it to your thoughtful consideration, and suggest that an appropriation be made large enough to complete part, if not all, of the work the coming season.

Under the present ordinance, the action of the board of health has no doubt increased the number of applications for permits to enter the sewers, as during the past season one hundred and ten permits have been granted to individuals to connect their drains with the public sewers.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. ROBERTSON,  
RICHARD M. ORDWAY,  
LELAND A. SMITH,  
*Committee on Sewers and Drains.*

## POOR DEPARTMENT.

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### TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OVERSEER OF THE POOR, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

*To the City Council:*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned herewith submits the twentieth annual report of expenditures for the poor, including Wards 1 and 2, for the year ending December 31, 1887, as follows:

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

Asenath A. Glover, . . . .	\$104.00
Mrs. O. A. Kimball, . . . .	20.00
Godfrey Jacobs, . . . .	8.00
Noah P. Webster and boy, . . . .	160.00
William Atwood, . . . .	102.00
Scipio Craigue (1886), . . . .	38.75
Jonathan B. Ferrin, . . . .	7.00
Mrs. Charles H. Critchett, . . . .	27.00
Harriet Crummett, . . . .	40.00
Mrs. H. Call, . . . .	18.75
John B. Stickney, . . . .	9.00
John H. Kellom, . . . .	48.77
John Bresnahan (1886, paid county), . . . .	41.64
“ “ (1887), . . . .	120.00
George Currier, . . . .	111.00
Samuel Mason, . . . .	20.50

POOR DEPARTMENT.

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Samuel Truit, . . . . .	\$27.88	
Margaret Robinson, . . . . .	3.00	
Abby J. Stewart, . . . . .	5.35	
Thomas Rainey, . . . . .	78.41	
Henry J. Powell, . . . . .	36.95	
Charles E. Flanders, . . . . .	16.00	
Amos E. Hoit, . . . . .	207.00	
L C. Taylor, . . . . .	3.25	
	<hr/>	\$1,254.25

Paid the N. H. Asylum for the Insane as follows :

For board and expenses of John W. Cotter,	\$208.63	
"          "      James M. Kenna,	209.87	
"          "      Wm. Coleman, Jr.,	225.52	
	<hr/>	\$644.02

Paid State Industrial School :

For board of Edward McMichael, . . . . .	\$78.36	
"      Walter H. Shackford, . . . . .	43.50	
"      Charles H. Brown, . . . . .	34.50	
"      Waldo Wentworth, . . . . .	18.64	
	<hr/>	\$175.00

Paid for city paupers in other towns in the state :

Charles L. Quimby, Hooksett, . . . . .	\$161.07	
James H. Eastman, Bartlett, . . . . .	144.00	
George H. Eastman, " . . . . .	55.00	
Robert A. Brown, Loudon, . . . . .	63.49	
Moses D. French, Belmont, . . . . .	38.50	
Bridget Nichols (1886), Warner, . . . . .	48.00	
Nathan S. Pillsbury, Sunapee, . . . . .	63.40	
Emma J. Gray, Manchester, . . . . .	53.10	
Ellen Ahern, " . . . . .	16.10	
Mrs. C. H. Proctor, " . . . . .	18.50	
	<hr/>	\$661.16

Amount expended for city paupers, . . . . . \$2,734.43

**COUNTY PAUPERS.**

Mrs. R. Cooper, . . . . .	\$52.50
Alice Tyner, . . . . .	30.00
Mrs. A. J. Drew, . . . . .	8.00
Mrs. S. B. Sampson, . . . . .	65.82
Mrs. D. R. Tandy, . . . . .	12.00
George W. Foote, . . . . .	63.00
Thomas Haley, . . . . .	30.50
Mrs. L. Luna, . . . . .	36.00
Mrs. J. K. Page, . . . . .	45.00
Nancy Pearson, . . . . .	104.00
George Stevens, . . . . .	52.00
Martha H. Allen, . . . . .	52.00
Mrs. R. Fife, . . . . .	52.00
Peter Goet, . . . . .	12.00
Mrs. Albert Ayotte, . . . . .	44.20
Abial Stevens, . . . . .	6.00
Charles J. Lacasse, . . . . .	9.00
Charles Curtis, . . . . .	19.50
Lucretia Danforth, . . . . .	6.00
Mrs. W. Storin, . . . . .	18.00
Patrick Coughlin, . . . . .	15.00
Nancy Guild, . . . . .	11.00
Parker child, . . . . .	109.05
D. H. Adams, . . . . .	2.50
Harriet Ramsdell, . . . . .	82.98
Jane E. Wells, . . . . .	12.00
Mary A. Morrison, . . . . .	12.20
Barney O'Hara, . . . . .	5.00
Hannah Hurd, . . . . .	79.00
Samuel Floyd, . . . . .	7.50
Michael Daily, . . . . .	21.42
Orlando Philbrick, . . . . .	81.00
Kate Dornan, . . . . .	58.62
Michael Collins, . . . . .	13.00
Annie M. Johnson, . . . . .	93.34
Kate Johnson, . . . . .	28.88

POOR DEPARTMENT.

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Mrs. T. Maloney, . . . . .	\$22.00
Caroline M. Edmunds, . . . . .	130.00
Mary Hannagan, . . . . .	24.00
Mrs. John Williams, . . . . .	52.12
Arminda Caples, . . . . .	48.00
Nathaniel G. Danforth, . . . . .	139.57
John Osier, . . . . .	56.00
Mrs. Dupree, . . . . .	31.25
R. T. Orr, . . . . .	85.02
Mrs. N. K. Emery, . . . . .	51.25
Mrs. John Tatro, . . . . .	81.38
John J. Edgeworth, . . . . .	31.35
Louis Caron, . . . . .	39.50
Frank H. Ash, . . . . .	9.38
Mary Owens, . . . . .	10.00
Mrs. Gunn, . . . . .	30.00
Mrs. Z. C. Arlin, . . . . .	24.75
Harriet Ash, . . . . .	10.73
R. H. Greenleaf, . . . . .	38.08
Louis Langley, . . . . .	7.50
Israel Duchon, . . . . .	49.23
Sarah E. Tucker, . . . . .	46.00
Ann C. Chamberlin, . . . . .	64.00
Kate Manahan, . . . . .	6.00
Irene J. Ladd, . . . . .	144.57
Mrs. Thomas Bryan, . . . . .	12.00
Mary M. Bean, . . . . .	22.50
Edward Narcarm, . . . . .	8.50
Patrick Kenney, . . . . .	8.00
J. Lamote, . . . . .	5.00
Urbain Charrette, . . . . .	6.25
Thomas Haines, . . . . .	5.00
Moses Prevey, . . . . .	21.20
S. B. Mace, . . . . .	8.75
William P. Willey, . . . . .	10.00
George F. Thompson, . . . . .	10.50
Aid to transient individuals, . . . . .	147.03
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Amount paid for county paupers, . . . . .	\$2,846.42

Amount paid on city pauper account,	\$2,734.43	
Amount paid by the city for support of county paupers for the year,	2,846.42	
	<hr/>	
Total amount paid on pauper account for the year,		\$5,580.85
Amount paid for medical attendance,		\$407.75
Chargeable to the city,	\$140.25	
“ “ county,	267.50	
	<hr/>	\$407.75
Whole number of persons aided,		307
Number having a settlement in the city,	51	
“ “ “ “ county,	198	
Transient persons aided,	58	
	<hr/>	307

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. COCHRAN,  
*Overseer of the Poor.*

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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The school reports are not prepared until the close of the school year in March, and are consequently omitted from this volume.

