

ing the number of catalogues to two, which may be done with but little expense besides the printing.

The rooms in the basement story of the library building should, as soon as possible, be put in order for the reception and storage of the government documents now kept in the upper book-room, as the shelves now occupied by them will be wanted for books used in the circulating library.

The opening of the reference-library for the accommodation of the scholars in the public schools and others has added to the task of the librarian and his assistants, and the employment of an assistant to take charge of this part of the work seems desirable. This subject is recommended to your consideration.

Respectfully submitted :

D. F. SECOMB,

Librarian.

January 1, 1891.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the City Council:

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1890, was \$358.20, to which has been added the city appropriation of \$5,000, and receipts from the library amounting to \$71.72, making a total of \$5,429.92, as available funds for the purposes of the library.

Of this sum \$5,000 has been expended as per itemized account in the expenses of the city, and \$367.70 from the funds in the hands of the Treasurer, in addition to the appropriations, leaving a balance of \$62.22 on hand.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.		
Cash on hand January 1, 1890, . . .	\$358.20	
Received from city,	5,000.00	
" sale of catalogues, &c.,	71.72	
	\$5,429.92	
CR.		
Paid as per itemized account,	\$5,000.00	
" J. E. Abbee, account books,	367.70	
Cash on hand,	62.22	
	\$5,429.92	

TRUST ACCOUNT.

DR.		
Received interest on Pierce fund,	\$52.50	
" " Lyon fund,	60.00	
	\$112.50	
CR.		
By paid for books,	\$112.50	

Respectfully submitted:

WM. P. FISKE,
Treasurer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the City Council :

Your board would respectfully bring to your notice the fourth annual report of this department of the public work.

It is a pleasure to be able to give the assurance that good progress has been made during the year, and that our citizens are annually becoming more and more interested in matters concerning this department.

REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

The report of our health officer serves to confirm this assertion, and we would ask your attention to his report of work performed, as well as to the suggestions therein contained, all of which have our approval.

In this connection we would add, that the time of the health officer has been fully occupied during the year in attending to the duties of the office, and his report shows very conclusively that our people are annually requiring more information regarding conditions possibly affecting the public health, as well as more attention on the part of our city government to matters pertaining to the cleanliness of streets, alleys, vacant lots, and nuisances wherever they may be found.

POLICE STATION.

Our people have good reason to be proud of our new city building which has so long been needed for the convenience of the police and other departments of our city administration, and any one who was conversant with the conditions that existed in and about the old lobby will affirm that humanity dictated

a radical change in the quarters assigned to those who are so unfortunate as to be classed with those having criminal tendencies.

Another class that our police force are obliged to deal with are not guilty of misdemeanor, but are homeless, friendless, and moneyless. In our new building such people can be provided with a comfortable place, and yet not be compelled to associate with those having vicious or criminal reputations.

We believe public opinion fully sustains the action of our city council in the erection of this building, and that it will prove a good investment in providing suitable offices for the several departments of the city administration at comparatively small expense. At the same time it is an object-lesson in humanity to those whose moral obliquities render it necessary to temporarily detain them for their own and the public good.

CITY AMBULANCE.

The purchase of an ambulance was only carrying out the spirit of humanity toward those who are so unfortunate as to be the victims of injuries or sudden illness. It was a necessity of which our laboring population very naturally took cognizance, long before those less liable to accidents were made aware of how often such a vehicle would be brought into use in a city like Concord.

The fact that it was in use at five different times during the first month after it was delivered to the city is ample proof that it had become a necessity, and that the money expended in its purchase was wisely used in providing a means of comfortable transit for the unfortunate.

MARGARET PILLSBURY HOSPITAL.

It may be early to congratulate our citizens upon the good fortune that has given them the assurance of a first-class general hospital of a capacity that will meet the wants of our city in that direction for many years. The munificence of a former member of our city government — and for a period its chief executive officer — will place Concord in the front rank in the charitable work of caring for the sick and afflicted, and in pro-

viding for them the comforts of a home, and in such amelioration of suffering as cannot be had for a large class of individuals outside the wards of a well conducted hospital; and there is good reason to believe that Mr. Pillsbury became aware of the good such an institution might confer upon our city, while he was acting as a member of our city government,—therefore after a successful business career his mind naturally reverted to the conditions that formerly existed.

Now, while he has contributed so liberally for carrying out a great principle of humanity, it is to be hoped our citizens will in some manner indicate their desire to have our municipal government, annually or otherwise, appropriate substantial financial aid to its support. Thus far the annual support has been on a liberal basis, and we have never heard of a citizen's raising an objection. Let the good work go on, and a reward is certain to follow.

GENERAL PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE CITY, AND ITS OBLIGATIONS.

The public have good reason to be pleased, and our citizens to be congratulated, on the continued prosperity and substantial growth of our city. The increase in business and population has been marked since our last report, and in this connection we desire to call your attention to the fact, that with an increase of population and of business interests, the duties and obligations of the city toward her people are made more conspicuously imperative. This fact must be apparent to all,—otherwise our new fellow-citizens could not secure and enjoy with others equal and inalienable rights to good health and happiness, which require a clean soil, pure air, and pure water.

The municipal obligations of a town or a city are increased in the same ratio that a population increases: new streets are laid out, buildings constructed, and business interests developed or made possible.

Business interests and the abodes of the workmen demand your protecting influence to the end that adequate means shall be provided to secure an abundant water-supply, as well as good and sufficient exit for the removal of sewage and garbage. Already the committee on sewers and drains are devising ways and

means to bring about a considerable extension of our sewer system, and it is understood that our water commissioners are investigating plans for a better water service, as well as one which will probably be sufficient for our present and prospective use. To do this, some large natural reservoir of good wholesome water should be connected with our present system, and on such higher elevation that it can be delivered by gravity and afford us a high water service. This would be far preferable to a pumping system, which is expensive and requires constant supervision. It is generally understood that such a reservoir has been found in a neighboring town, and so situated as to give us such increased service as we could wish, and at the same time give a much needed service to a portion of the town of Boscawen. No objection can be raised to this proposition — provided it is certain there is sufficient water — as it would provide another source of income, and thereby help pay a return on the investment.

INCREASED WATER-SUPPLY.

The distance, as compared with what has been considered necessary in other cities, is a small item, and chemical analysis shows the water to be but slightly inferior to our present supply, and much superior to that of many large cities. The fact that the water-shed of Penacook lake has been cleared, leaving only the refuse of very little forest and other vegetation to find its way into the water, serves to give us a fluid containing almost the minimum of organic matter; and should the same conditions be imposed and carried out over the watershed of Walker pond in Boscawen, the same result would naturally follow, and the condition of the water would be much improved. Its present condition cannot be considered as being incompatible with good health, and the secretary of our state board of health says,—“The proportion of solids in Walker pond is lower than in nine tenths of the waters used for drinking purposes in other cities, and in my judgment it can be used without any fear;” and the doctor’s opinion is backed by other eminent authority. In the consummation of any plan or system that will give us an increased water-supply and sewerage, a large outlay of money will be necessary to effect such changes and extensions as will be required; therefore, before any plan shall

have been adopted, the same patient study and investigation should be given the subject, that would be considered desirable should a syndicate be preparing to invest the same amount of capital in manufacturing or other business pursuits.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The problem of what shall be done with the waste and effete matter of villages and cities is attracting the attention of the officials of all large places, and some of our neighbors on the Merrimack, between Concord and tide-water, are seriously alarmed at the conditions that obtain at present. Some of them take their water-supply from the river, and, as an epidemic of typhoid fever has been prevailing in those places, investigations have been made by health authorities, and the disagreeable fact was revealed that the water-supply might have been the means of disseminating the contagious germs of the disease.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts extended their inquiries into the probable origin of this epidemic as far into New Hampshire as this city, but we believe it was conceded that the original influence was not to be found in this state. However, the investigations that were made to locate the primary influence that developed the epidemic only served to show that such conditions may arise at any time, and therefore we should not be surprised should a demand be made to prevent the pollution of the Merrimack.

In view of the possibility of such an attempt being made to prevent the pollution of naturally clear and healthful water, it may be an act of wisdom for Concord and other cities in New Hampshire, which are now turning their sewage and refuse matters into the river, to be making investigations into the systems that contemplate the destruction of waste and effete material, and its economical disposal without being a nuisance to those in its immediate vicinity.

For several years a small appropriation has been made looking to this end, but as no commission was appointed to make the investigation, nothing has been done, and the appropriation has not been expended.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR SEWAGE?

A problem involving complex and conflicting conditions, and of great magnitude, confronts several cities of New Hampshire, and cannot be solved without persistent and patient investigation; for, with taxation already reaching almost the maximum limit of endurance, some method must be found that will be economical as well as effective. Theoretically, people will give all they have for life and health, but practically it is not easy to secure unanimity of action on questions involving public opinion and the expenditure of public money for health purposes: it has been found to be more agreeable to the taxpayer to procrastinate, patching up a little here and there and taking a good deal of risk, instead of making radical changes that will secure perfect protection. Thus far, almost the only principle that has been involved, in trying to solve this problem, has been how to get it out of the way in the shortest possible time—whether by fire or water.

Little or no attempt has been made to utilize these matters in such a manner as to render them useful to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, yet it would seem as if it must ultimately be made clear that such is the natural solution of what to do with all waste matter, and especially so since it is a principle, if not an injunction, of nature that nothing shall be lost, but that in the cycle of change continually going on between the animal and vegetable kingdoms everything shall in some way be utilized.

While it is quite true that it is not the province of a city to invest in a plant such as would be necessary to reduce garbage and sewage to the proper conditions required that they may become useful and profitable fertilizers, yet it is a fact that all new industries expect more or less of the fostering care that can only be afforded by municipal authority. With a large and flourishing tannery in our midst, having an immense amount of valuable waste products developed during the process of manufacture, and with the large quantity of street refuse that is removed during the year by the street commissioner—much of which is of vegetable origin—we have hundreds of loads of material that might be used in the development of a plant.

which might possibly become self-supporting as soon as experimental research had been eliminated from the expense. These are matters of importance, and it becomes the duty of every city to make the most of its opportunities; but if on investigation it is not considered feasible to use these waste products in this way, we have now a considerable area of land to be devoted to public parks, and a great deal from our streets might be utilized in filling and grading in these public places, as well as for a top dressing on other portions already grassed over.

PUBLIC PARKS.

Good friends of the city have favored us with ample area to make beautiful public grounds, and we shall be remiss in our duties unless we shall exercise reasonable diligence in developing public parks that will not only be ornamental but healthful to all who can make their use available for themselves and their children. In this way such grounds become a factor in the development of a city, and the increase of valuation in their immediate vicinity serves to furnish a portion of the taxable property necessary to secure the amount required to protect and keep such public places in good condition.

CENTRAL FIRE STATION.

Last year your board called the attention of the city council to the necessity of a thorough reform in hygienic conditions existing in and about the central fire station, and remarked that "The rules and regulations you have approved to govern livery and other stables apply with equal force to the public property of the city; and the conditions that would render a stable a nuisance in one part of the city must be subject to the same charge in another section, and ownership has nothing to do with the case." Allow us to add, that it is hardly to the credit of a city to be the first to openly violate its own rules and regulations, and our people will scarcely expect our health officer strictly to enforce the ordinance governing livery and other stables, and not have the same rules apply to the city stables.

Let each department of our public work remember that we have outgrown the period of a small town or village, and that conditions that might be pardonable in a sparsely settled town cannot be tolerated in a compactly settled portion of a city without becoming a nuisance; and just so far as a nuisance is allowed to remain in a neighborhood, the valuation of that section is thereby reduced,—therefore, private and public interest must suffer in proportion. Let the city set a worthy example for all others to follow, and there will be no occasion for interference on the part of the health officer.

DO N'T THROW REFUSE MATTER INTO THE STREET.

In this connection we would call the attention of our citizens to the following ordinance: "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, shards*, 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." Now, in many sections of the city, people seem to have forgotten that they are not still residing in the country, and daily dump ashes into the street; and in our business centres too little regard is paid to the enforcement of the ordinance, — as dirt, bits of paper, and other refuse are swept into the streets regardless of the fact that they only serve to furnish additional dirt and dust to be driven about by the winds the rest of the day. In larger cities the promiscuous distribution of hand-bills and other advertising matter by irresponsible persons is strictly prohibited, and all our people who are obliged to pack and unpack merchandise on our sidewalks should use great care in preventing paper, straw, and other material used in packing cases, from being unnecessarily scattered along our streets.

In the matter of ashes our health officer has been very lenient, but a reform is needed and an example may be necessary; there-

fore we add the following section from the same ordinance, which provides the penalty for a violation of any of its provisions :

“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.” At present the gathering of ashes and other garbage from Main street is performed by the street department, and it is unnecessary to add that any one who has witnessed the manner in which it is done, especially when the wind is strong, will affirm that a reform is quite necessary. The carts and other vehicles used in this department were constructed for the repair of streets, and were never intended for the transportation of ashes and other garbage.

CAN WE NOT IMPROVE OUR PRESENT METHOD OF REMOVING ASHES
AND REFUSE?

Some provision should be made to have this work performed in a more cleanly manner, and during the summer some other portion of the day should be set apart for this labor rather than during the hours when Main street is thronged with people attending to shopping or other work generally pursued during business hours.

HOG-PENS AND OTHER NUISANCES.

There can be no doubt that a hog-pen, barnyard, cow-stable, or chicken-pen, near to other buildings used for dwellings, may and do become nuisances, therefore we append the ordinance which applies to such places.

“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."

Sensitive people are annoyed, and oftentimes made ill, by the noise of such animals, as well as from the nuisance that obtains from the offensive odors, which will assail the senses unless such places are in better condition than they are generally found to be when the attention of the health officer is called to them.

On account of an application to the city council for a license to erect a hen-house, and the same being referred to the board of health for an opinion, this subject was duly considered, and the following interpretation of the above section was placed on record :

"In the opinion of your board of health it was intended by the city council that the term chicken-coop should have the same significance as the term hen-pen, and in this report the terms will be used as synonymous. It is also our opinion that it was the design of the city council that passed this ordinance to wisely discriminate between conditions that might obtain upon the farm, or in small villages, and there be accounted as being necessary and unobjectionable, while in the city the same or similar conditions would be accounted a nuisance. Civil and personal rights in the compact part of a ward or city demand the exercise of rules and regulations governing the domain of public and private property, and it was in view of such conditions as might arise regarding the hog-pen, hen-coop, goat-pen, &c., that this law was enacted.

"The ordinance allows the health officer to exercise his judgment and give his opinion upon what may be a nuisance, and offensive or injurious to the public health, and we are well aware that many complaints have been made that hen-pens are a nuisance, from different parts of our city and from unprejudiced people residing more than double the distance from hen-pens than do the abutters and remonstrants in this case ; . . . and it is the opinion of your board of health that a building,

erected upon the grounds as set forth in the petition, may become offensive and injurious to the public health; therefore we return the petition without approval.

“By order of the board of health:

H. A. ROWELL,
Health Officer.”

A portion of our report is again brought to your notice, in order that our position may be fully understood, and it is sufficient to add that the penalties above quoted (Sec. 25) apply to this section as well as to the others.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion we would add, the public mind is becoming more and more enlightened upon the subject of public and personal hygiene, and the individual has become more and more critical concerning all matters of personal and public sanitation. It will be found that in proportion to the educational advantages a community have enjoyed, just so far there will be a public demand for a more advanced and a higher standard of moral, mental, and physical conditions. Conveniences that were considered sufficient in Concord for many years subsequent to its incorporation as a city, have given way to a public water-supply, to public sewers, the telephone, electric fire alarm, paved streets, and public parks. Shall we go back again? By no means. Let us, as we are prospered and as our population is increased, meet all the obligations thereby entailed with intelligence, and with such a liberal spirit of improvement that those coming into our city, bringing with them capital and business, shall have no occasion to regret their choice of location, but, rather, that capital and labor alike shall feel that we have a hearty welcome with which to greet them, and a true interest in their welfare and prosperity.

And while there is no royal road leading to health, and man's condition and destiny are much in his own hands, there are duties relating to the public good, in a moral and physical sense, that every good government, whether it be state or municipal, is bound to perform. At the same time, the public must remember, that in the performance of these duties, the obligations

existing between the people and the government are mutual, and no one is exempt from the duties imposed, nor from the enforcement of wholesome rules and regulations that shall allow all, rich and poor alike, to enjoy "life and the pursuit of happiness."

It is with sorrow that we report the death of Dr. H. C. Cummings, who was associated with this board from its reorganization under the present ordinance until the time of his death. He was a conscientious and faithful public servant, ever ready to respond and advise, and one who was devoid of selfishness and personal aggrandizement in connection with all public work.

He was kind, yet earnest; a zealous advocate of sanitary reform, yet never acting without good reason; a firm believer in modern hygiene, yet never obtruding his opinions unless solicited, he was ever ready to stand by his convictions, unless good reason was advanced to prove that a change of sentiment would enhance the value of the work.

In his death the public have lost a firm friend and an ardent believer in the future of our city. May his name be long remembered!

G. P. CONN, M. D.,
E. N. PEARSON, *Secretary*,
E. A. CLARK, M. D.,
Board of Health.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Board of Health :

GENTLEMEN : The health officer herewith submits the report covering the affairs of his office during the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

The number of requests for investigations and of complaints for existing nuisances aggregate 516, and the nature of the complaints will be shown by the following subdivisions :

Bad well-water,	6
Bad drainage,	14
Dead animals,	18
Defects in sewers,	21
Dumping rubbish,	9
Damp cellars,	5
Nuisances in hall-ways,	3
Dropping manure from carts in streets,	6
Filthy stables,	7
Filthy cellars,	8
Filthy water-closets,	14
Filthy yards,	8
Offensive sink-drains,	38
Diseased horses,	4
Broken sewer traps,	4
Offensive manure heaps,	11
Stoppages in house sewers,	18
Stagnant water under dwellings,	5
Stagnant water under stables,	7
Sinks without traps,	21
Offensive privies and vaults,	187

Accumulations of swill and vegetable matter,	17
Offensive cesspools,	9
Open sewers under dwellings,	18
Keeping hogs and pigs,	8
Throwing out slops,	10
Offensive cow yards,	2
Street sewers obstructed,	6
Catch-basins not trapped,	11
Offensive offal accumulations,	4
Keeping hens,	7
Throwing swill into alley-ways,	6
Swill in ash barrels in business blocks,	4

— 516

It will be noticed that the list of complaints is much larger than last year. In my opinion, however, such increase is not because more nuisances exist, but because the people generally are taking more interest in providing against sanitary defects than heretofore.

In most cases the complaints made to the health officer have been well founded, and wherever a nuisance has been found to exist, its abatement has been ordered at once. But there are some complaints that upon investigation are found to originate from quarrels between neighbors, who make complaint for the purpose of making themselves thoroughly disagreeable. All cases are properly examined, however, and such suggestions are made as are likely to obviate future causes of complaint, but people must not expect the health officer to take part in neighborhood or family disagreements. It will be noticed by the list above given that a large number of complaints relate to offensive vaults and privies, and, until proper substitutes are provided, this cause of complaint will continue. It would be hardly judicious at this time to prohibit absolutely the use of vaults, but in connection with the efforts of the board of health it might be well to make more stringent regulations regarding the same. In many cities the individuals who make a business of removing the contents of vaults are regularly licensed by the health board, and a list of charges is also prescribed. If some such arrangement could be made here, the

results would undoubtedly be beneficial, as, by restricting the number of licenses, the parties who engage in the business would be enabled to procure suitable conveniences for carrying on the work. For lack of such regulation the present methods of using an open cart, oftentimes leaky and unsuitable, make doubly offensive the odors which pollute the air through every section where such vehicle may be driven.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

The system of regular inspections has been continued during the current year, and much improvement has been found in the sanitary condition of premises inspected the previous year. During the year inspections have been made of

247 private dwelling-houses,
 311 tenement-houses,
 7 boarding-houses,
 57 stables,
 8 meat-markets,
 2 fish-markets,
 13 store cellars,
 3 hotels,
 17 business blocks,
 2 school-houses,

making a total of 667. There have also been second inspections in 231 cases, and third inspections in 112 cases. In a few cases, also, a fourth inspection has been required, for the purpose of determining whether the orders and suggestions of the officer had been fully heeded.

There have been sent through the mail 895 formal notices, embodying suggestions from the board in cases of the following nature :

Abatement of nuisances,	92
Cleaning vaults and privies,	128
Providing water-closets,	294
Removing old privies,	134
Connecting with public sewer,	126

Removal of hogs,	8
Removal of chicken-coops,	4
Obstructed private sewers,	98
Removal of offal,	3
Unburied dead horses,	8

There have been 237 cases in which vaults and privies have been removed and water-closets substituted, and there have also been 71 additional water-closets set in new houses built during the past year. These closets have been placed in the following classes of buildings :

Private dwellings,	81
Tenement-houses,	211
Business blocks,	4
Public institution,	1
Church,	1
Boarding-houses,	4
Harness-shop,	1
Stores,	5

The above indicates a large increase over the year 1889, there being nearly 100 more water-closets set, and 93 more vaults and privies removed, showing a marked and encouraging improvement in this special direction.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Cases of contagious diseases have been reported to this office in each month as follows :

	Jan.	Feb.	April.	May.	June.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet-fever,	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Typhoid fever,	0	1	0	1	2	2	8	2	1	0
Diphtheria,	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Scarlatina,	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Measles,	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0

In March and July no cases were reported.

These cases have been reported from the following wards :

	Scarlet-fever.	Typhoid fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Total.
Ward 1,	0	1	1	0	0	2
“ 2,	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ 3,	0	1	1	0	0	2
“ 4,	1	4	0	1	6	12
“ 5,	0	5	2	1	0	8
“ 6,	2	2	0	2	0	6
“ 7,	2	4	2	0	0	8
Total,	5	17	6	4	6	38

From the above cases reported seven deaths resulted, two being from diphtheria and five from typhoid fever. During the latter part of August and the first part of September there were so many cases of typhoid fever as to cause much anxiety, and every effort was made to guard against the spread of the disease. Rigid examinations were made for the purpose of tracing the causes, and in one case in particular the investigation was so productive of results as to lead to the belief that the timely discovery of defective drainage pipes prevented what might have been a wide spread epidemic. In the instance referred to, the sewer-pipe passed under an unused portion of the house, where it was not likely to be seen, and its original construction was so faulty that a large opening discharged sewer gas directly under the kitchen and dining-room floors. None of the inmates of the house had suspected the true cause of the difficulty, and when the health officer discovered the condition of affairs the owners were undoubtedly as surprised as they *professed to be*. Under the orders of the health officer proper changes and repairs were made at once; the house was *fumigated, and no further trouble has arisen at that place*. The results in this case serve to emphasize the importance of every house-owner's knowledge of his own premises in so far as that knowledge relates to the poisonous sewage which he may be discharging into his own house by reason of improper traps, faulty plumbing, or unavoidable accident.

But two cases of impure well-water have been found during the past year. In one of these cases it was discovered that

surface water was allowed to discharge into the well, and two persons who had been using the water were stricken with typhoid fever. A sample was sent to Prof. Angell for analysis, was found to be polluted with vegetable matter and sink drainage, and entirely unfit for use. The well was ordered to be filled up, and the premises have since then been connected with the city water-works.

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the city ordinance, the health officer has endeavored to fulfil his duty in regard to the enforcement of rules and regulations relating to sewers and drains. The inspections required for this purpose, and the making of the records of the location of inlets—where connected to the public sewer—with the location of inside and outside traps, has consumed a great deal of time, but it is believed that the results obtained have been beneficial. The experience of the past year has been such that I repeat the recommendation made in the report of last year in regard to the granting of sewer permits. As the ordinance now stands, the permit is issued by the Committee on Sewers and Drains, and unless the health officer is notified by that committee every time that a permit is granted, it is almost impossible for him to comply with the ordinance relating to the inspection of the connections. If it is thought desirable still to burden that committee with the formality of issuing permits, I would suggest that a requirement that such permit be countersigned by the health officer might perhaps accomplish the desired result.

In laying the main sewer through any street, it has been the custom to prepare inlets for each lot, whether they were for immediate use or not, and it is desirable that such inlets should be used wherever it is possible, instead of cutting a new entrance to the sewer. As the sewer map, on file at the city clerk's office, shows the location of all such inlets, it is possible for every one who desires to take advantage of it. If it were made a requirement upon the granting of a permit to use such inlet, it would prevent many of the right-angled connections which are now made, and which are objectionable when a diagonal connection can be made instead.

Eight lateral sewers have been taken up and relaid with larger pipe, for the purpose of making connections for water-closets. In eight other cases plank drains, cement and stone drains, have been taken up and replaced by Akron pipe.

By order of the board of health, or at its suggestion, there have been abandoned and discontinued during the current year,—

- 26 cesspools,
- 52 surface drains,
- 7 wells used as cesspools,
- 5 drains discharging under stables.

The main sewers have been extended to many localities where needed, as will be seen by the report of the Committee on Sewers and Drains, and a large section has thus been permanently provided with drainage facilities.

The extension of the Walker street sewer from Bradley street to Rumford street provides sewer accommodations for fourteen houses now erected, of which ten have already made connections.

The Highland street sewer provides sewer accommodations for ten dwelling-houses, of which nine have already connected.

The new sewer built in Ferry street provides sewer accommodations for seven dwelling-houses, of which six have already connected, and also provides for disposing of the objectionable features connected with a cow-yard adjoining that street.

A new sewer has been built in High street, providing sewer accommodations for three dwelling-houses, of which two have already connected.

The extension of the School street sewer from Tahanto to Pine street furnishes sewer accommodations for four building lots, and one dwelling-house which has already connected.

The new sewer in Tahanto street provides for three dwelling-houses, of which one has already connected.

A new sewer has been built in Waverly street providing sewer accommodations for ten dwelling-houses, of which seven have already connected.

The Mills street extension to Downing street provides for three dwelling-houses, of which two have connected.

Since the beginning of the present year a monthly statement

of the mortality of the city has been prepared from the returns made to the city registrar. These have been sent in exchange to other cities, and the reports thus received from different sections show that the average death rate is below most of the cities and towns thus far heard from.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement of the business transacted in connection with this office that the duties of the sanitary officer are continuous and varied in character, and frequently of such a nature as to require the exercise of much patience and discretion; but the results accomplished show a very considerable progress in sanitary improvement, and a growing appreciation on the part of the public of the means which are used to insure their health and safety.

Respectfully submitted:

HENRY A. ROWELL,
Sanitary Officer.

REPORT OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

To the City Council:

The services of the City Physician, for the year 1890, have been required as follows:

Whole number of visits,	96
Consultations at office,	12
Obstetric cases attended,	1

While matters relating to public health come more properly within the province of the board of health, and are quite fully discussed in their report, the City Physician would embrace this opportunity to congratulate our city on the marked improvement, in the past two years, in the sanitary condition of the cheaper class of tenements and their surroundings.

Respectfully submitted:

E. A. CLARK, M. D.,
City Physician.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OVERSEER OF THE POOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890.

To the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned herewith submits the twenty-third annual report of expenditures for the poor, including Wards 1 and 2, for the year ending December 31, 1890, 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.

Margaret Smith,	\$96.00	
Daniel Sullivan,	55.60	
D. O. Smith,	199.25	
C. H. Calef,	90.32	
Peter F. Elliott,	10.00	
J. L. French, Jr.,	5.00	
Smith Bean,	21.25	
Lydia S. Couch,	50.00	
John Osier,	52.96	
George H. Eastman, 1889,	4.25	
Mrs. William O'Neil,	66.54	
		\$651.17
Paid State Industrial School,—		
William Matthews,	\$45.64	
Frank Knee,	30.43	
		\$76.07
Amount expended for city poor,		\$727.24

COUNTY POOR.

Mrs. J. L. Tilton,	\$86.00
Noah P. Webster,	112.00
Ella S. Flanders,	4.00
Mrs. George T. Wilson,	8.95
Alfred Shaw,	5.00
Frank E. Woods,	117.58
Thomas Mulligan,	64.23
Techla Johnson, State Industrial School,	1.50
Caroline M. Edmunds,	130.00
Clifford children,	96.00
Ann C. Chamberlin,	104.00
John Storin,	78.00
Thomas Haley,	54.50
Mrs. Orlando Philbrick,	72.00
Bridget Collins,	48.00
Mary Byrne,	96.00
Mrs. John Williams,	48.00
Arminda Caples,	48.00
Children of J. J. Edgeworth,	131.00
Charles Dennis,	7.20
Parker child,	31.78
Mary Bean,	72.00
Mary Ayotte,	87.30
Edward Osier,	119.47
George Stevens,	13.00
Allen Richardson,	60.45
Napoleon Sebra,	70.64
J. C. Hiltz,	21.58
Mrs. N. K. Emery,	77.80
R. T. Orr,	4.50
George W. Foote,	30.21
Annie Johnson,	23.00
Olive Sampson,	22.80
Mrs. Z. C. Arlin,	27.00
Mrs. Daniel Collins,	53.00
Nancy Guild,	11.00
Joseph Bushway,	1.00

POOR DEPARTMENT.

179

George A. Manson,	\$27.50
Mrs. William Cotter,	10.00
Children of William Atwood,	104.00
Mrs. O. Cauette,	40.00
Napoleon Jordan,	6.00
Mrs. A. E. Hoyt,	182.67
Mrs. T. E. Hoyt,	114.34
Harriet Crummett,	48.00
Mrs. Joseph Melanson,	144.09
Mrs. D. R. Tandy,	15.00
Mrs. H. Robinson,	29.75
Charles H. Greenleaf,	88.90
Annie Rushlow,	48.00
Michael Daily,	43.55
Mrs. Louis Langley,	15.99
Kate Dornan,	124.65
John Bailey,	19.58
Victor Greenwood,	18.03
Henry Averill,	68.48
E. P. Anthony,	39.30
Mary M. Shorntell,	42.81
Mrs. Jennie Whipple,	25.80
Charles Woolridge,	3.90
Lottie Goodwin,	5.00
Frank Piper,	4.50
James H. T. Craig,	128.45
Napoleon Boudin,	12.00
Thomas Ouelette,	9.47
N. G. Danforth,	130.90
C. L. Quimby,	13.25
Mrs. Goodrow,	21.68
John Kemp,	84.60
Michael Florence,	20.46
Delia Hill,	7.30
Louis Martin,	33.35
Daniel E. Sullivan,	31.00
Flavius Previe,	4.00
Stephen Young,	16.00
Edwin Hearson,	71.00

Calvin Merrill,	\$19.50	
L. J. Morrill,	2.00	
Thomas Kelley,	59.62	
Joseph Sebra,	35.50	
Margaret Clancy,	13.00	
Willie A. Davis,	23.00	
Roxanna Anderson,	6.00	
William R. Fitts, State Industrial School,	7.50	
Transient account,	426.89	
	<u> </u>	\$4,484.80
Amount paid for support of city poor, . . .	\$727.24	
Amount paid by the city for support of county poor for the year,	4,484.80	
	<u> </u>	
Total amount paid on poor account for the year,		\$5,212.04
Amount paid for medical attendance,—		
Chargeable to the city,	\$22.60	
“ “ county,	786.80	
	<u> </u>	\$809.40

Respectfully submitted :

JOSEPH A. COCHRAN,

Overseer of the Poor.

**Aid to Dependent Soldiers and Their Families rendered
During the Year 1890.**

CHARGEABLE TO CITY.

James H. Eastman, 1889,	\$6.50	
Moses D. French, 1889,	7.50	
Thomas Wilder, N. H. Asylum,	229.70	
H. H. Aldrich,	16.00	
	\$259.70	\$259.70

CHARGEABLE TO COUNTY.

John Bresnahan,	\$135.25	
Charles H. Brown,	72.00	
Harriet Ash,	25.35	
Charles M. Davis,	11.93	
F. P. Sargent,	60.00	
Mrs. A. J. Drew,	1.75	
Mrs. Provoncher,	7.00	
Gilman P. Abbott, 1889,	13.70	
Samuel Floyd,	129.50	
Mary A. Morrison,	36.00	
Lucretia A. Danforth,	23.55	
John H. Heath,	45.00	
John F. Guild,	65.95	
Eliza B. Tandy,	7.00	
Walter F. Chase,	21.00	
John B. Stickney,	6.00	
Charles Porter,	17.50	
	\$678.48	\$678.48
Total amount,		\$938.18

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.

To the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully present the following report of the doings of the Police Department for the year ending December 31, 1890:

ORGANIZATION.

The police force of Concord at the date of this report consists of the following officers:

City Marshal—G. Scott Locke.

Assistant City Marshal—John E. Tucker (on duty nights).

No. 2, Captain of Night Watch—James E. Rand (on duty nights).

No. 3, Patrolman—Charles H. Sanders (on duty nights).

“ 4, “ Daniel S. Flanders (on day duty).

“ 5, “ Horace Robinson (on duty nights).

“ 6, “ Fred M. Eaton (on duty nights).

“ 7, “ Vacancy to be filled (on duty nights).

SPECIAL RESERVE OFFICERS.*

No. 12, Charles L. Gilmore, Captain.

No. 8, Amos B. Sanborn.

No. 17, Geo. W. Chesley.

“ 9, Geo. H. Silsby.

“ 18, Chas. P. Webster.

“ 10, John T. Batchelder.

“ 19, Jacob E. Hutchins.

“ 11, John E. Baker.

“ 20, James G. Leighton.

“ 13, W. A. Flanders.

“ 21, Henry A. Rowell.

“ 14, W. A. Little.

“ 22, O. H. Bean.

“ 15, Sylvester P. Danforth.

“ 23, W. H. H. Patch.

“ 16, Irving B. Robinson.

“ 24, J. P. W. Roach.

* Formerly called Uniformed Police Squad.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

183

Whole number of arrests (including Penacook),	573
Whole number of arrests at Penacook,	46
Brought before the court,	421
Sentenced by the court,	410
Discharged by the court,	2
Nol prossed,	9
Discharged without being brought before the court,	152
Whole number of lodgers (including Penacook),	492
Whole number of lodgers at Penacook,	85
Stray teams found,	13

G. S. Locke paid City Treasurer on account of fees received,
\$904.30.

Amount of property recovered and restored to owners,
\$227.59.

Number of doors found open and secured,	73
Number of searches made for spirituous liquor,	55
Number of lost children returned to their parents,	11
Number of boys cautioned to attend school,	16
Called to quell disturbances,	41
Assault,	20
Assault, aggravated,	2
Adultery,	4
Bastardy,	1
Brawl and tumult,	4
Breaking and entering,	8
Breaking jail,	2
Common drunkard,	9
Cruelty to animals,	3
Drunkenness,	324
Escaped from house of correction,	2
Escaped from lock-up,	1
Evading railroad fare,	1
Embezzlement,	2
For out-of-town officers,	8
Horse stealing,	2
Indecent exposure,	1
Illegal voting,	2

Insane,	7
Keeping disorderly house,	1
Keeping spirituous liquors for sale,	19
Keeping malt liquors for sale,	23
Keeping cider,	2
Keeping dog without license,	1
Keeping open Sundays,	1
Keeping open after ten o'clock,	3
Malicious mischief,	4
Over-driving team,	4
Rude and disorderly conduct,	19
Safe keeping,	23
Stealing,	25
Selling spirituous liquor,	1
Selling mortgaged property,	1
Stubborn children,	9
Street walkers,	5
Threatening bodily harm,	3
Tramps,	1
Vagrant,	4
Obtaining money under false pretences,	9
Committed to asylum,	3
Delivered to out-of-town officers,	8
Returned to house of correction,	1
Number of arrests made by G. S. Locke,	50
J. E. Rand,	66
John E. Tucker,	39
D. O. Andrews,	11
C. H. Sanders,	32
D. S. Flanders,	77
J. P. W. Roach,	20
Horace Robinson,	51
F. M. Eaton,	8

Assisted in making arrests, G. S. Locke,	5
J. E. Rand,	51
J. E. Tucker,	4
D. O. Andrews,	26
C. H. Sanders,	44
D. S. Flanders,	15
J. P. W. Roach,	23
Horace Robinson,	34
F. M. Eaton,	13
Arrests made by special officers,	67
Assisted in making arrests by special officers,	32

I would most respectfully suggest that this department requires a team. Frequently we are called to some part of the city to make an arrest, but before we can procure a team and arrive at our destination the party has escaped, and that old question is asked, "Where are the police?" What would the public think, or say, if the fire department were obliged to go to livery stables to hire horses in case of an alarm of fire? It is just as essential that the police should respond at once to all calls.

ADDITIONAL DAY OFFICER.

I would recommend the appointment of one additional day police officer. There are many cases that need investigation, witnesses to look up, etc.; and when the City Marshal is obliged to be absent from the office, no officer is on the street in the daytime. If we had no outside extra work to do, perhaps the present force would be sufficient. It should be borne in mind, that the first thing a criminal does after committing a crime is to beat a retreat, and that it takes some time to institute a search for him; also, that it reduces the force for patrol duty. Surely it is desirable to have a patrolman on duty continuously.

COASTING.

I would also suggest that the City Council furnish some place for children to coast and skate, at a small expense. The pond at White Park could be prepared for a skating-rink, and would relieve our streets of many children who endanger themselves and others.

DOGS.

The ordinance compelling owners to license their dogs caused the disposal of a large number of the same, for the reason that if a man thinks enough of his dog to pay a five-dollar license, he will not allow it to run the streets to annoy and disgust the public. It had a desirable effect; but it should be amended, as it is defective in its present form.

POLICE STATION.

To Mayor Stillman Humphrey and the City Council the citizens of Concord should be grateful for the model Police Station, which was so much needed. That we have one of the most convenient and suitable buildings for its purpose in New England there is no doubt. If another were to be built, I could suggest no change, except, in case a team should be furnished this department, a shed should be added to the south end of the building for the same.

POLICE FORCE.

Concord should be congratulated upon its police force. Your police officers are men of sterling qualities and steady habits. Their efficiency is the best recommendation they can have. I can state with pleasure that each has heartily seconded my endeavors, and I hereby return my grateful appreciation of their zealous efforts.

SPECIAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

The reserve officers have done valuable service, and aided the regular force materially during the past year. It is a valuable part of the police force of Concord in case of necessity. The thanks of this department are due them for their services, and to Captain Gilmore for the time and patience he has bestowed in making them the finest appearing body of police (for its number) in New England. I would suggest that these men, having seen service and having a certain amount of experience, are the better equipped and qualified for the position of police officers, and that when a vacancy occurs it should, if practicable, be filled from this squad. That such a course would be an incentive to the men to do duty, which at times is neither convenient nor pleasant, there can be no doubt.

IN CONCLUSION.

To the Board of Mayor and Aldermen I return my sincere thanks for the courteous treatment this department has received at their hands.

I wish to extend especially to His Honor Stillman Humphrey, the Mayor and Chief of Police, my sincere thanks for the kind consideration, loyalty, and assistance rendered at all times.

Harry G. Sargent, Esq., City Solicitor, has always, and under trying circumstances, been ready and willing to aid us in all cases; for which this department is under many obligations.

Respectfully submitted:

G. SCOTT LOCKE,

City Marshal.

REPORT OF THE POLICE JUSTICE.

To the City Council:

The Police Justice herewith submits his annual report for the year 1890 :

The number of civil actions entered in the police court was 127

The number of arraignments before the Police Justice for criminal offences was 442

The nature and disposition of the criminal prosecutions brought in behalf of the city are set forth in the report of the city marshal for the year 1890.

The Police Justice charges himself as follows :

For costs received in criminal prosecutions,	\$1,429.98
For fines " " " "	1,628.01
For fees received in civil actions,	89.09
	\$3,147.08

And discharges himself as follows :

Paid city marshal for fees and costs,	\$788.95
Paid costs, &c., to outside parties,	21.47
Paid city treasurer,	2,336.66
	\$3,147.08

B. E. BADGER,

Police Justice.

Concord, N. H., December 31, 1890.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL JUSTICE.

To the City Council:

The Special Justice of the Police Court submits the following report :

I have held court six days during the year ending December 31, 1890.

I charge myself as follows :

To fines in criminal cases,	\$21.00
To costs " "	43.29
	\$64.29

I discharge myself as follows :

By cash paid city marshal, officers' and witness fees,	\$6.18
By cash paid other officers and witnesses, . . .	17.87
By cash paid city treasurer February 25, 1891, . . .	40.24
	\$64.29

A. J. SHURTLEFF,
Special Justice.

Concord, N. H., February 25, 1891.

REPORT OF THE CITY SOLICITOR.

To the City Council:

The cases of Merrick & Martin and Nancy L. Dutton against the city, pending at the date of my last annual report, have been disposed of. These cases were appeals from the award of damages by the mayor and aldermen for the Elm House property, which was taken for the Pleasant street extension. In the Dutton case, a settlement was agreed on, increasing the amount awarded by the mayor and aldermen from \$14,017 to \$17,000, Mrs. Dutton to bear the expense of removing the buildings. In the Merrick & Martin case, the county commissioners awarded damages in the sum of \$2,800.

The case of John C. Smith against the city, to recover \$1,000 for injuries occasioned by an alleged defect in the highway, has been settled by the Concord Horse Railroad without expense to the city.

In the case of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company against Concord, the commissioners have made a report sustaining the claim of the city to tax a portion of the water-power at Garvin's Falls. The case has been taken to the law term of the supreme court on exceptions claimed by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

In June, 1890, the city procured an injunction against Betsey J. Burleigh, to restrain her from violating the provision of the building ordinance within the limits of the fire precinct. A hearing was subsequently had before one of the justices of the supreme court, on the petition of Mrs. Burleigh to dissolve the injunction, which resulted in the injunction's being sustained.

In the case of Haskell against Concord, the referee, Hon. Jeremiah Smith, of Dover, resigned his commission as referee, and the case now stands in order for trial by jury.

The case of Maria Harrison against the city was continued at the October term, 1890, of the supreme court, on account of the serious illness of the commissioner of highways, one of the principal witnesses for the city.

The case of Merrimack County against Concord, pending in the law term of the supreme court, was decided adversely to the city at the adjourned law term in July, 1890. A motion for a rehearing was granted, and the case was argued orally by the solicitor in December last.

The case of Lowell Eastman against Concord, which is an appeal from the assessment of damages by the board of mayor and aldermen in laying out Durgin street, has been referred to the county commissioners, and is now pending before them.

The case of Benjamin E. Badger and William S. Badger *v.* Concord is an appeal from the award of damages assessed by the mayor and aldermen in laying out ——— street. It was filed in court August 6, 1890, and has been referred to the county commissioners.

August 11, 1890, a suit was brought against the city by Charles R. Burnham, to recover for injuries alleged to have been caused by an icy sidewalk on Chapel street, in which damages are claimed in the sum of \$10,000.

Notice has been served on the city by George W. Waters, alleging injuries to his person, horse, and sleigh, caused by the alleged improper and illegal use of the steam motor of the Concord Horse Railroad, near the junction of Main, Fiske, and Church streets, and claiming damages from said city to the amount of \$530.

HARRY G. SARGENT,
City Solicitor.

REPORT OF CITY LIQUOR AGENT.

To the City Council:

In compliance with section 11, chapter 109, of the General Laws of this state, and the resolution of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, of May 26, 1888, establishing this agency, I respectfully report the transactions of this office for the year 1890.

On hand January 1, and purchased during the year:

Wines and liquors on hand January 1, per report, 184 $\frac{1}{8}$ gallons, 46 bottles, and malt liquors 202 bottles,	\$791.72
Purchased of M. S. Brown, N. H. state liquor com- missioner, 907 $\frac{3}{8}$ gallons, 260 bottles, and malt liquors 744 bottles,	
Total, 1091 $\frac{3}{8}$ gallons, 306 bottles, and malt liquors 946 bottles,	2,839.86
Freight, cartage, and express on goods purchased, .	32.51
Empty bottles on hand January 1, 64,	3.35
Purchased during the year, 396,	19.50
Total stock,	<u>\$3,686.94</u>

MATERIAL AND EXPENSE, OTHER THAN STOCK.

Purchased blank books and stationery, .	\$14.00
stove, pipe, and fixtures,	9.70
wrapping paper and corks,	11.82
implements, furniture, &c.,	2.65
window curtains and fixtures,	5.45
sign for office,	9.75

CITY LIQUOR AGENT.

193

Purchased postage stamps,	\$1.50	
Moving office,	2.50	
Fuel,	12.00	
Gas,	21.04	
Water,	5.00	
N. F. Lund, 3½ days' work,	7.00	
Jackman & Lang, insurance,	6.25	
Rent of office,	247.50	
Salary agent,	600.00	
		<u>\$956.16</u>
		\$4,643.10

SOLD.

Wines, liquors, and malt liquors, for medicinal use, 7,234 sales, 923¾ gallons, and 1,027 bottles,	\$3,899.74	
Old liquors, C. H. Graves & Sons,	29.11	
475 empty bottles,	38.09	
71 empty casks,	20.00	
		<u>\$3,986.94</u>

ON HAND.

Wines and liquors, 220⅔ gallons,	\$791.72	
Less shortage, 13⅔	46.86	
Net, 206⅞		<u>\$744.86</u>
71 empty bottles,	5.45	
4 empty casks,	4.50	
		<u>\$754.81</u>

COST OF GOODS SOLD AND EXPENSES.

Wines, liquors, and malt liquors,	\$2,973.30	
Empty bottles,	22.63	
Other expenditures,	956.16	
		<u>\$3,952.09</u>

Cash received for sales,	\$3,986.94
Cash deposited with city treasurer,	\$3,926.58
Cash on hand,	60.36
	\$3,986.94

Respectfully submitted:

M. LADD,

City Liquor Agent.

Concord, N. H., December 31, 1890.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
MERRIMACK COUNTY SS.

January 12, 1891.

Personally appeared M. Ladd, and made oath that the foregoing account by him rendered is correct, according to his best knowledge and belief. Before me,

J. A. COCHRAN,

Justice of the Peace.

REPORT OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

To the City Council:

The Park Commissioners present herewith their second annual report, covering the year 1890.

The plans made by Mr. Charles Eliot, referred to in our previous report, have been taken as a basis for all work done during the year, with the purpose of carrying out in detail, as circumstances will permit, the various suggestions of that gentleman, so that when completed the park will present a harmonious and suitable design, without regard to the order in which the improvements may be taken up.

As will be seen by the report of the treasurer, the appropriation has been expended in carrying on the work as outlined above, and very satisfactory progress has been made in certain directions, and of such a character as to be apparent to the public.

The most of the work has been done under the supervision of Mr. J. N. McClintock, civil engineer, who has faithfully carried out the suggestions of the commissioners in conformity with the general plan above alluded to. The gravel banks, and the knoll composed of hard-pan and boulders, contiguous to Washington street, were of such a character that it was decided to invite propositions for their removal by contract, and an arrangement was made with Brown & Abbott by which the soil and rocks were removed to such parts of the park as required filling, and the grading practically completed upon that portion lying near Washington and White streets during the season. With such sandy soil, it became necessary to procure a sufficient amount of loam for the future proper cultivation of the land, and investigation was made with a view of ascertaining the possibility of securing so large an amount as would be required. It was found that in the south-west portion of the park a peat-bed extended to an unknown depth, and that a

large amount of soil could there be obtained, which would probably, after exposure to the elements, provide a fertile, friable loam. Accordingly trenches were sunk, and a large amount of peat was obtained and spread upon the surface of the sandy subsoil, which had been removed to a sufficient depth to allow a proper coating of loam to bring it to grade, and these trenches were afterward filled with the worthless subsoil and rocks, with sufficient covering, and the ground then levelled.

Later in the season work was begun upon the proposed lake, lying in the lower part of the park, and the muck thus removed was used to supplement the peat removed from the peat-bed in covering the exposed subsoil. This work was pushed farther than was at first contemplated for this season, the result being that this excavation is practically completed, and hundreds of loads of rich muck have been used in grading the sandy surface to its proper level. It is possible that the character of this soil is such that it may require exposure to the weather for some time before being in suitable condition for the culture of such plants and shrubs as it may be desirable to plant in it, or that it may be necessary to make an admixture of a lighter loam to produce satisfactory results; but, without its use, it would have been very difficult, if not practically impossible, to procure sufficient suitable loam from a distance to provide for all the necessities of grading.

The various walks and paths indicated upon the plan upon the south-east portion of the park have been carefully laid out and graded with suitable material, so that comparatively little work will require to be done to complete these very necessary adjuncts to the park. A stone foundation has been laid for a bridge across the small stream flowing from the lake, so that a bridge of suitable design can be erected at any time, when it is thought proper and the appropriation will admit.

A large amount of work has also been done, under the supervision of Mr. Curtis White, in clearing up the underbrush and stones in different portions of the park, and smoothing the surface in preparation for the future, so that much has thus been accomplished which was quite as necessary, though not so apparent to the observation of the public as other branches of the work.

The great interest which has been manifested in the work by the citizens generally has been a source of much satisfaction to the commissioners, who have been pleased to notice the continually increasing number of visitors while the work has been in progress; and as certain portions of the park assume a more finished appearance, it is not likely that such interest will diminish. What has already been done serves to bring into more prominence the requirements of the future, but it is not intended to proceed beyond the limits of the appropriation which may be made in any single season, though it is plain to be seen that a few years will accomplish wonders towards securing a most delightful, quiet, and healthful retreat for all classes of citizens within the boundaries of the park.

The commissioners recommend the purchase of the small strip of land lying at the northerly end of the park, next to the extension of Beacon street, which can be secured for a reasonable sum. The ownership of this strip of land will secure to the city a park bounded on all its sides by streets when Beacon street shall be extended, with the exception of a small corner owned by Mr. James H. Rowell, who has expressed himself as willing to give the city the option of purchasing his lots whenever he shall part with his personal ownership.

It seems desirable that something in the nature of a fence should be erected upon the Washington street side during the coming year, and although it may be thought best eventually to make this margin of stone curbing, it is believed that a small outlay each year in that direction is preferable to the use of the large amount which would be required for completing improvements at once. It is probable that a light fence, of neat design but inexpensive, may be decided upon as a temporary expedient, leaving a more permanent structure to the decision of the future. In order to make such fence effective, however, as an outline, it is desirable that a concrete sidewalk be completed on Washington street during the coming season, as its construction in the near future is a necessity, and the required appropriation at this time will materially aid the commissioners in a proper development of those parts of the park which may be contiguous thereto.

The commissioners believe that the money thus far expended

has been a good investment for the city, and that the lapse of time will serve to emphasize the desirable results which will accrue to its citizens from thus securing, in a convenient and easily accessible location, a park which, though limited in area, combines so many advantages.

That others who are interested in beautiful natural scenery appreciate the possibilities of White Park is shown by a lengthy description of the same in *Garden and Forest* of August 13, 1890, and the purposes of the commission, as there given, may may appropriately find place here :

“The commission intends to make the park a place of quiet resort for people who cannot take the time, or who have not the strength, to go often to find refreshment in the open country. No elaborate gardening will be admitted, not only because it is costly, but also because it would be incongruous. Every city of the new West may have its carpet-bed ‘park,’ if it so wishes, but Concord proposes to seize her opportunity to provide for her citizens and their posterity something very much more valuable. She will set aside and preserve, for the enjoyment of all orderly townspeople, a typical, strikingly beautiful, and very easily accessible bit of New England landscape. Would that every American city and town might thus save for its citizens some characteristic portion of its neighboring country !”

STILLMAN HUMPHREY,
JOHN F. JONES,
BENJAMIN C. WHITE,
HENRY W. CLAPP,
WILLIAM P. FISKE,
GEORGE A. YOUNG,
EDGAR H. WOODMAN,
Park Commissioners.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WILLIAM P. FISKE, TREASURER,
IN ACCOUNT WITH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

To balance from last year,	\$3,604.12	
city appropriation,	1,000.00	
interest on deposit,	149.24	
cash for sale of wood and hay,	13.00	
	\$4,766.36	

CR.

By paid :		
Charles Eliot, plan, expenses, &c.,	\$369.00	
For framing plans,	8.25	
Brown & Abbott, account contract,	980.68	
" " labor and material,	456.35	
Woodworth & Co., cement, &c.,	22.40	
Humphrey, Dodge & Co., tools and sup- plies,	82.36	
Walworth Mfg Co., water gates,	22.29	
W. D. Thompson, tools and supplies,	18.90	
George L. Theobald, turf, &c.,	30.00	
Lumber,	9.92	
Labor, as per pay-rolls,	2,761.01	
Sundries,	5.20	
	\$4,766.36	

Respectfully submitted :

WM. P. FISKE,
Treasurer.

CEMETERIES.

To the City Council:

The Cemetery Committee respectfully submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1890:

BLOSSOM HILL CEMETERY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of committee December 31, 1889, as per report,	\$1,398.15
Account of interest,	32.05
From Wm. F. Thayer, treasurer, interest on invested funds,	446.14
From Wm. F. Thayer, treasurer, on account of trust funds, as follows:	
James McQuesten,	\$10.00
Sarah M. K. Adams,	23.00
Edward L. Knowlton,	20.25
Eliza W. Upham,	10.50
George G. Fogg,	9.00
Mary Crow,	5.00
Mary D. Hart,	14.65
Mrs. C. H. Newhall,	8.00
Asa Fowler,	16.63
Mary Williams,	2.00
Mary E. Walker,	8.00
Georgia P. Ela,	4.05
John and Benj. A. Kimball,	9.50
Sarah E. Irish,	4.50
Matilda Benson,	1.75
Benj. F. Caldwell,	8.00
Josiah Cooper,	3.00
Mary M. Farnham,	1.00
Lydia F. Edgerly,	2.00
	\$160.83
From sale of lots,	\$1,842.90

Uncollected Bills of 1889.

J. H. Couch,	care of lot,	.	\$2.00
Frank Lynch,	"	.	1.00
E. E. Sturtevant Post,	"	.	7.00
H. N. Farley,	"	.	1.00
Alba Woods,	"	.	1.50
T. E. Currrier,	"	.	2.50
Blazing Star Lodge,	"	.	6.00
Wm. E. Chandler,	"	.	4.00
Stephen Sewell,	"	.	1.00
Benjamin I. Poor,	"	.	1.50
J. H. Albin,	"	.	2.00
J. F. Hoit,	"	.	1.50
C. E. Jones,	"	.	2.00
J. B. Colby,	"	.	2.50
E. Morrill, M. D.,	"	.	2.00
Ira J. Hutchinson,	"	.	1.50
J. Frank Webster,	"	.	1.50
Hosea Quinby,	"	.	2.00
B. S. Warren,	"	.	1.50
Andrew Bunker,	"	.	1.00
C. H. Herbert,	"	.	1.50
Rev. E. H. Greeley,	"	.	1.50
Judith and P. M. Eaton,	"	.	2.00
J. Prescott,	"	.	1.00
Charles Young,	"	.	2.00
M. W. Russell,	"	.	3.00
J. Palmer,	"	.	3.00
W. A. Chesley,	"	.	2.00
W. W. Niles,	"	.	3.00
George W. Mansur,	"	.	2.00
J. M. Otis,	"	.	1.25
Charles Dennett,	"	.	1.00
B. G. Merrill,	"	.	1.00
C. H. Walker,	"	.	2.00
C. C. Danforth,	"	.	3.00
Charles Lockerby,	"	.	1.50
A. M. Follett,	"	.	1.50

C. C. Peaslee,	care of lot,	.	\$1.50
George F. Lord,	"	.	1.00
S. G. Mills,	"	.	1.00
Wm. Chambers,	"	.	1.00
Benevolent Society,	"	.	3.00
Wm. Jackson,	"	.	.50
A. C. Fisher,	"	.	2.00
P. M. Kent,	"	.	3.00
Wm. H. Kimball,	"	.	2.00
M. B. Smith,	"	.	2.00
John W. Drew,	"	.	1.00
Henry E. Allison,	"	.	2.00
George K. Mellen,	"	.	3.00
G. D. Huntley,	"	.	1.50
N. C. Nelson,	"	.	1.00
Perry Kittredge,	"	.	1.50
Miss L. M. Stone, dressing for lot,		.	1.00
Mrs. Martha Kimball,	"	.	2.00
Mrs. Martha Kimball, care of lot,		.	1.00
Mrs. James Hoit, dressing for lot,		.	2.00
Mrs. Sylvester Marsh,	care of lot,	.	3.00
Mrs. W. H. Jacquith,	"	.	3 00
Mrs. Roxam Adams,	"	.	3.00
Mrs. G. A. Stevens,	"	.	1.00
Mrs. Mary E. Doyen,	"	.	2.50
Mrs. George Downing,	"	.	1.50
Mrs. Wm. Stevenson,	"	.	1.00
Mrs. Mary Pecker,	"	.	1.25
Mrs. Robert E. Pecker,	"	.	2.50
Mrs. J. E. Sargent,	"	.	4.00
Mrs. Daniel B. Favor,	"	.	1.00
Mrs. L. J. Uffenheimer,	"	.	1.50
Mrs. Clara A. Fletcher,	"	.	1.50
Mrs. Clara A. Fletcher, 1888,	"	.	1.50
Mrs. Granville Buzzell,	"	.	1.00
Mrs. Ira Perley,	"	.	4.00
Mrs. J. M. Otis,	"	.	1.25
Mrs. David A. Warde,	"	.	5.00
Mrs. J. F. Peters,	"	.	1.50