

CITY DOCUMENT, No. 28.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

EDWARD L. DAVIS,

MAYOR, JAN. 5, 1874;

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, TRUANT SCHOOL,
COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS, FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY MAR-
SHAL, COMMISSIONERS OF HOPE CEMETERY, CITY HOSPITAL,
CITY PHYSICIAN, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CITY ENGINEER,
WATER COMMISSIONER, WATER REGISTRAR, COMMIT-
TEE ON WATER, COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS, CITY
TREASURER, CITY AUDITOR, CITY CLERK, AND
COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT,

OF THE

CITY OF WORCESTER,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1873.

WORCESTER: ^x

PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,

PALLADIUM OFFICE.

1874.

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CITY OF WORCESTER.

IN CITY COUNCIL, January 12, 1874.

Ordered :

That the Committee on Printing be, and they are hereby authorized to cause to be published, 1500 copies of the annual "City Document," to be numbered 28; to contain the Mayor's Inaugural Address, together with the Reports of the several Departments, for the year 1873.

A Copy, Attest :

SAMUEL SMITH,

City Clerk.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen,

And Gentlemen of the Common Council :

By the free suffrages of our fellow citizens we are called to assume the administration of their municipal affairs. We have accepted the responsibility. We have taken upon ourselves the solemn obligations of our respective offices, and we have devoutly asked Him, whose judgment is unerring, to guide and to help. If we are faithful and true, to ourselves and to the people, we doubt not He will add his blessings of health, prosperity and quiet.

I shall now most respectfully invite your attention to the general state of affairs and to some of the various departments of official labor ; and if I seem to take a somewhat new departure from the course adopted by most of my predecessors, it is because the general character and scope of these departments have been so fully set forth from time to time, that they are now commonly understood, and for the reason that there are now recognized heads of most of these departments, who in the discharge of their duties, will in their annual reports not only furnish all desirable information, but also will add such opinions and suggestions as are founded upon practical experience and mature reflection, and which are, therefore, quite as worthy of your attention and consideration as any of my own, which, under existing circumstances, must of necessity be imperfect and not well digested.

Our whole country is now passing through one of those periodical crises, the natural and inevitable result, not so much, perhaps, of any particular derangement of our monetary system, as

of the ease and willingness with which we incur indebtedness without the means to pay it. Generally speaking, money will take care of itself, unless restrained by legislation hostile to the spirit of our national constitution. I have only to go back in history to 1857 and again to 1837, when gold and silver were the only legal tender, to recall to your minds substantially the same condition of things we are now experiencing. Whether therefore, we have gold as a basis of currency, or paper with no immediate hope of redemption, these financial panics, more or less intensified, will occur, and the general result will be the same in kind though different in degree. Our country is so vast, and so much of it remains unfamiliar to the eye of man, the opportunities for legitimate enterprise and daring adventure so abundant, that it has ceased to be a matter of wonder that thousands are only too ready to hazard all their own capital, and all they can command both at home and abroad, in undertakings good in themselves, but too many in number and too great in magnitude to be taken up and sustained. Whatever the wisdom and teachings of our fathers, they are recalled, after our own experience; so that it requires no prophet to foretell, with a tolerable degree of certainty, that those of us who shall live to see the year 1900, will before that time, witness a recurrence of the same state of affairs, which is so unwelcomed now.

Business has been prostrated, enterprise checked, and the great tide of ruin and disaster which has swept over the country has overwhelmed the representatives of some of the largest financial operations the world has ever known.

Confidence has been shaken; but by the scarcity of money, any more than by the scarcity of truth and honesty? In these days of irregularity, embezzlement and defalcation in private station, and notoriously in positions of public trust, it may be permitted without a boastful word, to make honorable mention of the fact, that up to this time no one of our own monetary institutions, nor our city treasury, has the stain upon it.

It may well be considered, therefore, whether these institutions, of which we can have some certain and personal knowledge, and which offer security for the principal as well as a per cent. of income, are not fairly entitled to our savings and deposits.

Although the cry of hard times has been sounded throughout our land, we may well congratulate ourselves that the alarming threatenings of the recent financial revulsion have already passed away, and that the burdens it has left behind have fallen so lightly upon us. It is one of the most gratifying evidences of the substantial character of our business interests, that although depression exists, and many who recently had steady employment have now nothing to do, yet very few, if any of our manufactories have stopped altogether, and no important failures have befallen us.

Confidence—that foundation rock of all dealings between man and man—will gradually be restored, and with activity, energy and hope, whether in public or private life, we will help on the great march of progress until we shall fall by the wayside.

FINANCE.

The fiscal year ends with the last day of November.

CITY DEBT, DEC. 1, 1872.

Funded City Loan,	\$633,500 00
“ Sewer “	449,400 00
“ Water “	747,500 00
Temporary “	857,510 55
Total,	<u>\$2,687,910 55</u>
Cash in Treasury after paying Audited Bills,	<u>\$155,995 75</u>
Balance City Debt, Dec. 1, 1872,	\$2,531,914 80

CITY DEBT, DEC. 1, 1873.

Funded City Loan,	\$1,238,000 00
“ Sewer “	369,400 00
“ Water “	678,300 00
Temporary “	655,527 31
Total,	<u>\$2,941,227 31</u>
Cash in Treasury after paying Audited,	
Bills,	\$324,307 28
Amount in hands of Committee on Re-	
duction of City Debt, \$ 11,306 15—	<u>\$335,613 43</u>
Balance City Debt, Dec. 1, 1873,	\$2,605,613 88

RECAPITULATION.

Balance City Debt, Dec. 1, 1873,	\$2,605,613 88
“ “ “ Dec. 1, 1872,	2,531,914 80
Increase,	\$ 73,699 08

Many cities keep their water debt and sewer debt distinct from all others. Therefore it seems to me to be proper to mention the fact that while we have a debt known as the funded water debt, yet it is constantly decreasing for the reason that a certain portion of this debt becomes due almost every year, and if not paid is refunded, not in water bonds but in city bonds. There is then no debt which represents the unpaid portion of the cost of our water works, and on this point I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. The same remarks apply to the sewer bonds. So that the sewer, water and city bonds are all alike, so far as the purposes of investment are concerned. No one class of bonds has any security which does not attach to all the others.

I append herewith a tabular exhibit of our several funded loans, showing their amounts and dates of maturity:

FUNDED LOANS.

Due in	City.	Sewer.	Water.	Total.
1874	\$10,000	\$	\$119,200	\$129,200
1875	6,000	20,000	133,800	159,800
1876	8,000		79,400	87,400
1877	2,000	87,600	18,500	108,100
1878	176,000	33,600	27,500	237,100
1879	174,000	16,300	14,500	204,800
1880	8,000	143,000	11,100	162,100
1881	516,000	68,900	3,000	587,900
1882	6,000		12,000	18,000
1883	10,000			10,000
1884	5,000			5,000
1885			105,000	105,000
1886			76,000	76,000
1887			23,000	23,000
1888			3,000	3,000
1890			50,000	50,000
1891			2,300	2,300
1892	317,000			317,000
Total . . .	\$1,238,000	\$369,400	\$678,300	\$2,285,700

SUMMARY.

Amount of loans bearing interest at 5 per cent.	\$77,500	
Amount of loans bearing interest at 6 per cent.	1,868,200	
Amount of loans bearing interest at 7 per cent.	340,000	
Total.		\$2,285,700

TEMPORARY LOAN.

By act of the legislature, approved Feb. 20, 1872, authority was given to the city of Worcester to fund its floating debt, which then amounted to \$688,000, and also to borrow a sum of money, not to exceed \$500,000. The temporary loan Dec. 1, 1873, amounted to \$655,527.31, most of which bears interest at 7 per cent. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by our predecessors, particularly during the past year or two, in funding this debt in bonds of the city, bearing interest at six per cent. on account of the very much higher rates of interest offered by railroad companies. Perhaps we may be more fortunate, for there seems to be a disposition among the people, manifested particularly since the recent panic, to look nearer home for their securities, and to avoid the captivating attractions of those investments, of which they are utterly ignorant, and which are so far away that they may never expect to venture to see them, notwithstanding the twofold and threefold solidity of such investments is set forth in every form of publication, not excepting the religious newspapers.

SINKING FUND.

The ordinance creating the sinking fund passed in August, 1871, has been wisely amended during the past year, and the thanks of the people are due to those who have taken the first steps, which, if faithfully continued, will lead gradually and eventually to the payment of the public debt. The maintenance and management of this fund will receive my earnest thought and study, and I cordially invite your aid and co-operation in establishing upon the firmest foundation that powerful agent, which through prosperity and disaster, shall with undiminished force work out the problem that in no other way seems capable of solution. We have in our

own State eminent examples of the successful working of this plan of liquidating indebtedness. Our present way is admitted to be imperfect, but in due time I have no doubt some of its objectionable features can be removed.

The sinking fund Dec. 1, 1872, was	\$168,006 15
Deduct amount paid on account of funded loan in 1873	156,700 00
Balance	<u>\$ 11,306 15</u>

which is in the hands of the committee on the reduction of the city debt, and is acknowledged by the figures already given. There has also been added to the sinking fund the amount of \$74,206.46 during the year 1873, but as this amount is simply a balance on the auditor's books, and not yet in the hands of the committee, it cannot of course be deducted from the total of the city debt.

By the auditor's report I find that the revenue and expenditures for the past financial year have been as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Abatements and Discount	\$52,478 75
City Hall	5,302 85
City Hospital	7,189 74
City Hospital Building	1,189 00
Fire Department	75,961 01
Free Public Library	14,107 05
Highways, Sidewalks and Street Paving	152,726 84
Incidental Expenses	12,256 09
Interest	115,259 05
Interest on Sewer loan	26,934 00
Lighting Streets	21,454 98
Pauper Department (City Relief)	13,114 73
Pauper Department (Farm)	28,061 18
Pauper Department (Truant School)	2,723 11
Police Department	58,595 05
Salaries	24,209 28
School Department	153,003 89
School Houses	23,873 87
Sewers (Construction)	76,576 14
Sewers (Maintenance)	7,994 44
Shade Trees and Public Grounds	3,812 67
Street Construction	39,696 55
Water Works (Construction)	45,596 21
Water Works (High Service)	65,930 72
Water Works (Maintenance)	23,327 96
Interest on Water Loan	44,583 25

\$1,095,958 41

REVENUE.

City Hall	729 00
City Hospital	1,457 60
Fire Department	1,863 50
Free Public Library	2,176 19
Highways, Sidewalks and Street Paving	39,829 46
Incidental Expenses	5,902 94
Interest	7,171 37
Lighting Streets	112 90
Pauper Department (City Relief)	3,682 26
Pauper Department (Farm)	3,427 58
Police Department	8,844 77
School Department	2,343 02
Sewers (Construction)	2,236 21
Shade Trees and Public Grounds	578 00
Sinking Fund	18,826 54
Street Construction	9,391 82
Water Works (Construction)	21,528 15
Water Works (High Service)	10 00
Water Works (Maintenance) }	93,291 13
Interest on Water Loan . . }	
<hr/>	
	\$223,402 44

I have the highest authority for stating that the sum of \$4,000 will more than cover all bills outstanding, which, for various reasons, could not be brought into the auditor's statement, and which are properly chargeable to the balance in the hands of the treasurer December 1, 1873.

When we contemplate the public debt, and the sum needed for our annual expenses, we are naturally led to inquire, is this the result of gross mismanagement, of reckless extravagance, of a determination to force upon the people what they do not want and what they do not use? I would not presume to reply for you nor for the people. A partial answer may be found in the piles of petitions now awaiting your action, from every quarter of the city, for sewers, water, sidewalks, streets and other conveniences, most of which we enjoy, and which indicate that the petitioners expect that we will treat our neighbors as ourselves; in the fact that a large portion of our funded debt, and all but a small fraction of

our temporary loan, is held by institutions and citizens of Worcester, from which may be reasonably inferred, that faith in the future of our city is not confined altogether to those who have spent its money; in the substantial results obtained, which, view them as we may, have so elevated the material and intellectual standard, as to attract the attention and awaken the emulation of many a sister city.

When we assert that now is the time to stop spending and begin paying, and stoutly maintain that no prudent man will add a single dollar to the public debt, are we also ready to declare that not a single soul shall be added to the present population? Are we agreed to circumscribe the city limits proper, and to stamp upon them: "Thus far and no farther?" The truth is, Worcester has grown rapidly and is growing to-day, and it will require our combined wisdom and foresight to fully comprehend the situation in which we are placed.

Rest assured that you will receive my hearty support in guarding the doors of the treasury against any claim, demand or expense, which cannot be substantiated by necessity or by unquestioned expediency.

In support of what I have just said I will add that the population of Worcester in 1848, the year of the adoption of our city charter, was	13,000
In 1861, after a period of thirteen years, it had doubled, the population being	26,000
During this year (1874,) after another period of thirteen years, according to the expectation of some who perhaps are over-sanguine, our population will have doubled again, making	52,000
but I am satisfied, myself, to call it	50,000
The increase from 1860 to 1865, was	20 per cent.
The increase from 1865 to 1870, was	36 "

As an evidence of the material prosperity, I append a statement, showing the banking resources of the town and of the city. For its accuracy it has the indorsement of one of our oldest and most experienced bank officers.

The increase of the banking interests of Worcester is as follows :

Sept. 4, 1847. Per Bank Report to Secretary of the Commonwealth :

Four Banks—Capital	\$550,000 00
Circulation	518,753 00
Deposits	232,024 67
Bank Credits	1,997 62
Profits	65,989 45
	<hr/> \$1,368,764 74

Deposits of the Worcester County Institution for

Savings	1,102,141 85
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Banking resources of the town . . .	<hr/> \$2,470,906 59
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Sept. 12, 1873. Per Reports to Comptroller of the
Currency :

Seven National Banks—Capital . . .	\$2,250,000 00
Circulation	1,463,749 00
Deposits	2,779,863 90
Bank Credits	168,887 66
Profits	895,078 67
	<hr/> \$7,557,579 23

Sept. 1, 1873. As reported by Sec.
Worcester Trust Co.

Capital	\$200,000 00
Deposits	1,184,060 27
	<hr/> \$1,384,060 27

Sept. 1, 1873. As reported by the
several Treasurers :

Deposits of Wor. Co. Institution for

Savings	\$5,087,721 61
Deposits of People's Savings Bank . .	3,116,279 13
Deposits of Mechanics Savings Bank .	2,325,885 91
Deposits of Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank	1,164,527 80
	<hr/> \$11,694,414 45

Banking resources of the city . . .	<hr/> \$20,636,053 95
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Increase (since adoption of city charter) in 26 years \$18,165,147 36

TAXABLE PROPERTY

The valuation May 1, 1873, was as follows :

Real Estate	\$36,400,150
Personal	10,894,684
	<hr/>
Total	\$47,294,834

Showing an increase over last year of \$5,052,284, all of which is on real estate. Had the law relating to taxing bank shares been the same as in 1872, the valuation of personal property would have been \$11,270,684, and the total valuation \$47,670,834. The city is, however, credited by the State, with the amount of tax on this difference, \$6,538.62, it being the amount of tax assessed on shares of banks located out of Worcester, but held by residents here.

Total number of Polls	13,077
	<hr/>
Amount of State Tax	\$57,397 50
Amount of County Tax	41,920 46
Amount of City Tax	733,900 00
Amount of overlayings	15,866 15
	<hr/>
Total	\$849,084 11
Rate of Taxation, \$17.40 on \$1,000.	

The success of the plan adopted by the assessors for the more equal valuation of real property, justifies them in continuing their efforts with renewed energy. The experience of the past year is, that complaints are much less numerous, and are more easily explained away.

Maps are not yet completed of all the sections of the city, and it is very desirable that they be furnished as rapidly as possible. Your attention is respectfully called to this subject.

WATER.

During the past year the High Service has been completed at a total cost of about \$232,000, and the account is closed. The elevated parts of the city within reach of the pipes, are now supplied with water, and have substantially the same advantages enjoyed by the lower sections. Connections are also established

dam of the storing reservoir in Leicester four or five feet, at a probable cost of eleven thousand dollars.

In April last, for twenty consecutive days the water in the reservoir flowed over the wasteway, which proves that a larger quantity of water is supplied than is stored. In December, 1873, the water line on the reservoir was two and one-half feet below the rollway. In December, 1872, it was three and one-half feet below the rollway. Bell pond is a storing reservoir, and the water is intended to be used only in case of fire or repairs on the water works by which the regular supply is temporarily cut off. But as these contingencies happen quite frequently, this reservoir should be kept in good condition, free from vegetable or other foreign matter. Your attention is respectfully called to the subject.

The total length of Distributing Main laid during the past year, exclusive of the High Service pipes, which were under special contract, was		19,765 feet.
Number of Hydrants set		30
Total number of Hydrants on the Works		457
Total length of Water Pipes, about		62 miles.
Total number of Meters in use		771
Number set in 1873		571

Some of these meters were put in by order of city council, and many were set voluntarily. Where considerable water is used, it is admitted that the only correct method of adjustment of rates is by meter measurement.

SEWERS.

During the past year about three miles of sewers have been constructed, making the total length in the city thirty miles. There are no unfinished contracts, but about 2,000 feet of sewers have been ordered to be put in, and several petitions will be found lying over. The main sewer is completed, with the exception of 340 feet to be built at Court mills after the buildings occupied by the Ames Plow Company shall be removed. The Piedmont district sewerage empties into the old Mill brook channel. When the water is turned from the old channel into the new Mill brook sewer, another outlet will of necessity have to be constructed, requiring an extension of about 3,000 feet.

In regard to the sewer assessment of 1872, I do not deem it necessary to say anything further than that I am informed by the city solicitor that some time during the present month a decision may be expected in the test suit brought against the city, to determine the legality of that assessment. Meantime it may be well to say that, in any event, those who voluntarily or under protest, paid their assessments have made an investment which promises no loss.

HIGHWAYS.

Our highways, streets and bridges during the past year have been kept in unusually good condition under the superintendence and management of the commissioner, Thomas Gates, Esq., who now retires from office after an acceptable service of two years in order to take his seat in the legislature as one of the representatives from Worcester. The demands upon the department are increasing in number and in magnitude, and while it is admitted to be desirable to construct streets and sidewalks wherever needed, it is of the highest importance that all possible release of damages should be secured before any work is commenced, and that it be determined beyond the possibility of a doubt that taxable property is increased by the work proposed rather than taxation. A long needed improvement, the re-paving of Main street, has been completed as far as Central street, at a net cost of \$21,566 14. A continuance of the work, particularly through the narrow part of this business avenue, from Central to Thomas streets, would be appreciated if in your judgment it should be deemed advisable this year to undertake it. It is worthy of mention that the old square stone blocks are split to size and used again, thereby decreasing in no small way the expense of re-paving. Two new bridges have been built, one at Leesville, and another at New Worcester, at a cost of about a thousand dollars each, and all the bridges, with but few exceptions, have been newly planked during the past year. Curbstones have been set and gutters paved on all the streets where sidewalks have been ordered, excepting on Wellington, May and Laurel streets. All the roads leading out of the city have been put in good repair,

and Leicester and Millbury streets particularly, have been graded with gravel and cinders nearly their entire length. It is noticeable that piles of stone, dirt and rubbish have not been suffered to remain, but that after any piece of work has been completed, the premises have been promptly cleared up and left in a satisfactory condition.

Total Resources	\$157,829 46
Total Expenditures	152,726 84
Balance Unexpended	<u>\$5,102 62</u>

In this department of service, many opportunities are afforded of giving employment. In these times when work is dull, and laborers plenty, it becomes our bounden duty to make every exertion to give those who are willing to work something to do. In no other way can the true principles of municipal economy be so successfully illustrated. What we cannot do as individuals we can do as a body corporate, and I have no doubt we should be sustained not only by our own judgment and by the dictates of humanity, but by the generous assent of the public, if we should take extraordinary means to provide work now, while private enterprise is checked, and particularly at this season of the year when many of the ordinary occupations are suspended. I feel that I am expressing your own sentiments when I say that in apportioning work, discrimination should be exercised in favor of persons who are known to be citizens of Worcester, and to have families dependent upon them. When hands are willing, and hearts ask no charity, but the privilege of self support by honest toil, the appeal must not be dismissed with the answer we have nothing for you to do. Nor can these persons be suffered to go elsewhere; they are our citizens, members of our own municipal family, and we must care for them, in one way or in another.

POLICE.

The force as at present constituted consists of a city marshal, two assistant marshals, two captains of the watch and a patrol of forty-five men. By comparison with other cities of equal size and population, the men are found to be below rather than above the average, in number and expense of maintenance.

The whole number of arrests during the past year has been 3,062.

Whole number of persons accommodated with food and lodgings at the station house, 3,249.

The resources have been	\$60,844 77
And the expenses	58,480 32
	<hr/>
Balance unexpended	\$2,364 45

It is generally conceded that no department is so perplexing to organize, and so difficult to maintain to the credit of itself and to the satisfaction of the public. I trust the day is not far distant when these officers of the law and conservators of the peace will be appointed to serve indefinitely, subject to removal only for cause. The example of more experienced municipalities in this respect seems to be worthy of study. The general character and qualifications of an efficient police force have been too often brought to our notice to need any repetition now. I most sincerely ask your aid in all my efforts to accomplish the object we so much desire; and if mistakes are made I ask you to help me rectify them promptly and resolutely. After doing all in my own power, the department must depend for encouragement and support, upon all law respecting and law abiding citizens.

CITY HOSPITAL.

The third annual report of the trustees of this institution, by Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Esq., secretary of the board, I commend to your earnest attention.

The hospital was established in the Bigelow mansion, on Front street, and opened for the reception of patients October 23, 1871. In 1872 the number of patients was 160; in 1873, 169; and since the opening, 345.

In April, 1873, all controversy in regard to the will of the late George Jaques was amicably settled, and it became certain that the bulk of his property, amounting to about \$200,000, would be applied to the purposes best expressed in his own language: "I have been convinced for some time," he says, "that the city of Worcester, containing within it, as it does, so many elements of prosperity, thrift and rapid growth, has no greater want to be

supplied than that of a well endowed and properly managed general hospital, which can minister to the comforts of the sick and unfortunate among the poorer classes of the city's population, by furnishing that care, nursing and medical skill which otherwise they never would receive."

In the few hurried and constantly interrupted hours I have had for preparation for my own work, I have not found an opportunity to express, in fitting terms, my own appreciation of this great gift of our departed townsman. Without limitation, without condition, with no provision for connecting his name with the object of his benefaction, George Jaques endowed the city hospital of Worcester in a spirit of noble self-forgetful charity. In tears and smiles of gratitude thousands will bless his name, who will know him only as the friend of the sick and of the unfortunate.

It will be the duty of those who are to carry out the terms of his bequest to provide some proper memorial of his liberality. Already the city government has erected a suitable monument of Aberdeen granite on his lot in the rural cemetery, bearing the simple inscription :

GEORGE JAQUES.

Born February 18, 1816.

Died August 24, 1872.

During the past year a bequest, contingent upon a certain life interest, has been left to the hospital by the late J. B. Shaw, Esq., an Englishman, who for several years has been a citizen of Worcester. In the month of July last, Hon. Isaac Davis presented to the city hospital \$1,000, which sum is to accumulate until it becomes \$2,000, after which time, with certain restrictions, the income is to be applied to the support of poor and destitute persons, who are admitted to the hospital and are unable to pay their expenses while there.

To all those who have kindly contributed linen, fruit, flowers and other articles equally acceptable, an acknowledgment of grateful thanks is here made.

It is earnestly hoped that individuals and corporations will contribute to the support of free beds, a system long adopted by the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, by which the right to the

use of a bed for a year or during life, is secured by those who contribute a certain sum of money. One of the great advantages gained is that many persons can in this way be cared for, who otherwise could not obtain admission on account of the natural restrictions which surround any local institution.

It is the intention of the trustees to remove the hospital from its present location, to the Jaques homestead, bequeathed to the city, as soon as certain necessary alterations and additions are completed, and by which facilities will be afforded for the treatment of a much larger number of patients.

The receipts and expenses for the year have been as follows:

Appropriations,	\$7,923 36
Board, Rent, etc.,	1,457 60
	<hr/>
Total Resources,	\$9,380 96
General Expenditures,	7,189 74
	<hr/>
Balance Unexpended,	\$2,191 22

The expense of getting the Jaques homestead fully equipped for occupancy is estimated at \$4,000; the general expenses for the current year will not, probably, exceed those of 1873, and the trustees ask for an appropriation of \$14,000, less the balance credited to the city hospital account in the statement of the finance committee. The institution continues under the very satisfactory administration of Dr. Leonard Wheeler, resident physician and superintendent. The thanks of the city government and of the citizens generally are due to the twelve visiting physicians, who, during the past year, have taken charge of the patients, without remuneration. Not only to the city council, but to the citizens, to the strong, the fortunate, and the charitable, this institution appeals for recognition and support.

SCHOOLS.

Boston, Providence and Worcester were the first to establish a system of graded public schools, which has been adopted in its essential features by other cities and towns all over the country. I am assured that it is not too much to say that what is known as the American system of public school education had its origin, to

a great extent, in the organization of the centre district of Worcester; and more than forty years ago these schools were cited as models in plan of gradation and organization to the cities of New York and the west.

Allusion has already been made to the growth of the city, and by comparison of the schools of to-day with those of a few years ago, this fact is clearly exhibited.

In January, 1866, our population was	30,000
Whole number of pupils enrolled,	6,750
Average number belonging,	4,720
Number of teachers,	94

In January, 1874, population,	50,000
Whole number of pupils enrolled,	9,990
Average number belonging,	6,725
Number of teachers employed in both day and evening schools, .	176

And these last figures do not include more than a thousand children in the private schools. With such an addition of pupils and teachers, it is not surprising that the expenditures should have been greatly increased.

The fathers of this old commonwealth, regarding the education of the whole people as indispensable to the form of government they were establishing, did not intrust the care of schools to the officers charged with public affairs in general, but to a separate body of men; so we, following their example, intrust the management to a committee, twenty-four in number, elected for a period of three years—one annually from each ward. By this provision, the board coming directly from the people, is the representative of their will; and in consequence of the length of the term of office it is never made up of a majority of new members, and therefore is not likely to introduce any inconsiderate or hasty change of policy.

Suggestions have been repeatedly made aiming at such a modification of the board, and particularly at such a reduction of number, as would insure greater promptness of action and less difficulty in making any desired change. But as they have not been

adopted, it is probable that any advantages that might be secured, would be overbalanced by the loss of that representative character of the board, and that contact with the people, by which the popular wish is felt and expressed.

Inasmuch as education falls within the province of the parents no less than of the public teachers, it is of the highest importance that they should maintain a personal interest in the schools, and through their representative in the school board make known their opinions and wishes.

As the cost of living increases, the children's time in a manufacturing community becomes more valuable, and the temptation is greater, to secure the work of their hands rather than of their heads. A law enacted by the last legislature requires every person in charge of a child between the ages of eight and twelve years, to send such child to school twenty weeks in each year. It is also unlawful to employ a child under fifteen years of age, in any manufacturing establishment, unless said child has attended school three months during the year preceding.

What our city is to-day, is due largely to the schools of the past, so what she will be in the future, will very much depend upon the character and standard of the schools which we maintain. I therefore trust that this important interest will receive your earnest attention and care. I am informed that no extraordinary demand will be made upon the city council during the year by this department, so that an appropriation equal to that of last year will probably cover all requirements.

The resources and expenditures have been as follows :—

Appropriated by city council	\$150,660 87	
Received from other sources	2,343 02	
Total resources	\$153,003 89	
Ordinary expenditures	\$143,055 77	
Extraordinary expenditures	8,620 67	
Total expenditures	\$151,676 44	\$151,676 44

The above amount expended differs from the auditor's account, for the reason that several bills were included in last year's state-

ment, but not having been paid by the city until this year, are included in the auditor's report of this year. The number of school-houses is thirty-four, and the value of the school property is about a million of dollars.

I cannot leave this subject without alluding briefly to the recognition of the influence of education upon national and municipal prosperity, by the world's exposition at Vienna the past year. In the arrangement of the exposition, the department of education was considered the most important, and there was the greatest interest manifested, and encouragement given, to have it thoroughly represented.

The highest award of the exposition was the diploma of honor. Only thirty-four were given in the department of education, over the whole world, and of these four were given to the United States—one to the National bureau of education, one to the Smithsonian institute, one to the State of Massachusetts, and one to the city of Boston.

Worcester and several cities in the West received honorable mention, or otherwise translated, diplomas of merit. Certainly we have reason to entertain a feeling of pride, which however will be kept within moderate bounds, when we consider that by comparison, our American schools are behind those of countries in Europe which twenty years ago were behind us. Austria furnishes the most remarkable example of progress, and Germany surpasses Massachusetts in thoroughly educated teachers, and in apparatus for teaching.

The standard school furniture in America, such, for instance, as is used in Boston, is the best in the world, and no city has so good accommodations for elementary schools; but in this country, Worcester, perhaps, excepted, we are vastly behind German cities in buildings for high schools.

The report of our educational commissioner upon this great subject will be looked for with eager interest.

CHARITIES.

The department of the overseers of the poor appears to be ju-

diciously and economically managed, and the poor are well provided for, and at less expense than in other cities of equal population. The entire number for whom some provision has been made during the past year is 1,272. At the clerk's office there has been drawn 1,338 orders on various persons for food, fuel, clothing, medicines and other necessaries, amounting to \$7,765.93.

During the year the small-pox has prevailed to a certain extent throughout the State. In Boston it spread rapidly, and the most vigorous measures were demanded to subdue it. Upon its first appearance here, prompt and successful measures were taken by the government to provide for those who were so unfortunate as to contract the disease, and to protect all others as far as possible. In their action they had the sympathy and most untiring exertions of the city physician, Dr. Albert Wood, to whom credit is due, and who will be remembered with grateful feelings by many to whom he was an utter stranger.

The expenses were heavy, but not nearly as much in Worcester as in many of the surrounding towns and neighboring cities.

There were twenty-six cases of persons having no settlement, and their expenses, amounting to \$1,252.87, were charged to the Commonwealth, and have all been allowed.

The city almshouse is in good condition, and expressions of confidence and satisfaction with the general management of the establishment are freely given. The number of inmates of the institution at the present time is twenty-seven. At this time, when so many are out of employment, and the cold season is upon us, it must be borne in mind that the demand upon our charities will be indefinitely increased, and an additional burden of labor and care will be thrown upon the officers of this department.

Liberal appropriations should be made for the relief of the poor, and the greatest care exercised, that all disbursements of the public money be faithfully applied to the purposes intended.

By private institutions and by individuals, countless acts of kindness are done, and encouraging words are spoken, which relieve the distressed and lift up the down-trodden. They have their reward.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

More work appears to have been done in this institution, and more good has been accomplished by it, during the last twelve months than in any previous year.

An addition of 403 volumes and two pamphlets has been made to the Green library, and of 3,035 volumes and 183 pamphlets to the intermediate and circulating departments. All the books in the two latter departments can be taken out of the library building for use at home, and without restriction excepting in the case of a few of the most rare and costly.

Notices of many valuable and useful works added to the library during the year will be in the report of the librarian, soon to be submitted to you through the board of directors.

The possession of the Green library fund by this institution enables it to buy sets of expensive books of great utility, but which it has not yet felt justified in purchasing with money raised by taxation. It is interesting to notice that care is taken in the selection of books, to provide for all wholesome tastes, and to stimulate and aid thoughtfulness in every direction. Purchases are made with the purpose of supplying wants actually existing in the city, and the aim of the management appears to be to build up here a large popular library, and before it provides for the wants of minute scholarship, to make itself sure that such wants really exist, or are likely soon to be felt. Having found however, that there are demands of this kind, the library addresses itself resolutely to the work of meeting them, believing that in educating leading minds in the community, its teachers, ministers and others, it is conferring an unspeakable blessing upon citizens generally.

Sixty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-five books have been delivered to users during the year. The number given out has increased under the new system of delivery adopted in July. It is noticeable that our financial troubles have added largely to the number of readers in all the departments. The circulating library has been open 306 days, the other departments every day in the year, excepting that on five legal holidays and Memorial day only the lower reading room was open. On these days, however,

books and magazines in the upper rooms have been made accessible upon application to the attendant.

Fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy-two persons have had information or entertainment afforded them by the use of the reference library within the library building. This use has grown up almost wholly during the last three years, and shows that when it is thought wise that books should not be allowed outside of the building, users can, by proper management, be induced to come to the building.

The new system of accounts with borrowers has worked admirably. Instead of an annual loss of 200 books, only two volumes, and these of little value in money, have disappeared during the five months the new system has been in operation. This system is also educating the consciences of borrowers, and doing much to build up the habit of promptness. Twelve or thirteen postal cards are sent to delinquents every day, at their expense, as reminders, and this is all that is required generally. Only sixteen books have been sent for by messengers during the whole five months. Once only, has it been necessary to call in the aid of the police.

The reading rooms have been open Sundays this year for the first time, and the hours have been from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M. The librarian has been in attendance from 3 to 5 P. M. Five thousand seven hundred and six persons have used the rooms on the Sundays they have been open, that is from the second Sunday in December, 1872, to December 1, 1873. Thus on the average 110 persons have read at the library every Sunday. During the colder months the average attendance was 137. The report of the librarian will give full particulars of the character of readers and of the books used. Much solid reading appears to have been done. Arrangements, too, seem to have been made to prevent any of the attendants from being overworked. The persons in charge of the rooms believe that much good has been done at the library on Sundays. With these facts before you, the action in requesting the directors of the library to open the reading rooms and reference library on Sundays, would seem to be justified.

A supplement to the catalogue of the circulating library has

been prepared during the year, and has just been sent to the printers. It will be issued in a few weeks. The librarian advises the issue of a quarterly bulletin of additions of books. This, it is found, can be got out at a small cost, and certainly it would add to the usefulness of the library and the comfort of users. Much work has been done on the manuscript catalogues of the departments of the library. The arrangement and numbering of the books in the free library room have been completed during the year. This institution is growing in use and importance every year. If you feel interested to know what work has been laid out for the coming year, I refer you to the full reports of the board of directors, its committees, and the librarian and treasurer, soon to be presented to you. In these reports will be found also full information in regard to the work of the year just closed, and the details of the financial condition of the library, with the expenditures of the past year.

In conclusion, I desire to express my indebtedness to the librarian and other officers for assistance and courtesies received, and also my unqualified approval of the present management, which has contributed so largely to the success of this most valuable institution. That it will receive your hearty and generous support, I have no doubt.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year, upon more than one occasion, the officers and men of this department have won the thanks and admiration of the people for the manner in which they have prevented a larger exhibition of their skill, strength and endurance.

The manual force consists of a chief and four assistant engineers, fifty members of steamer companies, including drivers, fifty hosemen of hose companies, fifty-one members of hook and ladder companies, and six members of Babcock extinguisher company; making a total of one hundred and fifty-two men. In addition to the regular force of the department, there is a volunteer hose company at Grant square that would render good service in case of fire in that vicinity. It is pleasant to be able to state that while constant improvement in apparatus is demanded by the

rapid growth of our city, and the corresponding increase of danger from fire, there is also a corresponding improvement in discipline, without which no organization of this character can produce satisfactory results. Men are necessary, machinery is necessary, but an enthusiastic spirit of unanimity, with concerted and concentrated action, is indispensable in order to attain to the highest degree of efficiency.

The headquarters of the department in Bigelow court having undergone alterations and improvements, were completed and occupied last March, and are found to answer the purposes intended in a satisfactory manner. The building is occupied by the board of engineers, the battery and machinery of the fire alarm telegraph, one steamer, one hook and ladder company, and horses for drawing the above apparatus. In addition to the above are work, store, bed and bath rooms, all suitably and comfortably furnished.

The fire alarm telegraph is in satisfactory working operation, and has already more than paid for its cost of construction and maintenance, by giving definite information of the locality of fire, and by rendering it unnecessary to call out the whole department upon the occasion of every alarm.

Although the fire alarm bell in the new tower on Pleasant street is still the subject of experiment, those most competent to judge, are by no means ready to pronounce it a failure. It is guaranteed to work to the satisfaction of the committee on the fire department, and the hope exists of ultimately bringing out a tone, which can be distinguished at all times throughout the city. It is evident that on Sundays, the Fourth of July, and upon other occasions that will naturally come to the mind, the striking of a church bell is not to be depended upon for an alarm.

Twice has the department rendered service out of town, which has been gratefully appreciated and acknowledged. In Springfield, February 5th, and in Westboro, June 17th.

During the past year contracts were made for the building of two new substantial houses for the department,—one on Lamar-tine street and the other on Pleasant street. They are designed for the accommodation of a steamer, hook and ladder carriage, and hose carriage in each, and stall room for horses.

The expenditures of the department have been \$75,961.01, and of this sum about \$45,000 have been paid for new apparatus, land for engine houses, and towards contracts for building.

During the year 1873, there were sixty-three alarms of fire given in this city. Sixty of these were for fires, and three only were false.

The total loss incurred was \$51,700, of which \$47,200 was covered by insurance, leaving the net loss to the owners of the property damaged \$4,500.

In this connection I propose to allude briefly to the act of the legislature April 15, 1873, authorizing the city of Worcester to take Newton hill, and to establish and maintain a reservoir, which was approved by a decided majority at the last municipal election. Upon reflection, I find that a proper treatment of this matter unfolds the whole subject of public parks and play grounds, as well as the necessities of our fire and water departments; and as the period within which the city may take this property extends two years from April 15, 1873, I have no desire to press the subject upon your attention now, being perfectly willing to abide the time when it shall naturally claim your consideration.

I am constrained to say, however, that the condition of our pipes during the past two weeks is the reason why I have introduced the matter under this head. There are contingencies not to be avoided, when without a reservoir of water in the city, the property of the citizens would not be sufficiently protected by the present distributing mains. Eminent engineering talent has demonstrated beyond a doubt, that a storing and distributing reservoir on some one of our neighboring hills, would furnish streams of water with a natural head sufficient to reach our highest buildings, and which could be made effective long before the steam apparatus could be brought to position. We have enjoyed a singular immunity from fire, but the experience of Chicago and Boston teaches us, that we should avail ourselves of all possible means of protection while we have the opportunity.

THE VETO POWER.

On the day of the last city election, the act of the legislature,

passed in March, 1873, conferring upon the Mayors of the several cities the veto power so called, was adopted by a very large majority. The act requires the mayor to approve or disapprove in writing, every ordinance, order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the two branches of the city government is necessary, and every order of either branch involving the expenditure of money; and if the mayor shall disapprove thereof he shall return the same with his objections in writing to the branch in which it originated. After executive disapproval, an affirmative two-thirds vote of those present, and voting in each branch, becomes necessary to give force to such ordinance or other proposition.

The mayor of Boston has had for many years a similar power and responsibility, and doubtless the good effects of this rule in that city, induced the legislature to extend its application to the other cities of the state.

The extent of this prerogative, is to guard against hasty and ill-considered legislation, by investing the executive with the authority and the duty of interposing his veto, and thereby recalling the legislative branches, to reconsider and revise their action; and by enlarging the power, to increase the responsibility and accountability of the executive magistrate.

I am sure that you will concur with me in the opinion that the new rule of administration under which we are to act, ought to exercise a conservative influence upon each department of the city government; upon the two legislative branches, not less than upon the mayor, and that we shall accept the almost unanimous vote of our fellow citizens in adopting it, as imposing on us the duty of discretion and circumspection in our conduct of public affairs.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen of the City Council.

I have endeavored to bring to your notice some of the various subjects which will naturally claim your attention and consideration. That the task has been imperfectly done, no one is better

aware than myself. I derive no little satisfaction, however, from the certainty that we shall be judged by our actions, and not by our words. Let us then take up the burden of our responsibilities with cheerfulness, and, mindful of our oaths of office, manfully discharge our duties according to our judgment and ability.

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VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

—OF—

HON. CLARK JILLSON,

MAYOR OF WORCESTER,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL, DECEMBER 29TH, 1873.

Gentlemen of the City Council :

The events of another year have been traced upon the dial of Time. The words we have uttered and the labors we have performed in the discharge of our duties as public officers have been garnered up and crystallized into history. It is fortunate if we can look back upon them without regret, and still more fortunate if those who come after us are obliged to admit the wisdom of our deliberate judgment. We have each learned our individual lesson and each may draw from it some practical suggestion worthy of recognition in the future.

It is clear that whoever assumes to perform the duties incumbent upon any member of the city council or the chief magistrate of a city no larger than Worcester, will find ample room to display his best thoughts and exercise his most mature judgment, even if he only performs well the work prescribed by law, without attempting to assume the dignity of a leader, to gratify the sickly ambition that so often clings to pride of birth or education.

FINANCES.

On the 17th day of April, in the year 1848, the town of Worcester closed the first volume of an honorable record, covering a period of nearly two hundred years, and placed itself in line with kindred municipalities, as a new and progressive city.

A distinguished citizen, somewhat advanced in years but of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity, was made its first chief magistrate. He discussed the city finances in his inaugural address, and claimed that some method should be adopted for the payment of the debt, which then amounted to \$95,000; and that no increase should be allowed.

The second Mayor said, "No sensible man will contend for one moment that the debt of the city should be increased;" and year after year a similar statement was made, because the people were pleased to hear it; but a silent undercurrent, concealed from the public eye by the deceptive allurements of moderate taxation, was rolling up a debt, the interest of which became double the amount of the entire indebtedness of the city in 1849, the principal amounting to millions of dollars.

Moderate taxation will never pay the city debt. It must be accomplished by a reasonable tax, and by keeping the expenditures below the appropriation upon which such tax is based. A sinking fund, made up solely by special appropriation, would extinguish the debt in the course of time, if the other appropriations were sufficient to raise by taxation enough to pay all expenses for the entire financial year. But a sinking fund composed largely of the unexpended balances remaining in the treasury on the first day of December in each year, has the disastrous effect to leave the treasury bare at that time and compel the city to borrow large sums of money in anticipation of taxes with which to pay all the expenditures of the city from the first of December till the next October, when the taxes again become due. If it is possible to obtain a vote of the city council to make an appropriation sufficient to cover all the expenses incurred by its own vote and the contracts of the several committees under this system of borrowing, it makes a commendable record; otherwise the debt must be increased.

The real success of any administration will depend largely upon the condition of affairs at the beginning of the year and the way they are left at the close.

If taxation for a single year, should happen to be moderate, necessary improvements curtailed, and the city debt diminished a few thousand dollars, the result might have a pleasing effect

upon the minds of the people. But if a failure to perform certain duties should create a necessity, real or imaginary, for unusual expenditures the next year, it might become a question whether the seeming economical administration was not the extravagant one after all.

Our labors connected with the finances during the year have been difficult and perplexing. We had transmitted to our care and management a temporary loan of more than *eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, liable to be called for at any moment.

We are not responsible for this debt. It had been contracted by others and thrust upon us to be managed in the interest of the city. It so happened that no call was made during the month of December, 1872, but on the sixth day of January, within an hour after the inauguration ceremonies, we were called upon to pay \$50,000 forthwith. On the 8th of January we paid \$40,000 ; on the 9th, \$8,500 ; on the 14th, \$60,000 ; on the 20th, \$4,000 ; on the 22d, \$75,000, and on the 24th, \$50,000.

All these sums, amounting to \$237,500, we were obliged to borrow in January, at 7 per cent. on call, to meet obligations contracted previous to our term of office. This state of affairs at once attracted the attention of the Finance Committee, who, during the summer months, made an effort to fund a portion of the debt by selling the bonds of the city.

It had been stated in political circles that the unjust Sewer Assessments, made in 1872, had been and were detrimental to funding the debt, but it is no more than justice to say that upon going into the market, it was found that our bonds were sought for and considered as good as other municipal bonds, and could be readily sold at the market price. But it is true that such bonds could not be sold at as high rates in 1873 as in 1872, when the entire debt might have been funded at 98 or 98½.

This opportunity was allowed to pass, and we were compelled to fund this year at 92½ and 93½, or let the whole remain at 7 per cent. on call. The committee were unanimous in their decision to sell the bonds at these rates, commencing at 92½, and when the market became more favorable the price was raised to 93½.

We funded \$98,500 of the debt at 92½, \$170,500 at 93½ and \$3,500 at 98½. It will be understood that these bonds had 19 years

to run at 6 per cent. interest. In the years 1878 and 1879 no considerable amount of money was becoming due, and it was thought best to place a certain amount for each of these years, at 7 per cent., as long as we were not likely to be able to fund the whole for a longer period at 6 per cent.

It was also thought that at the maturity of the short bonds there might be an opportunity to refund at better rates. With this view we placed \$170,000 due in 1878 and \$170,000 due in 1879, at par, making the whole amount funded during the year \$612,500. The advantages derived from the funding of this debt can not well be expressed in words.

Early in October a financial panic prevailed throughout the country to such an extent that the entire amount of our debt funded during the year would have been called for, and we should have been obliged to borrow at 12 or 15 per cent. as has been the case in some other New England cities.

The following statement will show the exact condition of the City Finances:

City Debt, Jan. 1st, 1872.

Funded Loan,	\$1,894,900 00
Temporary Loan,	561,888 72
	<hr/>
	\$2,456,788 72
Cash in Treasury,	83,173 69
	<hr/>
Net Debt,	\$2,373,615 03

City Debt, Dec. 1st, 1872.

Funded Loan,	\$1,830,400 00
Temporary Loan,	857,510 55
	<hr/>
	\$2,687,910 55
Cash in Treasury,	155,995 75
	<hr/>
Net Debt,	\$2,531,914 80
Increase of debt in 11 months,	158,299 77

City Debt, Dec. 1st, 1873.

Funded Loan,	\$2,285,700 00
Temporary Loan,	655,527 31
	<hr/>
	\$2,941,227 31
Cash in Treasury,	\$324,307 28
Amount in hands of Committee on Reduction of City Debt,	11,306 15
	<hr/>
	\$335,613 43
	<hr/>
Net debt,	\$2,605,613 88
Increase of debt in 12 months,	\$73,699 08

The average monthly increase of the debt in 1872 was \$14,-390.88, which amount must be added to the increase of eleven months, making in all an increase of \$172,680.65, in 1872. Previous to 1872 the financial year commenced January 1st, since that time December 1st.

It will be remembered that a large amount of money was received in 1872, on account of sewer assessments, and absorbed in the current expenses. This revenue came from a source entirely outside of any transaction connected with 1872, and must be added to the debt of that year or placed to the credit of 1873. The sewer assessments paid in 1872, in excess of those paid in 1873, amount to \$129,345.80. This amount added to the debt of 1872 makes the increase for twelve months \$302,-026.45. This sum placed to the credit of 1873 would not only extinguish our increase of \$73,699.08, but would in addition thereto decrease the debt this year \$55,646.72.

This comparison between the two years is not made with a view to show that we have conducted the financial affairs of the city with unusual economy, while those who have gone before us have been reckless and extravagant; but simply to lay the whole subject fairly and plainly before the people, who are competent to judge and will render their verdict in accordance with strict justice.

But in case it is claimed that the present administration deserves no credit on account of the sewer assessments, and that we have increased the debt \$73,699.08, then we are prepared to say without fear of contradiction, that with all this against us, we have increased the debt *less* than any other administration within five years, and \$84,600.89 less than it was increased in only eleven months of 1872. It is proper to state in this connection that the ordinance in relation to finance provides that the financial year shall commence on the first day of December and end on the thirtieth day of November following, at which time the books are balanced and the exact condition of the finances ascertained. When this is done the November bills, amounting to fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars, have been audited, but not paid. The Auditor reports the amount of cash in the treasury less the amount of these audited bills, which is the only

correct report to make ; but the Treasurer says he has fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars more ; and when a true statement is publicly made of the amount of money in the treasury on the first of December, as appears by the Auditor's books, it may be contradicted by any ignorant person or dishonest politician, and the statement of the Treasurer shown as against that of the Auditor. The finance ordinance under which we now act, is a complete failure, inasmuch as we are obliged, under its provisions, to pay out thousands of dollars every year without any legal authority whatever. The financial year ought to begin on the first of May for the reason that the city has no right to authorize the borrowing of money in anticipation of taxes before the time when such taxes can be legally assessed.

To say that it is not fair for the City Council of 1874 to make appropriations for 1875 carries the mark of dishonesty upon the face of it, because no honest administration will seek to embarrass its successor.

Early last year your attention was called to the necessity of trying to "pay as we go," and this simple phrase is just as important now as it was then, and will have to be complied with before a single dollar of the debt can be paid. Although we have not accomplished all that could be desired, it must be apparent to everybody that an honorable effort has been made to bring the expenses within the appropriations, and that we have succeeded in bringing the outlay and income nearer together by thousands of dollars than has been done before for many years.

Those who come after us will have to pursue substantially the same policy ; but in order to succeed in accomplishing the object desired by the people, will have to apply more vigor with a more persistent determination than we have been able to do, or cease to carry forward ordinary and needed improvements. Twenty years ago, when the annual expenditures of the city amounted to only about one hundred thousand dollars, with the entire City Council elected every year, it was not a difficult task to pursue such a course for one year as to decrease the debt, and in so doing render it necessary to correspondingly increase it the next year. This policy would suit the political leaders of to-day, but those who are to remain in the Council next year will decline to

accept such an inheritance, and seek to deal honestly by themselves and their successors.

CLAIMS.

During the year we have settled and paid a large number of important claims, some of which were of long standing. A majority of those who present claims against the City, do so under false pretences to such an extent that those who are really worthy sometimes fail of obtaining justice. Many claims are paid when the claimant has no legal right to receive a dollar. It may be judicious for the committee to try and avoid litigation, but they ought to be equally careful about taxing the people to pay unjust claims.

SCHOOLS.

We have not been called upon to make any unusual outlay on account of the schools, except to pay \$23,873.87 for a lot of land purchased in 1872, which will not be built upon by the city for years to come. The State law in relation to enforcing constant and universal attendance upon the schools is defective, and hundreds of children are growing up in our midst in ignorance, because the rule of ignorant and dissolute parents is held to be of more importance than the enactment of a wholesome law to make every man and woman intelligent.

It is said that the High School is an expensive luxury. It certainly has that appearance when we consider that less than forty pupils graduate annually in a city of over fifty thousand inhabitants, who have provided a school-house at an expense of over \$200,000. The teachers are known to be competent—some of them excellent, but the principal defect is that it is a public school not accessible to the public. It is a delicate question to determine how far a High School, provided for all and paid for by all, can be conducted strictly by the rules devised for the management of institutions more especially patronized by those favored by fortune or other privilege.

WATER.

There is at the present time an ample supply of water for the use of the City, the high service having been completed last summer. The statement made a year ago that the Lynde Brook reservoir would be full before the first of April, was looked upon as visionary at that time, but an amount of water sufficient to supply the City nearly a year ran to waste during last spring, and as much more will be lost next spring. We ought to have raised the dam five feet last summer. All the rights in and to the waters of North Pond ought to have been secured long ago. As the city increases in population from year to year, these waters will become more and more valuable for flushing the sewers and for other purposes.

SEWERS.

Inasmuch as the Sewer Assessments of 1872 were not satisfactory, the whole subject was thoroughly examined for the purpose of devising some method of making a more equitable assessment upon such sewers as had been constructed subsequent to said assessment, and it was finally conceded that the plan of taxing by the lineal foot a certain amount of the entire cost of the sewer, putting the remainder into the general tax, was more likely to be satisfactory than any other plan heretofore adopted.

The maps and plans were made for this purpose, but it was found that the assessment of 1872 had covered territory far away from the sewers assessed, and upon the line of sewers not then constructed, so that in order to assess upon the sewers since constructed, it became necessary to go still farther and assess persons entirely away from the line of these sewers or assess them over again.

It was said that the assessments of 1872 were a fraud upon the public, but it was not, till recently, understood that the equitable right of future assessment had been thereby stolen and carried away. With these difficulties to encounter it was thought best to defer the assessments till the court should determine in relation to the validity of those already made.

A case has been amicably arranged involving all matters in dispute, relating to the Sewer Assessments of 1872, and is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court. If the assessment is sustained, the people will have an opportunity to see how much they are liable to be oppressed by indiscretion. If it is not sustained, and the City compelled to borrow the money to pay it back, the financial record of 1872 will not be pleasant to look upon.

STREETS.

The large area comprised within the limits of the City makes it very expensive to keep the streets and highways in such repair as to be safe and convenient for public travel at all seasons of the year ; and the continued rapid growth and extension of the densely populated portions renders it important to build new streets, and for the public safety and convenience, to widen and straighten old ones. In the performance of this work there is a reasonable limit beyond which it is not wise to pass.

Wide streets are convenient and necessary, and when the City is built up with stores and public buildings abutting directly upon the sidewalk, they are almost indispensable for the admission of light and air, besides being an effectual barrier against the spread of fire. But in the sparsely populated portions of the City where only dwelling houses exist, standing at least fifteen feet from the sidewalk on either side, sixty feet is a liberal width, and if kept in good repair is far better than eighty feet unsafe for travel.

There are many people who believe it to be a great public duty to build new streets away out into the country where they are not needed except for private travel, because it will cost the City less to do the work now than it will twenty years hence. This is a great mistake. The cost of building a street to-day with the interest on that sum will pay for doing the same work at any time between this and the millennium ; and for this reason it is poor policy to increase the City debt for the purpose of making streets much in advance of the public necessity and convenience.

No person should be allowed to open a street for public travel, as a matter of speculation, till he has contributed the land there-

for, and it has been laid out and the grade established by the City. When this has been done in good faith, the City ought to be liberal with the land-holders. Street after street has been laid out in this city under defective decrees, not establishing any grade or setting forth any intelligent estimate of the expense of construction; and I have this day availed myself of the first opportunity ever presented in the city of Worcester to exercise the veto power in two such cases.

THE VIADUCT.

We have opposed the building of the viaduct with a full knowledge of the proper relations which ought to exist between the city and the railroads, hoping and still believing that something better might have been agreed upon. It is true that the City is indebted to the railroads, and it is also true that were there no city here there might be no railroads.

The City may have been favorable to the building of the viaduct years ago, when the subject was viewed in a different light from what it now is, and before it was fully understood that some of our principal streets were to be much injured by its construction. When this work is done it may be looked upon with more favor, but at present it is being carried forward against the wishes of a large majority of the whole population of the City.

POLICE.

We have been fortunate enough to organize and maintain a Police Department second to none in New England. Its officers have been faithful and efficient, acting in perfect harmony with each other, and conducting themselves in such a manner as to win the universal approbation of the law-abiding people of the city. The whole business of the Department has been conducted in such strict conformity with law, that no officer, during the year, has been proceeded against for assault or false imprisonment, which has not been unusual in years past.

An even and consistent course has been pursued by the Chief and his assistants, whose long experience has given them peculiar

fitness to control their men and give them judicious instructions. Crime has been on the decrease during the year, and it is now pretty well understood that Worcester is not a healthy place for thieves or highwaymen. Five officers have been discharged during the year for neglect of duty, and one was allowed to resign, on account of conduct unbecoming an officer.

SMALL-POX.

One of the first compliments paid to the new administration a year ago was the official call of the City Physician, who informed us that the small-pox was on the increase in the city, there being thirteen cases, making as many different centres of disease. This was a matter that required prompt and decisive action, without much regard to the opinion of those who go out of their way to give advice. The Board of Health was at once called together and such measures adopted to suppress the disease as were thought wise and prudent. After four months hard labor and constant anxiety the wished-for result was obtained. The City Physician deserves the gratitude of the entire community for his fidelity in this work. During the four months, we had one hundred and twenty-five cases, eight of which proved fatal. Those who were removed to the hospital were better cared for and the death rate much less than in cases treated at home. The management of this disease, when a reasonable coöperation on the part of the people with the Board of Health can be maintained, is very simple. Were it not for concealed cases, complete isolation and general vaccination, applied in season, would exterminate it from any city in four weeks. But a few days of indecision, or listening to advice under the mild influence of "*can't say no*," would be likely to put it beyond immediate control.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department commends itself so thoroughly to the approbation of all, that it seems unnecessary for me to call attention to it. Its officers and members have studied carefully their

respective duties, and we have tried to give them every facility for accomplishing their noble work. Their reputation abroad has become the envy of every fireman, and the cause for proud recognition at home.

CONCLUSION.

My thanks are due to the City Council, and especially to the Board of Aldermen, for their kind consideration so liberally extended on all occasions when we have met for the transaction of public business. The unanimity with which I have been sustained in the management of the Police, and in the performance of other duties, will be held by me in grateful remembrance. As we are about to separate, let us extend a cordial greeting to our successors, hoping that they may profit by our mistakes and make for themselves a glorious record.

We now leave our work for the criticism of generations to come. It is not embellished with brilliant achievement or ambitious pretension, but we trust it bears the plain impress of honesty and fidelity.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF WORCESTER,

SEPT., 1873.

CLARK JILLSON, PRESIDENT.

ALBERT P. MARBLE, SUPERINTENDENT.

SAMUEL V. STONE, SECRETARY.

Members whose term expires January, 1876.	Members whose term expires January, 1875.	Members whose term expires January, 1874.
E. H. HALL.	C. B. METCALF.	HARTLEY WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM T. HARLOW.	GEORGE W. GALE.	G. HENRY WHITCOMB.
TERENCE J. HINES.	JAMES McDERMOTT.	JASON CHAPIN.
T. E. MURRAY.	DENNIS J. SCANNELL.	THOMAS GRIFFIN.
M. P. FINNIGAN.	F. J. McNULTY.	M. J. McCAFFERTY.
EDWARD H. PEABODY.	F. P. GOULDING.	LOAMMI HARRINGTON.
CHARLES BALLARD.	EDWIN T. MARBLE.	EMERSON WARNER.
CHARLES A. CHASE.	P. EMORY ALDRICH.	E. B. STODDARD.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON SCHOOL HOUSES—Mayor and Messrs. Gale, Chapin, Ballard, Hines and Scannell.

ON BOOKS AND APPARATUS—Messrs. Stoddard, Williams, Aldrich, Chase and Griffin.

ON EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—Superintendent, *ex-officio*, and Messrs. Hall, Metcalf, Harlow, Whitcomb and Warner.

ON FINANCE—Mayor, Superintendent, and Messrs. Marble, Goulding, Harrington, McDermott and Murray.

ON ASSIGNING VISITING COMMITTEES—Superintendent, *ex-officio*, and Messrs. McNulty, McCafferty, Harlow, Ballard and Finnigan.

The Committees of Visitation shall exercise a general supervision over the Schools to which they are severally assigned, and shall visit them according to the provisions of the Statutes, not less than once in four weeks, and generally during the week preceding the monthly meeting of the Board, at which they shall report their true condition.—[Rules, Chap. 3, Sec. 6.

Though each School is assigned to a Special Committee, yet every member of the Board shall deem it his duty to watch over all Public Schools of the City, to attend their examinations, and visit them at other times as his convenience will permit.—[Sec. 7.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Hall, Aldrich, Metcalf, Stoddard, Griffin, Williams, Warner, Chase, and Harlow.

TEACHERS.

Ellis Peterson, Principal.		
Abner H. Davis.	Ann C. Stewart.	Fanny S. Tucker.
Roswell Parish.	Mary Parkhurst.	Caro. V. Aldrich.
Florence V. Beane.	Mary E. Wilder.	Alla W. Foster.
General Assistant for all Schools—Ella J. H. Knight.		

BELMONT STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
IX	Edward I. Comins, Principal.	Whitcomb.
Asst.	Annie C. Wyman.	Whitcomb.
VIII	Vashti E. Hapgood.	Whitcomb.
VII	Mary H. Warren.	Whitcomb.
VI	Sarah L. Phillips.	Harlow.
V	Tirsah S. Nichols.	Harlow.
IV	Esther G. Chenery.	Harlow.
III	Mary T. Gale.	Hines.
II	Ida C. Upton.	Hines.
I	Hannah R. Beede.	Hines.

DIX STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
IX	Addison A. Hunt, Principal.	Stoddard.
Asst.	Clara Manly.	Stoddard.
VII	Carrie A. George.	Stoddard.
VII	Eldora M. Aldrich.	Ballard.
VI	Mary A. Harrington.	Ballard.
IV	Elizabeth E. Daniels.	Ballard.
III	Emily M. Halsted.	Scannell.
II	Susie W. Forbes.	Stoddard.
I	Emma C. Moulton.	Stoddard.

WALNUT STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
VII	Etta A. Rounds, Principal.	Williams.
VI	Nellie C. Thomas.	McCafferty.
V	Kate A. Meade.	McCafferty.

WOODLAND STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
IX	Samuel E. Fitz, Principal.	Williams.
Asst.	Jennie A. Howard.	Williams.
VIII	Emma G. McClellan.	Williams.
VII	Jennie I. Rice.	Williams.
VI	Mary M. Lawton.	Whitcomb.
V	Carrie R. Clements.	Whitcomb.
IV	Martha E. Amidon.	Whitcomb.
III	Lizzie C. Goodwin.	Murray.
II	Maggie I. Melanefy.	Murray.
I	Amanda H. Davie.	Williams.

LAMARTINE STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
IX	Charles T. Haynes, Principal.	Aldrich.
Asst.	Josephine M. Wilson.	Aldrich.
VIII	Mary A. Smith.	Aldrich.
VII	Nellie L. Moore.	Aldrich.
VI	M. Ella Spaulding.	Aldrich.
V	S. Lizzie Wedge.	McNulty.
IV	Louise A. Dawson.	McNulty.
III	Mary A. Kavanaugh.	McNulty.
II	Alice M. Underwood.	McNulty.
II	Ida A. E. Kenny.	Scannell.
I	Ellen T. Shannon.	Scannell.
I	Ida A. Tew.	Scannell.

LEDGE STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
IX	Charles C. Woodman, Principal.	Griffin.
Asst.	Ann S. Dunton.	Griffin.
VIII	Joanna F. Smith.	Griffin.
VII	Maria P. Cole.	Griffin.
VI	Charlena C. Harrington.	Peabody.
V	Margaret M. Geary.	Peabody.
IV	Hattie A. Smith.	Peabody.
III	Eliza E. Cowles.	Chapin.
II	Mary E. D. King.	Chapin.
II	Mary V. Callagan.	Chapin.
I	Emma C. Maynard.	Chapin.

THOMAS STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
VIII	Harriet G. Waite, Principal.	Gale.
Asst.	Susie M. Everett.	Gale.
VII	Ann E. McCambridge.	Gale.
VI	Abbie J. Reed.	Gale.
VI	Susie G. Gale.	Harrington.
V	Elizabeth H. Coe.	Harrington.
IV	Abbie J. Knowles.	Harrington.
III	Amanda M. Phillips.	Harrington.
II	Abbie J. Hemenway.	Murray.
I	Flora J. Osgood.	Murray.
I	Mary E. D. Cavanaugh.	Gale.

SYCAMORE STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
VIII	Abbie E. Clough, Principal.	Hall.
VII	Minnie F. Whittier.	Peabody.
VI	Jennie A. Greene.	Peabody.
V	Susie J. Partridge.	McDermott.
IV	Mary E. Trask	Hall.
III	Sarah W. Clements.	Hall.
II	Effie J. Phelps (sub.)	McDermott.
I	Eliza J. Day.	McDermott.

EAST WORCESTER SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
V	Ella W. Fosket, Principal.	Murray.
IV	Annie Brown.	Murray.
IV	Tamerson S. Darling.	Harlow.
III	Ella M. McFarland.	Metcalf.
III	Mattie A. Collins.	Metcalf.
II	Ella J. H. Knight.	Metcalf.
I	Mary E. Russell.	Murray.
I	Aloysia Radcliffe.	Harlow.
Asst.	Mary J. O'Connor.	

PROVIDENCE STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
V	Elizabeth L. King, Principal.	Ballard.
IV	Sarah J. Newton.	Ballard.
III	Belle Y. Hoyt.	Finnigan.
II	Evelyn E. Towne.	Finnigan.
I	Sarah C. Maynard.	Warner.
I	Alice G. McMahon.	Warner.

ASH STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
V	Mary J. Mack, Principal.	Chase.
IV	Lottie M. Harrington.	Chase.
III	Sarah A. Harrington.	Warner.
II	Emma J. Barton.	Marble.
I	Sarah J. Melaney.	Marble.
I	Mary J. Packard.	Warner.

SOUTH WORCESTER SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
VIII	Myra J. Denby, Principal.	McNulty.
VI	Eliza J. Wallace.	McNulty.
V	Ellen M. Boyden.	McNulty.
IV	Amelia M. Walker.	Chase.
III	Ann E. Hall.	Chase.
II	Maria L. Rice.	Goulding.
I	Abbie N. Hoxie.	Goulding.

PLEASANT STREET SCHOOL. (Training School.)

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
	REBECCA JONES, Principal. —	
V	Carrie E. Gilbert.	Metcalf.
IV	Eunie M. Gates.	Metcalf.
III	Mary L. Norcross.	Hall.
II	Mary A. E. Hoyt.	Hall.
I	Emma J. Norcross.	Whitcomb.

SALEM STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
VI	Rebecca Barnard, Principal,	Goulding.
V }	Mary O. Whitmore.	Goulding.
IV }		
III	Emma J. Clafin.	Marble.
I	Hattie A. Harrington.	Finnigan.

EDGEWORTH STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
V }	Hattie E. Clark, Principal.	McCafferty.
IV }		
III	Sarah M. Brigham.	McCafferty.
II	Susan M. Buttrick.	Gale.
I	Hattie M. Bliss.	Chapin.

NEW WORCESTER SCHOOLS.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
IV }	Charlotte N. Munger, Principal.	Marble.
VIII }		
VII }	S. Lizzie Carter.	Marble.
VI }		
V }	Alice M. Greene.	Griffin.
IV }		
III }	Mary O. Hoyt.	Griffin.
I }		

SUMMER STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
II	Abbie A. Wells, Principal.	Hines.
I	Lilla F. Upton.	Finnigan.

QUINSIGAMOND SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
VII }	Eveline Conant, Principal.	Harrington.
VI }		
V }	Jennie P. Fisk.	Harrington.
IV }		
III }	Loretta M. Chase.	Scannell.
I }		

MASON STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
III	Julia M. Martin, Principal.	Chapin.
I	Mary E. Pease.	Stoddard.

ADRIATIC SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
II	Martha T. Wyman, Principal.	Finnigan.
I	Maria J. Metcalf.	Hines.

UNION HILL SCHOOL.

GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
VI }	Ellen G. Wheeler, Principal.	Harlow.
IV }		
Asst.	Etha M. Stowell.	Harlow.
III }	Esther B. Smith.	Gale.
I }		

ORANGE STREET SCHOOL. (Ungraded.)

COMMITTEE.

McNulty. Hall.

TEACHERS.

Preston D. Jones, Principal. Asst. Octave M. Farnsworth.
Persis E. King.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS. (Ungraded.)

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	COMMITTEE.
NORTHVILLE.	Sylvia N. Stackpole.	Metcalf.
TATNUCK.	Helen H. Welch.	Ballard.
VALLEY FALLS.	Sarah A. Bullock.	Marble.
LEESVILLE.	Eliza J. Seaver.	Marble.
BLITHEWOOD.	Emily Heywood.	McCafferty.
BLOOMINGDALE.	Hattie M. Johnson.	McDermott.
ADAMS SQUARE.	Ada M. Davis.	Peabody.
BURNCOAT.	Ada E. Simonds.	Goulding.
NORTH POND.	Lizzie Vaughan.	Metcalf.
CHAMBERLAIN.	Elizabeth L. Webb.	Chase.

MUSIC.

COMMITTEE.

Whitcomb. Warner. Goulding.

TEACHER.—E. S. Nason.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and the School Board of Worcester:

In conformity to your regulations, I submit the following as my Sixth Annual Report.

This report aims to contain a faithful history of the Public Schools, and the measures from time to time adopted for their improvement, during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1873. It refers also to other institutions of learning located here, since they add to the educational forces of the city, and indirectly affect public school education. Statistics relating to attendance, expenditures, etc., appear in the report; and observations upon the proper management and the needs of these Public Schools may be found.

Such a record of the schools in preceding years is valuable to those who attempt to oversee the educational interests of a growing city. Their action may thus be guided by the light of history. It would also accomplish a noble work, if it should cause any considerable number of our citizens to realize what is being done in the schools. Outside of the school committee there are not ten men in the city who have an adequate conception of what this public school system really is, and really does. Each new mayor is greatly surprised at the number of the schools and children, as from year to year he visits them, in the performance of official duty. Taxes are usually interesting to tax-payers. One year within the past decade, about forty per cent. of each man's tax was expended for schools and school houses. What the per cent.

is for the past year may be found further on. It is of interest to every man to know how this money is expended, and to learn what are the results aimed at and attained by this expenditure. Eight or ten thousand children are growing up here ; it is of still greater interest to every citizen, to know how they are trained, and what sort of men and women they are likely to become. There is a warmer interest than this general care for the public good—the interest of a parent in the welfare of his child. Where are the parents of these children? Why do they not more frequently visit the schools, to see for themselves what culture their children are receiving? No parent does his whole duty if he does not make the acquaintance of his child's teacher, so as to co-operate in the instruction. Right education is a process requiring care and skill. Teachers are not perfect, nor committees infallible, however excellent they may be. To correct the faults which may mar our schools, we need the candid criticism of parents and the thoughtful interest of the public. To secure these is in part the present aim.

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

I. POPULATION.

Estimated population, January, 1874,	48,000
Census of 1870,	41,115
Children between the ages of five and fifteen, returned by the assessors in May, 1873,	7,681

II. FINANCIAL.

Valuation of the city, May, 1873,	\$47,294,834 00
Increase for the year,	5,052,284 00
City debt, including sewers, water, and B., B. & G. Railroad,	2,616,920 03
Value of school houses and lots,	919,474 00
Other school property,	68,500 00
Total of school property,	987,974 00
State, county, and city tax,	849,084 11
Rate of taxation,	.0174

Ordinary expense of schools,		\$143,055 77
Per cent. of same to valuation,	.003+	
Per cent. of same to whole tax,	.168+	
Fuel, janitors, and repairs,	\$33,270 46	
Salaries of teachers,	104,885 31	
Salaries of school officers,	4,900 00	
Extraordinary expense,		32,494 54
For permanent repairs, furnishings, etc.,	\$8,620 67	
Lot on Summer street,	23,873 87	
Total expenditure,		\$175,550 31
Amount received from State,		\$1,522 73
Average cost per scholar for all day schools,		20 57
Same last year,		18 76
Cost of Evening schools,		2,493 30
Average per scholar,		7 79
Cost of Evening Drawing schools,		2,230 95
Average per scholar, estimated,		9 91
Cost of High School,		17,468 51
Average per scholar,		60 17

III. SCHOOL HOUSES.

Number occupied December, 1873,		34
Rooms, not including recitation rooms, occupied December, 1873,		149
Drawing rooms, additional,		4
Evening school rooms, additional,		2
Whole number of sittings,		7,951
In High School,	382	
Additional space for 180.		
Grammar schools,	1,819	
Secondary schools,	1,599	
Primary schools,	3,617	
Ungraded schools,	112	
Suburban schools,	422	

IV. SCHOOLS.

High School, nine rooms,		1
Grammar rooms, four grades,		36
Secondary rooms, two grades,		30
Primary rooms, three grades,		58
Ungraded school, for boys,		1
Ungraded school, for girls,		1
Suburban schools,		10
Northville,	Bloomingtondale,	
Tatnuck,	Adams Square,	
Valley Falls,	Burncoat,	

Leesville,
Blithewood,

North Pond,
Chamberlain,

Evening Schools,	4
Orange St. for boys; Walnut St. for girls;	.
Summer St. for both; Cambridge St. for both.	.
Free Evening Drawing Classes, Walnut St.,	6

V. TEACHERS.

Male teachers in High School,	3
Female teachers in High School,	7
Male teachers in Grammar and Ungraded Schools,	6
Female teachers, all grades below the High School,	141
Male teachers in Evening Schools,	1
Female teachers in Evening Schools,	14
Teachers in Free Evening Drawing Schools,	3
Special teacher of Music, male,	1
Number of teachers in Day Schools,	158
Whole number of teachers,	176

VI. PUPILS.

Number registered in the public schools during the year,		9,990
Number exclusive of Evening Schools and Drawing Schools,		8,740
Decrease,	505	
Number over fifteen years old,		670
Estimated number from this city in private schools here,		1,000
Average number belonging to the schools,		6,725
Decrease,	99	
Average daily attendance,		6,134
Increase,	85	
Average daily absence,		591

Number at close of Fall Term, 1872,		7,185
At close of Winter Term, 1872-73,		6,270
Decrease,	915	
At the close of Spring Term,		6,041
Decrease,	229	
At the close of Summer Term,		5,950
Decrease,	91	
At the close of Fall Term, 1873,		7,084
Increase,	2,134	
Per cent. of daily attendance to average number belonging,		.921
Increase,	.023	
Number perfect in attendance the whole year,		384
Increase,	126	
Number perfect three terms,		512
Increase,	100	

Number perfect two terms,		841
Increase,	222	
Number perfect one term,		1,720
Increase,	25	

Whole number registered in the High School,	461
Boys, 197.	Girls, 264.
Number at close of the year,	328
Number of graduates, June, 1873,	33
Number gone,	100
Average number belonging,	290.3
Average daily attendance,	284.1
Per cent. of daily attendance,	.979
Average age of pupils, January, 1874,	15.9
Average number of pupils to a regular teacher,	29

The number of children as returned by the assessors is 751 less than last year. There is no doubt that the number in the city is larger than it was then.

The valuation of the city was increased about five million dollars. It increased the year before about four millions. The ordinary expense of schools has increased \$15,028.53. Of this, about \$7,400 is for increase of salaries; there is on hand coal valued at \$2,500 more than last year, and the increased price paid for coal make a further difference of \$1,100. This accounts for \$11,000.

The more numerous books, and articles of apparatus and furniture supplied to the schools, though costing but little for a single school, make in the aggregate a large amount; yet I know of no unnecessary expenses of this kind.

The average annual cost per scholar in all the day schools has increased \$1.81. This is in part in consequence of the additional expense mentioned above; and in part it is due to the smaller number of scholars to each teacher.

It was observed in the last report that there was a loss of \$12,800 expended for scholars not in attendance. This year the average daily absence is 591; but the schools and the expense go

on. This absence amounts to more than pupils enough for ten schools. Last year the cost per scholar was, in

Malden, \$20.68.	Brookline, \$23.86.
Milton, 20.91.	Belmont, 24.79.
Boston, 22.02.	Medford, 24.90.
Newton, 22.48.	W. Roxbury, 25.39.

No new houses have been built the past year. The sum of \$23,873.87 was paid for the lot on Summer street, where no house has as yet been erected. One more room has been occupied at Walnut street, Grade VII. and one at Sycamore street, Grade VIII. There were additional Schools, Grade I. during the Summer term at Edgeworth street and Summer street. There are now vacant rooms at Summer street, two; at Providence street, two; and at Quinsigamond, two. New desks have been placed in the room of Grade I. Sycamore street, and Grade VIII. Thomas street. High School Hall has been ventilated through the roof; and rooms for the casts and models have been fitted up in the attic of the Walnut street house.

It is probable that more room may be needed for the schools at New Worcester, before the end of the year.

In the Day Schools there are five more teachers than last year, one of these being in the High School. The whole number of pupils enrolled is 475 less than last year. This is partly due to more care about repeating names perhaps, but chiefly to the fact that the pupils belonging to the Private School on Temple street, were many of them enrolled in the Public Schools in the Fall of 1872. The per cent. of attendance shows a gain of .023. The attendance of one more pupil in each school of fifty makes this difference. There have been 154,148 cases of absence, against 243,575 last year; and 11,132 cases of tardiness against 21,608 in 1872. Tardiness has decreased each year since 1867, when there were 30,727 cases. See table of absence and tardiness in the Secretary's report. For the last two months this gain in the attendance was due to the new

TRUANT OFFICERS.

Heretofore a single officer, detailed from the police force, has attended to this duty. In point of fact it has of late years been

impossible for truants to be returned to school promptly, because the officer had other duties which occupied a part of his time, and when attending to the schools he could not go to opposite parts of the city the same half day. To stop truancy, each case should be dealt with at once. The new state law places the election and control of truant officers with the school committee. A city ordinance was passed in October to carry out the provisions of this law. Since that time two officers have been employed; and the attendance has improved in a very marked degree. Besides truants from school, there is always a large class not sent to school as the law directs; to look up these and the cases of children illegally employed, takes a great part of the officers' time.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS.

Previous to this year the afternoon session continued from 2 o'clock to 5, except during the winter months. In March last it was voted that teachers be allowed to dismiss pupils perfect in deportment and scholarship, at 4 o'clock, that personal attention might be given to those who should remain. To avoid error in mataphysical distinctions, "perfect" was explained to mean, not the absolutely perfect, but that degree of perfection commonly attained. Physical exercise in each room was to take place at 3 o'clock; and recess at 4, for the pupils remaining. In accordance with this regulation, it was found that about $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the pupils were detained till 5 o'clock. Some of the teachers were much pleased with the operation of this plan, since it gave them the opportunity for individual work with the pupils who specially need it, the absence of which is the greatest defect of graded schools. Other teachers could not convince their scholars that there was any other purpose than penalty, in their remaining till 5 o'clock. This was unskillfulness. On the whole, the plan was working well, and might have produced still better results.

THE NEW RULES,

adopted in May, reduced the afternoon session to two hours; and this change has given general satisfaction to parents and teachers. It is now too early to decide whether the progress of the schools

is advanced or retarded by this change. Some of the teachers believe that less work can be accomplished. Whether this is true or not, it is not probable that we shall ever return to the old hours, so strong is the tendency in all quarters to reduce the hours of labor. Let us hope that better methods of teaching and more punctual attendance will make up for reduced time.

TEACHERS.

Of the one hundred and fifty-nine teachers at present employed in the day schools, ten, including the special teacher of music, are males. One of these has been employed during the year to fill a vacancy caused by death. Of the female teachers, thirty-two have been employed during the year. More than twenty per cent. then of the whole corps, are employed for the first time each year. This would give an average term of service of less than five years. I believe that, for a series of years, the average would not much exceed four years.

This frequent change of teachers seriously impedes the progress of our schools. It is still worse, since a large portion of the new comers are untrained; but the changes are unavoidable; they come about in the regular course of nature. In the first place, among so many workers of any class, there will always be a proportion of incompetent or unsuitable persons, who, in the fullness of time, must drop out; and, in the second place, matrimony is a goal which a large number of unmarried women must reach year by year, so long as society exists. Among those women who are fitted by nature to be the guides and instructors of children and youth, the proportion who marry is as large as that of any other class of young ladies, if not larger. Should it then be the policy of this committee to employ, as far as possible, those only who are probably exempt from liability to this change? To discriminate here would not be easy; and the qualities of love of children, amiability, gentleness and affection, which make woman the superior of man in the discipline of children, and therefore fit her especially for places in our schools, are the very qualities which, as a rule, will subsequently withdraw her from them. I mean that a majority of female teachers will

marry and leave school. And let no one imagine that, in saying this, any reproach is intended upon those who continue in school and remain single. It would be better for society, and add largely to the sum of human happiness, if more women had the courage and independence to encounter the fortunes of this world single-handed and alone, rather than to risk the sacrifice of their true womanhood in an ill-assorted marriage.

These frequent changes then being the rule, what remedy should be applied to the resulting evil? Several years of experience and observation convince me that the remedies are two:—Insist that each teacher, before entering a school, shall have completed a thorough course of professional training in a Normal School. Her few years in school will thus be rendered effective, and her after life more useful. Many will say We have no time, we can't afford to wait so long; and, in saying this, they plainly show that they do not aspire to be first-rate teachers, but merely seek the loaves and fishes. For these persons we have no place. Secondly: Insist that the number of male teachers be doubled, or even trebled. Nothing is more certain than that the public schools have sadly decreased in effectiveness by forcing from the profession so many of the men. A broad-minded, judicious and cultivated gentleman is needed at the head of every large school; his influence is as essential to the right formation of character in school, as is the father's influence in the proper rearing of a family. Another reason for increasing the number of male teachers is, that a more conservative element—more permanency—may be introduced into the school system among the necessary changes just described. With a competent and permanent head for each school, to preserve the unity, the continuity and the proper succession of school studies, a teacher may drop out here and there without material loss.

To secure and retain this increased number of men of this excellence, it would be necessary to pay them liberally, and to secure for the profession a recognized position, such as it hardly holds at present. This *status* of the profession, however, its own members will take care of. The question of salary would involve some additional expense; for men of the right character and ambition for the work they are to do, will have families which they must support.

Right here we are met by the inquiry, Why not increase the pay of your lady teachers and thus secure them permanently? Because the pay would not hold those whom we most wish to retain, when the trial comes; and, because a kind of influence is needed which woman can not exert. Do what she will, try as she may, no true woman can so obliterate the mental and spiritual, any more than the physical marks by which the Creator has distinguished and glorified her, as to act to perfection the man. The thousand little differences of character which display themselves in male and female teachers, are fully recognized by all except the few who, in laboring for what they call the elevation of woman, think it necessary to establish her identity with man, in order to disprove her inferiority.

What we need is more of strong manly character in our schools; and to secure this we must attract it from other callings. As for having the work done as well by woman, there is a part which she can do far better; a part, equally well; and a part, not at all. Her superiority in educating little children, when the heart is in the work, can not be denied; her equality in the work of instruction is plain; but drill is not all of school. In the development of character, the influence of woman is indispensable; but she alone, would make boys womanish, and girls not altogether womanly.

There is an exciting question about paying a woman the same salary as a man, for the same work! No one will deny the justice of this demand. The work needed, and for which I am contending, is what she cannot do. There is therefore, no competition. There is moreover, a law of supply and demand which regulates prices; they can not be regulated by legislative enactments. The price of wheat can not be fixed by statute. If an educated woman is wanted to fill a certain position, and ten stand ready to take it at \$1,000, each fully competent, is there any propriety in paying \$2,000? Will that help the nine? If an educated man is wanted for a position at \$2,000, which a man only can fill, and a suitable man can not be secured for less than \$2,500, will it be best to take one of the nine women? At any rate, this is what we have been doing thirty or forty years, and, as many persons best qualified to judge, think, with injury to the schools.

Is there any reason in the constitution of society why there should be ten women for the one place and not the right man for the other? There are indisputable indications that men and women are in all respects the counterparts of each other. The Creator did not fall into an error when he made woman, as certain modern reformers would seem to imply. In all civil society, since there was a civilized society, man has been regarded as the breadwinner and woman the house-keeper. Probably this is about right, since a great deal of homely joy has resulted. A young man who rightly expects in the main to carry out this idea, will not and ought not to enter a profession without promise. On the other hand there is a large class of self-dependent women. The majority of those who teach, are young. Many, with true heroism, labor and secure for themselves not only a livelihood, but the means of improvement, and a culture and refinement that ought to be the envy of indolent ladies of wealth. These heroic women are worthy of all honor; but should they be treated as the rule, or the exception? Should laws and customs be changed as if all women were to take such places?

This question of employment and salaries for women is deeper than the surface. The present order of things, in this regard, has its foundation in the very organization of society. That order with all its defects, should not be rudely changed at the risk of greater evils.

In what has thus far been said, I wish to be distinctly understood as not undervaluing the services of women in the schools. In all which is common between male and female teachers, I can match the best man with an equally excellent woman; while in that which belongs to woman only, she is the superior. The influence of man, now too feebly felt in the schools, is what is here contended for. If the proportion of male and female teachers were reversed, this whole argument would apply to the other side; but as it is, the one thing needful for our public schools is to add permanently to the corps of teachers twice the number of men, and only those of the better class.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION

of teachers occurs in July. In order to give time for filling

vacancies to the best advantage, the following notification is sent to each teacher immediately after the election ; and for this purpose it is important that the address should be left with the secretary.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
WORCESTER,

To

The Board of School Committee have elected you as a teacher in the Public Schools of this city, in the position occupied by you the past year, subject to such changes as may be determined upon by the Superintendent and the Committees on the Schools, and also to such rules, regulations and requirements as the Superintendent and the Board may from time to time adopt.

You are requested to send your acceptance of the position to which you have been elected, under the provisions stated. If the place is not accepted on or before August 1st, it will be considered vacant.

By order of the School Board,
SAMUEL V. STONE, *Secretary*.

Vacancies occurring during the year are filled by appointment and are subject to vote of the board at the end of three months.

An assistant to the principal of the Thomas Street School has been provided this year. A general assistant has also been elected, whose duty it is to take the places of teachers detained from school on account of sickness, or absent by direction of the Superintendent for the purpose of visiting other schools. In case of absence for any cause it is the duty of a teacher to inform the Superintendent without delay; and it is the policy never to have a school dismissed. We propose to adhere to the regular school time with all the strictness which we require from the pupils.

DEATH.

Mr. Geo. A. Adams, Master of the Ungraded School on Orange street, died in the month of May. He had taught the school five years. On the many rough boys whom he had in charge, his influence was as important and beneficent as that of any man in our schools. Till failing health compelled him to leave, his services were satisfactory to the committee ; and his excellent character won the love of all his associates. The following resolutions were adopted by the board:—

Resolved:

I. That we are pained to notice the death of Mr. Geo. A. Adams, of the Orange Street School.

II. That we have always found him conscientious and efficient as a teacher, and honorable as a gentleman.

III. That we will always cherish and respect the memory of his upright and useful life; and we do extend to his family our sympathy in their loss.

Miss Sylvia N. Stackpole, last in the Northville School, has also died. She was a lady of beautiful character. I think she was always faithful and earnest; but it was not easy for her to hold pupils, and she has yielded to the too heavy care.

FREE EVENING MECHANICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING SCHOOL.

The steps taken in organizing this school were described in the report for 1872. What had been accomplished up to June last, is set forth in the following:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

EVENING DRAWING SCHOOLS FOR 1872-'73.

The third year of the Evening Drawing Schools opened with great promise. The School Board, at its meeting in June, 1872, having assigned the two upper stories of the old High School building, on Walnut street to the uses of the Drawing Schools, and the City Council having at the same time appropriated \$2,000 for the purchase of casts and flat copies in London, it was hoped that the winter's instruction would be given under the advantage of greatly increased facilities, and a full and serviceable equipment. Although this expectation, owing to the late arrival of the casts, and corresponding delay in the proper lighting and general arrangement of the rooms, has been as yet, only partially fulfilled, yet the schools have already felt the new impulse, and will henceforth profit each year more and more by these generous provisions.

At an extra meeting of the School Board, held Jan. 21, 1873, just after the arrival of the casts from Europe, a vote was passed authorizing the Committee to make such changes in the rooms assigned, as were necessary for the proper accommodation of the casts, and for their satisfactory use by the classes. The two upper rooms of the building were accordingly remodelled for the purpose, and in their present condition, serve admirably the double purpose of a small art-gallery, and a drawing-room for classes which are to copy from the larger casts. The Drawing Schools are in possession of four pretty well furnished rooms; two of which are intended for mechanical or free-hand drawing, from blackboard or smaller models, and two for the permanent exhibition and use of statues and casts.

The arrangement of classes for the past year has differed from that of the years preceding only in the attempt to bring the instruction in instrumental drawing to bear, by practical application, so far as possible, upon special pursuits. Five classes were therefore organized under three different instructors, and opened Nov. 18th, 19th, and 20th.

1.—Free-Hand, for beginners.—Prof. Gladwin,	30 lessons.
2.—Free-Hand, for advanced.—Prof. Gladwin,	30 “
3.—Mechanical, for beginners.—Prof. Alden,	20 “
<i>(Chiefly Carpenters.)</i>	
4.—Mechanical, for advanced.—Mr. Higgins,	25 “
5.—Mechanical, for Carpenters.—Prof. Alden,	10 “

The attendance by classes has been as follows :—

1.	Whole number,	89	Average number,	49
2.	“ “	46	“ “	31
3.	“ “	43	“ “	33
4.	“ “	32	“ “	18
5.	“ “	27	“ “	22
Total,		237		

As compared with preceding years the record stands thus :—

1870-71.	Whole number,	145	Males,	136	Females,	9
1871-72.	“ “	254	“	201	“	53
1872-73.	“ “	237	“	182	“	55

The ground traversed and the work actually done by these classes, is shown by the following extracts from full reports sent to the committee by the several instructors,—

FREE-HAND.—ADVANCED.

“The instruction given to this class has been chiefly from geometrical models and imported plaster casts. Owing to the non-arrival of the casts from Europe, the first half of the course was spent in drawing from the new Geometrical models manufactured at the Technical School machine shop. In January the casts arrived, and the lessons were deferred for three weeks while they were being arranged under proper light for study. The remainder of the season was spent in studying this valuable collection, and a number of very creditable drawings have been made from them, considering the disadvantages of arrangement and lighting, which were unavoidable in the temporary setting up of the casts.”

FREE-HAND.—BEGINNERS.

“The instruction given to this class has been chiefly in exercises from the blackboard, on a large scale, to secure the requisite training of eye and hand; the examples given also having a practical bearing on the various trades represented. The drill upon straight lines and curves was followed by exercises in construction of solid forms and their perspective representation.

The last part of the course was devoted to the study of the excellent flat examples of ornament and figure, which were imported from Europe with the casts. The class have been exceedingly interested in these and have made many good copies, thus securing for themselves much valuable practice in sketching and drawing, which will be of great service in their future more advanced study.

At the close of the course of lessons, an arrangement was effected by which the members of the class could make still further use of the copies. This plan was eagerly seized upon by a large number, who met once a fortnight at the Walnut Street Drawing Room to return their borrowed copies and obtain others."

MECHANICAL.—BEGINNERS' CLASS.

"The instruction was given from the blackboard, and consisted of problems in Plane Geometry, with instructions in use of instruments; the principles of plane projection, the intersection of solids, and development of surfaces; complete and detailed drawings of simple frame work and joists used in carpentry; the construction of screws, and some instruction in isometric projection."

CARPENTERS' CLASS.—ADVANCED.

"Two or three evenings were occupied in reviewing the theory of projections. The subject of hip-roofs was then taken up. Framing plans of one assumed and one actual roof were made, and methods explained of determining the length of the various rafters, the 'backing of the hip,' and the bevels or angles to which all the pieces should be cut; also methods of finding the proper curve for the hip of the Mansard roof; bevels for cutting the pieces for a splayed trough, &c. * * * After the twenty evenings for the beginning class had expired, a few evenings were spent in copying from the large assortment of drawings belonging to the city. Both classes were admitted to this exercise, and met twice each week. The more advanced students made studies of working drawings of building construction, while others worked upon what seemed best adapted to their attainments and occupations. The copies were charged to those at work upon them, and in many cases were taken home and kept until finished."

MECHANICAL.—ADVANCED.

"The class the past winter was composed principally of machinists, some pattern-makers, and general wood-workers from the better class of workmen.

The following has been the order observed, and may give some idea of the ground gone over:

1st. A thorough review of the principles of projection, with extensive illustrations by the use of mechanical appliances designed especially for the purpose.

2d. A review of the principles necessary in making sectional drawings, with practice, illustrated by mechanical experiments.

3d. The application of the above principles to working drawings of parts or of whole machines, such as globe valves, &c.

4th. The theory, practice and construction of the several kinds of cones used in ordinary machines.

5th. The study of gears, with complete working drawings of the various forms in use.

Lastly. A few lessons in copyiug imported drawings of steam engines, pumps, &c."

On Wednesday evening, May 7, a public exhibition, similar to that of previous years, was held in the Walnut St. rooms, where many citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to examine the drawings of the several classes. Addresses were made and criticisms offered, by Prof. Thompson, Mr. Walter Smith, and the chairman of the committee; and the progress made during the year was considered altogether satisfactory, and creditable alike to scholars and to instructors.

In closing this report, the committee take the liberty to suggest that, while the opening of evening drawing schools has already accomplished very gratifying results, the final success of the movement must depend upon their being placed upon a more permanent basis, and conducted on a more comprehensive and continuous plan. The ends thus far attained, have been owing, in great measure, to our having secured, from the beginning, the services of instructors who were not only thoroughly competent, but also, from being constantly among us, and accompanying the enterprise from the start, have been able to give valuable suggestions as to the best methods to pursue, and to bring the experience of each year to bear upon the instruction of the next. Their interest in the work, and familiarity with its stages of progress, have been quite as helpful as has been their skill in teaching.

The committee can not help expressing the hope, therefore, that the time will soon come when the city will supply a permanent instructor, who shall have charge of drawing both in the day schools and in the evening classes.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. HALL.
GEORGE W. GALE.
CHARLES BALLARD.

Specimens from these classes were sent to the State exhibition held in Boston in the month of May, and the following awards were made by the State Board of Examiners:—

WORCESTER.

	Object.	Honor'ble mention.	Free-hand.
M. E. Bothwell,	do.	do.	do.
A. S. Hildreth,	do.	do.	do.
S. D. Barrett,	do.	do.	do.
Frank M. Wilder,	do.	do.	do.
J. G. Horgan,	do.	Excellent.	do.
Emma L. Low,	Blackboard.	do.	do.
Emma L. Low,	Flat copy.	do.	do.
J. H. Goodwin,	do.	do.	do.
J. H. Goodwin,	do.	Honor'ble mention.	do.
Frank S. Moses,	do.	Excellent.	Architectural.
C. R. Rawson,	Flat copy & Bl'kb'd.	Hon. ment. (for set)	Mechanical.
Wm. B. Emerson,	Specification.	Honor'ble mention.	do.

WORCESTER.—MECHANICS ASSOCIATION.

F. Willie Hartwell, Object & Black'bd.	Hon. ment. (for set)	Free-hand.
E. T. Andrews, do.	Excellent (for set)	Mechanical.

In their report appears the following :—

It gives us great pleasure to preface it by expressing our opinion as to the decided superiority of the present exhibition over that of last year, in many important respects. The reason of this is evident.

In our report of last year we pointed out why the Boston schools stood, as they still stand, in the first rank. It was not because they had enjoyed superior advantages in instruction, or that the pupils were persons of superior ability, but because in both the free-hand and the instrumental work, they had casts, solid models and flat examples to draw from, which were absolutely wanting in other schools. In few of them has this want as yet been supplied, but those have made such marked progress, that our former opinion is strengthened, and now as then we regard the supply of the necessary appliances for study, as the key to the whole question of success or comparative failure.

In support of this opinion we may cite the case of the Worcester schools, to which, although the casts and flat examples from which drawings are exhibited were only in use for a few weeks before the opening of the exhibition, six Honorable Mentions and two Excellents have been awarded. Worcester ranks next to Boston among cities contributing to the exhibition, and there can be no question that with the efforts lately made there to supply the pupils with proper objects of study, the difference still existing will be still further diminished. What is true of Worcester may be said in part of Lowell and other cities.

And further on, this :—

“It is to be hoped that the schools of art in the chief manufacturing towns of the State will turn their attention to these studies, (coloring and designing,) as it is evident that great capacity for original design exists, and is only waiting to be called forth. This is the direction in which such schools as that at Lowell, for instance, would naturally develop, and it is a field they are fully prepared to enter upon. In such places proper models and examples for this kind of work and competent instructors cannot be difficult to obtain.

It is on account of the want of proper models of any sort, that we still have drawings sent in to our exhibitions which bear no relation either to any form of Industrial Art or to High Art. The imperfect imitation of natural objects which distinguishes many of them is always offensive, whereas any subject which shows an obedience to the laws of Geometrical Harmony is always pleasing. It is Geometry and the kindred branches of study which teach the value of the three great principles of Design, viz. :—Unity, Symmetry and Continuity, and it is in these that a right system of education for the eye is to be taught.

The chief trouble about this class of work lies in the difficulty of distinguishing accuracy of workmanship from niceness of finish. In making our awards it was impossible not to give a preference to those examples which

showed the clearest and sharpest lines. Yet to a large part of those for whose benefit these schools are established, this technical nicety, essential to a professional draughtsman, is of no practical use.

The Industrial Drawing of free evening schools in communities largely engaged in manufactures, should be adapted to the actual needs and capacity of the pupils who avail themselves of the benefit of such schools, rather than to the attainment of a standard of excellence in execution, which can only be reached by devoting a large portion of the time allotted to the single effort of finishing one or two pieces. A large proportion of the pupils of these classes are machinists and carpenters, and their immediate needs in the direction of drawing are: 1st. To understand a drawing, so as to be able to take it from the draughtsman and produce the object represented, without the assistance and constant supervision of a foreman. 2d. To be able to express completely and accurately their own ideas by means of drawings. 3d. To lay out patterns and solve problems graphically, thus saving much time which is often spent in the slow process of making a model of a new mechanism or construction as the only means of illustrating it. To accomplish these results it is important that the pupil have some knowledge of Geometry, Plane Projections, Descriptive Geometry, and of the conventional methods of representation; together with practice in the use of his pencil, scale and compasses. The practical value of the drawings which artisans have to deal with depends upon their substantial accuracy, not upon their finish; so that the lines are of the right shape and size and in the right place, it is of very little moment whether they are rough or smooth, wide or narrow. In teaching classes composed mostly of mechanics, it should be the object to produce working drawings in the lines of industry which the pupil follows, rather than pictures of his products.

When the evening classes are composed of pupils who have been trained in the public schools under the system now coming into successful operation, they will be able to add to these essential qualities of their drawings, the desirable effects of light and shade, color and artistic finish."

The statistics concerning the Drawing Schools refer to the classes now in session. They were opened early in October. Besides the five at first organized, another class was begun in December for advanced students of instrumental drawing, to receive such assistance as each might need. This class meets on Wednesday evenings, and receives the gratuitous instruction of Messrs. Alden and Higgins, to whom much credit is due. The following circular, issued in September, sets forth the studies of each class:—

FREE INDUSTRIAL DRAWING SCHOOL.

This School has been held during the past three Winters, and the experiments thus far made have resulted in giving it a rank in the State Exhibition second only to the Boston School. The Committee are satisfied that this

School is becoming of great practical benefit to our Artisans and Manufacturers, by increasing the value of their labor and productions; and they desire to call the attention of every one interested in the industrial pursuits of our city to the following plan of instruction for the coming Winter. They would especially commend the careful perusal of this circular to the large number of young men in the city who are looking forward to the various trades, or are already engaged in them.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

CLASS No. 1.

Advanced Free-Hand Drawing, for those who have had previous instruction. This class will draw from models and imported casts. The facilities for the study of figure and form from the valuable collection of casts are completed, and it is hoped that all who propose to join this Class will make their attendance constant. [Begun with 43.]

CLASS No. 2.

A Course in Free-Hand Drawing for Beginners. Instruction from Blackboard in Outline, Principles of Design, Perspective and Elementary Model-Drawing; copying from imported examples of ornament and figure. [Begun with 80.]

CLASS No. 3.

A Course in Instrumental Drawing, for Machinists and Iron Workers, who have had previous instruction or practice. This class will make working drawings of a Corliss Steam Engine. The work will be so arranged as to include all the processes and principles involved in making plans, elevations and sections of combinations, and details. Also, attention will be given to the execution of the work in Shading, Coloring, Lettering, etc. [Begun with 32.]

CLASS No. 4.

A Course in Instrumental Drawing for Iron Workers who have had no previous instruction or practice.

The Instruction will include the elements of plane Geometry, the principles of plane projection, intersection of surfaces, etc. Towards the close of the course each student will apply the principles which have been taught, by making working drawings of some piece of machinery or other object which he may himself select, with the approval of the instructor. [Begun with 69.]

CLASS No. 5.

A Course of Instrumental Drawing for carpenters and Wood Workers, who have had some instruction or practice. This class will make working plans, sections and details of a modern Dwelling House. Attention will be given to Coloring, Lettering and finishing the drawings. Instruction will be given from the Blackboard. [Begun with 18.]

CLASS No. 6.

A Course for Wood Workers Beginning Instrumental Drawing. The instruction for this Class will be similar to that for class No. 4. If classes 4 and 6 are small they will be combined to form one class of beginners in *Instrumental Drawing*. [Consolidated with No. 4.]

The School will be held in the rooms on Walnut street.

Classes will report as follows :

Classes No. 1, No. 3 and No. 5, will meet for their first lesson on Monday evening, October 6th, at 7½ o'clock.

Class No. 2 on Tuesday evening, October 7th, at 7½ o'clock.

Classes No. 4 and No. 6, Wednesday evening, October 8th, 7½ o'clock. Class No. 5 will require drawing boards 21 x 27 inches. All others will use boards 18 x 24 inches.

The Drawing Boards, T Squares, Triangles and other necessary instruments and materials may be procured at the school, if not previously procured by the student.

All residents of Worcester over 15 years of age, except those attending school, who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this School, are requested to fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to the Superintendent of Schools, No. 11 or 13 City Hall, before September 30th.

Applicants will meet promptly with their respective classes on the evenings above assigned, when the work of the term will be begun, and further directions given.

WORCESTER, Sept. 6th, 1873.

For the Committee on Evening Drawing Schools.
A. P. MARBLE, Supt. Schools.

APPLICATION TO ENTER EVENING DRAWING CLASS.

OCTOBER, 1873.

Name of Applicant.

Age.

Residence,

Street.

Number.

Occupation.

Place of Business.

Number of the Class you wish to join.

Will you be able to attend the full Course, (probably 30 lessons) two evenings each week ?

How many terms of instruction in drawing (about 24 lessons each) have you taken ?

NOTE. Fill out this blank, tear it off, and send it to the Superintendent of Schools, No. 11 or 13 City Hall, and keep the circular.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The whole number of pupils registered during the year is 461. Of these 33 have graduated; 328 remain, and 100 are unaccounted for. The per cent. of attendance for the year is nearly 98; for the fall term it was 99. This is a school for both sexes; and considering that pupils come from all parts of the city, and that school is not discontinued on stormy days, not even Dr. Clark, of Boston, would expect a higher per cent.

At the annual examination in June the several classes recited each in its own room, and some member of the committee and the public were invited to attend each exercise. In this way a more thorough examination and less of an exhibition was secured. Of the large number of essays prepared for graduation, only a few were selected to be read. The rest were examined by the members of the committee. The public exercises, instead of multitudinous essays, consisted of the following:

WORCESTER HIGH SCHOOL.

EXERCISES OF GRADUATION IN HIGH SCHOOL HALL, MONDAY EVENING,
JUNE 30, 1873.

EXERCISES.

1. *Music.*
2. *Verses*—By Eudora Alice Dearborn.
3. *Music.*
4. *Essay and Valedictory*—By Bart. Edward Sullivan.
5. *Music.*
6. *Presentation of Diplomas*—By His Honor, Mayor Jillson.
7. *Class Song.*
8. *Address to the Graduates*—By Hon. Geo. F. Hoar.
9. *Singing "Old Hundredth Psalm."*

Music by the Worcester Conservatory Orchestra.

At the close of the exercises in the Hall, all are invited to spend socially the rest of the evening in the corridors and class-rooms.

CLASS SONG.

BY LILLIE ANTHONY NICHOLS.

We are crossing the threshold of quiet school life,
 For the journey and labor beyond;
 The glimpses we've caught of the world's eager strife,
 Closer join us in friendship's firm bond.
 And when parted at length in the oncoming years,
 Amid duties and pleasures untried,
 Our thoughts will return, but with quick starting tears,
 To the days when we worked side by side.

Sometimes our fair skies have been clouded and drear,
 In the years since as strangers we met;
 But the darkest now seem to us sunny and clear,
 With a brightness we'll never forget.
 And the mem'ries that carry us back o'er the way,
 With pride and affection will dwell
 On the patience and love that illumined each day,
 And strove every mist to dispel.

The future that lures us with promises bright
 Shall make real the fair visions of youth,
 If we each of us faithfully stand by the right,
 Holding fast to the banner of Truth.
 Then strong in our trusting, our Leader will guide
 Our steps along life's varied way,
 While we strive for the portals that opening wide
 Will welcome at closing of day.

GRADUATES.

William Ethan Allen.
 Mary Frances Barker.
 Katie Celestine Cosgrove.
 Eudora Alice Dearborn.
 John Clark Dewey.
 Fanny Etta Fitch.
 Mary Ella Flagg.
 Eliza Howe Gilbert.
 Ella Maria Harvey.
 Annie Devereaux Johnson.
 Frank Daniel Leary.
 Leslie Frances Leland.
 Christopher Aloysius Lynch.
 Elizabeth Sophia Makepeace.
 Jennie Elizabeth Maloney.
 Minnie Meade.
 Sarah Jennie Morgan.

Nellie Melissa Muzzy.
 Lillie Anthony Nichols.
 Anna Maria Overend.
 Flora Belle Perry.
 Delia Harriet Prentice.
 Carrie Augusta Reynolds.
 Clifford Richardson.
 Ada Lauretta Sherman.
 Abigail Clement Souther.
 Fanny Rice Spurr.
 Bart. Edward Sullivan.
 James Sullivan Stone Tidd.
 Martha Tyler.
 Abbie Almira Wheeler.
 Henry Huntington Wheeler.
 Henrietta Frances Williams.

After four or five years of neglect the study of Drawing has been again introduced into this school, though at present only the first and second classes receive instruction. When the work accomplished in the lower schools can be continued here, with the use of the models and casts belonging to the Free Drawing Schools, we may expect to see greater proficiency.

Besides the thoroughness of instruction and discipline which characterizes this school, another interesting feature, lately introduced, is a weekly lecture from some of our distinguished citizens on scientific, historical or other subjects, which the pupils subsequently write out in abstract. Such an exercise is calculated to develop the power of attention, and the faculty of retaining what they listen to, which usually are so deficient in people just from school.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

All the pupils who completed the course of study and practice this year have been employed in our schools. The exercises of graduation are shown on the following programme :

GRADUATING EXERCISES

OF THE WORCESTER NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,

IN HIGH SCHOOL HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1873, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

EXERCISES.

Music,—Anthem.

Reading from "Our Journal."

Lesson with Children,—“Human Body.”

Music—"Instrumental Duet."

Lesson with Class,—“Plants.”

Music,—“Chorus.”

Lesson with Children,—“Plants.”

Reading from "Our Journal."

Music—Instrumental.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Music—Class Song.

GRADUATES.

Mary E. Cavanaugh.
Loretta M. Chase.
Abbie N. Hoxie.
Mary O. Hoyt.
Alice G. McMahon.

Emma C. Maynard.
Sarah C. Maynard.
Mary J. O'Connor.
Mary E. Russell.
Ellen T. Shannon.

CLASS SONG.

ORIGINAL.

“Go work in my vineyard to-day !”
The call is the Master’s command,
To choose for our labor the way,
And do the work nearest at hand ;
To clamber the rugged hill-side,
And lead little strangers along,
Their weak, stumbling footsteps to guide,
And teach them hard lessons in song.

The thorns that entangle the feet,
And trip them who earnestly run,
The brambles that hinder the fleet,
Before the high summit is won,
Our mission shall be to remove ;
To clear every hindrance away,
And with a sweet spirit of love,
Work up in the vineyard each day ;

To gather the flowers that spring
By waysides where tender feet climb,
And sweet strains of melody bring,
To cheer with their musical chime.
Where patience our watchword is found,
And labor is faithfully done,
Fresh chaplets will surely abound,
Until the full harvest is won.

The present class numbers twelve ; and the course of study and practice is the same as last year.

It is difficult for any one who has attended school and seen how the thing is done, to be persuaded that he does not know all there is about teaching. Most men, the graduates of colleges, feel that on the subject of education and schools they are at home. Practice always teaches them that there was something to learn. Pupils, as seen from the desk, are not the same as when seen from the seats. Human nature, how to understand it, how to control it, how to instruct and educate it—this is a problem which may well engage a little special attention and study. This prevailing notion about one’s inherent knowledge of teaching, is not wanting in graduates of the high school. Some of the smartest girls in the class feel fully competent to

teach a primary school. Knowledge enough they doubtless have. What to teach and when, and how, they do not know. To play upon the piano they practice years. Is it too much to expect one year's practice before they attempt to form the minds and characters of fifty children? My experience with untrained teachers, faithful and laborious as they often are, has satisfied me. Each has a different method; not till after several years is it a good one. In a system of graded schools, where each must depend upon another, it is indispensable to have a uniform method as far as possible. Where so many changes among teachers are unavoidable, the new ones should have at first served an apprenticeship. With this it is very difficult to secure uniformity in the teaching and the regulations of the schools; without it, impossible. Besides this general unwillingness to spend time in special preparation for teaching, there is an unwillingness on the part of many to begin with the lower classes for which this school is a preparation. We are patiently waiting for the opening of the Normal School here, from which, it is hoped, an abundance of teachers of all grades can be obtained; after that, "no others need apply."

SEWING SCHOOL.

Early in the history of the "Centre District" sewing was taught in some of the schools, but it was subsequently given up. Of late the question of introducing into the Public Schools, sewing and instruction in other industrial labor, has been agitated in various places. The importance of this kind of teaching can not be denied; but it would be easy to crowd into the schools so many subjects that none could be well and thoroughly taught.

Some ladies have, as it appears to me, settled, or at least thrown light upon the subject, so far as sewing is concerned, by stepping forward and just doing the right thing. In a section of the city where there are girls who ought to learn to sew, these ladies have collected seventy or eighty in the school hall and taught them, a couple of hours, Saturday afternoons; and the beauty of it is, that so good a thing has been done and so little fuss about it. This enterprise was started by a benevolent and

generous young lady of practical skill, who was joined by a dozen others. The same thing might profitably be done in almost every school-house in the city. There are many ladies of means and leisure, who need only the suggestion and the opportunity, it would seem, to induce them to render a much needed aid to young girls, in this way. The good they might do in preparing these girls to take care of themselves, would be greater than what results from many a more pretentious charity.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

These schools have been carried on much the same as last year. It is certainly a useful thing that a hundred young men are in school at evening and not loafing in shops and saloons; it is no less gratifying to see a hundred young ladies who have not had the means of instruction, spending their evenings in these schools. What can be done in such schools is highly important to the individuals. The same force however would be more effective and valuable to the public, if devoted to the more thorough training of the young. The latter must not be neglected nor interfered with by the evening schools. Just here is the only evil tendency of these schools. About half the pupils who go ought to be in the day schools. A part of them might be there were not these schools opened. Any such tendency should be remedied by placing in the day school all who belong there.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

It has long been the practice to close the schools at the end of the year by an exhibition, improperly called an examination. This year a change was effected which is explained in the following from the monthly report for June:—

“By the present custom the examinations begin with the Suburban Schools on Monday of the last week but one. Each day, two or more of these schools are examined and closed; which occupies the whole week except Saturday. The Sub-Primaries are next examined; the Intermediate Primaries on Monday; Grade III. on Tuesday; Grades IV. and V. on Wednesday; Grades VI. and VII. on Thursday; Grades VIII. and IX. on Friday; and the High School on Friday and Saturday. The Graduating Exercises of the High School take place on the following Monday; and those of the Training School, the previous week either Monday or Wednesday.

These examinations, so called were originally designed to be real examinations by the Visiting Committee; they are such at present only to a very limited extent. They have now principally the character of a mere entertainment. Parents and friends come chiefly to be amused. In the presence of a large company, there is no good opportunity for thorough examination. Much time is taken from the regular school work to prepare for the entertainment. The last part of the term is filled with constant excitement, more exhausting to both pupils and teachers, than double the time in steady school work. A whole or a part of the last two weeks of the term is entirely lost to the school by the early close—as soon as the examination is over in each grade. The work of classes is still more seriously interfered with by retaining pupils to appear at the examination who ought to be sent forward into the next grade; and by modifying the recitations so as to produce a more effective show.

Instead of this plan, the following is proposed:—Let each school continue their studies, and complete their reviews till Friday, the last day of the term.—Within the last two weeks, *without fail*, let the Visiting Committee of each school select a day, convenient for himself, to visit and thoroughly examine each of his schools; and let him report at the next meeting:—Let each teacher say to the pupils on Monday of the week before the last, and every morning for the remainder of the term if necessary, ‘Children please say to your parents that we are always glad to see them in our school; but we are especially anxious to have them visit us some time these last two weeks, that they may hear you recite, and see what progress you have made the past year.’

Such an invitation, it is hoped, might bring to the schools, those last two weeks, a large number of parents. But lest they should not thus attend, and in order to secure the advantages which follow these visits, the plan just proposed might be supplemented, thus:—

Let it be announced in the school and through the papers that, on Friday, all the schools will be on exhibition in their several rooms, where the ordinary exercises of the school will be carried on; and in each school-house where there is a hall, let the Master prepare an exhibition of his school, in connection with the closing exercises of his highest or graduating class.”

This plan was adopted and carried out substantially. The work of the schools went on to the end of the year. His Honor, the Mayor, in making the annual tour of inspection, had time to spend a few minutes in each room and see the school in its every-day clothes—the only way to see what a school actually is. Comparatively few visitors were present any one day; but in the aggregate the visits were many; and they were visits from persons who came to see a school and not a display.

On the whole this change was very satisfactory. It was not expected to be pleasing to any teachers with a talent for theatrical entertainments, whose reputation is founded more on artful manipulation and tawdry show, than upon honest, steady work

that is most needed, though its results cannot be paraded to tickle the eyes and ears of idle lookers on.

MONTHLY ASSIGNMENTS OF WORK IN EACH GRADE.

At the beginning of the term, in September, it was thought that better and more definite work might be secured in many if not most of the schools, by assigning a definite portion of the year's work in each grade, to be done in one month, and instituting a written examination, uniform for all schools of the same grade, at the end of that time. The object sought is set forth in the following, from the monthly report for November :

“The plan of assigning monthly a portion of the year's work in each grade has recently been brought to the public notice. I wish to explain the plan. Some years ago a course of study was laid out which defines the work to be accomplished in each grade of our schools. Previously, each teacher being left to use her own discretion very largely, as to what she should teach, and not knowing what other teachers before and after her were attempting, there was great liability that pupils, in passing from hand to hand, would fail to learn some of the most essential subjects. This difficulty was perceived; and it was universally admitted among the teachers, so far as I am informed, that a definite course of study was a positive gain. This course of study was adopted in June, 1870, substantially as at present, and has been nominally followed ever since. In it, some part of the process of instruction is assigned to each grade of school; and this part is to be performed in its appropriate place, or it is never thoroughly done, because each grade has its own work. By frequent reviews, defective work in one grade could be partially remedied in the next; but the loss would never be fully made up.

Now it appeared that the part assigned to be done in each grade in a year was not really accomplished. This appeared in two ways: First, in the defects in preparation of scholars for the high school. They were ignorant of what they should have learned early in the course, and they could not in the ninth grade, make up all the deficiency; and secondly, it appeared in the very frequent complaint when pupils were promoted to a higher grade, that they were not fitted for its studies.

To remedy this evil, principals were appointed in the several buildings to watch the progress of each child through all the grades, so far as possible, and see that his education is complete.

This remedy is only partial, because the principal can not watch every step. Moreover, in our schools there are no districts and no wards; the pupils from one building may go to another. Hence these steps in the process of instruction must be definite and uniform. The monthly assignment of a portion of the year's work, therefore, and an examination at the end of the month, uniform in all schools of the same grade, is a second remedy for the evil referred to.

At the beginning of each month, a certain part of what is to be done during the year, in arithmetic, for example, in any grade, is designated as the month's work; and, at the end of the month, questions are prepared on this portion of the subject for all the pupils in the city, of that grade. And so of each other study. In this way, if the plan could be carried out, no scholar could miss any part, and nothing would be omitted.

This was pretty thoroughly discussed here, as you know. It was discussed with the teachers, who generally approve it. There would be difficulties in its execution. It was a promising experiment from which there could come no probable evil. It has been tried. Two assignments of the work have been made, and an examination has been held. Great care was taken in assigning the work. The principals, after consultation with the teachers in their several buildings, conferred together and made the programme of the month. The questions for examination were prepared in a similar manner.

With all this care, however, two mistakes have been made in the execution of the plan. The work assigned was in some instances too much, and the questions for examination were too many; they imposed too great a task upon the teachers. The remedy for these two difficulties is very simple. Assign less work in such cases, unless by better teaching the whole can be done; and let the questions be fewer and shorter.

Besides remedying the two defects in our schools, referred to above, this plan, if carried out, will also discover the inconsistencies in the requirements of our course of study, and expose to some extent wrong methods of teaching.

It can hardly be supposed that the plan now described is purely chimerical, since it has been approved by this committee and many of our best teachers; and, as I understand, it has been substantially practiced in San Francisco and many western cities, and in New England, with excellent results. As stated a month ago, experience alone can test the value of the system, and of course any judgment pronounced upon the system at this early day, must be partial and immature. We have, however, one opinion on the subject as from a mind fully made up. I will address myself to a few of its positions:

No crowding and overwork in our schools can properly be charged to a system which merely divides into parts the work heretofore done or claimed to be done. Dividing by eight or ten does not increase anything. Very likely the work required has not all been accomplished, as in the second grades. It may not have been possible. The system then should be credited with exposing the fact, not charged with producing it.

The process of cramming children by forcing them to memorize text books cannot be too severely censured; but whether or not this is practiced depends upon the intelligence and skill of each teacher. The system under discussion compels nothing of the kind; on the contrary, if fully carried out it would effectually prevent this cramming. A searching examination for ideas would remove the temptation to teach mere words. It is difficult to see how a system which subjects the work of each month to such a test, can for a moment be thought either to tend to superficial teaching, or to hold out a premium for shirking. One would naturally suppose that these are the very things which it would prevent. It is said that our girls and boys are lamentably deficient, in some instances, in the knowledge of the commonest and most inter-

esting events of the day. Very likely. The same may be said of men and women. It is astonishing to discover how many things there are which people do not know. This state of things, however, is neither peculiar to our schools, nor in so far as it exists in them can it properly be charged to a system hardly introduced. The fact is, that the oral teaching which the system compels, and the stated examinations, varied for the purpose, are designed to correct this very defect.

Several other points in the opinion, insufficient compensation, the need of rest, extra pay for extra work, the dressmaker question, etc., need not be noticed here as they do not relate particularly to the question under consideration, whatever weight there may be in them.

This subject has been dwelt upon thus at length that you may take occasion to observe the plan in your visits to the schools; for its practical working and the results which it will produce upon a fair trial, are the real test of its value; and if not beneficial it must subside.

Only three of these examinations have thus far been held. Some defects in the course of study, and in the grading of our schools, have been exposed; and some excellent work, by both teachers in handling their subjects, and pupils in writing their papers, have also been brought to notice. Up to this time the experiment has more than justified itself. How long it shall continue, must be decided by future experience.

THE MUSICAL EXHIBITIONS.

These took place in High School Hall about the middle of June. The first afternoon was devoted to Grade III.; the second to Grades IV. and V.; the third to Grades VI. and VII.; the fourth to Grades VIII. and IX. The attendance was 750, 1,100, 800 and 750, respectively.

It is evidence of careful drill that so many children from opposite quarters of the city, could sing together for the first time so harmoniously. The good order and quiet manners of so many children was not less attractive than the music, and elicited commendation from all present. Few adult audiences appear so well as did those children. Good singing and good scholarship could be inferred from their conduct. The strange thing about the exhibition was that only a few spectators were present. No music from Theodore Thomas's most perfect orchestra, has power to thrill one like the voices of these thousand children, each voice the centre of untold hopes.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

In common with other cities of the country Worcester was invited to have her schools represented at Vienna. Owing to some delay in the notice, nearly all the towns and cities of the State were unable to exhibit their school system. Boston as the metropolis, Newton as the representative of the larger towns, and Worcester, of cities of the second class, sent samples to the exhibition. Ours consisted of a large printed Chart, showing statistics of population, valuation, school attendance, etc.; the grades and sub-grades of schools, topics of instruction for each grade, number of schools; teachers, male and female, and their salaries; pupils, male and female, and their average age for each grade; and facts about the other educational and benevolent institutions of the city:—A Photographic Album showing the exterior of twelve or fifteen school-houses, and their interior arrangement, and all the other institutions of learning about the city, including the Free Public Library and the Antiquarian Hall; with these was a brief description of each:—And lastly eight volumes of catalogues and pamphlets relating to education in the city.

This representation was noticed in the following from Hon. John D. Philbrick, Commissioner for Massachusetts:—

“I am happy to inform you that on the 18th inst. the city of Worcester will appear in the list of honors published to the world, as worthy of the *Diploma of Merit*. This you have reason to be proud of, when you consider the fact, known to the Jury, and which I now make known to you, that many towns in Europe sent excellent scholars' work and other things for which they received no mention.”

The volumes and the Chart have been presented to the Royal Museum of Educational apparatus, etc. at Vienna. Duplicates have also been furnished for the Department of Education at Washington, and the Free Public Library and Antiquarian Library of this city.

TEXT BOOKS.

We have long followed the wise policy of making few changes in books. With a good teacher the particular book is of less

importance than some would have us think. The best teacher hardly needs a book, and the poor teacher can hardly use one. The kind of teaching, not the kind of book, is the main thing. The following books have been adopted :—Mason's First, Second, Third and Fourth Music Readers ; Smith's Drawing Books with the Manual for each house ; for the High School Freeman's Outline of History, Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy, Alden's Governmental Instructor, Guyot's Physical Geography, and several French reading books ; Zell's Cyclopædia for East Worcester and Salem street ; Prang's Natural History Chromos and the Analytical Speller for several Primary Schools ; and for teachers' desks, Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems, Hagar's Arithmetic, Swinton's Language Lessons, Gow's Manual of Morals and Manners, Proceedings of the National Educational Association for 1872 ; Camp's Outline Maps have been authorized.

A Piano Forte has been placed in the Thomas Street School ; and there are musical instruments in each Suburban School except Tatnuck, Adams Square, Leesville and Valley Falls. In these schools the board will pay \$25.00 for this purpose if the school provide the rest. No instrument is to be removed to another building without the consent of the board.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

As stated on a former occasion, no account of the public schools is complete without some allusion to the other institutions, so numerous in this city, by which these schools are supplemented and public education advanced.

The Technical School furnishes advanced scientific education to pupils from the High School. It is now pretty well understood that thorough preparation is necessary for those who wish to enjoy the superior advantages of this school. Pupils in all the schools are therefore stimulated by what is to be done there.

The Holy Cross College, with its traditional curriculum and scholarly professors, has a similarly desirable influence upon those in our schools who aspire to enter it.

The State Normal School, to be opened in September, should

awaken the ambition of all who propose to teach. Right teaching is a science to be learned, and for the quick and effective mastery of which both study and practice are required. The idea that mere learning makes a teacher, that one who has only studied any subject is competent to give instruction, that one who has learned something about Arithmetic is fully prepared to teach it, will never be wholly uprooted from the public mind, till a class of children grow up who have seen the practical difference between teachers who know how, and those who do not know how to teach.

The Worcester Academy, now well endowed, well taught and well patronized, furnishes excellent facilities for learning the classics and for all sound secondary instruction, to pupils of both sexes, who from any cause can not pass through the public schools. It is patronized largely by other towns.

The Highland Military Academy, though receiving comparatively few of its pupils from this city, aids our schools by the influence of its highly cultivated professors, and its example of thorough drill, both mental and military.

The Oread Collegiate Institute, a seminary of high character for young ladies, benefits us in a similar way.

Besides these, there are several private schools of various sorts. In the best of these, parents who wish a special kind of education for their children, or who wish to avoid the strictness and the regularity that Public Schools are obliged to adopt, may satisfy themselves. And even a poor private school indirectly does this good: that it pacifies those few parents who are not able to appreciate good discipline and good schools; and it does something for its pupils.

The statute which requires every person having the care of children to send them to some public day school at least twenty weeks a year, excepts those who send their children to a private day school which is approved by the school committee. Each private school should therefore be required to obtain a certificate of approval from the committee; otherwise those who patronize it do not comply with the law.

The Free Public Library is a school of the most valuable kind.

The present librarian has taken great pains to interest school children in reading those books that are within their comprehension, and in furnishing books for the older pupils and for the teachers. As a perpetual school for men and women, for which all pupils in the public schools ought to be preparing, the library is to carry on the work which the schools begin.

The Library of the American Antiquarian Society is a sort of High School of similar character.

The Lyceum and Natural History Society is a sort of scientific school. Its cabinet of specimens from the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms of nature are the books; and I am glad that several teachers have taken their pupils to the rooms, in order to interest them in the study of natural objects. There is many a smart boy who does not take to books. Before this child is dubbed a dunce, let us see if here are not the books that he will like to read. Possibly we may discover in him an Agassiz. It will pay to fail in a thousand attempts, if we find him at the last.

The Mechanics Association is another school. By its lectures each year, by its apprentices' class in drawing, of which mention was made in the State Exhibition, and by its library, this society is doing for its members what the schools attempt for our citizens. Its classes in drawing were the first established in the city; and few in the State began earlier.

The Worcester County Musical Association, whose annual meetings in this city in the month of October have become one of the most pleasing festivals of the year, is a school. The education of the public taste, so that the higher styles of music are better appreciated from year to year, is traceable to the efforts of this society even within the last half a dozen years; and the good influence of music in society, is no more to be questioned than the necessity for a knowledge of arithmetic.

To all these societies and institutions, and to several others of a similar character not specially named, we extend the right hand of fellowship as to co-workers in the same good cause.

FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE.

More than two-and-a-half centuries ago, the foundations of democratic institutions and free schools were laid within the borders of this commonwealth. The feeble colonies grew to a great nation; and democracy spread itself from sea to sea. Then there came a contest, when free government was put on trial; for within itself, the country contained elements hostile to its principles. The fight for existence is ended. The republic is firmly established.

Free schools have been sustained through all these years. From time to time the system has been modified to adapt it to constantly changing conditions. It has extended itself over the continent; and has met with no opposition. There are forces hostile to these schools, such as the power of wealth, caste, and sectarian zeal. Like free government then, free public schools may expect a contest, not bloody indeed, but not less real, in which their permanency shall be fixed. To such a contest, inevitable though it be, there can be but one issue. When this fight for existence comes, as it does for once, and once only to every institution that is worth saving, the friends of popular education must be prepared to array all their forces in the war of words, and, with a free republic, to wed forever and indissolubly, free public schools.

BEST RESULTS IMPONDERABLE.

In order to obtain facts about schools, so as to locate any evil tendency, statistics of attendance, age, regularity, etc., are required; and for the sake of stimulating the ambition of pupils, their scholarship is marked, and comparisons are made between different schools, and between individual scholars. In estimating the real value of a school, however, these statistics alone are not reliable. Great emphasis is apt to be placed upon the particular studies in which the test is to be applied, and if there is to be no examination in reading, for instance, that subject may be neglected. Moreover, a stimulus of this kind generally affects principally those who least need it, and very slightly

those who need it most. These statistics are valuable ; but in the attempt to make a good showing there is great danger that the scholars may suffer. In every school, some are at the foot of the class ; to get these out of the way will greatly raise the standard of scholarship ; they are a drag on the class, it is always easy to say. Send them away, and there is still an inferior few ; and before anything like perfect scholarship is attained, these must be sent down ; a still higher standard forces still others back, and so on as long as people will stand it. By such a process we may secure a splendid school ; but, gentlemen, what has become of the pupils ? A large part have been crowded out, and the glib reciters of lessons, the intellectual meteors, not necessarily the best minds, remain. Now, that is the best school which does the best for each boy and makes the most of him. A dull scholar, one who can not easily perform the given task, has the same right to a good education that the quicker pupil has ; and he ought to receive more attention. The teacher who aims at this, may suffer in his percentages but he does the best work ; and the results will be seen only in the future of the boy—too far off to parade at a public examination. This faithful work on growing human characters, this careful study of each scholar, in the firm faith that there is in him a great capacity to be developed, accomplishes a good that cannot be estimated in “standing,” or weighed by any fixed scale. And yet it is the kind of work we ought chiefly to do.

SHAM.

One most important thing for a child to learn is, that he should never attempt to act out another person. He is to make of himself, and do for himself, the best he can ; but nobody else is to be just like him, and he is not to be just like anybody else. Yet how common it is to see children act a part ! They have examples enough, for the bad practice is everywhere. Many who preach temperance drink wine ; some advocates of woman's rights abuse their wives ; pious pretenders commit crimes and blind the eyes of good people by public prayers. They should have no examples in schools. But if anything is

done for mere appearance, and if lessons, programmes and recitations are modified with reference to the display before visitors, children learn the lesson of show and sham, and grow up little hypocrites. They ought always to learn to be honest with themselves; then we should see fewer attempts to palm off words in recitations instead of sense, and pupils would not so much fear to say "I do not know."

O, that the simplicity and truth of young children could stay with them, and never give place, as it so often does, to duplicity, pretence and sham! Towards this the schools are laboring and should ever strive.

LASTLY.

Another year has gone, and with much that has been attempted and much accomplished, more is seen that needs to be done; for good schools do not remain good unless they grow better. To their constant improvement let us address ourselves earnestly.

For the pleasant relations towards myself of every member of this board, for the earnest coöperation and support of teachers, and for the good spirit of children and parents, I have to thank you each, gentlemen, and them all.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT P. MARBLE,

Superintendent of Schools.

CITY HALL, Worcester, Jan. 6, 1874.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RESOURCES.

Appropriated by City Council,	\$150,660 87
Received from State school fund,	1,522 73
“ for Books and articles sold,	713 40
“ “ Non-resident scholars,	14 00
“ “ Books charged in taxes,	92 89
Total,	<u>\$153,003 89</u>

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of teachers,	\$104,885 31
“ school officers,	4,900 00
Fuel,	10,940 40
Books and apparatus,	3,397 67
Janitors and cleaning,	6,189 37
Repairs of houses, yards, and furniture,	7,409 41
Furnishings,	1,274 17
Furniture,	619 64
Printing and advertising,	1,141 55
Rents,	300 00
Miscellaneous,	1,998 25
Total ordinary expenses,	<u>\$143,055 77</u>

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Dix Street House :

Sewer, grading and fencing lot,	\$562 72
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Lamartine Street House :

New room, (balance),	\$73 05
Painting outside and inside, and out-buildings,	523 77
Grading lot,	95 00
	<hr/>
	\$691 82

High School :

Extension of coal shed,	\$97 96
Grading yard, (old bill),	75 00
Covering steam pipes,	430 88
	<hr/>
	\$603 84

Walnut Street House :

Paving front yard,	\$115 08
Furnishing rooms for drawing school,	1,735 18
Models for same,	219 18
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	\$2,069 44

Pleasant Street House :

Connecting water pipes, cut off by fire alarm tower,	\$47 48
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Salem Street House :

Brick sidewalk to highway department,	\$30 00
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South Worcester House :

Slating roof,	\$151 47
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Quinsigamond House :

Slating roof,	\$263 97
Grading lot,	48 00
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	\$311 97

Woodland Street House :

Sewer for yard and fountains,	\$199 37
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Drinking Fountains :

Woodland (2), Pleasant (2), Dix (2), Thomas (1), Belmont (1),	\$674 70
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New furniture for rooms furnished, and materials prepared,	\$3,108 75
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otal extraordinary expenditures,	\$8,620 67
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Total expenditures,	\$151,676 44
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The auditor's statement gives \$1327 45 more than the foregoing, as the expenditures for the year. This is accounted for by the fact that that amount of bills were passed by this department and entered on our books as expenditures of 1872, but were not passed by the auditor until the last year, 1873.

The expenditure for fuel the past year has been unusually large, both on account of the severity of the last winter, and the continued cold weather in the Spring, requiring the additional purchase of \$2,308.00 worth of fuel after the winter supply became exhausted, and also from the fact that twenty-five per cent. was added to the supply for this year.

The terms of the coal contract for this year were changed, requiring all the coal to be delivered previous to Sept. 1st, and the contract closed at that time. By this arrangement 20 cents per ton was deducted, but some of the coal bins had to be enlarged, especially the one at the High school.



GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. GRADE VII.

Belmont	St. Mary H. Warren,	70	44	26	45.9	43.2	938	5	52	43	16	5	18	821.78	1026	22.4	13.8	380
Thomas	" Ann E. McCambridge,	60	30	30	40.3	37.	912	5	44	43	17	3	10	731.81	1244	30.8	13.4	377
Dix	" Eldora M. Aldrich,	50	30	20	41.3	39.	946	1	39	14	14	7	2	37.90	872	21.1	13.5	379
Walnut	" Etta A. Rounds,	61	31	30	43.2	39.6	917	2	38	17	7	8	5	37.86	1363	31.6	14.	378
Sycamore	" M. F. Whittier,	50	20	30	45.3	43.7	965	5	43	22	10	3	14	491.08	606	13.4	13.	379
Woodland	" Jennie J. Rice,	51	24	27	34.5	33.2	961	3	38	14	15	4	15	481.39	493	14.3	13.3	379
Lamartine	" Nellie L. Moore,	56	38	18	36.6	34.2	934		40	23	10	9	28	701.91	907	24.8	12.5	378
Ledge	" Maria P. Cole,	72	45	27	48.4	45.6	943		55	39	15	9	32	951.96	1056	21.8	13.3	377
		470	262	208	335.5	315.5	940	25	349	215	104	48	124	4911.46	7567	22.6	13.3	

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. GRADE VI.

Belmont	St. Sarah L. Phillips,	60	31	29	46.3	43.7	944		50	17	17	11	15	601.30	983	21.2	12.3	378
Thomas	" Abbie J. Reed,	59	43	16	32.5	30.4	937	1	52	17	6	7	6	361.11	790	24.3	12.4	376
Dix	" Amanda M. Phillips,	49	38	11	35.8	34.2	953	4	49	15	2	0	21	381.06	603	14.0	13.2	377
Sycamore,	" Mary A. Harrington,	57	25	32	41.	38.4	937		43	14	8	3	19	441.07	975	23.8	12.5	375
Woodland	" Jennie A. Green,	60	36	24	47.3	44.5	941	3	47	30	17	10	6	631.33	1061	22.4	12.9	379
Lamartine	" Mary M. Lawton,	68	37	31	49.5	46.8	945	2	51	19	10	3	17	49.99	1023	20.6	12.10	379
Ledge	" M. Ella Spaulding,	76	32	44	44.7	40.	895		48	57	22	16	68	1633.65	1681	37.6	12.0	379
Salem	" Eliza E. Cowles,	61	45	16	41.7	38.8	932	3	42	14	24	12	16	661.58	1096	26.3	12.6	378
Union Hill	" Rebecca Barnard,	69	30	39	41.7	39.	934	3	49	25	18	5	21	691.65	1018	24.4	12.8	377
N. Worcester	" Ellen G. Wheeler,	63	36	27	39.9	37.5	940		52	35	26	14	25	1002.51	900	22.6	9.8	375
South "	" S. Lizzie Carter,	49	31	18	44.2	41.8	944		38	37	5	2	13	571.29	907	20.5	12.5	378
Walnut St.	" Eliza J. Wallace,	85	48	37	38.	35.	910	2	42	20	11	3	12	461.21	1131	29.8	12.6	377
	" Nellie C. Thomas,	59	35	24	48.1	46.1	958	1	44		21	15	15	511.06	758	15.8	12.9	379
		815	467	348	550.7	516.2	937	18	607	300	187	101	254	8421.53	12926	23.5	12.6	

SECONDARY SCHOOLS. GRADE V.

Belmont	St. Tirzah S. Nichols,	56	21	35	46.2	44.2	957		49	12	2	4	15	33.71	758	16.4	11.10	379
Thomas	" Elizabeth H. Coe,	55	36	19	38.4	35.7	931	2	46	55	11	3	14	83.216	1002	26.1	12.	378
Edgeworth	" Hattie E. Clarke,	63	34	29	37.2	35.5	954		44	18	13	2	14	471.26	631	16.9	12.1	371
Walnut	" Kate A. Meade,	57	31	26	45.	42.	933		47	35	12	7	21	751.67	1137	25.3	11.11	379
Pleasant	" Caroline E. Gilbert,	55	23	32	47.6	44.7	929		50	14	8	8	2	32.67	720	15.2	11.	379
Sycamore	" Susie J. Partridge,	66	32	34	50.8	48.4	952		52	15	9	3	42	691.36	907	17.9	11.6	378
Woodland	" Carrie R. Clements,	61	28	33	55.1	51.5	935		49	36	18	8	11	731.33	1364	24.8	11.10	379
Lamartine	" S. L. Wedge,	63	38	35	42.4	37.1	886		42	83	35	23	54	1954.60	1998	47.1	10.7	377

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												GRADE V. CONTINUED.												REMARKS.																																																																	
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		No. of cases of tardiness.						Average to each scholar for the year.						Total.						4th Term.						3rd Term.						2nd Term.						1st Term.						Number belonging at the close of the year.						No. over 15 years of age.						Per cent. of attendance.						Average attendance.						Average number belonging for the year.						Females.						Males.						Whole number registered during the year.					
		No. of cases of tardiness.						Average to each scholar for the year.						Total.						4th Term.						3rd Term.						2nd Term.						1st Term.						Number belonging at the close of the year.						No. over 15 years of age.						Per cent. of attendance.						Average attendance.						Average number belonging for the year.						Females.						Males.						Whole number registered during the year.					
		No. of cases of tardiness.						Average to each scholar for the year.						Total.						4th Term.						3rd Term.						2nd Term.						1st Term.						Number belonging at the close of the year.						No. over 15 years of age.						Per cent. of attendance.						Average attendance.						Average number belonging for the year.						Females.						Males.						Whole number registered during the year.					
		No. of cases of tardiness.						Average to each scholar for the year.						Total.						4th Term.						3rd Term.						2nd Term.						1st Term.						Number belonging at the close of the year.						No. over 15 years of age.						Per cent. of attendance.						Average attendance.						Average number belonging for the year.						Females.						Males.						Whole number registered during the year.					
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		No. of cases of tardiness.						Average to each scholar for the year.						Total.						4th Term.						3rd Term.						2nd Term.						1st Term.						Number belonging at the close of the year.						No. over 15 years of age.						Per cent. of attendance.						Average attendance.						Average number belonging for the year.						Females.						Males.						Whole number registered during the year.					
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		No. of cases of tardiness.						Average to each scholar for the year.						Total.						4th Term.						3rd Term.						2nd Term.						1st Term.						Number belonging at the close of the year.						No. over 15 years of age.						Per cent. of attendance.						Average attendance.						Average number belonging for the year.						Females.						Males.						Whole number registered during the year.					
		No. of cases of tardiness.						Average to each scholar for the year.						Total.						4th Term.						3rd Term.						2nd Term.						1st Term.						Number belonging at the close of the year.						No. over 15 years of age.						Per cent. of attendance.						Average attendance.						Average number belonging for the year.						Females.						Males.						Whole number registered during the year.					
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		No. of cases of tardiness.						Average to each scholar for the year.						Total.						4th Term.						3rd Term.						2nd Term.						1st Term.						Number belonging at the close of the year.						No. over 15 years of age.						Per cent. of attendance																																			

One Term.

E. Worcester	Annie Brown,	61	31	30	38.	36.	947	1	47	95	40	15	71	221	5.82	754	19.9	12.1	377
"	Tamerson S. Darling,	60	35	25	44.5	42.6	957	45	27	26	17	32	102	2.29	716	16.1	10.9	377	
New	A. M. Green,	70	34	36	52.2	48.7	933	55	34	22	9	50	115	2.20	1330	25.5	9.5	380	
South	Amelia M. Walker,	79	42	37	48.7	44.8	920	1	59	29	8	3	11	51	1.05	1470	30.1	10.4	377
		907	488	424	660.3	612.9	928	3	711	462	224	123	476	1285	2.02	16926	25.4	10.2	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. GRADE III.																			
Belmont	St. M. Terry Gale,	62	34	28	47.7	43.5	912	52	40	49	24	22	135	2.83	1587	33.3	9.2	378	
Thomas	" Susan M. Buttrick,	52	27	25	42.3	39.8	941	40	10	5	4	12	31	.73	.937	22.1	10.5	375	
Dix	" Emily M. Halstead,	60	28	32	53.5	49.5	925	52	16	5	3	9	33	.62	1520	28.4	9.6	380	
Edgeworth	" Sarah M. Brigham,	73	35	38	48.9	44.8	916	59	48	72	26	76	222	4.54	1549	31.7	9.10	378	
Pleasant	" Mary L. Norcross,	66	39	27	51.2	47.3	924	57	35	15	14	17	81	1.58	1482	28.9	8.11	380	
Sycamore	" Sarah W. Clements,	64	26	38	54.	50.6	937	54	15	16	9	11	51	.94	1292	24.0	9.1	380	
Mason	" Julia M. Martin,	54	31	23	44.	40.1	905	49	59	43	30	40	172	3.91	1478	33.6	8.8	379	
Woodland	" Lizzie C. Goodwin,	50	26	24	47.9	45.4	948	45	23	13	8	24	68	1.44	947	19.8	9.5	379	
Lamarline	" Mary A. Kavanaugh,	68	42	26	45.8	42.1	919	51	59	28	17	51	153	3.34	1395	30.5	8.10	377	
Ledge	" Emma L. Cowles,	40	22	18	32.4	29.7	916	31	17	8	13	10	48	1.48	862	26.6	9.3	375	
Providence	" Belle Y. Hoyt,	47	35	12	37.	35.1	949	40	22	16	9	33	80	2.17	716	19.4	9.7	377	
Ash	" Sarah A. Harrington,	58	30	28	39.	36.	923	40	27	23	31	62	143	3.67	1128	29.0	9.7	376	
Salem	" Emma I. Clafin,	43	20	23	39.	36.	923	32	26	20	19	22	87	2.23	1134	29.1	8.9	378	
E. Worcester	" E. L. Dwyer,	60	32	28	43.1	38.9	909	50	60	34	24	77	195	4.52	1579	36.6	10.	376	
Summer St.	" Abbie A. Welles,	41	23	18	33.7	32.	943	39	60	70	44	75	249	7.39	669	19.6	8.7	376	
So. Worcester	" Ann E. Hall,	59	22	37	51.2	48.	938	44	42	20	11	26	99	1.93	1206	23.6	9.7	377	
New "	" M. O. Hoyt,	85	52	33	54.7	48.1	862	60	58	17	18	31	124	2.26	2508	45.8	7.11	380	
Quinsigamond	" L. M. Chase,	60	32	28	48.7	39.2	806	48	34	14	24	68	140	2.88	3562	73.1	7.7	375	
Union Hill	" Esther B. Smith,	58	30	28	51.9	45.6	878	47	165	79	77	75	396	7.63	2381	45.9	8.5	378	
Adriatic	" Martha T. Wynn,	73	33	40	39.5	36.1	914	43	69	24	39	72	204	5.16	1275	32.3	8.10	375	
		1173	619	554	903.1	821.1	913	933	883	571	444	813	2711	3.00	29207	32.3	9.4		

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. GRADE II.																			
Belmont	St. Ida C. Upton,	68	36	32	41.5	39.	940	53	24	32	19	38	113	2.72	950	22.9	8.	380	
Thomas	" Abbie F. Hemmenway,	57	37	20	39.6	37.2	932	45	130	6	4	26	166	4.19	902	22.8	8.8	376	
Dix	" Susan W. Forbes,	56	26	30	43.5	40.7	936	44	13	6	4	19	42	9.66	1031	23.7	8.1	379	
Edgeworth	" E. M. Gile,	78	38	40	53.1	45.6	892	49	100	90	45	46	281	5.29	2820	53.0	8.5	376	
Pleasant	" Mary A. E. Hoyt,	52	30	22	48.	44.3	924	44	27	7	6	18	58	1.21	1406	29.3	7.7	380	
Sycamore	" E. J. Phelps,	61	26	35	46.5	42.6	915	46	27	25	32	31	115	2.47	1470	31.6	8.6	377	

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS.																	
Northville	62	34	28	40.1	34.4857	4	40	186	100	93	50	429	12.58	2155	53.7	9.7	378
Tatnuck	51	30	21	26.8	23.1860	10	27	95	45	25	13	178	6.64	1399	52.2	10.	378
Valley Falls	58	25	33	38.	34.898	5	51	48	7	15	72	142	3.74	1500	39.5	9.7	375
Leesville	35	20	15	16.5	14.6887	1	23	28			98	126	7.64	503	30.3	8.11	265
Blithewood	32	14	18	23.4	21.6922	4	24	74	32	44	41	191	8.68	682	29.1	10.3	379
Bloomington	61	41	20	33.7	29.4870	5	40	32	19	25	40	116	3.17	1251	37.1	10.6	379
Adams Square	51	33	18	38.7	33.2856	2	43	27	6	0	55	88	2.27	2084	53.9	9.7	379
Burncoat	31	22	9	18.1	15.7869	8	21	75	104	50	57	286	15.80	907	50.1	10.3	378
North Pond	50	29	21	36.	31.6879	6	34	33	55	29	50	157	5.0	2032	57.0	11	0
Chamberlain	24	13	11	12.	10.839	6	12	19	19	6	12	56	4.67	760	63.3	10.0	380
	455	261	194	283.3	247.6879	31	315	617	617	287	488	1769	6.2	13293	47.9	9.9	3671

RECAPITULATION:

Grade	High School, Grammar,	IX.	461	197	264	290.3	284.1	1978	328	328	211	88	39	125	463	1.59	1420	4.9	15.9	269	1	Sess'n a day
"	"	VIII.	353	164	189	226.9	216.7	955	118	240	118	58	39	49	264	1.16	3805	16.7	14.9	1888		
"	"	VII.	517	260	257	366.7	349.7	951	75	384	128	70	27	89	314	.86	6184	16.9	13.9	3520		
"	"	VI.	470	262	208	335.5	315.5	940	35	349	215	104	48	124	491	1.46	7567	22.6	13.3	3047		
"	"	V.	815	467	348	350.7	516.2	937	18	607	300	187	101	254	842	1.53	12926	23.5	12.6	4907		
"	Secondary,	"	847	458	389	621.6	579	1932	8	674	517	260	153	405	1335	2.15	15740	24.4	11.7	5657		
"	"	IV.	907	483	424	660.3	612.9	928	3	711	462	224	123	476	1285	1.95	16926	25.4	10.2	5402		
"	Primary,	"	1173	619	554	903.1	821.1	1913		933	883	571	444	813	2711	3.00	29207	32.3	9.4	7549		
"	"	III.	898	491	407	661.6	607.2	918		705	765	418	320	630	2133	3.21	20756	31.4	8.2	5661		
"	"	II.	1663	892	771	1135.0	1065.2	892		11212	1197	874	875	1256	4202	3.52	52138	48.9	6.7	8580		
"	Ungraded,	I.	181	174	7	84.5	79.6	917	37	106	220	99	29	58	406	4.80	18122	1.4	12.8	744		
"	Suburban,	"	455	261	194	283.3	247.6	879	51	315	617	387	287	488	1769	6.2	13293	47.9	9.9	3671		
"	Evening Schools,	"	1000	510	490	320.1	239.4	747		366												
"	Drawing Schools,	"	250	197	53	225.	220.	899		154												
"	"	"	9990	5435	4555	6724.6	6134.3	3912	670	7084	5633	3340	2485	4767	16215	2.4	168574	425.1	12.3	50895		

ABSENCE AND TARDINESS.

YEARS.	Average number belonging.	Number of cases of absence.	Average to each Scholar.	Number of cases of Tardiness.	Average to each Scholar.
1867	5343	189,225	35.6	30,727	6.4
1868	5874	225,284	38.5	29,457	5.6
1869	6097	195,159	32.0	27,422	5.0
1870	6385	216,096	33.7	25,710	4.6
1871	6588	233,852	34.6	23,707	4.0
1872	6238	243,575	39.0	21,608	3.9
1873	6180	184,148	29.8	11,132	2.0

In the above table the scholars in the Evening and Drawing Schools are not included.

The absence of those scholars who are out of school for two weeks or more at one time is not included in the table, as their names are stricken from the registers and the absence not counted from the time they left until they return.

TABLE,

Showing the Expenditures of the City Government for Schools, School Houses, Water, Sewers, and other expenses, from 1850 to 1874.

	Schools.	School Houses.	Water.	Sewers.	Other Expenses.	Total.
1850	\$ 19,009 11	\$ 12,282 57			\$44,012 53	\$75,304 20
1851	14,007 65	11,785 91			55,016 77	79,085 25
1852	19,070 00	4,442 56			60,471 54	83,948 10
1853	21,162 55				66,906 32	88,068 32
1854	24,505 62	9,624 36			102,514 89	136,644 89
1855	29,915 59	9,813 44			88,197 30	127,926 30
1856	29,992 00	2,053 47			78,627 76	110,673 23
1857	32,280 00	4,100 00			80,569 19	116,949 19
1858	30,504 09	4,346 09			64,199 93	99,050 51
1859	35,370 98	7,915 98			77,346 87	120,633 61
1860	33,497 00				90,727 51	124,224 51
1861	33,771 00	9,963 74			76,816 46	120,551 20
1862	34,581 00	4,500 00			89,312 99	128,393 99
1863	36,383 00	19,191 34			87,092 14	142,666 48
1864	46,210 00				81,647 19	127,857 19
1865	51,712 00	15,844 27	\$ 81,986 86		137,303 92	286,846 78
1866	71,101 04	26,443 66	107,318 37	\$ 2,118 49	178,908 10	385,889 66
1867	75,859 12	35,043 64	87,814 20	79,745 00	172,390 81	450,852 77
1868	86,424 52	47,482 00	47,448 90	120,754 82	241,256 44	543,266 68
1869	97,651 82	101,351 87	118,673 20	221,793 88	306,451 57	845,922 34
1870	120,438 60	138,997 09	150,463 42	369,746 00	658,592 47	1,438,237 58
1871*	119,715 98	93,254 52	111,282 30	254,657 34	666,354 80	1,245,264 94
1872†	144,352 03	41,349 71	142,085 78	152,916 22	638,416 77	1,120,120 51
1873†	153,003 89	23,873 87	133,841 93	84,570 58	648,189 39	1,043,479 66

*Eleven months. †Auditor's statement.

T A B L E ,
*Showing the Nationality of Parents of Scholars in the
 Public Schools.*

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Canada.	Ireland.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	France.	Other Countries.
HIGH.									
	Ellis Peterson,	256	1	68	2	1	1		
GRAMMAR, GRADE IX.									
Belmont st.,	Edward I. Comins,	51		3	1		1		
Dix st.,	Addison A. Hunt,	47	1	3		1			1
Woodland st.,	Samuel E. Fitz,	43							
Lamartine st.,	Charles T. Haynes,	26		19	1	2	1		
Ledge st.,	Charles C. Woodman,	17		25	1				
		184	1	50	3	3	2		1
GRAMMAR, GRADE VIII.									
Belmont st.,	V. E. Hapgood,	39		4	2	1			1
Thomas st.,	H. G. Waite,	11		26		2		1	
Dix st.,	Carrie A. George,	30		3	2				1
Sycamore st.,	Abbie E. Clough,	34		5	1	1			1
Woodland st.,	Emma G. McClellan,	32		4			1		
Lamartine st.	Mary A. Smith,	5	1	30	2	6	2		1
Ledge st.,	Joanna F. Smith,	13	1	13	2		1		
S. Worcester,	Myra J. Denby,	15		11	4	1			
New " "	Charlotte H. Munger,	24	2	7	4				
Quinsigamond,	Evelyn Conant,	9		31	3				
		212	4	134	20	11	4	1	4
GRAMMAR, GRADE VII.									
Belmont st.,	Mary W. Warren,	29	2	15	2	1	1		
Thomas st.,	Ann E. McCambridge,	11	1	27	2	2			
Dix st.,	Eldora M. Aldrich,	24		12	3				
Walnut st.,	Etta A. Rounds,	33			4				
Sycamore st.,	Minnie F. Whittier,	36		6	1	1			
Woodland st.,	Jennie F. Rice,	30	2	4	2				
Lamartine st.	Nellie L. Moore,	3	2	34	2				
Ledge st.,	Maria P. Cole,	19	3	31	1		2		
		185	10	129	17	4	3		
GRAMMAR, GRADE VI.									
Belmont st.,	Sarah L. Phillips,	40	2	5	2	1			
Thomas st.,	Abbie J. Reed,	22	1	22	2	4			
" "	Amanda M. Phillips,	4	2	36	1	4	1		
Dix st.,	Mary A. Harrington,	32	1	3	5	1	1		
Sycamore st.,	Jennie A. Green,	32		10	3	3			
Woodland st.,	Mary M. Lawton,	43		4		1	1		2
Lamartine st.,	M. Ella Spaulding,	5	4	31	3			1	
Ledge st.,	Eliza E. Cowles,	10	2	29	2		1		
Salem st.,	Rebecca Barnard,	39		7			3		1
Union Hill,	Ellen G. Wheeler,	32	2	14	3	2	2		2
New Worcester,	S. Lizzie Carter,	24	5	4	4		1		
South " "	Eliza J. Wallace,	14	3	22	1	1			
Walnut st.,	Nellie C. Thomas,	41		1	1	1			
		338	22	188	27	18	10	1	5

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Canada.	Ireland.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	France.	Other Countries.
SECONDARY, GRADE V.									
Belmont st.,	Tirsah S. Nichols,	37	4	9	1				
Thomas st.,	Elizabeth H. Coe,	20	1	24					
Edgeworth st.,	Hattie E. Clarke,	3	1	37	1		1		1
Walnut st.,	Kate A. Meade,	33	2	7	4	2			
Pleasant st.,	Carrie E. Gilbert,	46			1	1		1	1
Sycamore st.,	Susie J. Partridge,	34		21					1
Woodland st.	Carrie R. Clements,	32	2	11	3				
Lamartine st.,	S. Lizzie Wedge,	2	2	28	3	5	3		
Ledge st.,	Margaret A. Geary,	4	2	33	1	1	1		
Providence st.,	Lizzie E. King,	20	4	17	1				
Ash st.,	Mary J. Mack,	11	4	30		1	1		
Salem st.,	Mary O. Whitmore,	33	4	17		1			1
E. Worcester,	Ella W. Foskett,	1		25					
So. " "	Ellen M. Boyden,	8	5	35	5	1			
Quinsigamond,	Jennie P. Fiske,	10	1	16	2				
		294	32	310	22	12	6	1	4
SECONDARY, GRADE IV.									
Belmont st.,	Esther G. Chenery,	36	2	7	1	3	2		
Thomas st.,	Abbie F. Knowles,	18	4	24	3	2			1
Dix st.,	Elizabeth E. Daniels,	28	2	13	6				
Walnut st.,	Ella McFarland,	34	3	6		2	1	1	1
Pleasant st.,	Eunie M. Gates,	42		2	2	2		1	
Sycamore st.,	Mary E. Trask,	30		18	1				
Woodland st.,	M. Elizabeth Metcalf,	38		6	1		1		1
Lamartine st.,	L. A. Dawson,	3	8	30	4	1		1	
Ledge st.,	Hattie A. Smith,	5	1	24	1		2		
Providence st.,	Sarah J. Newton,	7	4	18	1		1		1
Ash st.,	Lottie M. Harrington,	14	3	29	1		1		
E. Worcester,	Annie Brown,		1	46	2				
" " "	Tamerson S. Darling,		2	42	2				
New " "	Alice M. Green,	18	15	16	5				
So. " "	Amelia M. Walker,	12	3	42	1				
		285	48	323	31	10	8	3	4
PRIMARY, GRADE III.									
Belmont st.,	Mary T. Gale,	35	2	13	2			1	
Thomas st.,	Susan M. Buttrick,	15	3	17	1	4	1		
Dix st.,	Emily M. Halstead,	35	1	8	5	2			1
Edgeworth st.,	Sarah M. Brigham,	2	4	49	2	3			1
Pleasant st.,	Mary L. Norcross,	53	1		1	1			1
Sycamore st.,	Sarah W. Clements,	37		12		4	1		
Mason st.,	Julia M. Martin,	38	4	4					3
Woodland st.,	Lizzie C. Goodwin,	35		10	1				
Lamartine st.,	Mary A. Kavanaugh,	4	6	31	2	8		1	
Ledge st.,	Emma L. Cowles,	6		24	1		2		
Providence st.,	Belle Y. Hoyt,	15	7	13					2
Ash st.,	Sarah A. Harrington,	11	3	24			3		
Salem st.,	Emma I. Clafin,	22	2	10			1		
E. Worcester,	Ellen L. Dwyer,	3	1	45	1				
Summer st.,	Abbie A. Wells,	8	10	16	2	2			1
So. Worcester,	Ann E. Hall,	6	2	33	4				

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Canada.	Ireland.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	France.	Other Countries.
New Worcester,	Mary O. Hoyt,	31	9	20	4				
Quinsigamond,	Loretta M. Chase,	15		43	2				
Union Hill,	Esther B. Smith,	25	2	11	3		3		3
Adriatic,	Martha T. Wyman,	1	6	35	3	3		1	
		397	63	418	34	27	11	3	12
PRIMARY, GRADE II.									
Belmont st.,	Ida C. Upton,	48	1	2	2	1	1		1
Thomas st.,	Abbie F. Hemmenway,	8	4	26		5	1	2	
Dix st.,	Susan W. Forbes,	28	3	7	4	1			2
Edgeworth st.,	Emma M. Gile,	2		72	1	3			1
Pleasant st.,	Mary A. E. Hoyt,	35		1	5			1	2
Sycamore st.,	Effie J. Phelps,	27	1	14		1			
Woodland st.,	Maggie J. Melanefy,	30	1	7	2		1		
Lamartine st.,	Alice M. Underwood,	5	14	22	1	4	1		
"	Ida A. E. Kenney,	7	11	23	2	5			2
Ledge st.,	Mary E. D. King.	7	3	32		1	2		2
Providence st.,	Evelyn E. Towne,	18	11	14					1
Ash st.,	Emma H. Barton,	9	4	25	1	1	2		2
E. Worcester,	Mattie A. Collins,	1	1	45	2				2
"	Susan Mills,	5	7	35	3				
So. Worcester,	H. Louise Rice,	6	8	37		1			
		236	69	362	23	23	8	3	15
SUB-PRIMARY, GRADE I.									
Belmont st.,	Hannah R. Beede,	32	7	10	1	1	1	1	
Thomas st.,	Flora J. Osgood,	25	7	20	2	1			
Dix st.,	Emma C. Moulton,	34	7	12	5	2			
Edgeworth st.,	Hattie W. Bliss,	8	6	44	3	3			1
Pleasant st.,	Emma J. Norcross,	56	1	3	1	2			
Mason st.,	Mary E. Pease,	46	2	3	4				
Sycamore st.,	Eliza J. Day,	47		10					
Thomas st.,	Mary E. D. Cavanaugh,	14	14	31	3	1	1		1
Woodland st.,	Ananda H. Davie,	22	2	8	1				1
Lamartine st.,	Ellen T. Shannon,	3	13	25	3	3	1	3	
"	Ida A. Tew,	5	17	27	3	6			1
Ledge st.,	Mary V. Callaghan,	8		39	3				1
"	Emma C. Maynard,	12	2	40	1	1	4		3
Providence st.,	Sarah G. Maynard,	12	9	24	3				
"	Alice G. McMahon,	11	13	28					1
Ash st.,	Mary J. Packard,	6	2	17		1	2		
"	Sarah J. Melanefy,	8	8	27	1	1	2		
Salem st.,	Hattie A. Harrington,	25	2	22	3	3	1	1	
E. Worcester,	Mary E. Russell,	5		32	2		1		
"	Aloysia Radcliffe,	5	4	89					
Summer st.,	Lilla F. Upton,	14	6	17	3				1
So. Worcester,	Abbie H. Hoxie,	10	5	38	2		1		
Adriatic,	Maria J. Metcalf,	2	8	30	1	2			
		410	135	596	45	27	14	5	10
UNGRADED SCHOOLS.									
Orange st.,	Preston D. Jones,	3	2	44	2				
"	Persis E. King,	2	1	24	3	1			3
		5	3	68	5	1			3

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	U. S.	Canada.	Ireland.	England.	Germany.	Scotland.	France.	Other Countries.
SUBURBAN.									
Northville,	Nellie J. Sprout,	47	9	6					
Tatnuck,	Helen Welsh,	25		3	1				
Valley Falls,	Sarah A. Bullock,	17	9	16	9		1		
Leesville,	Eliza J. Seaver,	4	14	2	3				
Blithewood,	Emily Hayward,	20	2		7				
Bloomingtondale,	Hattie M. Johnson,	18	9	9	3				3
Adams Square,	Ada M. Davis,	26		12		1	4		
Burncoat,	Ada E. Simonds,	13		8					1
North Pond,	Lizzie Vaughan,	33							
Chamberlain,	Elizabeth L. Webb,	12							
		215	43	56	23	1	5		4
AGGREGATE.									
High School,		256	1	68	2	1	1		
Grammar, Grade IX.,		184	1	50	3	3	2		
“ “ VIII.,		212	4	134	20	11	4	1	4
“ “ VII.,		185	10	129	17	4	3		
“ “ VI.,		338	22	188	27	18	10	1	5
Secondary, “ V.,		294	32	310	22	12	6	1	4
“ “ IV.,		285	48	323	31	10	8	3	4
Primary, “ III.,		397	63	418	34	27	11	3	10
“ “ II.,		236	69	362	23	23	8	3	15
Sub. “ “ I.,		410	135	596	45	27	14	5	10
Ungraded,		5	3	68	5	1			3
Suburban,		215	43	56	23	1	5		4
		3017	431	2702	252	138	72	17	59

Of those born in other Countries, there were born in Nova Scotia 14, New Brunswick 3, Sweden 10, Italy 11, Norway 3, West Indies 2, Portugal 2, Cuba 3, Denmark 3, Cape Breton Islands 2, Mexico 1, Spain 1, Russia 1, Prussia 1, New Foundland 1, Wales 1, Switzerland 1, Unknown 2.

The parentage of children in the Public Schools for the last seven years is as follows:

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
United States,	2448	2617	2742	2704	2862	3028	3017
Canada,	224	288	277	387	425	423	448
Ireland,	2509	2547	2800	2888	2763	2920	2702
England,	174	209	205	257	250	290	252
Germany,	83	86	97	123	125	140	138
Scotland,	40	46	45	56	68	70	72
France,	10	9	13	9	14	9	17
Other Countries,	6	20	21	30	29	71	42
Total,	5494	5822	6200	6454	6536	6951	6688
United States,	2448	2617	2742	2704	2862	3028	3017
Foreign Countries,	3046	3205	3458	3750	3674	3923	3671

The above table does not include the scholars in the Evening or Drawing Schools.

The falling off in the number of children of foreign parentage in the public schools is accounted for by the opening of parochial schools in the Catholic Institute, which schools number some six hundred pupils.

T A B L E,

Showing the Public Schools of the City, the Grades, the Teachers employed January 1st, 1874, and their respective Salaries.

SCHOOLS.	GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.
Walnut st.,	High.	Ellis Peterson, Prin.	\$3000
"	"	Abner H. Davis,	2500
"	"	Roswell Parish,	2200
"	"	Florence V. Beane,	900
"	"	Ann C. Stewart,	900
"	"	Mary A. Parkhurst,	900
"	"	Mary E. Wilder,	900
"	"	Caroline V. Aldrich,	850
"	"	Fanny S. Tucker,	750
"	"	Alla W. Foster,	750
"	"	Geo. E. Gladwin, d'w'g,	300
Belmont st.,	Grammar IX.	Edward I. Comins, Prin.	1900
"	"	Ann C. Wyman, Asst.,	575
Dix st.,	"	Addison A. Hunt, Prin.	1900
"	"	Clara Manley, Asst.,	575
Woodland st.,	"	Samuel E. Fitz, Prin.	1900
"	"	Jennie A. Howard, Asst.	575
Lamartine st.,	"	Chas. T. Haynes, Prin.	1900
"	"	Josephine M. Wilson, Asst.	575
Ledge st.,	"	Chas. C. Woodman, Prin.	1900
"	"	Ann S. Dunton, Asst.,	575
Belmont st.,	VIII.	Vashti E. Hapgood,	575
Thomas st.,	"	Harriet G. Waite, Prin.	1200
"	"	Susie M. Everett, Asst.,	575
Dix st.,	"	Carrie A. George,	575
Sycamore st.,	"	Abbie E. Clough, Prin.	750
Woodland st.,	"	Emma G. McClellan,	575
Lamartine st.,	"	Mary A. Smith,	575
Ledge st.,	"	Joanna F. Smith,	575
South Worcester	"	Myra J. Denby, Prin.	750
New "	"	Caroline H. Munger, Prin.	750
Quinsigamond	"	Evelyn Conant, Prin.	625
Belmont st.,	VII.	Mary W. Warren,	575
Thomas st.,	"	Ann E. McCambridge,	575
Dix st.	"	Eldora M. Aldrich,	575
Walnut st.,	"	Etta A. Rounds, Prin.	700
Sycamore st.,	"	Minnie F. Whittier,	575
Woodland st.,	"	Jennie I. Rice,	575
Lamartine st.,	"	Nellie L. Moore,	575
Ledge st.,	"	Maria P. Cole,	575
Belmont st.,	VI.	Sarah L. Phillips.	575

SCHOOLS.	GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.
Thomas st.,	Grammar VI.	Abbie J. Reed,	\$575
“	“	Amanda M. Phillips,	575
Dix st.,	“	Mary A. Harrington,	575
Sycamore st.,	“	Jennie A. Green,	575
Woodland st.,	“	Mary M. Lawton,	575
Ledge st.,	“	Eliza E. Cowles,	575
Salem st.,	“	Rebecca Barnard, Prin.	700
Union Hill,	“	Mary A. Tyler, Prin.	575
“	“	Etta M. Stowell, Asst.	450
New Worcester,	“	S. Lizzie Carter,	575
South “	“	Eliza J. Wallace,	575
Walnut st.,	“	Nellie C. Thomas,	575
Belmont st.,	Secondary V.	Tirsah S. Nichols,	550
Thomas st.,	“	Elizabeth H. Coe,	550
Edgeworth st.,	“	Hattie E. Clarke, Prin.	575
Walnut st.,	“	Kate A. Meade,	550
Pleasant st.,	“	Carrie E. Gilbert,	550
Sycamore st.,	“	Susie J. Partridge,	550
Woodland st.,	“	Carrie R. Clements,	550
Lamartine st.,	“	M. Ella Spaulding,	550
Ledge st.,	“	Margaret M. Geary,	550
Providence st.,	“	Lizzie E. King, Prin.	575
Ash st.,	“	Mary J. Mack, Prin.	700
Salem st.,	“	Mary O. Whitmore,	550
East Worcester,	“	Ella W. Foskett, Prin.	600
South “	“	Ellen M. Boyden,	550
Quinsigamond,	“	Jennie P. Fiske,	550
Belmont st.,	“	Esther G. Chenery,	550
Thomas st.,	“ IV.	Abbie F. Knowles,	550
Dix st.,	“	Elizabeth E. Daniels,	550
Walnut st.,	“	Ella M. McFarland,	550
Pleasant st.,	“	Eunie M. Gates,	550
Sycamore st.,	“	Mary E. Trask,	550
Woodland st.,	“	M. Elizabeth Metcalf,	550
Lamartine st.,	“	S. Lizzie Wedge,	550
Ledge st.,	“	Hattie A. Smith,	550
Providence st.,	“	Sarah J. Newton,	550
Ash st.,	“	Lottie M. Harrington,	550
East Worcester,	“	Annie Brown,	550
“ “	“	Tamerson S. Darling,	550
New “	“	Alice M. Green,	500
South “	“	Amelia M. Walker,	550
Belmont st.,	Primary III.	Mary T. Gale,	500
Thomas st.,	“	Susan M. Buttrick,	500
Dix st.,	“	Emily M. Halstead,	500
Edgeworth st.,	“	Sarah M. Brigham,	500
Pleasant st.,	“	Mary L. Norcross,	500
Sycamore st.,	“	Sarah W. Clements,	500

SCHOOLS.	GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.
Mason st.,	Primary III.	Julia M. Martin,	\$500
Woodland st.,	"	Maggie J. Melanefy,	500
Lamartine st.,	"	Louisa A. Dawson,	500
"	"	Mary A. Kavanaugh,	500
Ledge st.,	"	Emma L. Cowles,	500
Providence st.,	"	Belle Y. Crowell,	500
Ash st.,	"	Sarah A. Harrington,	500
Salem st.,	"	Emma I. Claffin,	500
East Worcester,	"	Ellen L. Dwyer,	500
Summer st.,	"	Abbie A. Wells,	500
South Worcester,	"	Ann E. Hall,	500
New " "	"	Mary O. Hoyt,	500
Quinsigamond,	"	Loretta M. Chase,	500
Union Hill,	"	Esther B. Smith,	500
Adriatic,	II.	Martha T. Wyman,	500
Belmont st.,	"	Ida C. Upton,	500
Thomas st.,	"	Abbie F. Hemenway,	500
Dix st.,	"	Susan W. Forbes,	500
Edgworth st.,	"	Emma M. Gile,	500
Pleasant st.,	"	Mary A. E. Hoyt,	500
Sycamore st.,	"	Effie J. Phelps,	500
Woodland st.,	"	Carrie P. Townsend,	500
Lamartine st.,	"	Alice M. Underwood,	500
"	"	Ida A. E. Kenney,	500
Ledge st.,	"	Mary E. D. King,	500
Providence st.,	"	Evelyn E. Towne,	500
Ash st.,	"	Emma H. Barton,	500
East Worcester,	"	Mattie A. Collins,	500
" " "	"	Susan Mills,	500
South Worcester.	I.	H. Louisa Rice,	500
Belmont st.,	"	Hannah R. Beede,	500
Thomas st.,	"	Flora J. Osgood,	500
Dix st.,	"	Emma C. Moulton,	500
Edgworth st.,	"	Hattie W. Bliss,	500
Pleasant st.,	"	Emma J. Norcross,	500
Mason st.,	"	Mary E. Pease,	500
Sycamore st.,	"	Eliza J. Day,	500
Thomas st.,	"	Mary E. D. Cavanaugh,	500
Woodland st.,	"	Amanda H. Davie,	500
Lamartine st.,	"	Ellen T. Shannon,	500
"	"	Ida A. Tew,	500
Ledge st.,	"	Mary V. Callaghan,	500
"	"	Emma C. Maynard,	500
Providence st.,	"	Sarah G. Maynard,	500
"	"	Alice G. McMahon,	500
Ash st.,	"	Mary J. Packard,	500
"	"	Sarah J. Melanefy,	500
Salem st.,	"	Hattie A. Harrington,	500

SCHOOLS.	GRADE.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.
East Worcester,	Primary I.	Mary E. Russell,	\$500
“ “	“	Aloysia Radcliffe,	500
“ “	“	Mary J. O'Connor, Asst	450
Summer st.,	“	Lilla F. Upton,	500
South Worcester,	“	Abbie N. Hoxie,	500
Adriatic,	“	Maria J. Metcalf,	500
Orange st.,	Ungraded.	Preston D. Jones, Prin.	1900
“	“	O. M. Farnsworth, As't,	575
“	“	Persis E. King,	625
Northville,	Suburban.	Emma A. Wilson,	575
Tatnuck,	“	Helen M. Welsh,	575
Valley Falls,	“	Sarah A. Bullock,	575
Leesville,	“	Eliza J. Seaver,	500
Blithewood,	“	Emily Hayward,	500
Bloomingtondale,	“	Hattie M. Johnson,	575
Adams Square,	“	Ada M. Davis,	575
Burncoat,	“	Ada E. Simonds,	500
North Pond,	“	Lizzie Vaughn,	500
Chamberlain,	“	Elizabeth L. Webb,	500
Orange st.,	Evening.	Carrie A. George,	Per Eve. \$2.00
“	“	Eldora M. Aldrich,	1.00
“	“	Persis E. King,	1.00
“	“	Hattie A. Smith,	1.00
“	“	Caroline Metcalf,	1.00
South Worcester,	“	Myra J. Denby,	2.00
“	“	Preston D. Jones,	2.00
“	“	Octavia M. Farnsworth,	1.50
“	“	Lizzie E. Lucas,	1.00
Walnut st.,	“	Nellie C. Thomas,	1.50
“	“	Sarah Carpenter,	1.00
Summer st.,	“	Ella M. McFarland,	1.50
“	“	Mattie A. Collins,	1.00
“	“	Jennie C. Styles,	1.00
Walnut st.,	Drawing.	George E. Gladwin,	10.00
“	“	George I. Alden,	10.00
“	“	Milton P. Higgins,	10.00
	Music.	Edward S. Nason,	Per Year. 1900
	Training.	Rebecca Jones, Prin.	1350
	General Assistant,	Ella J. H. Knight,	600

TABLE

SHOWING THE LOCATION, SIZE AND VALUE OF THE SCHOOL HOUSES AND SCHOOL HOUSE LOTS,
BELONGING TO THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

LOCATION.	Material.	Stories.	Size.	No. of School Rooms.	Condition.	Estimated Value.	Size of Lots, sq. feet.	Estimated value per foot.	Amount.	Total value of Houses and Lots.	REMARKS.
Walnut St.,	Brick	3	130 x 87	14	New,	\$150,000	31,672	\$1 50	\$47,508	\$197,508	New High School Building.
"	"	3	50 x 70	6	Good,	30,000	9,487	1 50	14,210	44,210	" " newly fitted up.
Thomas St.,	"	3	75 x 56	10	"	20,000	25,000	1 00	25,000	45,000	" " "
Dix St.,	"	3	96 x 60	10	New,	34,500	24,000	25	6,000	40,500	Hall in French Roof full size of building.
Woodland St.,	"	3	96 x 60	9	"	28,000	40,000	25	10,000	38,000	" " "
Letge St.,	"	3	96 x 60	10	"	32,500	40,670	25	10,167	42,667	" " "
Belmont St.,	"	3	90 x 92	10	"	32,000	31,440	25	7,800	39,860	" " also two sch'l rooms
Lamarine St.,	"	3	96 x 60	11	"	30,000	27,000	25	6,750	36,750	" " three
Sycamore St.,	"	3	75 x 52	8	Good,	25,000	12,625	1 00	12,625	37,625	Two L's 52 x 21 feet each.
Providence St.,	"	3	62 x 50	8	"	20,000	58,000	30	17,400	37,400	"
Pleasant St.,	"	3	62 x 50	5	"	13,000	17,200	1 50	25,800	38,800	"
Salem St.,	"	3	62 x 50	4	"	13,500	12,555	50	6,277	19,777	"
Ash St.,	"	3	59 x 51	6	Fair,	18,500	13,400	30	4,020	17,520	"
East Worcester,	"	3	62 x 50	6	Good,	18,000	18,150	40	7,260	25,260	"
"	"	3	52 x 30	2	Poor,	5,000	9,060	50	4,030	9,030	"
"	"	3	51 x 48	2	"	3,000	18,300	50	9,150	12,150	"
Summer St.,	Wood	2	22 x 22	1	"	100	1,517	50	758	858	Not occupied.
Mason St.,	Brick	2	44 x 30	2	Good,	6,000	13,200	15	1,980	7,980	"
Orange St.,	"	2	50 x 30	2	"	7,500	7,188	75	5,391	12,891	"
Soutrgate St.,	Wood	2	45 x 30	2	"	3,600	25,000	15	3,750	7,350	"
New Worcester,	Brick	2	50 x 36	4	"	10,000	14,900	20	2,980	12,980	"
Quinsigamond,	"	2	75 x 32	6	New,	23,000	34,500	10	3,450	26,450	L. 51 x 33 feet. Hall in French Roof.
South Worcester,	"	2	75 x 32	7	"	23,000	29,184	10	2,918	25,918	Hall and School - Room in [French roof.
Valley Falls,	Wood	1	28 x 22	1	Old,	500	4,388	300	200	700	"
Lecsville,	"	1	25 x 30	1	"	300	5,050	75	75	375	"
Northville,	Brick	1	73 x 30	2	Good,	6,000	34,875	300	1,000	7,000	"
Union Hill,	Wood	1	38 x 28	1	Fair,	2,000	11,000	1,100	1,100	3,100	"
Blithewood,	"	1	36 x 28	1	Good,	1,500	1 acre.	10	100	1,600	"
Pond District,	Brick	1	32 x 40	1	"	3,000	14,000	500	500	3,500	"
Tatnuck,	"	1	43 x 32	2	"	5,000	11,500	300	300	5,300	"
Chamberlain,	Wood	1	38 x 22	1	"	1,200	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre.	100	100	1,300	"
North Pond,	"	1	40 x 32	1	"	1,600	20,300	300	300	1,900	"
Barncoat,	"	1	31 x 28	1	"	2,500	21,500	290	290	2,790	"
Adams Square,	Brick	1	40 x 32	1	Fair,	2,800	22,360	500	500	3,300	"
Edgworth St.,	"	2	62 x 50	4	New,	17,000	30,760	10	3,076	20,076	Hall in French Roof.
				162		585,600	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.		242,735	827,335	

OTHER SCHOOL PROPERTY.

3728 Double Scholars' desks \$5,360 00	134 Window Openers	26 80
3738 Single Scholars' Desks, old pattern	1470 Erasers	147 00
1258 Single Scholars' Desks, new pattern	2074 Slates	105 70
700 School Chairs	50 Wentworth's Examples	25 00
60 Lid Desks	25 Stove Pokers	6 50
400 High School Desks	22 Lamps	17 50
116 Teachers' Desks	100 ft. Garden Hose, &c	15 00
50 Teachers' Tables	2 Wash Boilers, &c., for Cleaning	25 00
120 Morning Glory Stoves	9 Drinking Fountains	540 00
3 Lively Times Stoves	160 Clocks	1,280 00
6 Large Hall Stoves	45 Numeral Frames	45 00
4 Small Coal Stoves	22 Sets Cube Blocks	5 50
20 Wood Stoves	40 Boxes Forms	80 00
12,400 lbs. of Stove Pipe	58 Pencil Boards	14 50
310 Knees	106 Pitch Pipes	21 20
2170 Feet of Chain	4759 Slate Pencils	23 79
115 Dampers	126 Writing Tablets	25 20
40 Tuttle's Patent Dampers	23 Color Charts	34 50
106 Coal Hods	1430 Animal Charts	359 50
85 Coal Shovels	54 Bibles	20 00
15 Coal Sieves	114 Testaments	11 40
112 Boxes Crayons	103 Primers	17 44
46 Gallons Ink	145 First Readers	29 00
40 Ink Jugs	163 Second Readers	56 55
79 Ink Fillers	229 Third Readers	91 60
267 Ink Stands	169 Intermediate Readers	111 00
177 Brooms	203 Fourth Readers	203 00
193 Floor Brushes	163 Fifth Readers	183 00
240 Dust Brushes	140 Primary Spellers	21 00
158 Dust Pans	300 Pro. Spellers	75 00
325 Dippers	242 Colburn's Arithmetics	60 50
146 Water Pails	391 Com. School Arithmetics	195 50
147 Wash Dishes	73 Pri. Geographies	51 10
274 Yards Crash	139 Intermediate Geogra- phies	139 00
48 Clothes Brooms	81 Common School Geog- raphies	121 50
103 3x3 Mats	120 First Lessons in Gram- mar	30 00
103 2x3 Mats	56 Com. School Grammars	28 00
161 Waste Paper Baskets	50 Green's Introduction	20 00
394 Pointers	32 Kerles' Shorter Course	10 50
34 Large Bells	46 History of United States	36 80
152 Table Bells	26 Hooker's Physiologies	18 20
10 Gongs	65 School Dictionaries	20 00
143 Thermometers	17 Aca. Dictionaries	10 00
170 Tables	30 Comprehensive Diction- aries	37 50
750 Chairs	83 Qua. Dictionaries	415 00
85 Crickets	50 Gazetteers	300 00
144 Table Covers	133 Vols. American Ency- clopedias	465 50
75 Sets Maps	69 Vols. Chambers' Ency- clopedias	275 00
324 Other Maps	24 Vols. Zell's Cyclopedias	240 00
42 Map Stands	58 Manual Penmanship	20 00
52 Music Stands	16 Song Wreaths	5 00
61 Sets Music Charts	70 Song Garden	40 00
8 " Physiological Charts		
80 Other Charts		
147 Reading Tablets		
59 Globes		
1672 Keys		

152 Forest Choirs	46 00	15 Feather Dusters	15 00
85 Munroe's Manual	34 00	180 Feet Rubber Hose	20 00
47 Manual of Commerce	47 00	12 Curtains in Old High School	75 00
116 Sheldon's Manual	116 00	6 Benches	6 00
61 Child's Book of Nature	70 00	2 Wheelbarrows	10 00
49 Golden Robins	12 00	1 Set Models Drawing	150 00
50 What to Read	20 00	1 Set Models Drawing	1,500 00
550 Miscellaneous Books	100 00	3 Melodeons	125 00
8 Doz. P., D. & S. Writing Books	12 00	17 School Economy	21 00
46 Eaton's Pri. Arithmetic	5 00	2 Calkin's Manual	3 00
92 Vols. Reports State Board of Ed.	92 00	2 Grey's Botany	3 50
102 Class Books	76 00	6 Barnard's Journal	18 00
35 Square Blank Books	9 00	16 Drawing Boards	16 00
48 Small Blank Books	4 00	1 Pr. Scales	5 00
28½ Dozen Drawing Books	57 00	2 Sets Measures	6 00
13 Teachers' Guides to Drawing	2 00	17 Pen Racks	2 00
50 Catalogues to Public Library	25 00	265 1st Music Readers	53 00
19 Course of Drawing	5 00	540 2d " "	135 00
7 City Maps, on Rollers	14 00	615 3d " "	154 00
5 Vols. Mann's Reports	25 00	120 Int. " "	56 00
16 Vols. Barnard's Journal of Ed.	48 00	60 Dusters	25 00
4 Vols. City Documents, bound	10 00	5½ Doz. Lead Pencils	3 50
16 Vols. Mass. Teacher	40 00	36 Walter Smith's Guide to Drawing	67 68
21 Vols. Journal Am. Inst. of Inst'n	21 00	2 Sprinklers	1 50
150 Mis. Books in Sup't's Library	150 00	4 Ash Hods	20 00
24 Pamphlet Cases	12 00	22 Pianos	4,950 00
5 Vols. School Reports, bound	10 00	19 Piano Covers	19 00
6 Boxes for Animal Charts	6 00	Biographical Enc.	4 00
2 Spittoons	1 00	6 Sets Guyot's Large Maps	300 00
1 Carpet	10 00	500 Vols. High School Library	750 00
1 Desk in Supt's Room	30 00	290 Vols. Texts Books in High School	250 00
1 Desk in Sec'y's Room	30 00	Philosophical and Other Apparatus at High School	3,500 00
Table & Drawer in Secretary's Room	20 00	1 Set Electrical Clocks in High School	1,000 00
Book Case in Secretary's Room	75 00	1 Grand Piano in High School	1,200 00
Book Case in Secretary's Room	35 00	1 Bell in High School	1,000 00
Book Case in Supt's Room	40 00	2 Library Tables in High School	175 00
Book Case in Supt's Room	25 00	8 Teacher's Desks in High School	300 00
Letter Press	12 00	2 Book Cases in High School	250 00
Seal Press	5 00	160 Settees in High School	700 00
8 Reams Cap Paper	22 00	2 Rocking Chairs	8 00
16 Reams Note Paper	20 00	48 Black Walnut Chairs	144 00
3000 Envelopes	9 00	18 Oak Chairs	36 00
20 Porcelain Kettles	15 00	86 Common Chairs	51 00
2 Copper Measures and Tunnel	2 00	1 Office Chairs	15 00
10 Bars Soap	1 00	2 Blackboards	15 00
13 Step Ladders	39 00	1 Blackboard Stand	3 00
		5 Step Ladders	20 00
		2 Carpets	80 00
		1 Lounge	30 00
		1 Umbrella Stand	10 00

1 Speaker's Table	13 00	Hammers, Screw-drivers, Shovels, Picks, Rakes, Lanterns, &c. .	200 00
9 Looking Glasses	18 00	Desks and Lumber in process of Manufacture at Shop	2,000 00
8 Mugs, 9 Soap Trays, 7 Goblets, &c.	2 00	700 Tons Coal	5,670 00
6 Towel Racks	6 00	40 Cords Wood	375 00
8 Feather Dusters	8 00	500 Bushels Charcoal . . .	87 50
100 Drawing Boards	100 00	120 Barrels Kindlings . . .	25 00
Busts, Engravings &c. .	150 00	9 Johnson's Atlas	180 00
Window Jack	5 00	1 Coal Screen	7 00
Various Articles in Janitor's Room	15 00	50 Object Lessons	50 00
10 Axes	10 00	2550 Books in the hands of poor Scholars	300 00
240 Settees in School Houses	1,000 00	100 Drawing Stands, etc., .	681 00
15 Chairs—Office	35 00	200 Chairs—Drawing School	112 00
40 Rulers	3 00	10 Drawing Tables	240 00
11 Book Cases in School Houses	350 00		
Sinks, Wood-boxes,			
			\$72,590 86
Value of Real Estate			827,335 00
Total Property belonging to the Department			\$899,925 86

ROLL OF HONOR.

The scholars whose names are found in the following list are worthy of Honorable Mention for their constancy and regularity in daily attendance.

The roll is made up, first of those scholars who have been perfect in their attendance at school, that is, not absent, tardy, or dismissed at any session of the school during the entire year. Second, of those who, not having been perfect the entire year, were perfect in their attendance for three terms. Third, of those who, not having been perfect in attendance for the year or three terms, were perfect for two terms. We do not give the names of those perfect in attendance for one term, as it would occupy too much space, the number being 1720.

The number perfect in attendance the entire year, 384.

“ “ “ for three terms, 512.

“ “ “ for two terms, 841.

PERFECT THE WHOLE YEAR.

Allen Charles L.	Butler Nellie	Boynton Jessie A.
Atherton Edward H.	Barton Anna	Brown Cora A.
Athy Frances M.	Blackmer Jennie	Bennett Charles
Ainsworth Fred.	Bartlett Fred.	Barrett Eliza S.
Ames Imogene	Booth Charles M.	Burbank Fred.
Abbott Ida	Buckley Charles	Benson Nell
Abbott Fred.	Buxton Etta	Boehmer Eddie
Arnold Charles	Bartlett Hattie	Brosnihan Agnes
Babbitt Harry C.	Babbitt Angell	Baldwin May E.
Barbour Frank W.	Budding Alice	Budding Nellie L.
Barker Hattie A.	Boyd Ida M.	Baker Mary
Barnes Cora F.	Baker Lulu	Boehmer Willie
Blenus Addie M.	Birnbaum Emma H.	Baldwin Robbie S.
Brooks Arthur A.	Bancroft Sarah R.	Blood Minnie J.
Brooks Walter	Bliss Arthur	Blood Bertie
Buckley Emma	Bancroft Mary	Birnbaum Joseph
Burlingame Maria	Burke James	Campbell George A.

Carroll Mary E.	Deland Etta E.	Goddard George D.
Cheever Ellen T.	Dunton Nellie A.	Giles Helen M.
Cross Fannie	Diemar Lillie	Gauren Addie
Cooney Bridget	Dean Patrick	Gates Florence
Comestock Annie	Delvey Arthur	Goodwin Clara V.
Condy George	Dean Henry	Gill Annie
Currier Lizzie M.	Degnan Mary	Garvey Frank
Currier Ephraim	Denchy Michael	Gorham Florence N.
Cheever Lizzie B.	Dee James	Gore Lizzie
Cutting Etta H.	Dryden Hattie E.	Garvey Willie
Cross Merrill	Doran Eddie	Goodrich Charley
Crosby Frank	Daly John	Goodwin Georgie
Cannavan Cornelius	Daly James	Garvey Mary
Creamer John	Dyer, John	Green Charley
Cobleigh Hattie	Dansereau Sarah	Green George
Collins John	Donahue Mary	Guild H. Webster
Chamberlain Grace M.	Dyson Robert L.	Geiger Charley
Clarke Frank E.	Estabrook George R.	Hakes Gertie
Cooney Frank	Eidt Carrie	Harris George M.
Cook Clearie	Eldred Marion	Haskell Nettie L.
Chamberlain John	Everett Herbert	Holland Carrie T.
Cross Estella	Eldridge Jennie	Holmes Lizzie M.
Clark Freddie	Eveleth Samuel	Higgins Etha E.
Converse Ada	Eidt Julia	Harrington Jennie
Carleton Carrie	Early Michael	Hill Etta
Colburn Emma	Flaherty Maggie A.	Hill Walter
Colvin Lewis	Fallon W. James	Hunt Charles
Cross Sarah	Fish Rosie H.	Hurly Patrick
Cahill Timmy	Fitzpatrick Thomas J.	Heslin Frank
Coulehan Henry	Forbush Emma J.	Houghton Willie
Cooney Willie	Fallon Michael	Hinckel Eddie
Cunningham John	Fuller C. Gertie	Healey Patrick
Coonan John	Freeman Andrew G.	Hackett Willie
Cooney Katie	Fuller Harry	Henry Paul
Churchill George B.	Finton Thomas	Hargan Nellie
Clark Edith	Farley Lizzie	Harper Louis
Chamberlain Willie B.	Fitzgerald Mary	Henry Michael
Culver Freddie	Fogerty Albert	Hitchcock Charley
Carpenter Tony	Freeman Joshua	Heslin John
Casey Jennie	Fuller Eddie J.	Hart Charley
Commiskey John	Foran James	Ingraham Ella
Cronin John	Farley Thomas	Johnson Ara
Constant Katie	Flemming Willie	Johnson Mary P.
Clark Alfred H.	Fallon Theodore	Jacques Charles H.
Dunn Stephen D.	Gunther Otto R.	Jones Eddie
Durning James H.	Gates Hattie G.	Jacques Joseph
Dudley Mary	Griggs Gertie	Johnson Cora
Dryden Euphoasia	Griggs Carrie	Kenney Frank M.
Delvey Chester	Gales Carrie E.	Kervin John
Dunn James	Gleason Fred.	Kelly Mary

Kelly Katie	McKinley John	Rolston Stella
Kuhl Henry	Madaus Lizzie	Schofield Florence M.
Kemmell Louisa	McKay Jimmy	Seavy Charles H.
Kelly John	McManus Henry	Sutton James H.
Kittredge Walter	Melanefy Edward J.	Swan Helen
Kelly Charles A.	Moran Maggie	Sheffield Ida G.
Lynch Thomas	Madaus Freddie	Stowell Annie D.
Lavin Annie E.	Mahoney James D.	Sullivan Thomas
Lamb Hattie	Needham Annie M.	Sheffield Henry
Lewis Charley	Newton Emma	Sanders Nellie F.
Lavery Dennis	Osgood Minnie A.	Speirs William
Lynch James	Oberer Albert	Sutton Clare C.
Lord Everett A.	Overend Thomas	Sharbino Felix
Lawler Thomas	Orr James E.	Sullivan Michael
Leonard Etta	O'Donnell Patrick	Stevens Nellie
Lane Thomas	O'Leary James	Stevens Georgie
Lamb Alice	Otto Hugo	Schofield Samuel B.
Lincoln Marston	O'Brien Mary	Smith Carrie
Lynch Henry	O'Brien Willie	Sampson Mary E.
Love Harry	O'Grady Carrie	Servey Susie
Lee Katie	Palmer Addison F.	Stockwell Freddie
Mann Amelia C.	Perry Alfred D.	Stevens L. Everett
Marcy Arthur D.	Phipps Arthur B.	Scanlon Maurice
Messinger Mary G.	Palmer Horace	Sawyer Minnie
McCracken Ella J.	Phair Willie B.	Sullivan Michael
McFarland Lizzie	Prouty Anna E.	Seavy Mary
Moore Fanny J.	Phetteplace George	Seavy Mary 2nd
McMurray Thomas J.	Phetteplace Carrie	Skinner Minnie
Meriam Alice E.	Pickup Nellie	Stevens Charles
Mirick Hattie L.	Parker Fred.	Sullivan Dennis
McCambridge Ida M.	Pike Willie	Sexton Katie
McCann Jennie T.	Prichard Arthur	Scully Thomas
Marshall George	Prichard Willie	Sullivan Annie
Mack Daniel F.	Prentice Frank E.	Sheehan Thomas
Mack Mary	Phair Isabella B.	Sheehan Jimmy
Marble Hattie A.	Perkins Walter	Schneider Freddie
Moon Emma N.	Piper Fred.	Stott Mattie
Meggett Frank	Russell Ella E.	Sears Abbie
Mitchell Lydia F.	Riorden Michael J.	Sullivan John
Midgley Alice	Roath Lynneas	Thayer John A.
Mooney Maggie	Robbins Lillie	Taylor Mary L.
McAuliff Owen	Robbins Nellie	Taylor Jakie M.
Miller Charles A.	Rose Marion E.	Torpey Mary E.
Marble Willie C.	Reed Samuel	Templeton Fannie
McCann Charley	Ratigan Willie	Toomey Thomas J.
Mahoney John	Reed Florence H.	Thayer Earnest
McNaughton Jennie	Riordan John	Towne Lizzie
Murphy Annie	Reeves Lewis	Tobey Willie S.
McGowen John	Rogers Dexter	Thompson Samuel
Mason Homer	Rogers Walter	Tansy Richard

Volkmar William	Wesby Eddie	Whitney Maggie
Wardwell Carrie	White Charles	Wright Vinal
Wheeler Fanny T.	White Walter L.	Welch Daniel
Whitney James A.	Weeks Eddie F.	Wheeler Ida J.
Whitney Walter H.	Ward Frank	Willard Emma
Wilkinson Frank M.	Wood Alice	Whalan Michael
Ward Clara I. J.	Williams John	Warren John
Ward Florence	Whelan Annie	Wyman H. Winfield
Weixler Anna	Wilson Willie	Young Arthur O.
West William L.	Welch Mary	Zaeder Amanda
Woodward Mary E.	White Willie	Zitkov Emma

PERFECT THREE TERMS.

Aldrich Edward E.	Burns Jerry	Clare Fred.
Aldrich Florence M.	Ball Wilbur L.	Carney Mary
Allen Edward E.	Bennett Maurice	Croake Dennis
Arnold Nellie	Bailey George	Cullen James
Athy James A.	Baker Adelle	Cramer Mary
Abbott Jennie C.	Brazzill Nellie	Conlon Daniel
Allen Mamie H.	Bigelow Clifford	Croake Delia
Adams Martha	Bemis Thomas	Churchill Fanny
Aldrich Herbert	Booker Eugene	Cohan John
Adams Ida	Brady James	Coonan Willie
Aldrich Ida	Brehm Christie	Cunningham Thomas
Aubertin Richard	Bauer Josephine	Corlis John
Atkinson Sarah	Bemis Earle	Cronin Marcus D.
Adams Cora B.	Brosnihan Thomas	Carmody Connel
Barbour Jennie M.	Burns Michael	Converse Lillian
Barton Lucy	Brown James	Curlie Eddie
Beaman Arthur	Barnard Sadie	Comisky Michael
Brooks Fred. A.	Cavanaugh Anna S.	Carson Florence
Brown Charles J.	Carter Carrie G.	Carter Carrie
Brown Willie W.	Chapin Lizzie E.	Collins John
Barrett Lucy C.	Chase Emily G.	Clapp Minnie
Baylies Hattie	Cheever Charlotte B.	Constant Josie
Birnbaum Frank	Colvin James B.	Cady John
Beaman Mary	Cronin Joseph	Connors Joseph
Bean Ruthie	Clarke Mabel N.	Cook Willie
Barrows Fred.	Churchill Eddie E.	Cudworth Frank
Ball Elsie M.	Carter Hattie	Cunningham Mamie
Buckley Lizzie A.	Chapin Fannie	Deane Eugene A.
Bragg Walter	Clark Mary	Doherty Mary R.
Blake Charles H.	Carrico Eddie	Dudley Fred A.
Boehmer Frank	Clare Sarah	Durgin Frank
Blake Elmer	Clark Carrie	Downs Andrew
Batty Edwin	Condy Willie	Duggan Willie
Blaisdell Willie A.	Collins Timmy	Daniels Grace
Burns John	Cheever Della A.	Doyle James J.
Bassett George	Clowes Sarah M.	Dwyer John
Boyden John	Cunningham Ella	Denny Nellie

Dickinson Stuart	Flood Eugene	Huntley Isabella
Desoe Addie O.	Fuller Mary	Huntley Robert
Drowbridge George	Gale William H.	Harrington Harry E.
Dolan Peter	Gibbs Waldo E.	Holmes Lena A.
Dean Frank L.	Gill Carrie	Healy Eddie
Delany Annie	Goddard M. Rosalie	Higgins John
Dugan Mark	Goodnow William L.	Hoyle Harry
Deveraugh Hannah	Gordon Hattie I.	Hubbard Clarence
Drohan Patrick	Gray Jennie E.	Hannigan John
Deery John	Gray Mary C.	Heron Thomas
Deery Kate	Gates George E.	Howell Lillie
Dawson Georgie	Garvey Joanna E.	Hayden Willie
Doyle Ella	Goulding John	Hall Marcus
Drohan Mary	Goddard Willietta	Hinchel Louis
Dupries Julius	Gordon Nellie	Hooley Daniel
Doran David	Gosling Ada E.	Hacker Louisa
Eagan John J.	Goddard George A.	Houle Rosella V.
Earle Morris	Gill Ruth A.	Hobbs Carrie
Eames Freddie	Gunther Alex.	Hewes Willie
Eames Carrie	Griggs John	Hackett Michael
Everett Henry L.	Garfield Emma	Johnson Alice E.
Ewell Nettie	Goodwin Francis	Jordan Charles D.
Eccleston Mary	Goddard Frank W.	Johnson John
Fiske Lizzie G.	Gird Josie	Jordan Lizzie
Fiske Lucy G.	Gaffney Mary	Johnson Forest
Fitts Ellen M.	Goulding John	Joyce Josie
Follansbee Jennie K.	Gore Elmer	Johnson James
Fitzgerald John D.	Gillmore George	Johnson Michael
Fitzgerald Mary L.	Hamant Annie L.	Kenney Katie E.
French Mary L.	Harding Mary	Knapp Ida
Fiske Charles W.	Harrington Annie E.	Kettell Jennie M.
Flagg Fred. H.	Houghton Mary E.	Kittredge Austin
Field Katie	Hawes Fannie R.	Kidd Herbert
Farley John	Hamilton Harry W.	Knight Albert
Fitzgerald Ella M.	Hutchinson Charles	Kelly John
Fallon Ellen	Holland Willie	Kelley Michael
Flynn James	Harrington Elmer	Kuhl Fred.
Frost Herbert	Hogan James	Keyes Dora
Fitman Willie	Hubbard Jennie	Kennedy Maggie
Farley Charley	Hemenway Fred.	Kenny John
Fenner Cora	Heald Luella	Keeting Michael
Flagg Lulu	Heffren Michael	Knight Jennie
Fuller Eddie	Harney George	Knight Frank
Fogg George	Hayes Joseph	Lathe Mary A.
Fisher Freddie B.	Hickey Mary	Lawler Eliza J. S.
Fitzpatrick Philip	Holman Hattie	Lewis William E.
Fleming Peter	Heald Sadie C.	Lawler Nellie A.
Fitzgerald Daniel	Hatch Olive M.	Lincoln Everett
Fitzgerald Thomas	Hobbs Wilbur	Livingston Fred.
Flynn Nicholas	Hart Jennie	Lynch James

Lawler Joanna G.	Murphy Ella	Quackenboss Eddie
Lynch John	McCarty Timmy	Quinn Mamie
Livermore Mabel L.	McGowen Bertie	Ratigan Nellie F.
Linnell Charles W.	Moylan Katie	Ratigan John B.
Leland Eddie N.	Murphy John	Raymond Patrick F.
Lancaster John E.	Mayberger Eddie	Redding Charles
Lord Charlie	McCann Sarah	Reynolds Carrie A.
Langley Willie	Newton Arthur D.	Richardson Addie A.
Lincoln Melville	Nelson Mary	Reed Lizzie A.
Looby John	Nichols Mittie	Riley Effie M.
LeMierre Joseph	Norcross Arthur W.	Ross Hattie
Mason Frank H.	Norton Flora J.	Robinson May
Magoun Herbert W.	Norcross Rosa	Richardson Willie
Mrgoun H. Emma	Norcross Willie	Robinson Linwood W.
Meade Minnie	O'Gorman Lizzie G.	Ryan Dennis
McCann Charles H.	O'Mara Daniel	Rolfe Susie
McCormick Mary E.	Odlin Henry	Ronan James
McGone Sarah A.	Orr John	Rice George
McHugh Thomas	O'Neil Thomas	Robbins Willie
Miles Edith H.	Olney Hattie	Roberts James
Mason Charles H.	O'Neil Abbie	Russell Georgie
McGone Maggie E.	O'Connor Timothy	Reynolds James
Maloney Edward	O'Connor John	Rice Paul
Mirick Clarence W.	Odlin Charles	Rourke Eddie
Moran James	Orr George	Riley Timmy
Miller Henry	Peck Florence E.	Reardon Annie
McCann John	Phetteplace Ellen F.	Rourke Charles
Murdock Lizzie	Phillips Irene	Rourke John
Moore Eddie H.	Phillips Maria	Ryan William
Mason Joseph	Pierce Nellie M.	Rourke E.
Moynihan Daniel	Pond Sarah L.	Roach Nanna
Mack Nellie	Porter Minnie M.	Rolston Edith
Merritt Charles B.	Phelps Willie E.	Rolston Walter
Murphy James	Perkins Arabella N.	Sanford Mary E.
Mahon Nellie	Pendergrass Helen	Sawyer Alice E.
Mason Frank	Pollinger George	Seavy Rosa I.
Meyer Henry C.	Peacock Ida M.	Sprague Addie E.
McAfee Bertha	Phetteplace Charley H.	Smith Effie C.
Mayberger Emma	Phelan Frank	Stone Agnes E.
Morgan Hattie L.	Prentice Charles	St. John Charles E.
Mann Maggie	Pierce Charles	Sullivan George
McSweeney Timmy	Palmer Mary	Spear Allen
Morrissey Mary	Plummer Stella	Sexton John
Moore Clifford C.	Powers Nicholas	Shurtlieff Henry H.
Meyer Matilda J.	Proulx George	Sprout Willie B.
McLaughlin Mary	Power John	Sweetser Charles
McNamara Mary	Putnam Sarah E.	Skinner Belle
McLaughlin Kate	Pierce Scott	Sheldon Theo.
Matthews George F.	Parsons Anna	Sullivan Dennis
Miller Charles	Pike Lurette	Sprout Jennie

Smith Louisa	Sagnunent Mary	Wakefield Mamie
Sheehan Annie	Shea Hannah	Walker Mary
Spitzli Maggie	Saunders Henry	Ward George
Sawin Lillia	Torrey Lewis H.	Wyatt Minnie
Stowe Willie M.	Tyler Lizzie	Wesson Fred.
Shaughnessey Susie J.	Thompson Cora	Whittemore Herbert L.
Smith Fred.	Thompson Carrie	Wilson Eugene
Shepard Sarah	Trainor Edward	Wells Georgie P.
Shepard Maude	Timon Mary	Wayne Albert W.
Sanderson Jane	Troy Nora	Wood Freddie C.
Spurr Emma F.	Tew George	Woodward Harry
Scotfield Willie	Travers John	Williams Edgar
Sweetser Carrie	Toole Mary	Wesson Frank
Shaw Walter	Touton Henry	Wyman Alfred A.
Smith Mary	Thompson Willie	Whittemore Emily G.
Sullivan Daniel	Taylor Lottie E.	White Jennie T.
Speed Mabel	Train Annie	Woodward Edith
Speirs Thomas	Trainor Nellie	Wesson Allie G.
Sullivan Dennis	Toole Annie	Ward David
Sweet John	Underwood James H.	Weymouth Fred.
Shea Nellie	Vezina Amel	Welsh Nellie
Shea Katie	Walker Ellen	Walker Hope
Sibley Linus	Wheeler Henry H.	Weixler Arthur B.
Scott James	Whipple Mary E.	White Charley
Sullivan Tommy	Webster Charles S.	Willard Fred.
Smith Thomas	Woodis Hattie E.	Welch Mabel
Speirs Robert	Willard Emma F.	Warner Louis
Sexton Jerry	Woodward Jennie W.	Wesson Herbert
Stimpson Frank	Woodward William	Waite Jennie
Shultz Flora	Whitman Ida M.	Walker George
Sullivan James	Whitecomb Stella	Wyman Maria
Spitzlie Carrie	Walker Julia R.	Zaeder Cecille
Sweeney Thomas	Whitney Josie H.	Zaeder Bennie
Spitzlie Georgie	Willard Emma	

PERFECT TWO TERMS.

Adams Carrie	Allen Nettie	Brosnihan Eugene F.
Adams Lizzie F.	Alexander Walter J.	Burnette Ellen E.
Aldrich Charles F.	Anderson Agnes	Buxton Clara J.
Aldrich Josie C.	Adams Walter	Briden Mary A.
Agnew Thomas	Allison John	Barry Agnes A.
Adams Myra	Andrews Fred.	Batchelder Grace
Andrews Lizzie	Ames Eddie	Blake Lowell E.
Alton Cora	Aldrich James	Barnes Lizzie
Allen Josie	Aldrich Charles	Bailey Nettie
Andrews Hattie B.	Alton Emma	Barber Jennie
Allen Walter B.	Batchelor Clifford H.	Brown Mary
Adams Frank	Barton Charles S.	Burlingame Harris
Atwood Lizzie	Bennett Effie L.	Burke James
Allen Lizzie C.	Bigelow Charles F.	Burnham Chas. E.

Blenus Mary	Barnes Emma L.	Collins Eddie
Blair George	Broderick Patsy	Coburn Murelia
Brown Charles	Barrett Katie	Condron John
Briggs Edgar W. H.	Blenus Lilla	Carey Maurice
Briden Frank	Burns Thomas	Cosgrove Willie
Burbank Ethel	Barnard Walter	Canary Thomas
Ballou Walter	Burke Minnie	Comisky Patrick
Belcher Florence M.	Carroll James B.	Croak Mary
Batchellor Lizzie E.	Chapin Charles S.	Condy Minnie
Bancroft Addie J.	Clough Jennie C.	Connors Abby
Bemis Agnes M.	Conner Emma S.	Cree Mary
Beals Eva B.	Cosgrove Katie C.	Chamberlin Willie
Barber George W.	Coughlin Katie A.	Childs Fannie
Burnham Arthur	Cummings Mattie L.	Cooper Flora
Brown Emma	Cobb Nannie E.	Cook Frank
Bennett Izzie E.	Chamberlin Fred.	Childs Frank
Batchelder George W.	Coburn Azro A.	Chase Harry
Batty Hattie E.	Collins Mary A.	Connors Daniel
Ball Walter G.	Clouse Mary	Conlin Thomas
Boyle Thomas F.	Crane Edwin	Coyne James
Blake Eddie S.	Chapin Ida	Cudrick Fred.
Bridon Agnes	Curran Joseph	Cunningham Eddie
Bootman Nellie	Colby Susie	Cunningham Willie
Bemis Abbie G.	Cutler Laura	Cooney Mary
Booth Herbert	Cross Philip	Canary Thomas
Bowers George	Carroll James	Cross George
Burrough Herbert J.	Canavan Hugh	Cross Joel
Bliven Clara E.	Currier Lucy	Casey Thomas
Blythe James	Cheever Mary C.	Clarke Fannie
Barry John	Cooper Ellen	Crosby Justin
Boswell Emma	Chase Joseph	Curtis Addie
Brooks Arshel	Cunningham Willie	Corcoran Daniel
Burtell Arthur	Courtney Mary	Cudworth Clarence
Booth Allie	Clarke Emma A.	Cheney Ida
Burton Cora	Condy Ada	Daniels Alice J.
Burns Willie	Comisky James	Davis William
Butler James	Casey James	Deane John M.
Barrett Thomas	Cooke Henry	Downes Fred. O.
Block Fred.	Carroll James	Drury Frank H.
Burns Mary	Coughlin Maggie	Desper Willie H.
Barber George	Cooper George	Doherty Bridget
Beals Cora	Conlon James	Donovan John A.
Bauer Minnie	Carr Frank	Drury Ella
Bauer Emily	Chamberlin Annie B.	Dearborn Nellie
Bean Fred. S.	Coombs Nellie	Dyer Charley
Bainbridge Alice	Cudoret Matilda	Denholm Lizzie
Boyden George	Canary Bridget	Dawson Albert J.
Bradigan Minnie	Craffy Katie	Degnan Patrick
Burrill Minnie	Clouse George	Davie Etta
Brozeau Annie	Carmody Thomas	Darling Fred.

Dean Delia J.	Entwistle Alexander	Gay Mattie
Doran John T.	Fales Nellie M.	Gassett Maria
Duffy John	Fallon John J.	Guerin James
Drohan Mary	Fallon Katie A.	Gallivan Nellie
Donnelly Maggie	Fellows Jennie E.	Gallivan Annie
Doyle James	Fitch Frank E.	Galligher George
Deane Annie M.	Fitzgerald Maggie G.	Gunderson Norman
Dwinnell Florence R.	Flagg Mary E.	Goulding Charles
Dunn John	Fitzgerald Thomas J.	Gould Jessie
Donahue Lizzie	Fitch Addison M.	Gilrain Maria M.
Doud James	Fisher Harry E.	Geer Walter
Doughty Nellie	Fogerty Willie C.	Greene Willie
Donohue Patrick	Frost Frank E.	Gunther Guido
Dean Anna	Flaherty James	Gallagher Willie
Dryden George W.	Flynn Robert	Goss Hugh
Doran Michael	Flynn Thomas O.	Gates Stephen
Delany Mary	Fifield Alice M.	Gimby Charley
Doherty Stephen	Faulkner Annie L.	Griffin John
Donohue Lawrence	Fuller Eddie	Goulding Mary S.
Dolan John	Foley Daniel	Guilfoyle Frank
Deane Amasa	Fogarty Clarence	Gill James
Dwyre Maggie	Fairbanks Millie L. M.	Green Bertie
Durgin Fred.	Fawcett Arthur P.	Guerrin Michael
DuCett Frank	Foster Elmer	Gale Frank
Drury Fred.	Fitton Abbie	Garvey Mary Ellen
Dean Oliver	Fanning Aggie	Gearon Dennis
Dumeaux Melina	Fay Walter	Gordon Lyman F.
Dresser Bertie	Flynn John	Gardiner George
Dresser Nellie	Farley William	Gordon Albert
Desper Earnest	Flynn Thomas	Hakes Sarah R.
Downs Frank	Fitzgerald James	Hall Abbie S.
Decamp Julia M.	Fairbanks Harry B.	Harrington Arthur H.
Doyle N.	Fawcett Charley E.	Harwood Charles W.
Doran Richard	Foley Jimmy	Huse Charles A.
Doherty Thomas	French Charley	Howard Nellie J.
Donovan Randal	Fenner Emma	Howe Carrie E.
Davis Otis	Freeman Henry	Howe Fannie A.
Davis Leander	Fitzpatrick Kate	Houghton Nellie
Dolan Jimmy	Fogarty Charley	Hopkins Earle
Doherty Martin	Fogarty Herbert	Harney Thomas F.
Doyle J.	Flemming John	Haskell George H.
Emerson Florence K.	Frost Walter	Harris Belle H.
Emerson Ella J.	Flagg James	Hunt Olive
Elwood John	Flanagan Frances	Hutchins Gertrude
Emerson Mary J.	Garvey John A.	Holland Lincoln
Earle Charley A.	Garvin John H.	Hall Herman
Earle Nannie H.	Gilbert Eliza H.	Hardy Florence
Emerson Carrie L.	Goddard Alice	Hoyle Alonzo
Eccleston Katie	Gibbs Izzie J.	Hapgood Flora B.
Eldridge Mattie	Goddard Emma	Higgins James

Houghton Mary	Jenks Frank	Leland Annie B.
Huntley Lizzie	Jacques Emma J.	Lewis Emma L.
Hunt Lottie	Jillson Frank C.	Love Aggie
Hunt Fred.	Johnson Lina B.	Lepire John
Hackett Mary	Joyce James	Lavin Bessie
Henrich Anna	Jankins Addie	Lynch Katie
Hanley Katie	Keane Mary A.	Lewis Kate
Haynes Herbert	Kendrick Edward H.	Lancaster Mabel
Hurley William	Kendall Annie E.	Lynch John
Higgins Thomas	Kennen Addie E.	Lorion Flora
Hoyle Alonzo	Knight Fred. E.	Looby Lawrence
Harlow Freddie B.	Kelley Joseph H.	LaFreunier Ardula
Hager Annie	Knight Willie	Liberty Georgie
Houghton Carrie	Kelley Wallie F.	Lawton John
Howland Frank	Kelly Mary	Lerino Frank
Hathorne May J.	Kubl Emma	Maynard Hattie E.
Haven Alice	Knight Arthur	Maynard Edwin B.
Hargan Mary	Kervin Eddie	McCarne Thomas F.
Hammell Wilfred	Knowlton Daniel	McCarthy Katie A.
Hager Louisa	Kelley Frank	Miner Flora L.
Hickey Nellie	Reefe John	Murray Henry P.
Hildreth Effie	King Charles F.	Muzzy Nellie M.
Ham Annie	Kearney Bartley	Murray Albert
Houghton Carrie	Keenon James	McCann Felix
Hopkins Freddie	Kerwin Stasia	Mason Samuel
Higgins Lizzie	Kennen Charles F.	McTigue James
Howard Frank	Kelly Sarah	McGarr Thomas
Hassett Andrew	Kelley John	Merrifield Henry
Hagan Owen	Kelley Patsey	Moreton Cora
Hyde Gertrude A.	King Annie	McGrath Nellie
Hildreth Lillie	Kenworthy Miner	Mann Ernest
Hart James	Kittredge Ella	Mahoney John
Harrington George	King Jimmy	Matthews Rose
Heferon Peter	Kelley John J.	Morrissey Alice A.
Hughes Mary	Knoe Delia	Murdock Georgia
Hildreth Walter H.	Kendall Herbert	McGourty Mary
Hudson Freddie	Keyser Eddie J.	McKeon Patrick
Ham George William	Lynch Christopher A.	May Ella
Harrington Philip	Long William I.	Moran Mary
Hart John	Lyons John	Martin Fannie
Harrington John	Langley Capitola	Morgan Nellie L.
Hubbard Bertie	Leonard Annie	Martin Nettie M.
Henry Bridget	Ledue John A.	McMahon Edward
Ingraham Lizzie	Lavin John	Moore George D.
Irving Eddie	Lee George H.	Mack Thomas
Jackson Ida F.	Lamb Carrie S.	McGrath James
Johnson Annie D.	Lightbourne Hattie	McVey John
Johnson George H.	Lavin Michael	Moore Nellie
Jones Frank A.	Lavin Jerry	Moore David
Joyce Edward	Lathe Fred.	Meggett John M. Jr.

Maynard Marion E.	McDermott James	Pierce Carrie E.
McCoole James A.	Madley Jerry	Parkhurst Nellie
MiVille Napoleon L.	Midgley Freddie	Perry Helen D.
Morse Eddie	Mallett Joseph	Palmer William J.
Mason Mattie	Mallett George	Paul Fannie
Melanefy Gertie	Moore Myra	Pike George
McCracken Jennie	McGoun Cornelius	Powers Mary
Millea Willie A.	McDonald Ella	Patch Fred.
Moen Sarah	Murphy James	Pierce Addie E.
Maloney Maria	Murphy John	Plaisted Eddie
Melaven Albert	MaDaus Louis	Perham Dora
Maynard Jemmie A.	Nelson Harry L.	Putnam Charles
McSweeney Michael	Nourse Sarah	Prentice Frank H.
Martin Mary	Nichols Mary	Palmer Charles
McCoy Maggie	Neale Eddie	Parsons Kate
McDonald Charles	Noe Mary	Power James
Mann Mary	Nugent K.	Page Lucius S.
Magoun Georgie	Norton Clara	Paine Thomas A.
McLaughlin Andrew	Norton Arthur	Peters Willie C.
McKeon Thomas	Nye Maud	Prentice Lizzie H.
Morrissey John	Navin Michael	Phelps Alice E.
Mawhinney Annie	Newton Ellie	Piper Charley A.
Moran Thomas	Overend Anna M.	Patch Willie
McDonald John	Otis Belle	Parsons Ada
Monahan Patrick	Otis Lizzie	Parsons Grace
McCue Thomas	Oliver John	Pierce George
McCarty William	Oliver John	Pierce Willie D.
Monahan Annie	O'Rourke Edgar	Pierce Alice
Murphy James	O'Donnell Edward	Phelan Lincoln
McGourty Annie	O'Brien Willie	Putnam Arthur L.
Maloney Josephine	O'Connor Michael	Parker Eddie
Morse Eddie	Osborn Louis	Powers Martin
McGrath Mary	O'Rourke Edgar	Price Patrick
Mohen Sarah	O'Brien Joseph	Power Nellie
McManners James	Oswald Alexander	Parlue John
Mahoney C.	O'Byrne Patrick	Parlue Donato
Murphy Nellie	O'Byrne Thomas	Parlue Josie
Macumber Ollie	O'Rourke Bernard	Parker Charley
Marlow Daniel	Olmstead Herbert	Perry Cora
McQueeney John	O'Connor George	Perry Nelly
McTague James	Otto Fred.	Quinn John F.
Maroney John	O'Rourke Hugh	Quinn Daniel
Maher Michael	O'Gorman Aggie	Quinn Frank
Mullins James	Perry Belle F.	Quinn Bridget
Mason Myron	Perry Joseph H.	Quinn Willie
McCarty Julia	Pierce Frank	Quinn George
McKeon Frank	Pond Inez J.	Quinlan Nellie M.
McGrath Abbie	Putnam Hattie S.	Quackenboss Alexander
Murray Daniel	Paul Lillian A.	Quinlan Katie
McKeon John	Parker Charles D.	Riggs Fred. J.

Robbins Annie G.	Stimpson Annie I.	Taft William N.
Rumery Harry S.	Sweeney William T.	Tarbell Minnie W.
Ross Willie F.	Schofield Isabel	Tiffany Nellie L.
Richmond Emma L.	Shaw Charles	Towne M. Emma
Richardson Charles	Sweat Emma	Thayer Sarah
Riley Katie M.	Schofield Sarah	Thwing Charles E.
Rourke William J.	Sargent Charley	Tyler Charles
Raymond John W.	Shea Patrick	Townley Joseph
Russell Annie	Sheehan Maggie	Thompson Arthur
Rogers Harry N.	Sumner George	Townsend John
Ryan Willie J.	Smith Louis H.	Thompson Fred. B.
Russell Eddie	Sullivan Jerry	Thayer George C.
Reynolds Frank	Shaughnessey Lizzie A.	Taylor Freddie F.
Rourke Peter	Spurr Josephine	Taylor Hattie C.
Rice Willie E.	Sibley Willie D.	Thompson Jessie
Richmond Cora	Smith Frank	Taylor M. Louisa
Robbins Cora A.	Sargent Cora	Thayer Grace J.
Reilly John	Sargent Annie	Thompson Willie
Russell Etta M.	Smith Kate	Tansy Willie
Ryan Annie	Sheehan Eddie	Townsend Frank
Rawlings Mary	Scott Julia	Travers Frank
Roach James	Sullivan Aggie	Thayer Herbert
Robinson Willie	Skinner John	Torpey Maggie
Rugg Florence	Shea John	Train Emma
Renshaw Jennie	Shaw Minnie	Train Carrie
Ricker Augusta	Sheehan Agnes	Thompson William
Ryan John	Sheehan Mamie	Tyrrell Lelia
Rice Harry	Southgate Louis W.	Taft Henry
Russell Mattie	Sampson Addie	Thompson John
Rice Peter	Scully John	Train C.
Rice Carrie	Sheahan Patrick	Tisdale Emma
Ryan Hannah	Sheehan Kate	Toole Daniel
Reardon Nellie	Sheehan Frank	Taylor Forest
Rice Peter	Sweeney Annie	Usher Eugene
Ryan Mary	Stone Charles	Varney Georgie
Sanders William	Sanguinet Mary	Vellandry Stella
Sanderson John	Shannon Willie	Walker Lucy E.
Saville Frank E.	Smithies Willie	Washburn Philip N.
Sherman Ada L.	Scott Eva	Williams Fanny A.
Smith Charles B.	Stott Georgie	White Avery A.
Smith Fred. W.	Sullivan John	Wood Harry M.
Smyth Fanny L.	Sylvester Walter	Woodward Hattie F.
Sprague Carrie L.	Seaward Orrin	Woodis Francis J.
Spurr Fannie R.	Sullivan Cornie	White Sarah L.
Stevens Lizzie C.	Sly Nelson	Williams James A.
Stone A. Lizzie	Striker Louis	Whiting Mary
Sullivan Joanna A.	Striker George	Winslow Samuel E.
Sheldon Walter L.	Soule Patrick	Woodis Henry
Sherman Minnie E.	Sweeney Daniel J.	Wheeler Carrie
Sullivan Hattie F.	Shea Bridget	Williams George

Whitty Lawrence	West Fannie	Wheelan Martin
Weir Mary	Witter Olive	Wallace Lulu
Whitmore George	Welsh Richard	Walker Joseph
Wedge Jennie	Wardner Susie	Wynn John
Woodcock Ernest	White Nellie E.	Welsh Maggie
Warren John	Wellington Henry A.	Wharton Josephine
Warner Willie	Woodruff Ella S.	Wood George L.
Wright Carrie A.	Wheeler George	White Minnie
Webster Bertie	Warner Lillie	Whittemore Freddie
Wilson Ida	Wesson Carrie	Waring Gertie
Ward John	Woodward Norman	Whaler M.
Whalon Katie	Wesson Walter	Wheeler Eben
White Mattie H.	Weixler Paul	Wilson Jennie
Ward Fred.	Waring Maggie W.	Wilcox John
Warner Frank H.	Warren Ella	Walker Lillie
Warren Everett	Waite Flossie	Weir Jennie B.
		Zaeder Julius

Organization of the School Committee

OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

EDWARD L. DAVIS, PRESIDENT.

ALBERT P. MARBLE, SUPERINTENDENT.

SAMUEL V. STONE, SECRETARY.

Members whose term expires January, 1877.	Members whose term expires January, 1876.	Members whose term expires January, 1875.
CHAS. O. THOMPSON.	EDWARD H. HALL.	CALEB B. METCALF.
SARAH B. EARLE.	WILLIAM T. HARLOW.	GEORGE W. GALE.
JAMES McMAHON.	TERENCE J. HINES.	JAMES McDERMOTT.
THOMAS J. CONATY.	T. EDWARD MURRAY.	DANIEL H. O'NEIL.
JERE. MURPHY.	MARTIN P. FINNIGAN.	JOHN N. MOORE.
J. HENRY WALKER.	FRED. A. CLAPP.	FRANCIS P. GOULDING.
EMERSON WARNER.	CHARLES BALLARD.	EDWIN T. MARBLE.
E. B. STODDARD.	CHARLES A. CHASE.	P. EMORY ALDRICH.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON SCHOOL HOUSES—Mayor and Messrs. Gale, Ballard, Hines, Murphy and Clapp.

ON BOOKS AND APPARATUS—Messrs. Stoddard, Aldrich, Chase, Harlow and Mrs. Earle.

ON EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—Superintendent, *ex-officio*, and Messrs. Hall, Metcalf, Warner, Thompson and Conaty.

ON FINANCE—Mayor, Superintendent, and Messrs. Marble, Goulding, McDermott, Walker and McMahon.

ON APPOINTMENTS—Superintendent, *ex-officio*, and Messrs. Ballard, Finnigan, Murray, O'Neil and Moore.

The Committee of Visitation shall exercise a general supervision over the Schools to which they are severally assigned, and shall visit them according to the provisions of the Statutes, not less than once in four weeks, and generally during the week preceding the monthly meeting of the Board, at which they shall report their true condition.—[Rules, Chap. 3, Sec. 6.]

Though each School is assigned to a Special Committee, yet every member of the Board shall deem it his duty to watch over all Public Schools of the City, to attend their examinations, and visit them at other times as his convenience will permit.—[Sec. 7.]

VISITING COMMITTEES.

The ROMAN NUMERALS designate the *rooms* to which members of committees are specially assigned, and the GRADES according to the Course of Study.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Hall, Aldrich, Metcalf, Stoddard, Warner, Chase, Harlow, Conaty.

TEACHERS.

	ELLIS PETERSON, <i>Principal</i> .	
Abner H. Davis,	Ann C. Stewart,	Fanny S. Tucker,
Roswell Parish,	Mary A. Parkhurst,	Caro. V. Aldrich,
Florence V. Beane,	Mary E. Wilder,	Alla W. Foster.

BELMONT STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Ballard, IX, VIII, VII. Chase, VI, V, IV. Murphy, III, II, I.

TEACHERS.

IX, E. I. Comins, <i>Principal</i> .	Annie C. Wyman, <i>Assistant</i> .
VIII, Vashti E. Hapgood,	V, Tirzah S. Nichols, II, Ida C. Upton,
VII, Mary H. Warren,	IV, Esther G. Chenery, I, Hannah R. Beebe, (sub.)
VI, Sarah L. Phillips,	III, Mary T. Gale,

DIX STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Thompson, IX, VIII, II, I. Hines, VII, VI, IV. Clapp, III.

TEACHERS.

IX, Addison A. Hunt, <i>Principal</i> .	Clara Manly, <i>Assistant</i> .
VIII, Carrie A. George,	IV, Elizabeth E. Daniels, II, Susie W. Forbes,
VII, Eldora M. Aldrich,	III, Emily M. Halsted, I, Emma C. Moulton.
VI, Mary A. Harrington,	

WALNUT STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Stoddard, VII, VI. Clapp, V, IV.

TEACHERS.

VII, Etta A. Rounds, <i>Principal</i> .	
VI, Nellie C. Thomas,	V. Kate A. Mead, IV, Ella M. McFarland.

WOODLAND STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Marble, IX, VIII, VII. Gale, VI, V, IV. Walker, III, II, I.

TEACHERS.

IX, Samuel E. Fitz, <i>Principal</i> .	Jennie A. Howard, <i>Assistant</i> .
VIII, Emma G. McClellan,	V, Carrie R. Clements, II, Carrie P. Townsend,
VII, Jennie I. Rice,	IV, Mary E. Metcalf, I, Amanda H. Davie.
VI, Mary M. Lawton,	III, Maggie I. Melanefy,

LAMARTINE STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Murray, IX, VIII, VI, V. Stoddard, IV, III, II. Earle, II, II, I, I.

TEACHERS.

IX, Charles T. Haynes, *Principal*. Josephine M. Wilson, *Assistant*.
 VIII, Mary A. Smith, III, Lousia A. Dawson, II, Ida A. E. Kenney,
 VI, Nellie L. Moore, III, Mary A. Kavanaugh, I, Ellen T. Shannon,
 V, M. Ellen Spaulding, II, Alice M. Underwood, I, Ida A. Tew.
 IV, S. Lizzie Wedge,

LEDGE STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Gale, XI, VIII, VII. Murray, VI, V, IV. McMahon, III, II, I, I.

TEACHERS.

IX, Charles C. Woodman, *Principal*. Ann S. Dunton, *Assistant*.
 VIII, Joanna F. Smith, V, Margaret M. Geary, II, Mary E. D. King,
 VII, Maria P. Cole, IV, Hattie A. Smith, I, Mary V. Callaghan,
 VI, Eliza E. Cowles, III, Emma L. Cowles, I, Emma C. Maynard.

THOMAS STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Harlow, VIII, VII, VI, VI. Chase V, IV, III. Earle, II, I, I.

TEACHERS.

VIII, Harriet G. Waite, *Principal*. Susie M. Everett, *Assistant*.
 VII, Ann E. McCambridge, V, Elizabeth H. Coe, II, Abbie F. Hemenway,
 VI, Abbie J. Reed, IV, Abbie J. Knowles, I, Flora J. Osgood,
 VI, Amanda M. Phillips, III, Susan M. Buttrick, I, Mary E. D. Cavanaugh.

SYCAMORE STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Goulding, VIII, VII, VI. Conaty, V, IV. Walker, III, II, I.

TEACHERS.

VIII, Abbie E. Clough, *Principal*.
 VII, Minnie F. Whittier, IV, Mary E. Trask, II, Effie J. Phelps, (sub.)
 VI, Jennie A. Green, III, Sarah W. Clements, I, Eliza J. Day.
 V, Susie J. Partridge,

EAST WORCESTER SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Aldrich, V, IV, IV. Harlow, III, III, II. Finnigan, I, I.

TEACHERS.

V, Ella W. Fosket, *Principal*.
 IV, Annie Brown, III, Mattie A. Collins, I, Mary E. Russell,
 IV, Tamerson S. Darling, II, Susan Mills, I, Aloysia Radcliff.
 III, Ella L. Dwyer, Mary J. O'Connor, *Assistant*.

PROVIDENCE STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Hall, V, IV. Moore, III, II. Goulding I, I.

TEACHERS.

	V, Elizabeth L. King, <i>Principal</i> .	
IV, Sarah J. Newton,	II, Evelyne E. Towne,	I, Alice G. McMahon.
III, Belle Y. Crowell,	I, Sarah A. Maynard,	

ASH STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Metcalf, V, IV. Conaty, III, II. Moore, I, I.

TEACHERS.

	V, Mary J. Mack, <i>Principal</i> .	
IV, Lottie M. Harrington,	VI, Mary J. Packard,	I, Sarah J. Melanefy.
III, Sarah A. Harrington,	II, Emma H. Barton,	

SOUTH WORCESTER SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Warner, VIII, VI, V. Goulding, IV, III. McMahon, II, I.

TEACHERS.

	VIII, Myra J. Denby, <i>Principal</i> .	
VI, Eliza J. Wallace,	IV, Amelia M. Walker,	II, Maria L. Rice,
V, Ellen M. Boyden,	III, Ann E. Hall,	I, Abbie N. Hoxie.

PLEASANT STREET SCHOOL. (*Training School.*)

COMMITTEE.

Metcalf, V, IV. Hall III, II. Warner, I.

TEACHERS.

REBECCA JONES, *Principal*.

V, Carrie E. Gilbert,	III, Mary L. Norcross,	I, Emma J. Norcross.
IV, Eunie M. Gates,	II, Mary A. E. Hoyt,	

SALEM STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Thompson, VI, V, IV. Finnigan, III. McDermott, I.

TEACHERS.

	VI, Rebecca Barnard, <i>Principal</i> .	
V and IV, Mary O. Whitmore,	III, Emma J. Clafin,	I, Hattie A. Harrington.

EDGEWORTH STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Stoddard, V, III. McMahon, II, I.

TEACHERS.

	V and VI, Hattie E. Clarke, <i>Principal</i> .	
III, Sarah W. Brigham,	II, Emma M. Gile,	I, Hattie M. Bliss.

NEW WORCESTER SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Marble, VIII, VI. Murphy, V, I.

TEACHERS.

IX and VIII, Charlotte H. Munger, *Principal*.

VII, VI, S. Lizzie Carter, V, IV, Alice M. Green, III, I, Mary O. Hoyt.

SUMMER STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

O'Neil, II. McDermott, I.

TEACHERS.

II, Abbie A. Wells, *Principal*.

I, Lizzie F. Upton.

QUINSIGAMOND SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

O'Neil, VII, V. Hines, III.

TEACHERS.

VII, Eveline Conant, *Principal*.

V, IV, Jennie P. Fisk.

III, I, Loretta M. Chase.

MASON STREET SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Ballard, III. Hines, I.

TEACHERS.

III, Julia M. Martin, *Principal*.

I, Mary E. Pease.

ADRIATIC SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

McDermott, III. Murphy, I.

TEACHERS.

III, Martha T. Wyman, *Principal*.

I, Maria J. Metcalf.

UNION HILL SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.

Earle, VI. O'Neil, III.

TEACHERS.

VI and IV, Mary A. Tyler, *Principal*. Etha M. Stowell, *Assistant*.

III and I, Esther B. Smith.

ORANGE STREET SCHOOL. (*Ungraded.*)

COMMITTEE.

Goulding. Conaty.

TEACHERS.

Preston D. Jones, *Principal*. Octavia M. Farnsworth, *Assistant*. Persis E. King.

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS. (*Ungraded.*)

<i>School.</i>	<i>Teacher.</i>	<i>Committee.</i>
NORTHVILLE,	Emma A. Wilson,	Metcalf.
TATNUCK,	Helen H. Welch,	Ballard.
VALLEY FALLS,	Sarah A. Bullock,	Marble.
LEESVILLE,	Eliza J. Seaver,	Walker.
BLITHEWOOD,	Emily Haywood,	Finnigan.
BLOOMINGDALE,	Hattie M. Johnson,	Clapp.
ADAMS SQUARE,	Ada M. Davis,	Earle.
BURNCOAT PLAIN,	Ada E. Simonds,	Gale.
NORTH POND,	Lizzie Vaughan,	Metcalf.
CHAMBERLAIN,	Elizabeth C. Webb,	Hall.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

OBANGE ST.—MEN.	Carrie A. George, <i>Principal</i> ,	O'Neil.
CAMBRIDGE ST.—MIXED.	Myra J. Denby, “	Goulding.
WALNUT ST.—GIRLS.	Nellie C. Thomas, “	O'Neil.
SUMMER ST.—MIXED	Ella M. McFarland, “	Harlow.

EVENING DRAWING SCHOOLS.

TEACHER.—George E. Gladwin.	COMMITTEE.—Hall.
“ George I. Alden.	“ Gale.
“ Milton P. Higgins.	“ Ballard.

MUSIC.

COMMITTEE.—Warner, O'Neil, Moore.

TEACHER.—Edwin S. Nason.

General Assistant, Ella J. H. Knight.

SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1874.

Vacation periods indicated by Full Face Figures.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	JULY.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25
FEB.	1 8 15 22	2 9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	AUGUST.	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
MARCH.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	SEPT.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
APRIL.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29 30	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 25	4 11 18 25	OCT.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29 30	2 9 16 23 31	3 10 17 24
MAY.	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29 30	2 9 16 23 31	NOV.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26 *	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
JUNE.	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	DEC.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29 30	2 9 16 23 31	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26

The 1st Term begins Dec. 1st, 1873, and ends Feb. 14th, 1874, comprising 10 weeks.

" 2d " " Feb. 24th, 1874, " " April 30th, " " 10 "

" 3d " " May 11th, " " " July 3d, " " 8 "

" 4th " " Aug. 31st, " " " Nov. 25, " " 13 "

Half Term Reports due March 28th and Oct. 10th, 1874.

* Assuming that Thanksgiving day will be appointed for the last Thursday in November.

REPORT OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Gentlemen of the City Council :

THE Overseers of the Poor respectfully submit their annual report and present the following as the sum of their labors during the year :—

The entire number for whom some provision has been made is twelve hundred and seventy-two, and is not as many as called on us for either temporary aid or full support the previous year, but many of them have been so much more expensive that the cost of providing for them has not corresponded with the difference in their numbers.

The whole number having a legal settlement in this city, who have received full support during a part or the whole of the year is one hundred and fourteen, and the average number for the year has been forty-five.

The whole number of insane provided for has been eighteen : eleven males and seven females ; and is more than double last year's numbers. There were also three persons who were idiotic ; two males and one female.

Thirty-four persons and families having no settlement, who had been brought into the State and applied for maintenance, have been sent back whence they came, in accordance with the laws for such cases made and provided.

Ninety-one State paupers have been aided to a greater or less extent and afterwards sent to the State Alms-House at Tewksbury. This is one-half more than the number of the previous year. The cost, when they have been able to go without an attendant, has been one dollar and seventy-five cents each; but in many cases where they have been infirm, aged, or crippled, an attendant has had to be sent with them, who, in most cases, has been detailed from the police force, and has added much to the cost and trouble of transportation, neither of which, as was stated last year, has been made less by their being obliged to change cars twice, and pass over three different railroads in order to reach their destination.

Three hundred and forty-seven heads of families, comprising one hundred and seventy-seven males and one hundred and seventy females, with four hundred and ninety-six children, making in all seven hundred and forty-three persons, all of whom were State paupers, have received temporary aid, or partial support, during the year. Three hundred and forty of them were relieved for the first time, and four hundred and forty-four had a residence in the city for longer or shorter periods. Many of them were too sick to be removed to a State Alms-House, and where they had families dependent upon them, they have had to be provided for at the expense of the city, as no allowance is made by the Commonwealth for any member of a family excepting the one actually too sick to be removed to a State Alms-House, and in his case only after having received notice of the case, and to the amount of the average cost of similar cases in Rainsford Island Hospital. Your attention has in former reports been called to this subject and some correspondence has been held with the agent of the Board of State Charities in charge of the sick State Poor, and also with the overseers of the poor in other cities and towns, all of whom are agreed that it is desirable that a more liberal provision be made by the State for its sick poor, and also some allowance for the support of their families during the sickness of their heads, in

a similar manner to those persons having a legal settlement in the cities and towns. You are respectfully requested to give the subject your careful consideration.

One hundred and thirty-nine heads of families, having a legal settlement, have applied for and received temporary aid or partial support during the year. Eighty were males and fifty-nine females. Of these, sixty-two were relieved for the first time: thirty-nine of them, males and twenty-three females. Eighty-seven of them had a settlement in this city: fifty-one males and thirty-six females. Twenty nine had a military settlement: thirteen males and sixteen females. Fifty-eight had a settlement otherwise: thirty-eight males and twenty females. The families of all these consisted of four hundred and fifteen persons: one hundred and ninety-two of them males and two hundred and twenty-three females.

Forty-four males and seventeen females, or sixty-one persons, were confirmed inebriates, and could not be trusted safely with anything which they could exchange for liquor. One instance came to our knowledge where coal had been given to a poor family and they ordered it sent to a beer saloon to pay their bill there.

In addition to the above, there has been food and lodging provided at the station house for two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven persons, most of them, probably, vagrants who wander from one city to another, stopping as long in one place as the police regulations will tolerate, and then moving on to another and doing the same there. The cost of providing food for this class has been upward of three hundred dollars during the year.

The City Hospital has, as heretofore, received such cases as have been too sick to send away. Thirty-six persons who have been sent there by the city physician have received treatment for longer or shorter periods during the year, the cost of which has been charged to the Commonwealth; and part of the same will be repaid to the city.

During the year we have been visited with the small-pox, which has prevailed to a greater extent than for many years past. Our first cases were imported from Boston, where, through the inaction of the proper authorities, it was allowed to get such a start as to demand vigorous measures to subdue it, and it is probable

that had one-half the labor it cost to check its ravages after it was once started been used in its early stages to prevent its spreading, it would not have prevailed to such an extent. But it was attended to here at once, and such action taken as was needful to provide for those who were so unfortunate as to contract the disease, and also to protect those who escaped it. The expenses of providing for the emergency were heavy, but not nearly so much in Worcester as in many of the surrounding towns and neighboring cities. There were twenty-six cases of persons having no settlement, and their expenses, amounting to \$1252.87, or an average of \$44.34 each, were charged to the Commonwealth, and we have been informed by the agent of the sick State poor department of the Board of State Charities that they have all been allowed. There were also many other cases of those having a legal settlement in this city and surrounding towns, all of whom were properly cared for, and a majority of them were so successfully treated as to recover, and the expenses attending the same, where we have had them to collect, have, with one exception, been paid without complaint. The exceptional case is that of the County. Three of the prisoners in the County House were found to have contracted the disease, and at the request of the county officers were removed and isolated at the alms-house hospital. A nurse and medical attendant were provided and all other necessary provisions made for them for thirty-six days, at a cost of \$269.36, or an average of \$89.79 for each person. It also became necessary, as they were prisoners and our hospital was not iron-clad, that they should be guarded, and three policemen were detailed for that service. These officers were kept on guard night and day during the whole time at a compensation of three and a half dollars a day each, and a charge of four dollars a week each was made for their board. The whole expense of this service amounted to four hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents, all of which the county officers now decline to pay. It is suggested that should they again have occasion to call for similar aid, some arrangement should be made whereby the expense be made to fall upon the parties receiving it, and that they should be made to pay the old score before running up a new one.

Nearly all of these expenses for small-pox were contracted by

the Committee on Health of the City Council, without reference to or consultation with the Overseers of the Poor, and by them ordered to be charged to the appropriation for the use of this board ; consequently many bills will be shown on the Auditor's books of which this board have no knowledge. It is respectfully suggested that should a like emergency again arise, it might save a confusion of accounts in this department and be more satisfactorily determined what were the exact expenditures of each, if an appropriation were made for the exclusive use of the Board of Health.

In providing for the before mentioned persons by the City Relief Department, there have been drawn at the clerk's office for food, fuel, clothing, medicine, and other necessities during the year, thirteen hundred and thirty-eight orders on various persons; and there has been given, as temporary aid, in such small sums as, in the judgment of the almoner of the board, were necessary :

In Cash Allowances,	\$200 42
“ Fuel,	988 67
“ Groceries,	1,273 21
“ Furniture and Clothing,	97 66
“ Medicine, Attendance and Nursing,	1,229 93
“ Burial expenses,	377 00
“ Transportation,	364 20
“ Insane Hospital charges,	1,842 88
“ Reform School bills,	626 79
“ Aid to our Poor in other places,	446 62
“ Books, stationery and stamps,	266 55
“ Miscellaneous expenses,	52 00
Total,	<hr/> \$7765 93

The expenses of the City Relief or temporary aid department are also charged with the salary of the city physician, which is \$800.00, and that of the clerk of the board, which is \$1,300.00, and they have received for such service the present year :

City Physician,	\$800 00
Clerk of the Board,	1,270 83
Other Expenditures,	7,765 93
Total expense of the City Department,	<hr/> \$9,836 76

The resources have been as follows :

Appropriation by City Council,	\$10,000 00
Received from Commonwealth,	1,869 12
“ from other cities and towns,	1,781 66
	<hr/>
Total Receipts,	\$12,650 78
Total Expenditures,	9,836 76
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance,	\$3,814 02

The Auditor's report shows \$567.53 still on hand, and the \$3246.49 necessary to make up the sum of unexpended balance of the accounts of the overseers of the poor was drawn by the committee on health without consultation with this board, and the bills for that amount were not audited by this department.

The City Alms-House and Hospital have, as usual, undergone their annual inspection, having recently been visited by the whole Board, in company with all the heads of the various other departments, and a much larger number of the present and past members of the city government than were ever before present on a similar occasion. They embraced the opportunity to make such an examination of the premises, both in-doors and out, as they chose, and were accompanied by the several members of the board and the superintendent of the establishment. Such explanations as were asked for were given, and the expressions of confidence and satisfaction with the general management and appearance of the whole establishment which have from year to year been expressed, were heartily repeated.

Early in the summer, while the small-pox was prevalent amongst us, amounting almost to an epidemic, and the Board of Health found it necessary to take vigorous measures to secure to the citizens the highest possible sanitary condition, it was found that no proper or adequate means had been provided for the collection of the city offal. They therefore, in the discharge of the responsible duties with which they were intrusted, decided that it was the proper thing for them to do, to order the superintendent of the city farm to take charge of its collection and make such disposition of the same as was necessary. Accordingly an appropriation was asked for by them and made by the City Council to cover the expenses, and the Board of Overseers of the Poor, find-

ing that the additional duties of city scavengers had been intrusted to them, cheerfully accepted the same and set about making the necessary arrangements to carry out the intentions of the Board of Health in the most satisfactory manner, and, at the same time, to have it done as economically as was consistent with its being done well. As our establishment at the farm had not contemplated any such arrangement, it was found necessary to procure an entire equipment for the business. Five single-horse wagons, properly constructed for that service, were procured and set to work in the city. Each had its proper route in a certain district in which it was to make its collections, after which it was to carry them to a depot near the route from the city to the farm. The collections amounted to several tons daily, and were taken from the depot to the farm by two double teams, similar in construction to the single ones above mentioned. Having the material on hand the question with the Board became "How can we make the most economical use of so large a quantity?" It was decided that the larger part must for the present be put into the compost heap for dressing the land, reserving the best to feed to swine. As we had a large quantity of lumber on hand that had been cut on the farm and prepared the previous year for the purpose of rebuilding the farm barn, it was ordered to be used for building a piggerly. A building one story high, thirty feet wide and two hundred and thirty feet long, suitably divided and furnished with suitable appliances for preparing the feed, butchering the pork and housing the swine was constructed, and as many hogs purchased as it would accommodate.

It was then decided that as our old barn at the farm, which was intended to be rebuilt, could not furnish any accommodation for the additional number of horses which it had been found necessary to keep for the scavenger department, a stable was necessary. Accordingly one has been built, forty-two feet wide and seventy-five feet long, two stories high, with eighteen feet posts, well fitted for a sufficient number of horses, with harness and wagon room on the lower floor for all the vehicles necessary, and with a hay loft in the upper stories and a basement properly fitted to save the manure and accommodate a large number of swine.

The satisfactory accomplishment of this business has been attended with no small amount of labor and annoyance on the part of those to whom it has been intrusted. Many obstacles have been placed in our way, and unfavorable comments made upon our proceedings, even by those parties who were the most benefited by our action. On this account I have reported more at length, in order that all may be properly informed on the subject, and in full confidence that when the benefits of our exertions are understood they will be properly appreciated.

The house and all the outbuildings (excepting the barn), are in their usual good condition. No extensive repairs on any of them have been made during the past year and none are now required. A large addition has been made during the year to the water supply, it being found necessary in order to accommodate the new buildings and give greater security in case of fire, but the expense has been trifling in comparison to the advantages obtained.

Our Small-pox Hospital was taxed to its utmost capacity for a part of the year, but it never was intended to fill the requirements of an epidemic, and, although not all that could be desired, still answers the purpose for which it was constructed. Should it be found necessary at any future time to enlarge its capacity, it is recommended that a new building be constructed, and in some other location.

In our report on the remainder of the farm buildings, we cannot better convey our convictions of what is needful to be done with the old barn, than by a repetition of what was said last year :

“This barn was built in three different sections, as enlargements became necessary. Afterwards it was moved and considerably twisted in the operation, as well as by having an insufficient foundation, which has grown much worse by the action of frost and rain. It is now in such condition as to require very extensive repairs or to be replaced by a new structure. The latter course is recommended, as there is a large amount of timber on the farm suitable for the purpose. The materials of the old building with such part of the frame as is sound, and such new timber as can be prepared by the inmates of the Institution, the relaying of the foundation walls and covering the roof would enable us to rebuild and make a substantial structure at a cost of not much over two thousand dollars. It is recommended that such a sum be appropriated for that purpose.”

The condition of the farm is much the same as in former years, and with the addition of the scavenger department, the prospect is that from more generous dressing of the land it will be much improved. With the opening of the new road along the shores of the lake, the location will be more generally known and appreciated, and our people will have a just pride in having provided so pleasant and comfortable a home for those amongst us who from various causes have been unable to provide one for themselves.

The number of inmates of the institution at the present time is twenty-seven: Four of them are young children, the rest aged and infirm persons. Adding the six boys in the truant school, and their teacher, together with the family of the superintendent and the hired help, makes a total of forty-one.

The annual inventory and appraisal of all the effects at the farm has as usual just been made by the Board, who were assisted in their duties by the Board of Assessors, and the result is as follows:—

96 Acres of cleared Land,	\$7,680 00
100 “ “ Wood “	7,500 00
26 “ Harlow Pasture,	1,040 00
50 “ Davidson “	1,280 00
24 “ Bond Meadow,	600 00
All the Farm Buildings,	21,000 00
Total of Real Estate,	<hr/> \$39,100 00
Farm Stock, Tools, &c.,	7,250 00
Furniture and Household Utensils,	4,290 29
Appurtenances of Truant School,	332 50
Total,	<hr/> \$50,972 79

This is the valuation of the pauper department, exclusive of the scavenger account, and is \$705.38 less than the valuation of last year, and the value of the lumber on hand at that time and used in the construction of the piggery would more than make the difference of that sum in favor of the pauper account.

The total expenditure at the Alms-House during the present year for the account of maintenance of paupers has been	\$8,793 93
Receipts from Sales and Board of School,	3,157 14
Making the net expense,	\$5,636 79
Salary of Superintendent and Matron,	800 00
Net Expenses of Alms-House Department,	\$6,436 79
Resources: Appropriation,	6,000 00
Deficit,	\$436 79

A separate inventory was made by the committee on the farm, of this Board, assisted by the Board of Assessors of the city, of the effects on hand to the credit of the scavenger department, and the value of the new buildings for its use was not added to that of the real estate of the Alms-House department, but is shown for the present year in a separate statement, and the valuation of the stable, piggery, swine, horses, wagons and all other appurtenances are, as returned by those gentlemen, \$16,815 00.

The Auditor's report shows an appropriation of ten thousand dollars additional, made for the expenditures on account of the scavenger department at the city farm; also a transfer of eight thousand dollars from the water high service department, and one thousand three hundred and forty dollars and thirty-eight cents from the Truant School, which is the whole amount expended for that work, and the total cost is here shown:

Appropriation,	\$10,000 00
Transfer from Water Department,	8,000 00
Transfer from Truant School,	1,340 38
Total,	\$19,340 38
Deducting what has been overdrawn on account of paupers at Farm,	436 79
Total cost of Scavenger Department,	\$18,903 59
Inventory of Property on hand,	16,815 00
Cost for the Year,	\$2,088 59

The report on the truant school will be submitted by the superintendent of the city schools. The accounts of the same have, as heretofore, been kept separate from those of the Alms-House, an allowance of five cents an hour having been made in

its favor for each hour's labor performed by the boys, and a charge of two dollars and fifty cents a week having been made for each boy's board. The expense is as follows :

Amount paid for board,	\$959 75
Clothing and other expenses,	269 86
Instruction and Supervision,	475 01
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure,	\$1,704 62
Received for Boys' Labor,	45 00
	<hr/>
Net Expense,	\$1,659 62
Resources : Appropriation,	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance,	\$1,340 38
Which was transferred to the Alms-House Appropriation.	
An appraisal of the property has been made and shows it to	
be at this time,	\$332 50
In 1872 it was	400 00
	<hr/>
Depreciation,	\$68 50

The tables showing the number of orders drawn by the clerk for temporary aid or city relief department, also the disbursements for the several months, and the articles furnished and their amounts ; the number of paupers in the Alms-House each month, with the expenditure and revenue of each month ; the number of boys in the Truant School and the monthly disbursements on their account are, as usual, annexed to this report ; and as this department has during the past year been brought more prominently before the public than for several years past, you are particularly requested to give it all the attention that it merits.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. GALE, *Clerk.*

CLARK JILLSON, Mayor.

W. ANSEL WASHBURN, City Marshal.

ALBERT P. MARBLE, Supt. of Schools.

GEORGE W. GALE.

O. L. HATCH.

WALTER HENRY.

EDWARD KENDALL.

C. L. HARTSHORN.

JAMES DRAPER.

Overseers of the Poor.

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Accounts.	No. of Paupers.	Total Expenditures.	Total Receipts.	Net Expense.	Receipts above Expenditures.
December,	36	\$738 28	\$120 33	\$617 95	
January,	35	844 12	134 70	709 42	
February,	38	485 29	184 76	300 53	
March,	42	444 33	167 05	277 28	
April,	39	654 94	240 75	414 19	
May,	37	548 97	145 07	403 90	
June,	34	996 25	109 15	887 10	
July,	32	634 84	100 25	534 59	
August,	31	1228 01	96 00	1132 01	
September,	30	765 10	139 35	625 75	
October,	27	555 77	411 09	144 68	
November,	28	898 03	1308 64		\$410 61
		\$8793 93	\$3157 14	\$6047 40	\$410 61
				410 61	
				\$5636 79	

TRUANT SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Accounts.	No. of Scholars.	Cost of Board.	Clothing and other Expenses.	Teaching and Supervision.	Value of Labor.
December,	6	\$68 55	\$66 75		
January,	6	77 50	27 35		
February,	8	82 50			
March,	8	99 60	56 05	\$100 00	
April,	9	92 50			
May,	9	102 85	14 90		\$10 00
June,	5	58 75			10 00
July,	6	67 50	30 54	150 00	10 00
August,	6	77 50	9 60	100 00	
September,	4	53 57	34 40	41 67	6 00
October,	6	77 50	10 02	41 67	6 00
November,	6	101 43	20 25	41 67	3 00
		\$959 75	\$269 86	\$475 01 269 86 959 75	\$45 00
				\$1704 62 45 00	
				\$1659 62	

CITY RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Accounts of 1873.	No. of Orders Drawn.	Paid in Cash Allow- ances.	Cost of Fuel.	Cost of Groceries.	Furniture and Clothing.	Medicine, Attendance and Nursing.	Cost of Burials.	Transportation of Paupers.	Insane Hospital Bills.	Reform and Nautical School Bills.	Paid other Towns.	Books, Stationery, Postage and Printing.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
December,	149	\$ 22 00	\$209 50	\$ 150 00	\$15 00	\$ 19 30	\$ 56 00	\$ 30 90	\$ 271 75		\$ 90 40	\$ 32 35		\$ 897 20
January,	190	51 00	148 23	149 00	12 00	172 95	42 00	10 30		\$179 59	223 74	10 70	\$32 00	1031 71
February,	196	5 00	182 25	155 00	14 50	25 72	10 00	58 05				22 25		472 77
March,	197	23 47	154 62	178 00		216 78	31 00	13 55	307 87		18 00	5 00		948 29
April,	118	26 80	57 87	159 71	7 25	104 17	41 00	18 05	14 50	151 93		80 05		661 33
May,	55	6 50	6 37	128 00		236 84	53 00	32 75				41 75		505 21
June,	50	7 50		49 00	20 91	111 33	8 00		274 75		25 00	10 00		506 49
July,	47	15 00	4 12	33 00	2 00	47 16	8 00	81 65	352 00	109 05			5 00	656 98
August,	44	8 15		30 00	2 50	34 38	89 00	14 50				36 95		215 48
September,	55		48 08	59 00	2 25	23 55	18 00	54 45	602 01	78 00		75		886 09
October,	69	35 00	38 35	57 50	4 00	111 20	16 00	34 75	20 00		89 48	7 00	15 00	428 28
November,	168		139 28	125 00	17 25	126 35	5 00	15 25		108 22		19 75		556 10
	1338	\$200 42	\$988 67	\$1273 21	\$97 66	\$1229 93	\$377 00	\$304 20	\$1842 88	\$626 79	\$446 62	\$266 55	\$52 00	\$7765 93

BY-LAWS

OF THE BOARD OF

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

SECTION 1. The mayor shall be Chairman, and as such shall exercise the rights and perform the duties of the presiding officer of the Board, governed by parliamentary law ; and in his absence the Board shall appoint a chairman *pro tem*. For transaction of business five members shall constitute a quorum.

SECT. 2. At the first meeting of the Board in January, when the new members take their seats, and before the transaction of any other business, they shall be qualified, according to law, by taking the oath of office, which shall be administered by the chairman. The Board shall then choose a clerk as prescribed by the City Ordinance, who shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by said City Ordinances and the rules of this Board : he shall keep a full and impartial record of all meetings of this Board, and full accounts of all expenditures of the department, and an intelligible record of all persons aided, either temporarily or permanently, recording all facts in connection with each case that may come to his knowledge by reasonable inquiry and investigation, and reporting all new cases at the next succeeding meeting.

SECT. 3. There shall be appointed at this first meeting of the Board by the Chair, four standing committees, of three members each : one on Finance, one on the Farm, one on Relief, and one on Truant School.

SECT. 4. The Finance Committee shall examine all bills, and if found correct, shall audit the same.

SECT. 5. The committee on the Farm shall have charge of the farm and the inmates of the Institution. Under the direction of the Board they shall make, advise, or order all purchases and supplies for the same, and examine and approve all bills contracted therefor. They shall visit the institution monthly, and make to the Board at each monthly meeting a report of the condition of the same.

SECT. 6. The Committee on Relief shall direct no aid to be allowed unless the case has been fully examined and a proper record made of all the facts connected therewith. In cases of doubt they shall examine with the clerk all new applicants for relief, who, if found entitled thereto, shall then receive temporary aid. The Committee shall examine all bills for aid authorized by the clerk, and shall audit the same if found correct.

SECT. 7. The Committee on the School shall have control of all matters relating to the interests of the Truant School. They shall furnish the requisite books and apparatus; employ the teacher, and in cases of difficulty decide questions of discipline.

SECT. 8. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held in the Aldermen's room on the first Friday of each month, and the chairman may call special meetings whenever it may be necessary.

SECT. 9. These By-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Board, provided the alteration has been proposed at a previous regular meeting, and the subject laid over one month.

February 8, 1867. . Adopted by unanimous vote of Board.

GEORGE W. GALE, *Clerk.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

AT THE

ALMS-HOUSE AND FARM.

1st. The whole establishment shall be under the general supervision of the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

2d. The immediate direction of the Institution shall be under the supervision of a Superintendent and Matron.

3d. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent and Matron to see that the inmates labor in such a way, and at such times as they may direct, and that no one shall be permitted to lead an idle life.

4th. The Superintendent shall see that the industrious and deserving are rewarded, and the idle and dissolute are punished.

5th. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to make a monthly report to the Board of Overseers at their monthly meetings, of any information he may be possessed of relating to the interests of the Institution.

6th. No person shall be allowed to visit the Institution on the Sabbath without a permit from some member of the Board of Overseers or the Superintendent.

7th. No person shall be allowed to converse or have intercourse with any prisoner sent to the institution by the Police or any other Court, without permission of the Superintendent, or some member of the Board of Overseers.

8th. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to see that all sentences imposed upon persons sent by any Court are strictly enforced.

9th. The Superintendent and Matron shall in no instance whatever, leave the Institution at the same time, without permission from some member of the Committee on the Farm, and not then until some suitable person shall be obtained by them to take charge of the Institution during their absence.

10th. The Superintendent is expressly directed to prohibit all persons from bringing or drinking *Ardent Spirits* upon the premises, without direction of the attending physician.

11th. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent and Matron to see that all the inmates of the Institution bathe as often as once a week, unless otherwise directed by the attending Physician.

12th. No pauper shall leave the Alms-house without permission from the Superintendent.

13th. The Superintendent is hereby directed to report to the Board of Overseers, any inmate who shall refuse to comply with the foregoing regulations relating to their discipline and government.

WORCESTER, February 8, 1867. Adopted by unanimous vote of the Board.

GEORGE W. GALE, *Clerk.*

REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

TRUANT SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

SECTION I.

ARTICLE 1. The School shall be under the general direction of the Committee on the Truant School, which shall be appointed by the Mayor, from the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

SECTION II.

ARTICLE 1. The Superintendent of the Alms-house shall keep a separate book of accounts for the Truant School, in which he shall credit all appropriations for its support, and all the labor of the boys at a price fixed by the Board of Overseers of the Poor, and he shall charge against the school all the expenses incurred for its support, including the cost of the clothing and the board of the boys, and the salary and board of the teacher.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to aid the teacher to secure prompt attendance in the school, ready obedience, good deportment and faithfulness to study.

SECTION III.

ARTICLE 1. It shall be the duty of the teacher of the Truant School to keep a register of attendance, in which shall be noted the date, cause and length of, and authority for, every case of tardiness or absence from the school. The teacher shall also keep a faithful record of the deportment of each scholar, with the reason for, nature and extent of, every punishment inflicted, either personally or by the Superintendent.

ART. 2. The Teacher shall make a quarterly report of the above and other matters pertaining to the interests of the School, to the Board of Overseers of the Poor, at their meeting next succeeding the close of the quarter.

ART. 3. The Teacher shall labor to inspire the pupils with self-respect, and, to this end, shall insist on cleanliness of person; and shall strive to inculcate principles of morality and justice.

ART. 4. The teacher shall assemble them every Sunday forenoon, and spend an hour with them in the reading and study of the New Testament, but shall strictly abstain from all sectarian comment.

ART. 5. Vacations of two weeks each, in the Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, *may* be allowed at a time fixed by the Committee. And the regular exercises of the school *may* be omitted on Saturdays.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the teacher to assemble and meet the pupils at other times than the hours of School, and especially on Saturdays and Sundays, that she may acquaint herself with their character and needs, in order thereby the better to effect their reform.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to see that all regulations of the school are faithfully enforced.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of April to the 1st of October there shall be only one session of the Truant School each day, which shall invariably begin at 8 A. M., and close at 12 M. No boy shall be kept out of the school for any purpose whatever, except in cases of emergency in the busy farming season, and every such case shall be recorded as provided in Sec. 3, Article 1, and reported by the Superintendent at the next meeting of the Board of Overseers of the Poor. It shall also enter into the next quarterly report of the teacher. From the 1st of October to the 1st of April, there shall be two daily sessions of the school, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., and on no account shall a boy be taken from the school during this season, except by permission previously obtained from the Mayor or some member of the Committee on the Truant School.

ART. 2. The use of tobacco, in any form, by the boys, is prohibited, and both the Superintendent and teacher are held responsible for the enforcement of this prohibition.

ART. 3. The teacher shall be employed and the salary fixed by the Committee on the School, subject to the approval of the Board, but no teacher shall be engaged without previously passing a satisfactory examination according to the laws of the Commonwealth and the rules of the School Committee of the City of Worcester.

ART. 4. Each pupil, whose deportment and scholarship have been satisfactory for one month, shall be entitled to some privilege or reward not otherwise granted; and continuous good conduct shall be rewarded by a recommendation for pardon one month or more before the expiration of the sentence.

These regulations shall be made known to each boy when he enters the school.

ART. 5. The rate of board per week to be charged by the Superintendent against the teacher and pupils of the Truant School shall be fixed annually by the Overseers of the Poor at their regular meeting in January, but they may change it at any time they deem it necessary by a vote of a majority of the members of the Board. The price per hour of the services of the boys shall also be fixed at the same time and in the same manner, subject likewise to the same conditions of change.

GEORGE W. GALE, *Clerk.*

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE TRUANT SCHOOL.

Gentlemen of the City Council :

The committee on the Truant School respectfully submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1873.

The last Legislature enacted that "Each city and town shall make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants and children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who may be found wandering about in the streets or public places of such city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance." This is a modification of the old law, which fixed the age at from seven to sixteen years.

Another section of this same chapter of the laws enjoins that "The school committee of the several cities and towns shall appoint and fix the compensation of two or more suitable persons, to be designated as truant officers, who shall, under the direction of said committee, inquire into all cases arising under such By-Laws, and shall alone be authorized in case of violation thereof, to make complaint and carry into execution the judgment thereon."

In accordance with this statute the following ordinance passed the City Council Nov. 24, 1873. It is introduced here for the information of any into whose hands this report may fall:—

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING TRUANT CHILDREN.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Worcester in City Council assembled, as follows :—

Sec. 1. Any child between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who is an habitual truant, or is found wandering about in the streets or public places of the city of Worcester, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, shall, upon conviction thereof, be committed to the Truant School in said city for a term not exceeding two years.

Sec. 2. Truant officers, duly appointed, are authorized and empowered to take into custody any such child and place him in the school to which he shall have been assigned by authority of the school committee of said city of Worcester.

Sec. 3. A Truant School is hereby established at the Alms-House in said city, and assigned and provided as the place of confinement, discipline and instruction of all persons committed thereto according to law.

Sec. 4. Chapter fifty-one of the laws and ordinances of said city, passed on the sixteenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is hereby repealed: but such repeal shall not affect any act done, or any forfeiture or penalty heretofore incurred.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Chapter 279 of the Laws of 1873 contains the following :—

“Every person having under his control a child between the ages of eight and twelve years, shall annually cause such child to attend some public day school in the city or town in which he resides, at least twenty weeks; and for every neglect of such duty, the party offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of such city or town, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.”

Several good causes will exempt any one from the penalty: Among them the fact that the child has attended some private day school, approved by the school committee, the required time.

This law differs from the one previously in force, in that it extends the time for compulsory attendance from twelve to twenty weeks, the age being limited in this case to twelve years.

During the first part of the year a single truant officer acted under the old ordinance. Notorious truants there were, and they were brought to light by the officer, and the facts made patent; but owing to some defects in the ordinance, it seemed impossible to convict them if a case were defended, and advantage taken of all the technicalities. This difficulty was well understood by truant boys, and the recruits to their ranks were numerous. Latterly two officers have acted; and in proportion as the work was thoroughly done the cases of truancy have decreased.

From these causes the number of truants sent to this school the past year is less than formerly. At present, only four are there.

In former reports, the original purpose of this school, which is its purpose still, to reform boys tending to a vicious life; and its reflex influence upon boys "of like passions" in the city schools, have been set forth at length. These important purposes should not be lost sight of.

The course by which a boy is brought here should also be kept in mind, in judging both of the need and the utility of such a school, the repeated admonitions of his teacher, the active interest of his parents when that can by any means be secured, the personal warnings of the Superintendent of schools, and the services of the truant officer to bring him back to school. Where all these influences have failed it is obvious that the restraint of the Truant School is indispensable, if the boy is to be reformed.

From the small number at present in the school, it may be inferred that the institution is no longer needed. But it is the very existence of this school, and the growing certainty of being sent there, which restrains boys from persistent truancy. If there were no such school the truants would multiply.

In former years the expenses of the school have been larger than they were the present year. Only \$1,659.61 have been expended of the appropriation of \$3,000. It is possible that the whole sum may be needed another year. The committee would therefore recommend that the usual amount be appropriated.

The following statistics exhibit the attendance, cost per scholar, etc., for the year 1873:—

Whole number sentenced to this school since its origin, December, 1863,	167
Number sentenced in 1873,	9
Different pupils during the year,	12
Average number in the school,	8.25
Cases of absence,	27
Cases of tardiness,	0
Cases of corporal punishment,	13
Average deportment,	.857
Per cent. of attendance,	.976
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Cost of board, teacher and pupils, at \$2.50 per week,	\$959 75
Cost of clothing, bedding, books, etc.,	269 86
Tuition and supervision,	475 00
Total cost,	\$1,704 61
Value of boys' labor,	45 00
Net expense,	\$1,659 61
Appropriation,	3,000 00
Unexpended balance,	\$1,340 39
Value of school property,	332 50
Cost per week for each pupil,	3 87
Same in 1872,	3 02
Total yearly cost per pupil,	201 16
Same in 1871,	156 87

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. P. MARBLE,
W. ANSEL WASHBURN,
O. L. HATCH,

Committee on the Truant School.

CITY HALL, Worcester, Dec. 22, 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE COMMISSION OF

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

To The Honorable City Council :

The "REPORT of all their acts and doings, and of the condition of the PUBLIC GROUNDS and shade trees and ornamental trees thereon, and on said streets and highways, and an account of receipts and expenditures for the same" for the financial year ending November 30th, A. D. 1873, which the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS is required by the City Charter to render, in the month of January, is herein submitted :

City of Worcester in account with Commission of Public Grounds,

Dr.:

Cash balance on hand 12 o'clock, p. m., Nov. 30, 1872,	\$832 82
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Per contra, Cr. :

By amount "sunk" by the Auditor, a. m., Dec. 1, 1872,	832 82
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A. D. 1873, Dr. :

Appropriation,	\$4,000 00
Rent of Elm Park, sale of grass, etc. etc.,	578 00

\$4,578 00

Per contra, Cr.:

Bills left over from 1872 (not presented,	\$57 35
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Account of urinals.

Kinnicutt & Co., castings and labor,	\$300 00
D. M. Woodward, bed stones, etc.,	19 25
Water Department (setting, &c.),	62 00
	<hr/>
	\$381 25

Account of trees, guards, etc. etc.

James Draper, (for John Foley) trees and planting,	\$4 50
O. B. Hadwen, trees and planting,	108 00
Cornelius Collins, trees and planting,	204 00
Sumner Bridges, " " "	5 00
Benjamin C. Jaques (labor and stock for guards of new and old trees,	418 76
Technical Institute (castings and stock for guards,)	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,040 26

In account of grading the Common, manure, etc.:

Geo. T. Sutton, new pump on Common, repairs at Elm Park,	\$23 00
J. D. Lovell, seeds, tools, &c.,	51 86
C. Hamilton, Report of 1872,	25 46
Repairs of lawn mower, tools, sharpening, etc.,	8 50
In re Lincoln, Chairman, vs. Dean,	122 97
Riley & Smith, 2,910 yds. earth at 25 cts.,	727 50
" " " labor at grading,	89 99
Highway Department, street scrapings,	145 30
James Downey, manure,	25 67
W. F. Pond, "	23 50
C. F. Henry, "	37 69
J. B. Brooks, "	30 65
	<hr/>
	\$1,312 09

Account of Public Grounds, trimming trees, etc.:

Samuel F. Shattuck, pruning,	\$67 20
Charles H. Perry, "	43 25
David Rowe and others, labor,	473 10
John Barnes and team, labor and hire of,	61 85
Michael McGrath, Elm Park,	335 77
John Barnes, labor and team, Elm Park,	35 95
Benj. C. Jaques, one-half cost of repairs to west fence of Elm Park,	4 60
	<hr/>
	\$1,021 72

Summary :

Old bills from 1872,	\$57 35
Account of urinals,	381 25
“ “ trees, guards, etc.,	1,040 26
“ “ grading Common, etc.,	1,312 00
“ “ Public Grounds, trees, care of, etc.,	1,021 72
	<hr/>
Total expenditure,	\$3,812 67
Appropriation and revenue,	\$4,578 00
Less	3,812 67
	<hr/>
Leaving on hand, Nov. 30, 1873,	\$765 33

The property on hand belonging to the COMMISSION consists of:

1 Wheelbarrow.	27 Tree Guards of 3 to 7 pickets each.
20 Settees.	1 Iron Bar.
43 Signs.	1 Mowing Machine (worn out).
1 Roller.	1 Dung Fork.
2 Iron Rakes.	1 Grass Hook.
2 Wooden Rakes.	1 Hoe.
1 Scythe.	1 Pick-axe.
45 Tree Guards of 12 pickets each.	

Together with a good supply of affirmative ballots upon the question of accepting the Act providing for the removal from the Common of the Meeting House of the First Parish.

Ever since the work of grading that portion of the Common lying east of the railways was completed, curiosity has been rife as to the intentions of the COMMISSION relative to the part which remained untouched. This curiosity manifested its friendliness by frequent proffers of gratuitous advice, and occasionally its chagrin by sneers at those who were charitably supposed to have grown weary in well doing. That ubiquitous committee which bestrides the fences or snores upon the settees ; to whose members the dumping of a car-load of paving stones is an individual concern, and without immediate explanation a personal insult ; who “toil not, neither do they spin,” but have ever tobacco for their pipes ; who are too lazy to dig, and if to beg ashamed, are yet without visible means of support ; that precious class of our fellow citizens was vociferous in denouncing the inertia of the COMMISSION, and in assurances of what its brazen professors could and would accomplish, were only their arms deep enough in the City Treasury.

But the opportunity, when it actually presented itself, was not suffered to pass unimproved. The excavation of a cellar upon the old homestead of Hon. Isaac Davis, enabled the COMMISSION to procure all the earth necessary to bring the whole tract up to grade; although, by a singular coincidence, in this as in the similar work of A. D. 1871, there was not found a load deficient or to spare. The capacity of that piece of ground to absorb material was something astonishing. Twenty-nine hundred and ten yards of dirt were required before the correct grade could be achieved. Procured so handy, the COMMISSION deemed itself fortunate in obtaining it at any rate, but felicitated itself doubly upon getting it on such reasonable terms. For a very large quantity of the surface soil consisted of garden loam, rich enough to be applied as top dressing, and which was therefore kept separate to be used for that especial purpose. When executing their initial task, in A. D. 1871, extreme difficulty was experienced in procuring material enough of sufficiently good quality to employ as a covering for the forbidding acres of hardpan. By scraping streets and raking stables, however, something was accomplished. How much, combined with the additional stimulus and protection of manure and snow during the winter of A. D. 1871-2, let the very satisfactory appearance of the several detached lawns throughout the past summer bear witness. Nevertheless those lawns are less sloping than could be wished and, from the nature of their constituents, would well repay under-drainage; a work, however, that this COMMISSION does not propose to itself, now or hereafter.

The tract between Main street and the Railways was filled up to grade, sown thickly, and judiciously studded with polite requests to all, citizens or strangers, to keep off the grass. The citizen, with the deference that he has always paid to the reasonable rules of this COMMISSION, rules established in his own interest as coparcener, has cheerfully refrained from trampling upon the nascent herbage. Strangers have not been seen for many a weary month and are, it is greatly to be feared, suffering from acute grammatical inflammation. Perhaps it may be well enough to state, for general information, that it has not been the intention of this COMMISSION to make the grass upon the Common an

object of adoration, but to preserve the freshness of the lawns for the enjoyment of their fellow citizens; expecting that their verdure would be appreciated upon Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, and other holidays, when the people have a habit of disregarding all restraint, except only that imposed by their own good sense.

Little could be done towards the construction of paths during the past season, but fortunately not much was required. No satisfactory arrangement of the grounds can be executed so long as the City Hall and Meeting House of the First Parish disfigure them. It must needs be but a short time before the requirements of the public business can no longer be met without a new City Hall. Already the swarm which fed delighted upon the *honey* as it fell from the lips of the modern Chrysostom! has winged its flight to

“Fresh fields and pastures new.”

Had the Act of the General Court, which allowed the City to resume possession of that Meeting House, been accepted, as it would have been but for the malign influence of a Christian (?) Saturnalia, a great public improvement might be consummated, the First Parish materially benefited, and the sacred cause of Religion relieved from a chronic scandal. That Act has not spent its force, but may be voted upon at any time hereafter designated by the City Council. The men who think that an interest account, “running to the millennium” would be less than a payment out of hand, will doubtless continue to resist an acceptance of the Act. Yet the necessity is inexorable, and the ultimate removal or demolition of that Meeting House is as certain as anything within the compass of human ability. Meanwhile let the people, familiarizing themselves with the idea that a new City Hall will have to be erected before many years have elapsed, nerve themselves also to the determination that the scant territory of their little Common shall not be wrested from its proper uses while there are so many other suitable sites for such an edifice.

The Fences around the Common are, as any one may see, in their usual dilapidated condition. Worthless for exclusion of the runaway horse or the Texan wild steer, they have not the merit of beauty to suggest their longer toleration. It has been

the intention of this COMMISSION to remove them by sections, employing the rails thus gained for repairs upon the decaying enclosure of Elm Park. Sufficient material can be secured in this way to keep the fences about that Park in a comparatively decent state for years. But the Common should not be neglected. Fences of themselves are neither the essence of beauty nor its suggestion. One can possess more grace in structure than another, as can a gaol. But there is never wanting to them a sense of constraint from which any possible relief should be welcome. Early in the spring of A. D. 1873, this COMMISSION, desiring that improvements in this respect should keep pace with the reclamation of the territory, petitioned the Honorable Council to set a substantial kerbstone along the line of Park Street, where there is none at present, said kerb being dressed to an acute edge atop, and rising six inches above the crown of the path inside. This kerb could be placed upon the existing stone posts, if thought advisable, they being broken off short for the purpose. If desired, an independent base might be used, rings being let into those posts to fasten animals thereto, so as to insure a more rigid blockade of the street. This request for a trial of what can scarcely be regarded as an experiment, is respectfully renewed. A commencement might well be made upon the north side of Park Street.

In a former report of this COMMISSION an opinion was expressed that the work of improvement upon the Common could not be considered complete till after the construction of a *Jet d' Eau*. A very moderate expenditure, in view of the possible results, would suffice. The basin of a Fountain to be kept in play during the disuse of the *Jet*, would be admirably located upon the site of the old school house, confronting the new Railway Station and in the direct line of vision from the City Hall. Water drawn immediately from the Leicester Reservoir would attain a height of 340 feet, dwarfing into insignificance the boasted display at Chatsworth. If taken from Newton Hill a vertical column could be thrown 200 feet into the air. No city in our whole broad land has the same chance for unique and simple adornment. No other city in the land that had the chance would neglect it. A peerless charm in itself, its attraction to Worcester of multitudes to gaze

upon it, would more than justify the insignificant cost of its construction and maintenance.

In the matter of the selection of a proper location for the SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, there has been, during the past year, the usual spasmodic activity. The customary invasion of your deliberations; the old talk of the imperative need for instantaneous action; the same curt exaction of decision without opportunity for discussion or review. This COMMISSION, to which the care of the Common is confided by law, is associated at the last moment, it is true, with a committee to whose members, as such, the Common is nothing but an eligible site. The work of the past three years is to be undone, because *so, it is cheaper!* and the poor woman who seeks that sole oasis in a wilderness of bricks and mortar, that her child may get a breath of fresh air, is deprived of even that outlook upon the purity of Heaven. Driven at the whip and spur of "military necessity," your predecessors were constrained to favor the location of that Monument "as near the centre of the Common as possible." From that decision an appeal is now taken to your cooler judgment.

The objections to such location are manifold and overwhelming. A superficial area is required that cannot be spared. No matter in what part of the Common it should be placed, the approaches and paths necessary to render it accessible when once in position, would exact what little territory was left. Trees must be felled to the right and left that this metallic elegy may be duly appreciated. The whole system of paths must be confused, if not utterly destroyed, to the continual and permanent hindrance of all our population who have occasion to traverse the Common. Of that Common, then, when the Hartford stonecutter has finished, what will be left worth having?

But this abuse of trust; for the assignment to a part of what belongs to all is nothing less discreditable or wrong; has not even the poor excuse of necessity. *It is merely cheaper.* We are intensely loyal. Our patriotism oppresses us and must, somehow, find vent. Nay, so overpowering and exuberant is it, that we are miserable till it is manifested in brass or marble. *But cheaply,* mind you! and always with a keen eye to the dollar. A monument we must have, and why not put it in Naboth's vineyard?

But even parsimony does not exact the sacrifice of our little Common. There are sites for this monument in plenty ; more suitable, more accessible, without at the same time offering an impediment to public travel. Summer Street will have to be widened ere long. Washington Square would answer the purpose admirably. Wellington Street should be doubled in breadth ; the triangle at its intersection with Chandler Street would afford an ample site. Room runs to waste in Lincoln Square between Prescott and Salisbury Streets. All of those broad openings must be adorned somehow and at some time. Why not make a beginning now, and with this monument ? Wherever it is to be, large, vacant spaces must surround it. Such cannot, ought not to be carved out of the Common. Every one of the locations just suggested is, or soon will be, adequately provided in this respect. Every one of them will be encompassed by broad streets sufficient for the defile of an army. To them all our people are hourly drawn by the claims of business. Through and past some of them none of us but must go once. Honor the dead, then, as you will, (you cannot reverence them too much !) but spare to the living their sole place of resort ! Dole not out patriotism with the one hand while scrimping the weights with the other !

But objections of locality will be urged by the men who want this Monument in their own door yards. Lincoln Square is too far North. Jaques Square, (if that may be so christened, which is no square), too far South ; and, it will be whispered by men who would not say it aloud as their true reason—Washington Square is down among the Irish. Nevertheless this is a question of mortuary monuments ; and those of us who would be buried decently will have to be conveyed further South or North than Wellington Street or Lincoln Square. For the Irish, as they were esteemed fit to die for the Republic, it might not be unreasonable to allow them to renew their vows of loyalty at the base of a structure designed to commemorate valor free from stain, devotion without alloy. They cannot *eat* the Monument ; may they not safely be trusted to digest its significance ? After the incalculable sacrifices of a War fought to suppress Sectionalism and exorcise Caste, the proper disposition of a memorial to our slain would scarcely seem to offer fit occasion for the revival of either fell spirit.

At the earnest solicitation of the Alderman from Ward Four, supported as it was by their own convictions of necessity, the COMMISSION took measures, in the early Spring, for the construction and erection upon the Common of a couple of urinals. The science of æsthetics leaves us in doubt as to the extent wherein art may be presumed to regulate such structures. The Commissioners feel no overweening pride in the matter, and arrogate no credit to themselves. They would accord to the Alderman great fertility of conception ; to Mr. Fish promptness of delivery ; and to Mr. Samuel Woodward a lively enthusiasm over the prospect. The modesty of the Commissioners was vexed at first by the impertinent curiosity of their fellow citizens, unhappily for their bashfulness not limited to sex. Nevertheless, the object of their erection, as it became generally understood, commended itself ; until at last popular fastidiousness, as it finds expression at the Hay Scales, if it imputes any censure, blames the COMMISSION because such erections are not more numerous. They have unquestionably proved a general convenience. If any annoyance has resulted to delicate olfactories from their peculiar perfume, it may perhaps be claimed in their defence, or at least pleaded in mitigation, that mistakes have sprung from confounding their especial scent with that pungent odor of sanctity which emanated from another and proximate portion of the Common.

The cistern near the northeastern corner of the City Hall was connected with the water mains last autumn, despite the protest of this COMMISSION. If it is wanted solely to accommodate the manufacturers of fire engines, furnishing them with facilities for the display of their power of suction, the spot could not be worse chosen. Their cinders foul the ground ; their hot and acrid smoke and steam kill the trees ; the trial itself is an insufferable nuisance to the hundreds of women that have occasion to pass and wish neither to be drowned nor stifled. But it may be that the object was to get rid of the power of gravitation derived from the elevation of Leicester ; substituting for its full head the lifting capacity of a steamer. If such was the case it would appear probable that other heads were lost in the operation than that compressed within the street mains.

The condition of ELM PARK is substantially unaltered. A

arge open ditch has been excavated upon its Western side, designed to receive the drainage from Newton Hill and deliver it at the head of the sewer leading into Highland Street. But as before intimated, no systematic effort to drain the Park has been attempted in past years, because of the utter lack of a sewer, and later, by reason of a desire to test the actual operation of the one that has been constructed. Although like Mercutio's wound not so "deep as a well," like that also, "it will do." The propability that the City Government would lay out a section of the new Western Avenue across the Park, a probability which has lately developed into assurance, would of itself have been suggestive of delay, after the measure was first agitated, until its final decision.

Nor will it be wise to attempt anything until the completion of that great improvement, when the relative position of the plateau to the Avenue, the Hill, and the territory adjoining, can be more distinctly estimated. It is hoped, however, that the construction of a basin for a pond or Ornamental Water, which shall ultimately comprehend a *JET D'EAU*, may be found consistent with the due and rapid execution of the municipal work. The material thus obtained would be applicable to the task of filling the triangle at the northwest corner of the Park, which would otherwise form a mere receptacle for waste water from Highland Street. This *COMMISSION* has never lost sight of the importance of reclaiming that Park. Its improvement is desirable in whatsoever light it may be regarded. But it has ever appeared better to make haste slowly, that mistakes might be avoided, wasteful expenditures prevented, and no impatient steps have to be retraced. The wisdom of this policy has been vindicated by time which, in its lapse, has brought about the possibility of change.

Of late years the eastern portion of Elm Park has been monopolized by the annual elephant, the fugitive clown, and perennial base ball. No especial inconvenience is felt on this account at present, nor if the Hill is assumed, need these uses be disturbed for some time to come. But the game of base ball, as now played is perilous at best, scarcely supplying the redeeming merit of a dreary amusement to the spectators. It is believed that the City might wisely purchase an acre or two in different sections of its territory, for the express purpose of allowing and inciting that portion of

our population which inclines to and requires athletic exercise out-doors, to gratify its tastes and needs without annoyance. It is hard for boys or men to be compelled to walk two or three miles to a playground whence, after hearty exertion, they must traverse the same distance on their way home.

The Shade-Trees of Worcester challenge no particular remark. Rather more than the annual average have been removed from the streets and a much larger number than usual were planted. A sense of poignant regret afflicted all when the decree went forth from the City Hall proclaiming that the "Vandals" had doomed those patriarchal elms on Front Street. Yet they could not be suffered longer without running a risk of possible collisions against which the municipal Goths had no right to insure. It is the purpose of this COMMISSION to set out a younger and thriftier row in the place of those thus extirpated by the Huns. The following is an enumeration of the trees that were planted directly by the COMMISSION, and of the streets upon which they *ought to be* standing unharmed by mattock, horse or goat :

	Elms.	Maples		Elms.	Maples
Main Street, (south)	15	37	East Worcester	—	6
Elm	5	24	Fruit	—	29
Sever	—	43	Cedar	—	17
Oak	—	6	Pleasant (corner of West) . . .	3	—
William	—	14	North Ashland	—	3
Blossom	—	3	Chatham	—	6
Congress	—	5	Chestnut	—	1
West	—	27	Merrick	—	28

A large number of thrifty trees were the gratuitous offering of that individual generosity which, for years past, has striven to throw a leafy canopy over Boynton and Highland Streets : an example that cannot be too cordially commended to the imitation of his fellow citizens, whom Mr. Salisbury, Jr., has thus unselfishly aimed to benefit. Credit was allowed at the Treasury for others, upon claims duly made and approved. Quite a lot of trees that were planted under a special contract upon the streets easterly of Elm Park ; and which were bargained for as *acer saccharinum* or rock maple ; turned out upon official inspection for acceptance, to consist of *acer rubrum* or swamp maple. The

species are by no means equivalent. But, although the sugar maple has few rivals and no superiors as a shade tree, the scarlet maple, in spite of detraction, is not without striking merits. To quote the language of a keen and watchful naturalist :

“Possibly no species present such a diversity of color as the red or swamp maple (*acer rubrum*.) On one leaf we have, before now, been able to trace ten distinct colors and shades, and all in such harmonious combination as to create the impression of a direct and special design.”

It has its origin in swamps, because by a wise provision of nature, the seed, borne upon the winds, lodges there and germinates, as it would not elsewhere and otherwise. But it is tolerant of treatment, (as it needs must be to survive what it receives,) and endures transplantation with little check. Notwithstanding this error, or deliberate attempt to cheat, on the part of the contractor, it is believed that the City, by the precaution of the COMMISSION was saved harmless, and finally got the worth of its money. When last heard from that “arboricultural idolater,” after swinging around the circle of our Police Court and County House, was pestering the military officials at Togus with hypothetical demands upon the unexpended funds of this COMMISSION.

The streets upon the Eastern side of Worcester are in greater need of Shade Trees than any others. But the location or width of many of them may require to be altered after the completion of the new Railway Station. In some, which might have immediate attention, the existence and sufferance at large of the rank and omnivorous goat is a valid reason for inaction. Whether trees could be planted faster than goats can girdle or destroy them is a problem to the solution of which neither the tastes of this COMMISSION, nor the interests of the Treasury incline. Allusion is thus made that the impartiality of the COMMISSION may be appreciated. Its original recommendation of an AVENUE by the Lake might be accepted as evidence that, since its views were not colored by sectional prejudice, neither will its action be affected by any local bias.

The plantation of young elms and maples commenced by the COMMISSION upon the southwestern corner of Elm Park, in the

autumn of A. D. 1871, is beginning to give evidence of thrift and vigor. Parching summers, succeeded by bleak and snowless winters sorely tested their endurance. The vitality which has outlived such seasons may be counted upon with very great certainty. Comparatively so few of them have succumbed, however, that the inconsiderable loss can scarcely be cited in proof of "the survival of the fittest." From that plantation in a few years, at most, should be derived a cheap and hardy lot of selected trees, in number sufficient for the insatiable cravings of our longest Avenues. In no other way could they be procured so economically. And while this COMMISSION pretends to no especial foresight in the plan and completion of this nursery, it can and does claim that its prevision and reasonable care will result in supplying a want that could not have been satisfied so well in any other way. It required no great prescience to anticipate the occurrence of a future necessity. But when the exigency is actually upon us, it is none the less pleasant to feel assured that we have prepared ourselves to meet it.

The acquisition of NEWTON HILL by the City has been repeatedly advised by this COMMISSION in whose Report for A. D. 1871, occurs the following passage :

"If the entire, or even a major part of the water supply of the City is to be derived from Leicester, that Hill must be invaluable in the immediate future, as the site for a Reservoir which shall hold a temporary store against emergencies, and also aid in equalizing the pressure throughout that broad arc in which the western suburbs are comprised, and in the chord subtending which it is the most salient feature."

Have we not lately received an impressive admonition to beware of overweening confidence and to provide, as there suggested, a temporary store against emergencies? Dependence upon a single main (it matters not how trustworthy) is but a frail dependence, after all. It was the pitcher that went too often to the fountain which got broken at last. To show how important are the interests involved in this matter, a table is herewith furnished of the valuation of Wards One, Seven and Eight, whose entire

property lies within the range, and would be subject to the watch and ward of this Hill, were a proper use made of its summit :

Aggregate valuation of Worcester, \$47,294,834.

	Realty.	Personalty.
Ward One,	\$5,364,100	\$1,698,150
Ward Seven,	4,996,100	1,048,900
Ward Eight,	5,864,800	1,676,350
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	\$16,225,000	\$4,428,400
Resident Bank Shares,		20,653,400
		<hr/>
		840,423
		<hr/>
		\$21,493,823

It must be conceded that, so large a proportion of its real and personal property being imperilled, with scarcely the semblance of protection, the permanent welfare of the City is absolutely absorbed in a suitable decision of this matter. Any wild March morning, that should behold the population of those three Wards wandering aimlessly, or distracted, amid the ashes of their former homes, would be a woeful day for Worcester. And so keen is the competition between communities enjoying anything like equal natural advantages, that it may be doubted, however elastic our energies, whether we could recover from such a blow in season to retain our relative position among our sister cities. But yet, to prevent such a result, of a fire fed by a hurricane, we have one hose company with its apparatus, shall have a steamer in the fullness of time, and—no water supply ! However, better so than an imperfect supply that inspires unwarranted confidence. A table of relative elevations of different points throughout the City, above mean Tide Water, which was furnished to a Committee of the General Court by the writer, is herewith submitted, that it may be put upon official record :

Elevation above mean Tide Water.	Feet.
Newton Hill,	672.29
Fairmount,	638.91
Chandler Hill (reservoir),	640.61
“ “ (summit),	738.37
Hunt's Reservoir,	655.90
North Pond (high water),	537.00
Bell Pond (high water),	666.50
George Crompton's House (water table),	629.88
Leicester Reservoir (rollway),	822.87
Cambridge and Mill streets (high water in brook),	438.63
Main Street (man-hole at intersection with Davis Court),	482.04

There are many eminences within the City limits of superior

altitude to Newton Hill, but not one which occupies its relative position to so large a portion of densely settled territory. When the late Mayor Knowlton was perfecting the acquisition of Elm Park, he previously ascertained, by actual survey, that its lowest depression was higher than the steps of the City Hall—its centre nearer the Oread than Lincoln Square. How much more truly this can be asserted of the Hill, let any one stand on Charlton Street, for instance, and, looking across the intervening valley, determine for himself. There it stands, confronting the whole western slope, dominating the intervalle and capable of being made the salvation of half the City.

Assume now that a Reservoir has been constructed upon the summit of Newton Hill, sufficiently massive to withstand pressure and capacious enough to supply something larger than a garden hose. From that Reservoir conducting pipes radiate in every direction ; towards the Sears' Farm and Elmwood Nurseries, if you please, North and South ; and through and throughout Pleasant, Elm, Cedar, William, Bowdoin, John, and Highland Streets. These pipes can be comparatively small because they are so numerous, and of stout cast iron because they are no larger. You have organized ten or a dozen hose companies. A fire breaks out at the head of William Street. There are no sick or sound horses floundering through two feet of mealy snow, or striving to keep an uncertain footing upon glairy ice, in a vain effort to haul a wheezing steamer seasonably to the spot. Instead,—the light hose carriages are readily and rapidly drawn by such members of their respective companies as first reach them ; volunteers not lacking ; lines of hose are unreeled and speedily attached to hydrants at the corners of William, Cedar, Elm, and even Pleasant Streets on the South ; as well as Bowdoin and John on the North. There are then six streams from as many independent mains, each with the full head from the Reservoir, and every one throwing a column of water sixty feet, clear of the ridge pole. The writer saw the first trial of the Bell Pond Aqueduct when the water was directed upon the flames in an old shed—behind Alderman Spurr's drug store. He had just come from a service of four years as foreman of hose, but confesses that neither before nor since has he witnessed ought like that. Shingles, clapboards,

even boards, went down like grain before the reaper. As to the fire—the shed can be seen for the trouble.

This plan saves the purchase of steamers, which are short-lived, always out of order, too heavy for our steep hills with their snow, slush and mud; and which at best, are a feeble substitute for gravitation. It dispenses with the purchase and subsequent maintenance of horses, sometimes sick and always eating their heads off. It retains the trained experience and approved gallantry of the Fire Department, re-enlisting companies as hosemen. And no matter what its promises, its capability of complete performance may be confidently affirmed. You obtain a head that commands the Technical Institute, the Oread or the prospective Jaques Hospital: and to save one or all of those Institutions might be worth the entire cost.

What is the alternative? At present not a steamer, not a glut of hose. If there were a steamer it could not get enough water. But some time or other, when our houses are all burned, we may look for another large main crawling along Newton Street. Pray, how large a main can the City Treasury afford, if it shrinks aghast at this plan, whose first cost is its last? How long has it been forgotten that the strength of a pipe is in inverse ratio to its size? How many steamers can you supply from a sixteen inch main at the end of its mile and a half of longitude; The writer has seen a little Hunneman tub drain a large double decked suction engine, worked on a wager by every man that could cling to its brakes, so dry in three minutes that the air could be heard blowing a hundred yards away. The analogy is obvious.

This system of hydrodynamics rests upon gravitation with a faith that is "childlike and bland." The writer cares not with what it has to compete; whether with steam, with animal or with human power. *Gravitation* can beat them all and beat them easily. What on earth the City of Worcester wants of steamers, when an exhaustless and irresistible power is ready at hand, environing and almost oppressing us with its superfluity, is a problem worthy of solution by the freshmen at the Technical Institute or the apprentices of the Mechanics Association. The seniors would scout it. Why, then, will not our people apply themselves to comprehend the topography of the City.

These views, announced long since through newspaper columns, are reiterated after a twelve-month of reflection. The lapse of time has deprived them of none of their weight, while the amount of property exposed to constant peril is incalculably augmented. Repetition cannot add to their force, but neither can a new statement be framed to impress you more strongly.

It is urged, however, that there need be no haste in the matter ; and His Honor the Mayor, in his Inaugural Address, remarks that "as the period within which the City may take this property extends two years from April 15, 1873, I have no desire to press the subject upon your attention now, being perfectly willing to abide the time when it shall naturally claim your consideration."

"There's a good time coming, boys ;
Wait a little longer,"

sang "Maniac" Russell. "Please be kind enough to fix the date, sir !" roared out the audience. Might it not seem that the time when this subject would "naturally claim your consideration" would be immediately that you learned the dire peril from which, in the providence of God, the City has escaped ! Just as soon as it was known that our entire reliance, for days together, after the fracture of the great main, must be upon the store of water accumulated in Bell Pond ! In what manner can our consideration be claimed more "naturally" than by those silent but irresistible forces of heat and cold, under whose operation the wit of man admits itself helpless as an infant ?

Moreover speedy action would appear to be due, in sheer justice to the proprietors of the land, who have certainly some claim to know the ultimate disposition of their property. Any profitable use of it by themselves is precluded, so long as the City threatens to dispossess them. Besides which, if an amicable arrangement cannot be effected, no one with the slightest experience of the possibilities of legal procrastination will find any measure of superfluity in the time limited by the statute. A year or more is yet allowed, within which period, should nothing untoward occur to prevent, possession of Newton Hill may be secured. Possibly our exemption from devastating fires may not endure so long.

It has been urged that this Hill should be reserved for some public edifice, offering as it does, a site so commanding. But ex-

perience teaches that Architecture is a costly amusement for a community ; and that its structures are always a prolific source of expense, even if only built when and as needed. Moreover, Architecture has adorned few summits, while the Builder of the Universe has clothed this eminence with a simple beauty that not even the folly of man should be suffered to impair. A Reservoir would be useful and should be ornamental. Another edifice like that upon Maple and Walnut Streets, would be a blunder without the excuse of originality.

The judgment of this COMMISSION has been repeatedly expressed that it is not now, will probably never be the policy of Worcester to construct and maintain a huge overgrown Park. Room enough it must have, ample space for playgrounds, perhaps an area sufficient for the instructive circus, and the moral menagerie. But the opinion of the COMMISSION is now as it was in 1870, that the true pleasure ground of our people is to be found in those broad AVENUES that at once adorn and develop the City. At that time, in a vision of the future, the prediction was ventured that an "AVENUE similar to the broad Boulevards that encompass the fair city upon the banks of the Seine, would contribute more to the development of the whole city in the judgment of this COMMISSION, than any other project that has been devised or consummated for years." And now, in a review of what has been achieved, it is simple justice to assert that every dollar which has been expended hitherto accounts for itself, in arithmetical ratio, upon the analysis of our civic progression.

Nevertheless, opinions differ ; and a gentleman who has recently quitted office, if to his personal satisfaction at least with no loss of public esteem, has taken extreme occasion to say that

"Wide streets are convenient and necessary, and when the City is built up with stores and public buildings abutting directly upon the sidewalk, they are almost indispensable for the admission of light and air, besides being an effectual barrier against the spread of fire ; but in the sparsely populated portions of the City where only dwelling houses exist, standing at least fifteen feet from the sidewalk on either side, sixty feet is a liberal width, and if kept in good repair is far better than eighty feet unsafe for travel.

There are many people who believe it to be a great public duty to build new streets away out into the country where they are not needed except for private travel, because it will cost the city less to do the work now than it will twenty years hence. This is a great mistake."

This expression of opinion, while possibly not attaining to the dignity of an aphorism, undoubtedly contains a germ of truth. A wide AVENUE to encompass the City, was certainly for years persistently recommended by this COMMISSION. A portion of it, so much as throws open to the public enjoyment and use the western shore of Lake Quinsigamond, became the object of a petition subscribed by a numerous and influential body of citizens. Another portion, stretching from the Holden road to Webster Square, was decreed, within the last few weeks, by the prescient wisdom of your predecessors. But—yet more significant! the almost unanimous suffrage of the people, singling out, for a peculiar mark of approbation, that member of the City Government to whose shrewdness and courage the actual accomplishment of this comprehensive and beneficial project will be especially due, of itself denotes that there are, indeed “many people who believe it to be a great public duty,” etc., and that their name is legion.

The distinction between “private” travel and any other, so palpable to the objector, does not appear as obvious to the unofficial crowd. Wherein does private differ from other travel? Have they any points of similarity? If so, what? Does the use of Lincoln Street by the Alderman from Ward Two with his family carriage, constitute that travel private which the passage over the same thoroughfare of those gay municipal equipages that, in interminable procession, bear festive and fragrant offerings to the porcine trough, transmutes to public? Or do they alike and equally possess and savor of the freedom of the City? It has always appeared plain enough to this COMMISSION that in so far as such official reprobation was intended for its benefit, except for private travel, streets—“strait” and safe like Quinsigamond Avenue, or “broad and leading unto destruction,” as the Jo. Bill road, would be of the slightest necessity. Certainly upon the very infrequent occasions for public travel, such as the annual excursion to the Poor Farm with the subsequent trial of its official larder, it is not to be doubted that the attraction of a succulent spare rib would tempt the most obese Alderman to the dangers of the veriest cart-path.

The proposition of this COMMISSION, approved as it has been at the Polls and in the Council Chamber, *is not* what would be in-

ferred from the objection ; nor have the people so decisively approved a scheme to build "broad streets into the country" that "nobody needs," etc. Upon the route decreed settlement exists and dwellings will require to be moved. But, nor yet is the objection valid. A street, designed solely for traffic, may well be narrower than another wherein comfort and recreation can hope to have a share. Provide adequate sidewalks, and who shall say that there will be any superfluity of roadway in eighty (80) feet of width? Good taste and neighborly comity furnish the sole assurance that buildings will be retired fifteen feet, or even fifteen inches "from the sidewalk on either side;" and glaring infractions of such tacit understanding are not so uncommon in Worcester, as to preclude the idea that boors may be found among us to whom comity and good taste are utter strangers.

Shade will be requisite and rest: the trees, not less than the seats beneath them, will require room. But, although, in detail, every cavil might be answered, it is only necessary in a case so explicit, to repeat that the plan of this COMMISSION, be that of others what it may, contemplates an AVENUE which shall open up, for culture and domicile, a large and ever-increasing territory. Which shall make land accessible to the artizan or day laborer, so that by reasonable thrift he may acquire a homestead at a tolerable price. And yet which shall rank among the finest of our thoroughfares, to be sought out, occupied, and improved by the tasteful from abroad, who have eyes to see and the means to gratify their inclination. Is it not but too painfully clear that our population is closely crowded? Huddled together in a narrow valley, between two abrupt ridges? Will it be denied that all concerned, the community and the individual, parents and children, the public health and private comfort, would be vastly benefited by an immediate and wider dispersion? And, if such gregariousness is of evil tendency, does not that municipality act wisely taking measures, at one and the same time, to augment the sum of individual happiness and promote the general welfare? The Romans, who carved their way through the world with the sword; who planted their feet in steps that were never retraced; whose lines of circum and contra-vallation are the basis for the Boulevards of Europe; built roads, also, that might serve as a

model for the men whose proud boast is that, once, at least, in a generation, they can hold a Mechanics' Fair. Those *Via* were supplied with stations for the refreshment of the weary traveler or his animal; were lined with trees profuse of shade or bounteous of fruit, and were worthy in every way of a race that "stamped its individuality" ineffaceably upon the earth. This COMMISSION cannot claim, either for the municipality or itself, to have done much in imitation of that heroic example. But it does take pride in the fact that hereafter, to the very lowliest among us, as he wanders by the western shore of Quinsigamond, or along the hither verge of the City, no one shall cry trespass! or bid him begone! And so of our whole noble AVENUE, as it shall surely be. This may be but a trifling satisfaction, in the estimation of some, nor would it discount at the Banks; but, such as it is, it is heartfelt.

The question is often put and it is a pertinent one, how shall these exterior AVENUES be intersected, so as to supply facilities of ready communication with them, from East to West and the reverse? A partial answer to this inquiry may be found, furnishing also a practicable solution to the problem, in a communication addressed to your predecessors by the Chairman of this COMMISSION, in his individual capacity, just after a decree had been passed by the Honorable Council, the execution of which will compel the destruction of one of the longest and finest rows of Shade Trees in Worcester. As its tenor faithfully conveys the sentiments of this COMMISSION upon the general subject, it is reproduced here as the easiest method of explaining to your minds how effectually an ordinary procedure of your Honorable Body may tend to develop or mar a landscape:

"The petition of Edward W. Lincoln, a citizen of Worcester, respectfully represents and sets forth that, in the discharge of his duties upon the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS, he could not but observe the defects in the routes of communication between the Eastern and Western portions of the City. That he has been painfully impressed with the fact that an ascent, with a moderate load, up any of our streets from Highland to Pleasant, is almost impracticable. That from Pleasant to Chandler the same obstacles are interposed to easy transit; Chandler Street itself, although greatly improved towards the West, being gorged at its junction with Main Street, by the close proximity of the O'Fallon Block and Trinity Church. That an opportunity is offered to remedy this evil, growing more excessive, as it rapidly will, by such

a wise addition to the width of Wellington Street, as shall supply an adequate outlet for any possible development of settlement or trade in the Western Wards of the City, an opportunity that may never again be presented :

That by properly widening said Wellington Street upon its Southerly side, great facilities will be afforded of access to the prospective Jaques Hospital, and also the Public Grounds of the City, sooner or later to include Newton Hill, and which, set on one side as they may appear, are yet almost exactly in the geographical centre of the City.

And your petitioner would further represent and set forth that any measure less comprehensive than that herein proposed, will result in trifling advantage, and cannot but prove utterly inadequate to meet the imminent urgency of the case.

And your petitioner would further urge that some consideration is due to the expressed feelings and wishes of the late George Jaques ; and that the first action of the Municipality, preparing to avail itself of his munificence, should not be to lay ruthless hands upon the trees which he had planted, and tended, and held most dear :

And your petitioner avers that in Wellington Street, re-located and widened according to his prayer, there would be ample space for passage and re-passage upon either side of the trees ; and that, in the comprehensive and grand sweep of such a highway, all difficulties of narrowness or acclivity would be merged and forgotten :

And your petitioner would further represent that additional and overpowering inducement to such relocation and widening lies in the fact that, upon its completion, a most admirable and appropriate site for the Soldiers' Monument becomes available, without increased expense to the City and to the rescue of our too diminutive Common from threatened ruin. Placed upon this location, environed, as it is, by spacious streets, and there would be room and verge enough for a procession on Memorial Day countermarching to encircle it ; or for the mourners, bearing the remains of some loved comrade to either of our Southern Cemeteries, to pay it a marching, mortuary salute. Scarcely a material improvement can be suggested, fraught with equal possibilities of solid benefit. That you may have the wisdom to discern and the courage to realize them, will be the earnest prayer of your petitioner."

This whole subject is impressed upon the minds of this COMMISSION as of such momentous consequence that more of your attention has been invited to it than would be the case otherwise. Felling the trees upon the North side of Front Street was probably an imperative necessity. Only the most exacting parsimony can assume to justify a wholesale devastation of Wellington Street. With what grace can the City accept the bounty of George Jaques and then signalize its gratitude by a ruthless destruction of that majestic colonnade of trees, planted by his own hands, carefully tended and loved so well ! What better monument does he need—those of us who knew him may well

ask what more appropriate monument would he wish—than that stately row of elms and maples, not a twig of which he, when living, sacrificed without reluctance? This Commission implores the Honorable Council to plant and not destroy, to set out new and not eradicate the old. Our sister cities of the West, are striving, under manifold discouragements, to adorn their wide avenues with plantations of exotic growth and nurture. As we commence to run the race of emulation, by requiring a suitable breadth for our streets, let us see to it that by no action of our municipality we rival the prairie in its nakedness; banishing the pride of our forests, to be sought on the shores of Lake Michigan or the banks of the Mississippi.

It is the earnest wish of this COMMISSION that no time may be lost in the planting of these AVENUES. The Charter is explicit, declaring it to be the “duty” of the Commissioners,—

“To cause such shade and ornamental trees to be planted in and upon said public streets and highways in said city as they shall think proper, and as appropriations shall be made therefor by the City Council.”

In the case of an ordinary street there would appear to be no cause for hesitation. But, in this instance the very breadth of the AVENUES demands that, for imposing effect and proper shelter from a fervid sun, ornamental or shade-trees shall occupy a prominent position. The COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS would therefore recommend that the City Council proceed at once to define and establish a sidewalk, ten (10) feet in width, upon each side of the AVENUE, from the Holden Road to May Street. The action advisable to be taken preliminary to the adornment of QUINSIGAMOND AVENUE, modified materially as it must be by the close proximity of the Lake, can be determined better after its completion. At all events, nothing must be permitted to intercept or obscure the view over the water.

Sooner or later, may it be soon! QUINSIGAMOND AVENUE, outflanking the trend of the hills, shall invade Quinsigamond Village, and thence, skirting Mount St. James and Hope Cemetery, connect with its Western rival at Webster Square. Sooner or later, may it be at once! the extension of that AVENUE, following the line of Grafton or Harrington Streets, or such better route as more exact surveys may indicate, shall surmount

the South Eastern crest of the City, descending the ridge to the suburb of Quinsigamond, thereby effecting a speedier, perhaps the only practicable junction. Across from the Poor Farm, too, by Northville to Pratt Street, that the circuit may be complete. The AVENUE by the Lake is yet unfinished. But already the railway intersecting it and which, but for its own suggestion, would never have inspired the dreams of the wildest lunatic, conveys its thousands of passengers "into the country," where "no one needs" or cares to go. The time will come,—nor can its advent be too speedy! that will witness a realization of the plan originally proposed by this COMMISSION. That will behold the opponent of "wide streets leading out into the country" taking matutinal exercise around by the Sears Farm and Flagg Street; continuing up the old road to Tatnuck; and, turning sharply to the left, regaining his usual placidity of temper as he appreciates the beauties of a broader Mill Street. Pausing to wipe his heated brow beneath the shade of trees planted by this COMMISSION, and resting upon seats erected by it, he will wonder that hostility could ever have been so irrational and blind. The multitudes that saunter by in innocent enjoyment of their holiday, beholding him there, shall point him out to each other as the latest martyr to good intentions; who, having eyes, saw not, and occupying a position of singular possibilities of usefulness, failed to appreciate his opportunity.

But, then, the City is in debt! Who is not? Upon what but credit does the Federal Government exist to-day. And still both the Republic and the City have something, it is believed, to show for their expenditures. Certainly with our Water Rates we need not fear to compute the sum of our Water Bonds. Nor is that part of our municipal obligations arising from the construction of Sewers without its "dissolving view;" as fancy depicts the "Committee of Thirty-Five," in jovial procession, treading close upon each other's heels in eager solicitude for precedence in the privilege of casting shekels into the Treasury.

May we not for the moment, dismiss consideration of this annual bug-bear? The Municipal Election has occurred. Why not, then, put this chronic scare-crow aside until next December!

None of its virtues will be lost in retirement ; of that the average demagogue can rest assured. It has been exhibited too often in the civic arena, (and always effectively) for any distrust of its immortality. At least, let us not keep it forever before us as a warning ; because the men who advocated the wildest extravagance of the past feel a griping of the bowels when constrained, unexpectedly, to put their hands in their pockets. Let us no longer be frightened from our propriety, notwithstanding the mercenary wail of those who, asking and obtaining water and sewer, pavement and sidewalk, now blubber because their fellows cannot be made to foot the bills. As grown men, let us realize that we cannot eat our cake and keep it. His Honor has so ably vindicated this position that it would be a work of supererogation in the writer to say more. He has manifested to the veriest dullard that, if our liabilities have increased, so, in much greater ratio, have our resources. Why assume then to fetter our hands because the people of Worcester, seven or eight years ago, elected to wear shackles ? I may not favor the building of a complete system of Sewers ; nevertheless, I acquiesce without grumbling. Is it not my right to insist that the cost of those Sewers shall not be interposed as an insuperable barrier to my Avenue, or Reservoir, or other improvement, when I choose to propose them ? The City adopts a measure that requires a considerable expenditure. Knowing that the people are indifferent to the abuse of public credit, so long as their pockets are not actually levied upon, it is determined to issue bonds. The authority which thus decides is competent so to do. The constituency acquiesce, as is clearly their right. If, then, the people prefer to run in debt rather than to pay cash, it is simply a matter of financial policy that, once settled, need not forever haunt our slumbers.

The gist of it is : Worcester has some three million dollars, more or less, "put where they will do the most good." Buried under the ground, if you will—*yet not in a napkin !* For that sum can be shown—value received. Should we now conclude to complete our circuit of AVENUES, acquire NEWTON HILL, and guard the Western side of the City with a Reservoir ; in other words, keep our municipal mechanism perfect by not allowing

its momentum to slacken for an instant; what dead and decaying generation shall challenge our right or impugn our wisdom?

This COMMISSION has indulged in no visions to mislead the unwary. Its suggestions have ever been the fruit of the most mature deliberation. Proposing only improvements of a material and substantial character, it has justified its action by explaining their close connection with the prospective appearance of the Worcester of the future. What may happen hereafter, should imagination run riot, it were profitless to anticipate. Perhaps the causeway across the Lake might be seen pierced by a series of inverted arches, in no wise obstructing travel, in every way facilitating the water course. Possibly a decree of the Honorable Council could be assumed, forever dedicating, to the free and unrestricted enjoyment and uses of the public, that tract of land lying South Easterly of the City Farm, which commands a view of the Lake throughout almost its whole extent. When, however, the municipal records begin to be cumbered with conveyances to the City of little parks and pleasure grounds contiguous to or bordering upon our new AVENUES, the members of the COMMISSION, assured that their task is certain of accomplishment because assumed by their fellow-citizens, will pray to be enrolled with the "goodly fellowship of the prophets."

In patient but sanguine anticipation of which auspicious period this Report is concluded, as it was commenced, for and in behalf of the COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS, by

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,

Chairman.

Worcester, Mass., January 26th, A. D., 1874.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS.

1. No person shall be suffered to affix, in any manner whatsoever, advertisements, handbills, placards, posters, or written or printed notices, to any of the Shade Trees of the City.

2. All persons are hereby forbidden—

To place any erection or obstruction on the Commons or Parks of the City.

To catch, trap or shoot Birds or take Birds' nests.

To injure, damage, destroy or dig up any turf, shrubs, trees or plants, or break up or destroy the surface of the Commons, or light any fire upon them.

To deposit any rubbish, manure, cinders, road sweepings, bricks, timber, building materials, or other substances, upon the Commons or Parks of the City, or in any pond or basin of a fountain in said Commons or Parks, or in any manner to fill up, defile, or pollute the same.

To place any carriage, cart, or other vehicle upon the Commons or Parks of the City, or upon the foot-paths over the same.

To fire any gun or other fire-arm, (except of the Militia of the Commonwealth), or throw any stick, stone, or other missile.

Or generally, to act in a disorderly manner, or to commit any nuisance, or do any act tending to disfigure or injure the Commons or Parks or annoy or hurt any person frequenting them for the purpose of exercise, recreation, or transit.

Under penalty of Five Dollars (\$5.00) for each offence, to be paid to the person whose testimony shall secure a conviction.

CITY CHARTER—Section 21.

* * * * And said Board may make all necessary by-laws and regulations in the execution of their trust not inconsistent with this Act and the Laws of the Commonwealth, as they shall deem expedient.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES.

1. No person shall ride, lead or drive any horse in or upon any inclosed Public Square or Common in the City of Worcester, except by the permission of the Commissioners of Public Grounds.

2. No person shall injure or deface any Fence around any Public Square or Common in said City.

3. No person shall, in any manner, carry or cause to be carried into any Public Square, Common, or place in said City, any dead carcase, filth, or any offensive matter or substance whatever, nor dig or carry away any of the sward, gravel, sand, turf, or earth in or from any Public Square or Common, except by permission of the Commissioners of Public Grounds; and no person shall commit any nuisance on any public Square or Common in said City.

4. No person shall suffer any horse, ox, cow, grazing animal or fowl belonging to him, or under his care or keeping, to go at large on any Public Square or Common in said City.

5. No person shall dig up, cut down, climb, break, peel, cut, deface, injure, or destroy any Ornamental or Shade Tree, Shrub or Vine, growing and being in any of the streets or highways, or in any of the Public Lands of said City, without the consent of the Commissioners of Public Grounds first obtained therefor in writing.

6. No person shall tie or fasten any horse, ox, mule or team of any kind to any Ornamental or Shade Tree, Shrub or Vine, or to any fence or other thing erected for the protection of such Tree, Shrub, or Vine, in any street, highway, or public place in said City.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER
OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
WORCESTER, January 5th, 1874. }

To the Honorable the Mayor, and City Council :

GENTLEMEN.—Herewith, in accordance with section eleventh of the ordinance establishing the Fire Department, the Board of Engineers have the honor to submit for your consideration, the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, showing the condition of the Department under our charge. Annexed thereto will be found a list of the officers and members of the Department; also the number of fires that have occurred during the year, with the losses and insurance on the same; together with the condition of the Engine Houses and apparatus belonging to the City; the location and numbers of the Fire Alarm Signal Stations; also the expense of maintaining the Department, with such suggestions as would, in our opinion, tend to improve and render more efficient the working of the same. And in this connection the Board are happy to state that, upon proper representation, your assistance and co-operation has always been promptly and cheerfully rendered in aiding them in the discharge of their duties, and for which the Board desire to tender their sincere thanks.

MANUAL FORCE.

The manual force of the Department consists of a Chief and four (4) Assistant Engineers, fifty (50) members of Steamer Companies, including drivers, and seventy-two (72) hosemen of hose companies, including drivers; forty-one (41) members of hook and ladder companies, including drivers; six (6) members of the Babcock Extinguisher company: making a total of one hundred and seventy-four men (174). In addition to the regular force of the Department, there is a volunteer hose company at Grant Square that would render efficient service in case of fire in that vicinity.

It would be difficult for this Board to speak too highly of the zeal and efficiency displayed by the officers and members of the Department as a body, in the work they have so generously undertaken, and this Board are pleased to note a constant improvement in the matter of discipline, without which no organization of this character can be efficient; and although the Department, as it stands to-day, is all that can be expected, still there is room for improvement, and improvement is demanded by the rapid and constant growth of our City, and the corresponding increase of danger from fires. The services of a good fireman can scarcely be overrated; his duty is never done. Upon reaching a fire what is in store for him? He is expected to mount a ladder, enter a window, and there find himself confronted with flames, and stifled with smoke. There he stands with the hose pipe in his hands, directing a powerful stream from our steam engines or hydrants on the flames, which require strength and fortitude to manage. The firemen of this City are justly entitled to the highest praise for their efficiency and cheerful compliance with all orders, and their prompt response to the call of duty. It is gratifying to report that between the several companies comprising this Department a general good feeling exists. A healthy enthusiasm being developed into a generous rivalry, which only needs to be led in the right channel to make them fully equal to any similar body of men in any organization. The increase of our City in its area, population and magnitude of its buildings, has led to the consideration of additional fire apparatus by the Committee on

Fire Department and Board of Engineers, believing that an ample, thoroughly organized and well equipped Fire Department is an imperative necessity. And the Board desire to call your attention to the necessity of procuring another hook and ladder carriage, to be placed in the new house nearly completed on Pleasant street; the Board would also recommend that a new house be built in the vicinity of John street, for a hose company, and the "Babcock Extinguisher," which is in that locality, be brought to the centre of the City, where it can be used at all fires if necessary, and excessive loss by water avoided.

THE CONDITION OF ENGINE HOUSES.

The engine houses generally are in good order, although in some of them much remains to be done to make them more comfortable for the members. The headquarters of the Department in Bigelow Court having undergone alterations and improvements, was completed and occupied last March, and is found to answer admirably the purpose intended. It is occupied by the Board of Engineers, the Battery and machinery of the Fire Alarm Telegraph; Gov. Lincoln Steamer No. 1, and Hook and Ladder No. 1, and horses for drawing the above apparatus. The building is warmed by steam from a boiler in the cellar, and contains, in addition to the above, a work-room and store-room, bedrooms and bath-rooms, all furnished for the comfort of the men occupying them.

The house of "Col. Davis" Steamer Company No. 2, on Beacon street, is in good order, with the exception of the floor of the engine room, which is composed of stone, and it makes the house cold and damp and rusts the apparatus kept there; and this Board would suggest that a good plank floor be substituted. These remarks apply also to the house on School street, occupied by Steamer Company No. 3 and City Hose No. 1, that being in the same condition.

The House of Ocean Hose Company No. 2, on Bloomingdale street, is built on land owned by the B. & A. R. R. Corporation, and will, in all probability, have to be removed shortly. In view

of this fact, the Board of Engineers would recommend that a suitable location be found in that vicinity if possible, at an early day.

The house of Hose Co. No. 4, on Exchange street, has no convenience for members sleeping there. Their beds have to be in their meeting room, and as that is small, it is overcrowded; and this Board would recommend that this house be raised one story, thus giving much better sleeping accommodations for the members. This house has a stone floor also, which should be taken out and replaced by a good plank one.

In the house of Hose Co. No. 5, on Myrtle street, all the waste water from washing hose has run into the cellar, leaving it in a filthy and damp condition; but that difficulty has been obviated by entering the sewer on Myrtle street, and it is very necessary that the cellar be partly filled up with good gravel, to prevent the disagreeable stench that arises from it. For some time past this house has been used for a wardroom at State and municipal elections for Ward 6, and if a fire should occur at that time it would seriously interfere with the duties of the Company; and this Board would call your earnest attention to this matter.

During the past year contracts were made for the building of two new houses for the Department, one on Lamartine street and the other on Pleasant street. They are designed for the accommodation of a Steamer, Hook and Ladder carriage, and a Hose carriage in each, and stall room for horses to draw them.

The house on Lamartine street has a large room in it, for a Ward room for the citizens of Ward 5.

HOSE.

There is now in the Department twelve thousand five hundred feet (12,500) of leather hose, ten thousand feet (10,000) of which is in good condition, and the rest in fair condition. We have also, one thousand six hundred feet (1,600) of carbolized rubber hose, which is coming into general use in nearly all the large cities, the greatest objection to it being its weight, one hundred and forty pounds (140) per hundred (100) feet. For durability it cannot be excelled by any other kind manufactured. We have one thou-

sand five hundred and fifty feet (1,550) of Clark's rubber lined linen hose, purchased of C. Foster & Co., a part of which has done fair service thus far, but seven hundred and fifty feet (750) of it is nearly worthless, which was warranted to equal any other manufactured of the same kind. Seven hundred and fifty feet (750) which was purchased of the New England Linen Hose Company, of Boston, has proved satisfactory.

Our facilities for taking care of hose is but limited ; the result is that it does not always have that care which its importance demands. In most cities there is connected with the department, (usually the basement of some engine house) in which there is a large tank and a plentiful supply of water, by which the hose can be cleansed with readiness and then properly dried. A place of that kind would be quite an acquisition to this department. The hose in the department is in much better condition than formerly, but, notwithstanding, the Board deem it not only advisable but necessary that quite a quantity should be purchased, as there are two (2) new companies to be put into service very shortly.

WATER.

During the past year a new High Service pipe has been laid, and twenty-five (25) hydrants set, greatly relieving the fire risk, in the following locations : Winthrop street, Providence street, Union avenue, Patterson street, Harrison street, Coral street, Penn avenue, Ætna street, Wilmot street, Shelby street, Farrell street, Belmont street, Elizabeth street, Catharine street, Channing street, Harrington avenue, Winchester street, and Westminster street. The average water pressure in these localities is ninety pounds (90) at the present time. This Board would recommend that a branch pipe be laid from the high service extending on to Norfolk st. Should a fire occur between Bloomingdale road and Norfolk st., the lack of water in that vicinity would render this Department powerless for service.

A connection has been made at the junction of Southbridge and Cambridge streets, increasing the pressure throughout the City twenty per cent. This much needed element for our security from fires, is being furnished in ample quantity by the Water

Committee. They have added to the former number of hydrants the past year thirty-five (35), making a total of four hundred and sixty-two (462). Thus overcoming the greatest obstacle to efficiency, in the efforts of the Department to protect the property of our citizens from destruction by fire, hitherto experienced by an inadequate supply of water for that purpose. The Board of Engineers desire to express their thanks to Mr. Frank E. Hall, Water Commissioner, for the valuable aid rendered at all fires, and the careful attention given to the wants of this Department.

HORSES.

The City now own and have in service eleven horses (11) in this Department. Three (3) are attached to steamer No. 1, two (2) on Hook and Ladder No. 1, three (3) on Steamer No. 2, and one (1) on Steamer No. 3 Hose Carriage, and is used for doing necessary trucking and for work on telegraph line. The board of Engineers have endeavored in this as well as in all other property of the Department, to make such improvements as were found absolutely necessary to keep it up to a proper standard of efficiency. Therefore one (1) disabled horse has been sold for the sum of \$100, and the money has been paid into the City Treasury, and another one was purchased for \$275 to take his place; and one (1) was bought for Steamer 3 Hose Carriage and also to be used for other purposes. This Board would recommend that horses be purchased to draw Steamer No. 3. There is land enough with the house on which a barn could be built. The great advantage to the City of owning all the horses used in the Department, is well illustrated the past year.

The horses of this Department earned and have been credited with $1,552\frac{60}{100}$ dollars by the highway Department; $235\frac{61}{100}$ dollars more than it has cost to keep them the entire year. The Board would, in view of these facts, which they now lay before you, ask you to consider the propriety of procuring horses to draw the hose carriages, said horses to be at all times kept in readiness to be attached to the carriages in as short a time as possible upon the sounding of an alarm. The Board are happy to say that the drivers who have charge of the horses deserve credit for the care and handling and protection of them.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph continues to work satisfactorily under the discreet and careful management of Mr. William Brophy. The Board are of the opinion that the telegraph pays for its maintenance yearly, as a large force is held in reserve in their houses, thus saving a great expense in the wear and tear of apparatus. Our exemption from disastrous losses is largely due to the use of the telegraph, and the prompt response to all alarms by the men in charge of the different apparatus. It would seem almost impossible that a fire, excepting under extraordinary circumstances, could make any great progress before the Department could be brought into service.

The fire alarm bell on Pleasant street does not give such satisfaction as was anticipated, and a heavier striker is being made to be attached to it, when we hope for a better result. The City have the guarantee of the manufacturer of the bell that it shall be made satisfactory.

FIREMEN AND INSURANCE.

The improvements which have been made during the past few years in the apparatus for extinguishing fires, are quite as wonderful as in any department of the mechanical arts. The old fashioned hand engines have been sent into the country to keep company with the stage coaches. The bell ringer has been superseded by the Electrician, and the painted leather buckets which adorned the halls of fire engine companies, have given place to chemical fire extinguishers; but with all these advantages in the application of steam, electricity and the chemical forces, the newspapers still report extensive conflagrations.

The Board of Engineers are of the opinion that in all dangerous localities, and especially where risks are extra hazardous, it would be well for insurance companies to consult the heads of Fire Departments, whose duty it is to look into and prepare for all emergencies in case of fire, thereby enabling them to equalize more fully the rates of insurance, and in many instances saving large amounts to the insurers; and this Board are further of the

opinion that numerous incendiary fires occur in this and other cities, that might be prevented by the co-operation of the two departments, and a much safer business to insurance companies secured.

The large cities have grown up without any restrictions in regard to the construction of buildings, and it is within the last half-dozen years only, that Municipal Governments have considered that they had any concern in the matter, since the insurance officers have taken everything under their protection, from a granite warehouse to a lady's wardrobe, and paid Fire Departments have been organized, the sense of personal responsibility in the protection of property from fire no longer exists. This is seen in the reckless manner of constructing buildings, and in the general neglect of all precautionary measures. In view of the above facts, this Board would recommend that an "Ordinance" be framed, as far as possible, to remove the existing evil. The duties of an Engineer of a Fire Department are most difficult; they require the utmost coolness and a ready conception. Even the heads of an army have some time to concert their plan of operations. But not so at a fire; their conception must be instantaneous, and execution follow as promptly; and an Engineer to succeed must lead his men — must say "*come*," and a Worcester fireman will never fail such a leader.

STEAMERS.

Gov. Lincoln Steam Fire Engine No. 1.

This engine was built by Silsby & Mynders, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. It has Holly's patent rotary engine and pump, and has been in service since 1860. It is capable of throwing six hundred gallons (600) of water per minute, at a fair working pressure. It is now kept as a relief engine.

Gov. Lincoln Steam Fire Engine No. 1.

Located in Bigelow court. This engine was built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., of Manchester, N. H., and delivered to this department last February, It is a double recipro-

cating vertical engine, with 2 steam cylinders $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and 8 inch stroke; pump, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 8 inch stroke. At a fair working speed it will deliver six hundred gallons (600) of water per minute. The boiler is vertical, 32 inches in diameter, 66 inches long, and contains 301 brass tubes, 18 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter. Weight of engine as drawn to a fire, about 7,300 pounds.

Col. Davis Steam Fire Engine No. 2.

Situated on Beacon street. This engine was built by H. C. Silsby & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1863, and was put in service in June of that year. It will throw, at a fair working pressure, about five hundred (500) gallons of water per minute. It has Holly's patent rotary engine and pump, and is in good condition, and will require no considerable outlay for some time to come. The weight of this engine when drawn to a fire is about 7,200 pounds.

A. B. Lovell Steam Fire Engine No. 3.

Situated on School street. This engine was built by H. C. Silsby & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1867. It has Holly's rotary engine and pump, and is a most decided improvement over the other made for the city by the above firm, having cost scarcely anything for repairs since its introduction here. In fact, it has given the best of satisfaction. It will throw about five hundred (500) gallons of water per minute, at a fair working pressure; and weighs, when going to a fire, about 7,200 pounds.

Rapid Steam Fire Engine No. 4.

This engine was built by the Silsby Manufacturing Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y. The engine and pump is Holly's direct acting rotary, with steel shafts and bronze metal bearings, mounted on a wrought iron frame, the pump having discharge gates for two (2) streams. A donkey engine is attached to the machine, by which the boiler can be fed with water, independent of both the main and feed pumps, and with which the boiler can

be continually fed, when the engine is not running. The boiler is the improved circulating tubular, 30 inches in diameter, and 68 inches high. This engine is third-class in size, and is capable of throwing five hundred gallons (500) of water per minute, at a fair working speed. Weight of engine, when drawn to a fire, about 5,500 pounds.

OUTSIDE AID RENDERED.

The department has been called upon twice during the past year to render assistance to our neighbors. February 5th, a telegram was received from Chief Engineer Lombard, of Springfield, asking for help. In response to the request, Steamers 1 and 3 were immediately dispatched there, under command of Engineers Day and Knowles, who rendered good and valuable services in extinguishing the fire, for which the following was received at this office :

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10, 1873.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ordered :

That the thanks of the City Council be, and are hereby tendered to the Fire Department of the city of Worcester, for their prompt response to the call of our Chief Engineer, and their efficient aid, upon the occasion of the fire in this city on the 5th instant.

Signed.

A. E. FOLSOM, *Clerk.*

June 17th a telegram was received from the Chief Engineer of Westborough, asking for aid. Steamer No. 1 and Hose No. 2 were dispatched, under command of Engineers Brophy and Knowles. In twenty-three minutes (23) after they left this city, a dispatch was received from the Chief Engineer, that they were at work, playing through three thousand (3,000) feet of hose, and doing good execution in extinguishing the fire, and for which this Department received the hearty thanks of the town of Westborough.

FIRES AND PREVENTIONS.

While the past year is marked by many disastrous fires in nearly every city in the Union, Worcester has been singularly exempt from this misfortune. Reference to the exhibit of losses

will show that our city has suffered less from this cause than almost any city of corresponding size in the country. The Department has been called out by alarms of fire sixty-three (63) times. The total value of property destroyed is \$51,910, and the amount of insurance paid on the same, \$48,510, leaving a loss over insurance, \$3,400, an exceeding small loss, when we consider the number of alarms, and a majority of them working fires, the city has reason to feel proud of an efficient Fire Department.

For a complete and accurate statement of the losses by fire, and the amount of insurance, we refer you to the tabular statement accompanying this report.

This Board would congratulate your Honorable Body, and citizens generally, upon our exemption from the great calamity which has fallen upon so many of our cities and towns, by disastrous conflagrations of recent occurrence; and as no human intelligence can foresee how long we may escape the ravages of the devouring element, it becomes all good citizens to do their duty, and aid the constituted authorities in preparation and the establishment of safeguards for such protection as our judgment and experience shall suggest. With this view we have prepared the following list of some of the causes of fires, which, if favorably considered by your Honorable Body, and printed on slips of paper, could be distributed in every household at a trifling expense, and if observed by our citizens, would undoubtedly give an increased measure of security from fire, as some of them will be found prominent among the recorded causes of fires in other cities; the following are our suggestions:

Keep matches in metal boxes and out of the reach of children; wax matches are especially dangerous, and should be kept safe from rats and mice. Fill your lamps only during daylight, and never near a fire. Do not deposit coal or wood ashes in wooden vessels or boxes, but in some incombustible material, and be sure that burning cinders are extinguished before being deposited. Never deposit ashes or place a light under a staircase. Never take a light to examine a gas meter or gas pipe inside of a building. Be careful never to place gas lights or lighted lamps near curtains or other drapery. Never take a light into a closet where com-

bustible material is stored. Do not read or smoke when in bed, by either lamp or candle light. Place glass shades over gas lights in show windows, and do not crowd goods too near them. No smoking should be permitted in warehouses or stables, especially in those where goods are packed or cotton goods stored. When furnaces are used, the principal register should be secured at the required width at the opening. Stove pipes should be at least four inches from woodwork. All hatchways and openings in the floors of stores, factories and warehouses, should be closed at night, and all communicating iron doors between stores should be closed at night and when not required for business.

To the above enumerated and apparently trivial causes, seventy-five per cent. of all the great conflagrations which have visited the principal cities of our country, have been traced, according to published statistics on this subject.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, this Board would do themselves an injustice, did they not avail themselves of this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to the officers and members of the entire Department, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have, on every occasion, responded to the call of duty. To their bravery and quickness of action, with strict obedience to orders, this Board give full credit for our success in conquering at the start, what bid fair to be some of the worst fires we have ever had in this city; and we feel proud to say, that in its active working firemen, men who dare to take their lives in their hands and battle with the fire fiend under any and all circumstances, Worcester was never so well protected as at the present time.

To the Police Department this Board would tender their thanks, for their successful efforts to prevent misunderstanding between the two departments, and for the cheerful and valuable assistance rendered in preserving and protecting property at fires, and promptness in giving alarms.

To the gentlemen constituting the Joint Standing Committee on Fire Department, the Board are under renewed obligations, for the careful attention, always cheerfully given, to the requirements of the Department; for the cordial support and endorsement of all matters tending to the improvement and advancement of the best interests of the Department. Finally; the Board desire to acknowledge their gratitude to His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and gentlemen of the City Council, for their continued liberality shown for the promotion of this Department.

Respectfully submitted.

SIMON E. COMBS,

Chief Engineer.

EXPENSES.

S. E. Combs, Chief Engineer,.....	\$ 1,000 00
Wm. Brophy, Asst. ".....	833 32
Wm. Knowles, " ".....	191 63
Sam'l H. Day, " ".....	241 65
John W. Loring, " ".....	191 63
Wm. Brophy, Supt. Fire Alarm,	166 68
Chief Engineer, Extra services and horse hire,	150 00
Steamer No. 1,.....	1,506 28
" " 2,.....	1,488 36
" " 3,.....	1,506 28
" " 4,.....	1,546 28
Hose Co. No. 1,	1,081 27
" " " 2,	1,081 28
" " " 3,	1,071 66
" " " 4,	1,081 27
" " " 5,	1,072 92
Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1,.....	2,010 43
" " " " " 2,.....	2,040 46
Babcock Extinguisher No. 1,.....	272 94
Fire Alarm Bell and connecting,	5,556 70
Plans for Lamartine St. Engine House,	407 75
Rent of barn (J. S. Rogers),	75 00
Repairs of apparatus,	999 73
Alarms for fire,	213 00
Additions to and repair of houses,.....	4,837 67
Hardware and tools,	204 73
Oil, soap, brushes, &c.,	322 48
Materials and repairs for telegraph,	1,540 77
Hay, grain and straw,	1,316 99
Services of Stewards,	2,352 00
Coal and wood,	713 09
Belts, straps and badges,	135 50
Advertising,	38 05
Horse hire,.....	1,594 14
Blacksmith's labor,	289 62
Freight and trucking,	260 82
Furniture and fixtures,	1,435 72
New apparatus,	16,115 61
D. W. Lincoln, land for Engine House,	460 60
Heating apparatus, at Bigelow Court,	1,758 77
Printing,	96 85
Harnesses, blankets, and repairing same,.....	193 51

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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Stationery,.....	13 63
Travel of Engineers,.....	99 42
Insurance,	52 00
Gas,	697 59
Horses,	362 25
Work on bell tower,.....	3,432 14
Engine House, Pleasant street,.....	4,918 17
Services of Band and Collation,.....	225 00
Water,	94 47
Engine House, Lamartine street,	6,619 70
	<hr/>
	\$75,961 01

REVENUE.

Labor of men and teams,.....	\$1,553 60
Use of Steamer,.....	30 50
“ “ roof of Engine House,.....	21 00
Stove sold,	16 00
Old hose sold,.....	91 75
Articles “	60 40
Testing coal oil,	6 00
Manure sold, ..	85 25
	<hr/>
	\$1,863 50

In order to ascertain the net running expenses, there should be deducted from the above (in addition to the revenue) the following items, viz. :

Fire alarm bell and connecting,.....	\$5,556 70
Plans for Engine House, Lamartine street,...	407 75
New furniture and fixtures,	1,435 72
New apparatus,.....	16,115 61
D. W. Lincoln, land for Engine House,	460 60
“ “ Grading same,	344 20
Heating apparatus, Bigelow court,.....	1,758 77
Bell tower, Pleasant street,	3,432 14
Horses,	630 00
Engine House, Pleasant street,	4,918 17
“ “ Lamartine street,.....	6,619 70
Grading, “ “	217 50
Addition to Engine House, Bigelow court,.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$45,896 86

Deducting this amount of \$45,896 86 and the revenue of \$1,863 50 from the gross expenses of the Department of \$75,961 01, it leaves \$28,200 65 as the actual running expenses of the Department.

ALARMS OF FIRE.

	BOX.			LOSS.
Jan.	10,	51	Chimney in house on Carbon street,	No damage.
"	24,	46	Cottage house on Suffolk street,	Loss \$400, insured.
Feb.	5,	14	Call for aid from Springfield.	
"	7,	4	Attic in Warren Hall, Pearl st.,	Loss \$100, insured.
"	25,	7	Bedclothes in house on Lunelle street,	No loss.
"	27,	34	Barn on Ward street,	Loss \$3,500, insured, \$1,750.
Mar.	1,	45	Barn on Shrewsbury street,	Loss \$300, insured.
"	2,	45	False.	
"	11,	45	Chimney in house on Hill street,	No Damage.
"	24,	46	Roof of a house on Grafton street,	Loss slight.
Apl.	12,	41	Cottage house on Prospect st.,	Loss \$250, insured.
"	17,	51	Chimney in a house on Belmont st.,	No damage.
"	17,	16	False.	
"	25,	63	Drying house, Bradley's car shop,	Loss \$5,000, ins'r'd.
"	27,	24	Dwelling house on Washburn st.,	Loss \$2,500, "
"	27,	31	Woods near New Worcester,	No damage.
May	7,	27	False.	
"	13,	6	House on Gold street,	No loss.
"	14,	26	House on Southbridge street,	Loss \$20, insured.
"	15,	52	Blacksmith shop, Prescott street,	Loss \$100, "
"	15,	41	Atchison's shop, Union street,	No loss.
"	18,	16	Barn near the gas works,	Loss \$200, insured.
"	19,	12	Mattress in Hall's auction room,	Loss \$25, "
"	22,	54	False.	
"	25,	42	Bed in a house on Cambridge street,	No damage.
"	31,	41	Chimney in a house on Charles street,	" "
June	2,	36	Eagle foundry, Mechanic street,	" "
"	4,	12	Stevens' block, Southbridge street,	" "
"	14,	14	Wheeler's foundry, Union street,	Loss \$10.
"	15,	36	Awning on the Union House, Front st.,	No loss.
"	17,	4	Call for aid from Westborough.	
"	17,	45	Woodsheds on Shrewsbury street,	Loss \$30.
"	20,	21	Barn on Claremont street,	Loss slight.
"	20,	36	Eagle foundry, Mechanic street,	No damage.
"	27,	5	Bed in a house on Beach street,	" "
"	27,	26	Roof of planing mill, Southbridge street,	" "
July	5,	12	Brick block on Southbridge street,	Loss \$100.
"	5,	45	Small building on Cross street,	No damage.
"	7,	7	Dwelling house on Lafayette street,	" "
"	17,	37	Woodsheds on North Ashland street,	Loss \$25.
Aug.	12,	32	Chimney in a house on Howard street,	No loss.
"	17,	35	Barn on Union Hill,	Loss \$4,600, insured.
"	25,	34	House on Ward street,	Loss \$400, "
"	28,	5	Foundry on Foundry street,	Loss \$400, "
Sep.	4,	61	House on Canterbury street,	No damage.
"	11,	51	House on Carbon street,	Loss \$500, insured.
"	18,	4	Tape factory, Burnside court,	Loss \$15,000, "

Sep.	25,	57	Warren's drug store,	No damage.
"	30,	12	House on Chandler street,	Trifling "
Oct.	2,	13	Barn on Leicester street, Loss \$3,000, insured \$2,300.	
"	18,	57	Chimney on Central street,	No damage.
"	20,	61	Barn on Canterbury street,	Loss \$200, insured.
"	24,	16	Barn on Lagrange street,	Loss \$800, "
"	30,	63	Grocery store, Front street,	Loss \$3,500, "
Nov.	10,	57	Exchange Hotel,	Loss slight.
"	14,	7	Barn on Lamartine street,	Loss \$2,200, ins. \$1,600.
"	15,	15	Barn on Wall street,	Loss \$100, insured.
"	17,	45	Pond's block, Shrewsbury street,	Loss \$2,000, "
"	17,	63	" " " "	No further damage
Dec.	6,	13	Picker room in factory at Leesville,	Loss slight.
"	8,	7	Bed on Ellsworth street,	No damage.
"	9,	7	" " Lafayette "	Loss slight.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

OF THE

CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS.,

FOR 1874.

OFFICE NO. 80 FRONT STREET.

CHIEF ENGINEER,

SIMON E. COMBS.

Age 47. Residence, 17 School St. No. of Badge 1.

1st Assistant, WILLIAM BROPHY.

Age 37. Residence 18 Wilmot St. No. of Badge 2.

2d Assistant, WILLIAM KNOWLES.

Age 41. Residence, 6 Chatham St. No. of Badge 3.

3d Assistant and Clerk, SAMUEL H. DAY.

Aged 36. Residence, 46 Hermon St. No. of Badge 4.

4th Assistant, JOHN W. LORING.

Age 43. Residence, 24 Richards St. No. of Badge 5.

Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph,

WILLIAM BROPHY.

GOV. LINCOLN. STEAM ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

First Class Engine. Built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company,
Manchester, N. H.

HOUSE IN BIGELOW COURT.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	Charles Allen,	28.	Salem street.	8.
Asst. "	E. L. Vaughn,	30.	Salem street.	9.
Clerk,	George Sampson,	23.	Franklin street.	10.
Engineer,	James D. Shaw,	32.	Plymouth street.	11.
Asst. "	Eli Clements,	40.	Warren street.	12.
	Warren Hooker,	27.	Smith's court.	13.
	D. P. Allen,	20.	Engine House.	14.
	Chas. H. Call,	27.	Clinton court.	15.
	Franklin Reynolds,	33.	Mott street.	16.
	Benj. F. Rowe,	27.	Engine House.	17.
	Albert W. Bailey,	23.	" "	18.
	Abraham Putford,	26.	" "	19.
Driver,	Stephen Allen,	38.	" "	

NOTE.—Steamer Gov. Lincoln No. 1, of the Silsby Mf'g Co.'s patent, has been placed in Engine House on Lamartine St., to be used as a relief steamer, her place being filled by an Amoskeag Steamer, in charge of company located in Bigelow Court.

COL. DAVIS. STEAM ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.

Second Class Engine. Built by H. C. Silsby & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

HOUSE CORNER BEACON AND LAGRANGE STREETS.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	O. H. Wallace,	31.	Main street.	20.
Asst. "	M. C. Viall,	28.	Myrtle street.	21.
Clerk,	A. W. McKeeby,	23.	Engine House.	25.
Engineer,	John A. Merritt,	39.	" "	23.
Asst. "	Carl Noyes,	30.	Ely street.	24.
	S. T. Coe,	31.	Jackson street.	26.
	Frank Wood,	22.	Oread street.	30.
	W. C. Wallace,	22.	Hawley street.	29.
	E. P. Taft,	30.	Main street.	22.
	Geo. W. Anthony,	30.	Engine House.	27.
	James Morriss.	30.	Southbridge street.	28.
	Henry H. Kennon,	23.	Beacon street.	31.
Driver,	C. H. Shippy,		Engine House.	

A. B. LOVELL. STEAM ENGINE COMPANY No. 3.

Second Class Engine. Built by H. C. Silsby & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

HOUSE ON SCHOOL STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge*
Foreman,	Edwin Fisher,	41.	Houchin avenue.	32.
Asst. "	Edwin J. Watson,	27.	Lexington street.	33.
Clerk,	Chas. M. Mills,	23.	Arch steeet.	38.
Engineer,	Abr'h'm Burlingame,	32.	" "	43.
Asst. "	Geo. P. Blake,	30.	Shelby street.	42.
	J. W. Townsend,	28.	Grove street.	39.
	John Lyman,	31.	Liberty street.	34.
	Wm. A. Sheldon,	29.	Reservoir street.	41.
	Fred. L. Sheldon,	21.	" "	37.
	Levi Dakin, Jr.,	30.	Shelby street.	36.
	John H. Dorr,	27.	Central street.	35.
	William Luchay,	23.	Belmont street.	40.

RAPID. STEAM ENGINE COMPANY No. 4.

Third Class Engine. Built by the Silsby Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

HOUSE AT NEW WORCESTER.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	John Jacques,	28.	Webster street.	134.
Asst. "	Geo. W. Dickinson,	28.	Stafford street.	135.
Clerk,	L. A. Whitcomb,	32.	Main street.	139.
Engineer,	Chas. S. Bottomly,	36.	Webster street.	138.
Asst. "	Charles Bruso,	35.	" "	140.
	William Hoyle,	45.	" "	136.
	Henry W. Hill,	30.	" "	142.
	Fred. A. Thomas,	30.	Tirrell street.	143.
	Frank L. Jenks,	24.	Mill street.	144.
	John H. Wheeler,	33.	Webster street.	145.
	Wm. W. Lombard,	29.	Buffum street.	141.
	James L. Morse,	48.	Webster street.	137.

CITY HOSE No. 1.

Four-Wheeled Hose Carriage, built by A. Tolman & Co., Worcester.

HOUSE ON SCHOOL STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	Jacob M. Clough,	29.	Thomas street.	44.
Asst. "	Henry E. Robbins,	23.	Orchard street.	45.
Clerk,	O. A. Johnson,	22.	" "	52.
	Gilbert N. Rawson,	37.	Shelby street,	49.
	Chas. F. Henry,	30.	Summer street.	51.
	John L. Cobb,	20.	Hose House.	48.
	Oscar W. Wilson,	24.	" "	46.
	George Hartwell,	20.	Robinson place.	47.
	James W. Robbins,	21.	Hose House.	53.
	Geo. W. Coolidge,	20.	" "	50.

OCEAN HOSE No. 2.

Four-Wheeled Hose Carriage. Built by A. Tolman & Co., Worcester.

HOUSE ON BLOOMINGDALE STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	P. S. Hagan,	31.	East Worcester.	54.
Asst. "	J. W. Foley,	25.	Mechanic street.	55.
Clerk,	J. H. Hagan,	28.	Hose House.	56.
	John Daly,	30.	Green street.	58.
	James Madden,	24.	Ward street.	59.
	Walter N. Drohan,	24.	Green street.	57.
	John Fleming,	28.	Hose House.	62.
	John Madden,	25.	Ward street.	63.
	James C. Luby,	31.	Hose House.	61.
	Jeremiah Connor,	32.	" "	60.

EAGLE HOSE No. 3.

Four-Wheeled Hose Carriage. Built by A. Tolman & Co., Worcester

HOUSE ON CARLTON STREET

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	Geo. W. Parks,	30.	Mason street.	64.
Asst. "	Frank W. Buxton,	21.	Hose House.	65.
Clerk,	Chas. W. Lucas,	24.	Mechanic street.	66.
	Hiram Williamson,	28.	Exchange street.	67.
	Joel M. Hunt,	22.	Hose House.	68.
	E. J. Fogerty,	30.	Green street.	70.
	Louis Richards,	26.	Liberty street.	71.
	David Holbrook,	24.	Hose House.	72.
	A. H. Simmonds,	21.	Clinton court.	73.
	Charles Gould,	28.	Central street.	69.

NIAGARA HOSE No. 4.

Four-Wheeled Hose Carriage. Built by A. Tolman & Co., Worcester.

HOUSE ON EXCHANGE STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	Clarence A. Humes,	24.	Salem street.	74.
Asst. "	George Jennison,	38.	Lynn street,	75.
Clerk,	L. W. Preble,	28.	Madison street.	81.
	J. L. Fuller,	29.	Orange street.	77.
	W. H. Fisher,	29.	Arch street.	76.
	J. L. Nichols,	27.	Sudbury street.	80.
	Geo. M. Winchester,	27.	Hose House.	82.
	C. K. Blake,	26.	Hanover street.	99.
	Frank F. Burbank,	21.	Hose House.	83.
	C. W. Smith,	26.	" "	78.

YANKEE HOSE No. 5.

Four-Wheeled Hose Carriage. Built by A. Tolman & Co., Worcester.

HOUSE ON MYRTLE STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	Joseph Bolio,	38.	Main street.	84.
Asst. "	Wm. J. Spooner,	31.	Lamartine street.	85.
Clerk,	Sam'l F. Shepard,	24.	Hose House.	86.
	Alvin A. Hapgood,	24.	Charlton street.	90.
	Wm. E. Smith,	21.	Hose House.	87.
	A. T. Kitteridge,	35.	Southbridge street.	91.
	Eugene H. Kibbe,	23.	Houchin avenue.	88.
	Elbridge O. Kibbe,	20.	Hose House.	89.
	Wm. H. Rice,	27.	Salem street.	92.
	Wm. E. Lewis,	23.	Hose House.	93.

TIGER HOSE No. 6.

Four-Wheeled Hose Carriage. Built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.

HOUSE ON PLEASANT STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	Oscar A. Phetteplace,	28.	Engine House,	148.
Asst. "	Frank E. Laing,	29.	South Russell street.	149.
Clerk,	Wm. H. King,	30.	Abbott street.	150.
	Geo. S. Coleman,	32.	Clinton street.	151.
	A. L. Pike,	29.	Abbott street.	152.
	H. W. Leland,	20.	Congress street.	153.
	Chas. J. Parker,	23.	Pleasant street.	154.
	Richard L. Jewell,	28.	Townsend street.	155.
	A. Eugene Curtis,	22.	South Russell Street.	156.
	Frank W. Barrett,	23.	Bellevue street.	157.
Driver,	Wm. M. Watkins,	27.	Engine House.	158.

PROTECTOR HOSE No. 7.

Four-Wheeled Hose Carriage. Built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.

HOUSE ON LAMARTINE STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	Geo. F. McKnight,	31.	Lagrange street.	159.
Asst. "	George Drury,	23.	Beacon street.	160.
Clerk,	K. G. Kendall,	34.	Washington street.	167.
	Geo. F. Newton,	23.	Engine House.	163.
	Sam'l F. Barnes,	26.	Plymouth street.	164.
	James H. Love,	35.	Washington street.	165.
	Wm. W. Warren,	24.	Engine House.	166.
	Frank B. Jones,	20.	" "	167.
	John E. Whitley,	21.	Assonet street.	168.
	John W. Leland,	23.	Charlton street.	169.
Driver,	Geo. T. Kenyon,	28.	Engine House.	162.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER No. 1.

HOUSE ON JOHN STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	George Hartwell,	37.	Summer street.	146.
Asst. "	Wm. Flynn,	31.	Main street.	147.
Clerk,	H. A. Jones,	24.	School street.	148.
	Thomas Burton,	42.	North Ashland street.	149.
	S. N. Harrington,	32.	William street.	150.
	Otis J. Buzzell,	29.	Grove street.	151.

J. W. LORING HOOK AND LADDER No. 1.

Built by A. Tolman & Co., Worcester.

HOUSE IN BIGELOW COURT.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	P. M. Church,	32.	Harrison street.	94.
Asst.	B. A. Drake,	31.	" "	95.
Clerk,	Joseph S. Perkins,	32.	Salem street.	96.
	Perry Bullard,	30.	Front street.	97.
	Otis W. Wood,	34.	Grafton street.	98.
	J. F. Sibley,	32.	Ash street.	99.
	Albert G. Woodson,	21.	Engine House.	100.
	Henry M. Sorrell,	41.	Park street,	101.
	Everett L. Sibley,	25.	Ash street,	103.
	W. H. Whitman,	26.	Robinson place.	104.
	Geo. E. Phelps,	27.	Grove street.	105.
	Louis W. Benson,	26.	Newbury street.	106.
	Chas. F. Cobb,	36.	Washington street.	107.
	Herbert T. Benson,	23.	Engine House.	108.
	James Reeves,	25.	Engine House.	109.
	Albert C. Aldrich,	24.	Shelby street.	110.
	Moses Laing,	24.	Engine House.	113.
	Edward F. Lynds,	26.	Front street.	102.
	Albert Young,	30.	Central street.	111.
	Geo. L. Estey,	26.	Engine House.	112.
Driver,	Albert A. Jones,	25.	Engine House.	

HOOK AND LADDER No. 2.

HOUSE ON THOMAS STREET.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	No. of Badge.
Foreman,	Jeremiah Hennessy,	29.	Summer street.	114.
Asst.,	Patrick Leary,	43.	Pink street.	115.
Clerk,	John P. Fay,	24.	Exchange street.	116.
	James McCann,	22.	Pink street.	117.
	John Chaplin,	42.	Thomas street.	118.
	John O'Connell.	25.	Summer street.	119.
	James H. Layng,	26.	North Ashland street.	120.
	James P. Murphy,	22.	Pink street.	121.
	Edward Henshaw,	39.	Thomas street.	122.
	John Horgan,	38.	Mechanic street.	123.
	John O. Hearn,	28.	Summer street.	124.
	Charles L. Preston,	46.	Thomas street.	125.
	James Herbert,	26.	Belmont street.	126.
	Thomas Fay,	26.	Exchange street.	127.
	Owen McGarrell,	34.	Assonet street.	128.
	Joseph Gernhard,	34.	North Ashland street.	129.
	David McGrath,	30.	Washington street.	130.
	Alfred Chaplin,	25.	Thomas street.	131.
	Dennis J. O'Leary,	21.	John street.	132.
	John P. Maloney,	22.	Central street.	133.

VOLUNTEER HOSE COMPANY.

LOCATED AT GRANT SQUARE.

Foreman, Cyrus B. Holden.	Clerk, Harry Morgan.
Asst., Harrison Purington.	John Hathaway.
Austin Lovell.	Charles Johnson,
George Allen.	Henry Allen.
Edward Ross.	Fred. Stiles.
Herbert Townsend,	

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE
DEPARTMENT.

Steamer No. 1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Engine house, lot, horses and equipments,	\$20,528 17
Steamer No. 2.	Engine house, lot, horses and equipments,	16,641 05
Steamer No. 3.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Engine house, lot and equipments,	12,020 77
Steamer No. 4.	Engine house, lot and equipments,	6,223 79
Hose No. 1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Engine house, lot and equipments,	6,841 90
Hose No. 2.	Hose house and equipments,	2,522 95
Hose No. 3.	Hose house, lot and equipments,	5,996 43
Hose No. 4.	Hose house, lot and equipments,	4,127 28
Hose No. 5.	Hose house, lot and equipments,	6,739 50
Hose No. 6.	Engine house, lot and equipments,	14,382 87
Hose No. 7.	Engine house, lot, steamer and equipments,	16,916 20
Hook and Ladder No. 1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Engine house lot, horses and equipments,	14,530 73
Hook and Ladder No. 2.	Engine house and equipments,	13,107 30
Extinguisher No. 1.	Equipments,	1,403 05
Independent Hose.	Equipments,	359 00
Property in charge of Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph,		27,188 84
Engineer's office and storeroom,		3,023 00
Total,		<hr/> \$172,552 83

RUNNING CARD.

BOX.		Steamer No. 1.	Steamer No. 2.	Steamer No. 3.	Steamer No. 4.	Hose Co. No. 1.	Hose Co. No. 2.	Hose Co. No. 3.	Hose Co. No. 4.	Hose Co. No. 5.	Hose Co. No. 6.	Hose Co. No. 7.	Babcock No. 1.	Hook & Ladder No. 1.	Hook & Ladder No. 2.
No.	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	1	1	...
"	5	H	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	6	H	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	12	H	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	6	...	...	1	...
"	13	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	6	7	...	1	...
"	14	H	...	3	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	15	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	16	H	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	17	1	...	3	...	1	...	3	4	5	6	...	1	1	2
"	21	...	2	...	4	...	...	3	...	5	6	...	...	1	...
"	23	1	...	3	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	...	1	2
"	24	...	2	...	4	...	...	3	...	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	25	H	...	3	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	2
"	26	1	H	...	...	...	2	3	4	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	27	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	4	5	6	...	1	...	2
"	31	H	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	5	6	7	...	1	...
"	32	1	...	3	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	...	1	2
"	34	1	H	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	35	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	2
"	36	1	...	3	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
"	37	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	4	...	6	...	1	...	2
"	41	H	...	3	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	42	H	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	43	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2
"	45	1	...	H	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	46	1	...	H	...	...	2	3	4	...	...	7	...	...	2
"	47	H	...	3	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	51	1	...	3	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	2
"	52	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	53	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	7	...	...	2
"	54	H	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	...	...	1	...
"	56	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	2
"	57	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	6	7	...	1	2
"	61	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	5	...	7	...	1	...
"	62	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
"	63	1	...	3	...	...	2	3	4	5	...	7	...	1	2
"	64	1	...	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	2
"	65	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	6	...	1	...	2
"	67	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	6	...	1	...	2
"	71	1	...	3	...	1	...	3	4	5	6	...	1	1	2

WORCESTER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer's Office.

OFFICE HOURS:

Daily—9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M.

1. The Companies are ordered to go to alarms of fire given from boxes as indicated in the annexed table.

2. Upon an alarm, all Companies not called to that box will report to their Engine House and remain thirty minutes, unless dismissed by the signal on the bells.

3. Drivers, with their horses, will report the same as other members of the Department. Hose carriages to go in advance of Steamers to which they belong, in all cases.

4. Three strokes on the bells will constitute a second alarm; and all Companies are ordered to wait fifteen seconds, to be sure that it is not an alarm from another box.

5. After an alarm has been given, one stroke on the bells will call for the Hook and Ladder remaining in the house.

6. Two strokes on the bells after an alarm has been given, Companies are dismissed.

S. E. COMBS, CHIEF ENGINEER.

Office, No. 80 Front Street.

WORCESTER, Jan., 1874.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS, JANUARY 11, 1870.

Approved by the Mayor and Aldermen Jan. 24, 1870.

ARTICLE 1ST. Any Engine Company playing upon a fire shall be entitled to the pipe although the hose of other companies may be attached in order to reach the fire.

ART. 2D. When two or more Engines are playing in a line, the pipe shall belong to the Company nearest the fire. When two or more Hose Companies are receiving water from a Hydrant, the pipe shall belong to the Company nearest the Hydrant. When furnishing the entire line and receiving water from a Steamer, the pipe shall belong to the Hose Company.

ART. 3D. Each Engine and Hose Company shall have equal claim to the Hydrants, but it is enjoined upon the Engine Companies to draught their own water whenever it can be found within reasonable distance.

ART. 4TH. No Company shall take possession of a Hydrant unless their hose and apparatus for attaching the same to the Hydrant are at hand and ready for use. The Company that shall be thus ready shall be entitled to the Hydrant. No Engine Company shall take possession of or occupy a favorable position for draughting water until their Engine is placed thereon.

ART. 5TH. In going to, working at, and returning from fires, unnecessary hallooing, and other noisy demonstrations are strictly prohibited, and it is enjoined upon the Officers of each Company to use their best exertions to maintain perfect order and quiet in their respective companies, so that orders may be given, heard, and obeyed without interruption.

ART. 6TH. No Company while returning from a fire will be allowed to proceed faster than a walk, and at all times to keep on the right of the street.

ART. 7TH. No member of any Company shall leave the City without first informing his Foreman; no Foreman, or Assistant Engineer, without first notifying the Chief Engineer.

ART. 8TH. In case of fire, the Foreman that first arrives shall be in command until the arrival of an Engineer.

WORCESTER FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF BOXES.

- No. 4. *City Hall.* Key—Police Office.
- No. 5. *Trumbull Square.* Keys—McConville's Drug store; S. D. Harrington's, Nos. 7 and 8 Gates' Block.
- No. 6. *Orange Street, opposite Plymouth.* Key—S. V. Stone's, cor. Orange and Plymouth Streets.
- No. 7. *Lamartine Street.* Key—Cunningham's store.
- No. 12. *Cor. Main and Chandler streets.* Keys—Alzirus Brown's, cor. Main and Madison streets; J. W. Hall's, 17 Chandler street.
- No. 13. *New Worcester.* Hoppin's store. Keys—A. G. Coes' Counting Room; W. A. Tracy's; Hoppin's store.
- No. 14. *Cor. Union and School Streets.* Keys—N. A. Lombard's Counting Room; A. M. Eaton's store.
- No. 15. *Cor. Lincoln and Catharine Streets.* Keys—Geo. G. Burbank's residence; A. Y. Thompson's residence.
- No. 16. *Southbridge Street.* Sargent Card Shop. Keys—Sargent's Counting Room; Junction Shop Engine Room.
- No. 17. *Cor. Main and Foster Streets.* Keys—W. H. Robinson's store; Waldo House; Foster Street Station; Lincoln House.
- No. 21. *Cor. Main and May Streets.* Keys—C. Hill's Residence, 7 Hammond Street; F. B. Knowles' residence, 842 Main street.
- No. 23. *Cor. Union and Manchester Streets.* Keys—Rice, Barton & Fales' office; C. Baker & Co.'s office.
- No. 24. *Southbridge Street.* Chandler & Carr's store; Keys—Chandler & Carr's store; Adriatic Counting Room.
- No. 25. *Grove Street.* R. Ball & Co.'s Shop. Keys—R. Ball & Co.'s Counting Room; Henry Glazier's residence, Concord street.
- No. 26. *Cor. Portland and Madison Streets.* Keys—Wm. A. Reynolds' Market; Dr. Buxton's office, Portland Street.
- No. 27. *Cor. Pleasant and West Streets.* Keys—C. G. Parker's store; Gerry Hutchinson's.

No. 31. *Cor. Main and Richards Streets, opposite Beaver.* Key—E. T. Marble's, Beaver street.

No. 32. *Cor. Exchange and Union Streets.* Keys—L. W. Pond's shop; Merrifield's Engine room.

No. 34. *Green Street.* Fox's Mill. Keys—At the Counting Room; Crompton's Loom Works.

No. 35. *Cor. Winthrop and Vernon Streets.* Keys—Thos. Doon's; and O. L. Hatch's residence.

No. 36. *Cor. Front and Spring Streets.* Keys—J. G. Lawton's; Geo. Sessions's.

No. 37. *Cor. Highland and North Ashland Streets.* Key—Chas. A. Keyes', cor. North Ashland and Highland Streets.

No. 41. *Cor. Thomas and Summer Streets.* Keys—Dutton & Austin's store; W. F. Wheeler's Counting Room.

No. 42. *Cor. Cambridge and Southbridge Streets.* Keys—E. J. Forbush's, 504 Southbridge Street; Crompton's Carpet Mill.

No. 43. *Quinsigamond Wire Mill.* Key—At Counting Room.

No. 45. *Cor. Shrewsbury and Cross Streets.* Key—Lawrence Henry's store.

No. 46. *Grafton Street.* Earle's Card Factory. Keys—Earle's Counting Room; Office, Rolling Mill; Washburn's Foundry.

No. 47. *Cor. Belmont Street and Oak Avenue.* Key—H. Rice, cor. Belmont and Liberty Streets.

No. 51. *Lincoln Square.* Salisbury Block. Keys—Harrington & Allen's store; Court Mill Counting Room; Exchange Hotel.

No. 52. *Prescott Street.* A. P. Richardson's Shop. Keys—At Counting Room; Warren Thread Co.'s Office.

No. 53. *Cor. Providence and Harrison Streets.* Keys—S. A. Arnold's; James McFarland's.

No. 54. *Cor. Austin and Newbury Streets.* Keys—S. N. Curtis' store; E. A. Morse's, 111 Austin Street; A. G. Walker's, 130 Austin street.

No. 56. *Cor. William and Chestnut Streets.* Keys—Benj. Walker's; Gen. A. B. R. Sprague's.

No. 57. *Hermon Street.* Taylor & Farley's shop. Keys—Taylor & Farley's, and J. S. Wheeler & Co.'s.

No. 61. *Gardner Street.* Tainter's shop. Keys—At office; John Mahoney's store, Canterbury Street.

No. 62. *Cor. Laurel and Edward Streets.* Keys—L. W. Pond's residence; J. L. Baker's stable; Thomas Baird's.

No. 63. *Washington Square.* Weatherbee's store. Keys—Weatherbee's Drug store; B. & A. R. R. Station.

No. 64. *Cor. Grafton and Barclay Streets.* Key—Smith and Crockett's store; Avery Davis', 171 Grafton street.

No. 65. *Elm Street, opposite Linden.* Keys—P. C. Bacon's; Joseph Mason's residence.

No. 67. *Cor. Pleasant and Mason Streets.* Keys—Benj. Eames' Store; Jalaam Gates' residence.

No. 71. *Cor. Main and Central Streets.* Keys—Charles B. Fellman's; Augustus Marrs' store; Bay State House.

INSTRUCTIONS TO KEY-HOLDERS.

1. Alarms should be given from the box nearest the location of the fire.
2. Upon the discovery or *positive* information of a fire, you will unlock the box, pull down the slide or hook, *once* only, and let go. This gives the desired alarm all over the city, repeating itself four times.
3. Each box contains a small bell, which, if heard before you pull the hook, indicates that the alarm has been previously given from another box; in such cases *do not* pull the hook until you are sure the alarm has been completed.
4. Never signal for a fire seen at a distance; never touch the hook except to give an alarm of fire. Give an alarm for no cause other than actual fire. Be sure and *close the door* on leaving the box.
5. For a fire near box 4, the bells will be struck four times, two and one-half seconds apart; then, after a pause of twenty seconds, four times again, and so on. For a fire near box 45 the bells will give four strokes (for the tens), and after a pause of seven seconds, five strokes, to be repeated at intervals of twenty seconds.
6. Never pull the hook twice for the same fire; if a second alarm is necessary, an engineer will give it.
7. Never let the key go out of your possession unless called for by the Chief Engineer. If you change your residence or place of business where the key is kept, return it to this office.

OFFICE NO. 80, FRONT STREET. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., from 2 to 3 P. M.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Worcester, in City Council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. The Fire Department of the City of Worcester shall consist of a Chief Engineer, four Assistant Engineers, and of as many engine men, hose men, hook and ladder men, and other persons, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and the number and quantity of other fire apparatus in service belonging to the City, shall from time to time require.

SEC. 2. The Engineers shall, on or before the first Monday of January, in each year, organize themselves as a Board of Engineers by choosing a Clerk by ballot. They shall, at such times as they may by their by-laws determine, hold such meetings as may be necessary for the prompt transaction of all business coming before them, and a majority of the whole Board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. They may make such rules and orders for their government, as a Board of Engineers, as they may see fit, and make such rules and regulations in addition to this ordinance for the better government, discipline, and good order of the Department and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may from time to time think expedient, the same not being repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth, or to any ordinance of the city, and being subject to the approval of the Mayor and Aldermen, and to amendment or repeal by said Engineers at any time, subject to such approval.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said Engineers, whenever a fire shall break out in the City, immediately to repair to the place of such fire, and to carry with them a suitable badge of their office; to take proper measures that the several engines and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of the fire; to require and compel assistance from all persons, as well as members of the department, in extinguishing the fire, removing the furniture, goods, or other merchandise from any building on fire, or in danger thereof, and to appoint guards to secure the same; and to suppress all tumults and disorders. It shall also be their duty to cause order to be preserved in going to or returning from fires, and at all times when companies attached to the department are on duty.

SEC. 4. Whenever it shall be adjudged, at any fire, by three or more of the Engineers, of whom the Chief, if he be present, shall be one, to be necessary, in order to prevent the further spreading of the fire, to pull down or otherwise demolish any building, the same may be done.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Engineers to enquire for and examine into all shops and other places where shavings or other combustible materials may be collected and deposited, and at all times be vigilant in taking care of the removal of the same, whenever, in the opinion of any two of them, the same may be dangerous to the security of the city from fires, and to direct the tenant or occupant of said shops or other places, to remove the same; and in case such tenant or occupant shall neglect or refuse so to do, to cause the same to be removed at the expense of such tenant or occupant.

SEC. 6. It shall also be the duty of said Engineers to take cognizance of all buildings in the city in which steam engines are used, and of all buildings in the city in process of erection or alteration, and to make a record of such thereof as in their judgment may, from any cause, be dangerous, and report the same to the Mayor and Aldermen forthwith. It shall also be the duty of said engineers to cause prosecutions to be instituted in all cases of violation of the laws in relation to the erection of wooden buildings, or of any other law or ordinance in relation to the Fire Department, and for the prevention of fire within the limits of the city.

SEC. 7. The Engineers upon complaint to them, or upon their knowledge of any defective chimney or hearth, within the city of Worcester, shall cause the same to be examined, and shall order the same either to be repaired or taken down, as they shall deem expedient; and if the owner or owners of any such chimney or hearth shall wilfully neglect to repair or take down the same, after having been notified by the Clerk of the Board of Engineers, it shall be the duty of the Board of Engineers, and they shall have full authority to cause such defective chimney or hearth to be repaired or taken down, and the owner or owners of the same shall pay the whole expense of repairing or taking down such chimney or hearth.

SEC. 8. The Engineers, officers and members of the several companies regularly appointed, shall wear such caps, badges, or insignia of office, when on duty, as the Board of Engineers may from time to time direct, and no others, to be furnished at the expense of the city; and no other person or persons shall wear the same at any time, except under such restrictions and regulations as the said Engineers may direct.

SEC. 9. Whenever any fire occurs out of the city it shall be the duty of only such and so many of said Engineers to repair thither as shall have been designated for such purpose by the Chief Engineer.

SEC. 10. The Board of Engineers, notwithstanding the provisions herein contained, may with the approval of the Mayor, grant to any officer or member of the Fire Department, if they shall think it compatible with the interests of the Department, a vacation not exceeding two weeks in any one year, upon such terms as they shall think expedient. And the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, may, if he sees fit, whenever any officer or member of the Fire Department shall not by reason of such vacation, or sickness, or otherwise, attend to his duties in the department, appoint a substi-

tute to act in his place during his absence, and such substitute shall be entitled to the pay of the person absent while he shall thus act.

SEC. 11. The Chief Engineer shall have the sole command at fires, over all other Engineers, and all officers and members of the Fire Department, and all other persons who may be present at fires; and shall direct all proper measures for extinguishment of fires, protection of property, preservation of order and observance of laws, ordinances, and regulations respecting fires. And it shall be the duty of said Chief Engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the Engine and other houses, and the reservoirs belonging to the city, and used by the Fire Department, and of the companies attached to the said Department, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed so to do by the Mayor and Aldermen, or by the committee on the Fire Department, and annually to report the same to the City Council, and oftener if requested. Also to cause a full description of the same, together with the names, ages, and residence of the officers and members of the Department, to be published annually, in such a manner as the City Council shall direct; and whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, engine or other houses, used by the Department require alterations, additions, or repairs, the said Chief Engineer, under the direction of the Joint Standing Committee on the Fire Department, shall cause the same to be made. And it shall be, moreover, the duty of the Chief Engineer to place on file all returns of officers, members, and fire apparatus, made by the respective companies, as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the Fire Department; to keep, or cause to be kept, fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying time of admission and discharge of each member, and also a record of all accidents by fire, which may happen within the city with the causes thereof, as well as can be ascertained, and the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, the amount of insurance upon the same, together with the names of the owners or occupants, and report the same once in each year, to the City Council. He shall have the superintendence and control of all the engine and other houses used for the purposes of the Fire Department, and of all the furniture and apparatus thereto belonging, and of the horses, engines and all other fire apparatus belonging to the City, and over all the officers and members of the several companies attached to the Fire Department. He shall be responsible for the discipline, good order, and proper conduct of the whole Department, both officers and men, and for the care of all houses, engines, hose carriages, hook and ladder carriages, furniture, and apparatus thereto belonging.

SEC. 12. The Chief Engineer shall have power to suspend any officer or member of the Department for insubordination or disorderly conduct, for such length of time as he may deem proper, *provided*, that such suspension shall be reported by him to the Mayor and Aldermen at their next meeting after said suspension, unless such officer or member shall have been previously reinstated by said Chief Engineer.

SEC. 13. All supplies for the use of the Department shall be drawn on requisition upon the Chief Engineer; and it is hereby made the duty of the Foreman of each and every company to see that all necessary supplies are

kept constantly on hand, to secure the proper working of the apparatus in their charge, and all supplies shall be drawn by the Foreman of the several companies.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer or the Assistant Engineer in command, to order from the ground all fire associations or fire companies not belonging to the fire department. And no such fire association or fire company, or any member thereof, shall act at any fire in said city as a fire company or as a fireman. *Provided, however,* that the foregoing provision shall not apply to fire companies belonging to other Fire Departments.

SEC. 15. In the absence of the Chief, the Assistant Engineer next in rank shall act with full powers, and their seniority in rank, and all questions relative thereto, shall be determined by the Mayor and Aldermen.

SEC. 16. The clerk of the Board of Engineers shall perform such duties as the Mayor and Aldermen or Chief Engineer may from time to time direct; and also such other duties as the Board of Engineers by their rules and orders may from time to time determine. He shall have the care and custody of all books, records, papers and documents belonging to the Board; and he shall deliver the same to his successor in office.

SEC. 17. As many engine, hose, and hook and ladder companies shall from time to time be formed by the Mayor and Aldermen as they shall deem expedient; and each company shall consist of as many officers and members as shall be thus appointed and duly qualified according to the provisions of this ordinance; and vacancies in the Department may be filled at any time by the Mayor and Aldermen; and each company shall meet for general business on the first Monday of each month.

SEC. 18. Every company using a hand engine, shall have a first, second and third Foreman, and a Clerk; those using a hose carriage or hook and ladder carriage shall have a first and second Foreman, and a Clerk; those using a steamer shall have a first and second Foreman, Clerk, Engineer and an Assistant Engineer. These officers shall be chosen by ballot by their respective companies, together with such other officers as may be necessary, at meetings specially held for that purpose in the month of December annually, and the Chief Engineer, or some member of the Board of Engineers, to be designated by the Chief Engineer, shall preside at all meetings for the election of officers.

SEC. 19. Every officer and every member of the Fire Department shall sign the following agreement, to be deposited with the Board of Engineers: "I, A. B., having been appointed as a member of the Worcester Fire Department, do hereby agree to abide by all the ordinances of the City Council, and the rules and regulations of the Mayor and Aldermen and of the Board of Engineers relating thereto." And any officer or member who shall neglect or refuse to sign the same shall not be qualified as a member of the Department.

SEC. 20. Whenever any person shall have been elected to any office, as aforesaid, he shall perform all the duties thereof for the year for which he was chosen and until his successor is elected and qualified, unless discharged therefrom, either by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the Foremen to see that the several engines and other apparatus intrusted to their care, and the several buildings in which the same may be deposited, and all things in or belonging to the same, are

kept neat, clean, and in order for immediate use; to preserve order and discipline at all times in their respective companies and houses, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the city ordinances, the rules and regulations of the Department, and the orders of the Engineers.

SEC. 22. The Clerks of the several companies, before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn to the faithful performance thereof. They shall make quarterly returns to the Chief Engineer, of all absences of the members of their respective companies from fires, or fire alarms, or from meetings for the choice of officers, and, if it shall appear that any member has failed to perform his duties satisfactorily to the Board of Engineers, no compensation shall be allowed him for such length of time as he may have been delinquent; and if any Clerk shall make a false report, he shall be expelled from the Department, and any pay that may be due him at the time shall be forfeited to the city. They shall also keep or cause to be kept, by the Clerk of their respective companies, fair and exact rolls specifying the time of admission and discharge of each member, with their age and residence, and accounts of all the city property entrusted to the care of the several members, in a book provided for that purpose by the city, which rolls or record books shall always be subject to the order of the Board of Engineers, the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Committee on the Fire Department. They shall also make or cause to be made to the Chief Engineer, true and accurate returns of all the members and the apparatus entrusted to their care, whenever called upon so to do. They shall have the care and custody of all books, records, papers and documents belonging to the Company, and shall record all the doings of the Company in a book to be furnished by the city; and they shall deliver said books, records, papers and documents to their successors in office.

SEC. 23. For every absence or tardiness at any roll call, there shall be deducted from the pay of the absent or tardy officer or member the sum of twenty-five cents, and at an alarm of fire one dollar, which amount so deducted shall be paid to meet the incidental expenses of the company. And if any officer or member shall have been absent or tardy at more than one-third of the fires, or alarms of fires occurring during the year, if more than five, except in case of sickness, such absence or tardiness shall be considered good cause for his discharge from the Department.

SEC. 24. Any officer or member of the Fire Department who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disorderly conduct or disobedience to his superiors in office, shall for such offence, besides being subject to the penalty hereinafter provided, be dismissed from the Department; and any officer or member of the Fire Department may, at any time, be removed or dismissed from the Department, or deposed from any office that he may hold therein by the Mayor.

SEC. 25. In all cases of removal from office, or from the Department by the Mayor, the name of the person removed, with a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be transmitted to the Board of Aldermen at their next regular meeting, and no officer who may have been dismissed or removed from the Fire Department, shall be reinstated therein, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Aldermen.

SEC. 26. It shall be the duty of the officers and members of the several

engine, hose and hook and ladder companies, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, to repair forthwith to their respective engines, hose, hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus, and to convey them, in as orderly a manner as may be, to or near the place where the fire may be, and, in conformity with the direction of the Chief or other Engineers, to exert themselves in the most orderly manner possible, in working and managing the said engines, hose, and hooks and ladders, and other apparatus, and in performing any duty that they may be called on to do by any Engineer; and, upon permission of the Chief or other engineers, shall, in an orderly and quiet manner, return the said apparatus to their respective places of deposit. Provided, in the absence of all the Engineers, such direction and permission may be given by their respective Foremen.

SEC. 27. No company shall draw water from the reservoirs, except in case of fire, unless by special permission of the Chief Engineer, nor shall any engine, hose, or hook and ladder be taken to a fire out of the city, without permission of an Engineer; nor shall any apparatus of the Fire Department be taken from the city, other than to a fire, without permission from the Mayor and Aldermen.

SEC. 28. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed or act as a member of the Fire Department; nor shall any person be so employed or so act unless he is a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 29. There shall be paid to each member of the Department, such sum, in semi-annual payments, as the City Council may from time to time determine; and any member of the Fire Department who shall perform the duties for a less term than one year, shall be paid pro rata, for the number of months he may have been in service; but no compensation shall be allowed for a less term of service than three months.

SEC. 30. The members of the several companies shall not assemble in the houses entrusted to their care on the Sabbath, except for the purpose of taking the engine or apparatus, on an alarm of fire, and of returning the same to the house, and taking the necessary care of said apparatus after its return, and any member violating this regulation herein made, shall be liable to be discharged from the Department by the Mayor and Aldermen. This regulation shall not apply to the officers and stewards of the several companies.

SEC. 31. No person shall bring into, or suffer to remain in, any building occupied by any company in the Fire Department, any cards, dice or other articles used for gaming, nor shall any intoxicating liquor be kept or used therein, and no person, not a member of the Fire Department, shall frequent the house of any fire company; nor shall any person under the age of eighteen years run with any such company.

SEC. 32. No person shall insult, menace, hinder, obstruct, oppose or give an order to any Engineer or fireman while on duty, nor shall any person presume to act as a member of any company belonging to the Fire Department of the city of Worcester until he has been duly appointed and qualified.

SEC. 33. No fire engine, hook and ladder truck, or hose carriage shall, in going to or returning from any fire, or at any other time, be run, driven, wheeled, drawn or placed on any sidewalk, except by the special order of the Chief Engineer, or of an Assistant Engineer.

SEC. 34. In case of an alarm of fire the several bells of the city shall be rung or tolled and the whistles sounded under such rules and regulations as the Board of Engineers shall from time to time prescribe, and no person shall knowingly give a false alarm of fire, or knowingly proclaim that any fire is extinguished, or out, when it is not.

SEC. 35. No person shall keep or suffer to be kept in any building or tenement occupied by him within the limits of said city any friction match, or matches, unless the same be kept inclosed and well secured, in a box, or vessel of iron, or some other incombustible material.

SEC. 36. No person shall keep ashes in any vessel made of wood; nor shall any person set on fire any straw, shavings, or other combustible materials, in any street, lane, alley, or other place in said city, except between sunrise and sunset.

SEC. 37. No person shall carry fire in or through any street, highway, lane, alley or public place in said city, except in some covered, secure vessel; nor shall any person have in his possession in any ropewalk, barn or stable in said city, any fire, lighted pipe or segar, nor lighted candle or lamp, except such candle or lamp is kept in a secure lantern.

SEC. 38. No person shall carry into, or use in any barn, stable, hayloft, or other place in said city in which hay or straw is kept or used, any lighted candle, or lamp, not inclosed in a lantern, nor any lighted pipe or segar.

SEC. 39. No person shall leave any shavings, straw, or other combustible matter, in any highway, street, lane, or other public place, or in any other situation in said city. exposed to fire.

SEC. 40. The tenant of each and every workshop in said city, shall, at least once in six days, cause all shavings in such shop to be removed therefrom to some suitable or safe place.

SEC. 41. The municipal year of the Fire Department shall begin on the first Monday of January annually, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 42. Whoever violates any provision of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay to the use of the city of Worcester a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

SEC. 43. The nineteenth chapter of the Laws and Ordinances of the City of Worcester is hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not effect any act done, or the tenure of office of any person holding office at the time it takes effect.

SEC. 44. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

REPORT OF CITY MARSHAL.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30th, 1873.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of the City of Worcester :

GENTLEMEN :— In conformity with the requirements of the City Ordinances and the usual custom, I herewith have the honor of presenting for your consideration my annual report, containing a statement of the doings and the general condition of the Worcester Police Department, for the financial year ending Nov. 30, 1873.

The Department is comprised of a force of 50 men, which has been maintained during the year at an expense to the city as follows, viz. :

City Marshal,	\$2,200 per annum.
1st Asst.. “	1,550 “ “
2d “ “	1,500 “ “
Capt. of Night Police,	\$3 25 per night.
“ “ Day “	3 25 per day.
45 Patrolmen,	3 00 “ “

During the first six months of the year, one of the Patrolmen was detailed as Truant Officer, and devoted his whole time to the business of that office.

The whole number of cases investigated by him during that period, was 1,911, the greater part of which were returned to their schools.

Since the commencement of the schools after the long vacation, the School Board have furnished their own officers, agreeably to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, and in doing this, have taken from this department two faithful and energetic officers.

There have been changes in the force during the year as follows :

Resigned for other appointments and personal interests, 6.

Discharged for violation of rules and regulations governing this department, 6. Making twelve changes during the year.

The places thus made vacant were at once filled, so that the numerical strength has at all times been full.

The whole number of arrests for the year have been three thousand and sixty-two (3,062).

No. of males,	2,837	Adults,	2,528
Females,	225	Minors,	534
No. of Americans,	978	Residents,	2,308
Foreigners,	2,084	Non-residents,	754

The nativity of this number is as follows, viz. :

Born in Ireland,	1,719	Poland,	1
America,	1,044	Russia,	1
Canada,	133	Sweden,	2
England,	92	Prussia,	1
Scotland,	26	Belgium,	1
Germany,	21	West Indies,	1
British Provinces,	11	Wales,	1
Italy,	3	France,	1
Portugal,	3		
Denmark,	1	Total,	3,062

The offences for which these arrests were made, are as follows :

Assault and battery,	221	Carrying dangerous weapons,	8
“ on officer,	28	Copies,	6
“ with dangerous weapon,	7	Contempt of court,	4
“ with intent to kill,	1	Common seller of intox'g liquor,	2
“ “ “ ravish,	1	Charging excessive hack-fare,	1
Adultery,	8	Common railer and brawler,	1
Breaking and entering,	14	Drunkenness,	1,558
Breaking glass,	17	“ 2d offence,	234
Burglary,	1	Disturbance of the peace,	125
Bastardy,	6	Disturbing public school,	3
Common drunkards,	27	“ religious meeting,	1
Cruelty to animals,	9	Deserter,	1
Conveying mortgaged property,	2	Disorderly conduct,	3
Concealing “ “	1	“ house,	3

Defrauding boarding-house,	15	Open shop Sunday,	23
Driving away team,	5	Obtaining goods by false pretence,	8
Doing business on Lord's Day,	3	Pedling without license,	8
Dealing in junk without license,	3	Profane cursing and swearing,	2
Desecrating cemetery,	1	Refusing railroad fare,	18
Embezzlement,	4	Receiving stolen goods,	9
Escaped prisoner,	1	Removing mortgaged property,	1
Fornication,	33	Runaway from home,	13
Fast driving,	5	" " Reform School,	6
Forgery,	2	" " State Workhouse,	3
Gaming on Lord's Day,	56	" " Truant School,	2
Horse stealing,	4	" " Lunatic Hospital,	1
Insane,	28	Removing small-pox flag,	1
Indecent exposure of person,	2	Refusing to assist officer,	3
Keeping unlicensed dog,	11	Single sale of intoxicat'g liquor,	19
" liquor with intent to sell,	15	Stubborn and disobedient,	17
Keeping billiard tables without		Suspicious persons,	12
license,	1	Swindling,	1
Larceny,	211	Trespass,	30
" from building,	2	Threatening,	14
" from person,	1	Truant,	11
Liquor nuisance,	5	Transporting liquor,	1
Lewdness,	5	Violation of city ordinances,	88
Left for safe keeping,	1	Vagrancy,	28
Malicious mischief,	21	Witness,	1
Manslaughter,	1		
Neglect of family,	11	Total,	3,062
Night walkers,	2		

The amount of property taken from and restored to prisoners during the year, amounts to \$16,353.58.

Whole number reported married,	1,180
" " " single,	1,882

The occupations of the persons arrested are numerous and varied, as will be shown by the following tables, and that crime is not confined to any trade or profession will readily be seen. This number embraces as

Agents,	6	Brass moulders,	2
Brakemen,	29	Baggage master,	1
Blacksmiths,	28	Boot crimper,	1
Barbers,	17	Bill poster,	1
Bar-tenders,	10	Broker,	1
Bakers,	8	Carpenters,	65
Boot treers,	7	Clerks,	27
Butchers,	7	Cigar makers,	15
Brick makers,	5	Curriers,	14
Brewers,	5	Core makers,	7
Boot blacks,	3	Contractors,	4
Boot clicks,	3	Courtezans,	4
Belt makers,	3	Carders,	3
Box makers,	3	Cooks,	3
Bookkeepers,	2	Cabinet makers,	3
Boiler makers,	2	Check boys,	2

Car drivers,	2	Melters,	3
Coopers,	2	Master mechanics,	2
Comb maker,	1	Ministers,	2
Conductor,	1	Nail cutter,	1
Cold iron puncher,	1	Organ reedmaker,	1
Card setter,	1	Painters,	80
Carriage trimmer,	1	Printers,	32
Clothes cleaner,	1	Pedlers,	17
Collector,	1	Plumbers,	8
Dyer,	9	Pattern makers,	6
Domestics,	4	Physicians,	4
Dentists,	3	Polishers,	3
Dress-tenders,	3	Pudlers,	2
Dress makers,	2	Pawnbrokers,	2
Druggist,	1	Plasterers,	2
Engineers,	9	Pressman,	1
Farmers,	43	Pipemaker,	1
Finishers,	11	Ropemakers,	3
Firemen,	5	Shoemakers,	311
Foreman,	1	Students,	215
File cutter,	1	Saloon keepers,	53
Gardeners,	9	Stone masons,	40
Gasfitters,	5	Spinners,	17
Gunsmiths,	4	Screw cutters,	5
Gamblers,	3	Slaters,	5
Giggers,	2	Soleleather cutters,	3
Gentlemen,	2	Sailors,	3
Grinder,	1	Seamstresses,	2
Grocer,	1	Spoolers,	2
Gate-tender,	1	Silver-platers,	2
Housekeepers,	229	Sextons,	2
House work,	45	School teacher,	1
Hostlers,	39	Switchman,	1
Hod-carriers,	12	Superintendent,	1
Harness makers,	11	Stable keeper,	1
Hackmen,	6	Teamsters,	38
Heaters,	4	Tailors,	25
Hotel keepers,	2	Tinsmiths,	12
Junk dealers,	14	Tanner,	1
Jeweler,	1	Tailoress,	1
Laborers,	1,168	Telegraph operator,	1
Loafers,	44	Trunk maker,	1
Lathers,	8	Upholsterers,	3
Liquor dealers,	3	Undertakers,	2
Lawyers,	2	Varnisher,	1
Last makers,	2	Wire workers,	24
Loom fixers,	2	Weavers,	23
Laundresses,	2	Wood carvers,	6
Machinists,	123	Washers,	2
Moulders,	74	Waiters,	2
Masons,	39	Wool sorter,	1
Merchants,	11	Watchman,	1
Musicians,	8	Wheelwright,	1
Manufacturers,	6		
Marble workers,	3	Total,	3,062

The whole number of persons accommodated with food and lodgings at the Station House during the year, has been 3,249.

Males,			3,129
Females,			120
Americans,	1,284	Non-residents,	3,113
Foreigners,	1,965	Minors,	563
Residents,	136	Adults,	2,686

Making a total of prisoners and lodgers for the year, 6,311.

The nativity of lodgers is as follows :

Born in Ireland,	1,399	Germany,	14
America,	1,232	Switzerland,	10
England,	258	Russia,	5
American, (colored)	87	Prussia,	4
Scotland,	85	Spain,	2
British provinces,	75	Wales,	2
Canada,	41	Australia,	1
France,	19		
Italy,	15	Total,	3,249

The miscellaneous duties performed by the Police during the year, are of no small importance in themselves, and will show that the officers have been interested in their work, and faithful to the trust reposed in them. The following is but a portion of the duties they have attended to under this head, and this includes only those cases where arrests have not followed :

Disturbances suppressed,	139
Intoxicated persons sent home,	216
Buildings found open and secured,	247
Notices served,	17,855
Stray teams taken up and cared for,	86
Lost children restored to friends,	88
Defective streets reported,	44
" sidewalks "	8
Nuisances reported,	17
Value of goods found exposed and restored to owners,	\$7,774 00
" " stolen property recovered,	\$7,009 00
Fire alarms given,	9
Fires extinguished without alarm,	4
Injured persons provided for,	19
Foundlings provided for,	2
Lights hung in dangerous places,	173
Street lights reported as not burning at 9 P. M.	1,743

The expenses of the Department for the year have been :

Salary of Marshal and assistants,	\$5,121 67
Pay roll of Police,	50,261 14
J. B. Sibley, as per bills,	233 61
Safford, Nute & Wilson (cloth),	1,621 96
D. Evans & Co. (buttons),	50 00
C. H. Stearns and Plaisted Bros. (crackers),	242 00
Advertising, printing, &c.,	100 36
Cleaning, repairs and painting,	546 25
C. Foster & Co.,	30 90
Matches, brooms, ice, &c.,	93 44
E. J. Leland (photographing rogues),	8 75
Blank books, telegraphing, &c., &c.,	170 44
Total,	<hr/> \$58,480 32

The resources of the Department for the same periods, are :

Appropriations,	\$52,000 00
Officers' fees from courts for 1872,	6,818 00
Received for cloth,	1,490 82
“ “ use of teams,	439 20
“ “ extra service of Police,	51 75
“ “ outside officers, for care of prisoners,	37 50
“ Cash for advertising,	7 50
Total,	<hr/> \$69,844 77
Leaving balance on hand of	\$2,364 45
Making the entire expense of the Department above the earnings,	<hr/> \$49,635 55

Some better and more satisfactory arrangement should be made for giving each and every administration of police affairs the benefit of their own management. Under the present system the earnings of the Department for 1873 will not be paid the city until after this report is required, and consequently will be placed as revenue to next year's management ; and where changes occur in such rapid succession, as is usually the case in this city, the error as mentioned above should be remedied.

In connection herewith, I would state that the fees arising

from the services of officers the present year, are as follows :

Fees on warrants,	\$5,722 00
Witness fees of officers,	1,785 60
Fees for maintaining prisoners and use of lock-up,	1,302 50
Total,	<hr/> \$8,810 10

Feeling as I do, a deep interest in the success and general usefulness of this Department, I hope a few suggestions, embodying somewhat the results of my experience and observation, may not be deemed inappropriate by your Honorable Body.

While we have been very fortunate during the year just passed, it should not be lost sight of, that as the force now stands, they have had the experience of at least one year's service, and I can conceive of but few things more detrimental to the efficiency of a police force, than a constant change of its members, and I think you will agree with me in saying that its usefulness is *never* enhanced by making it a reward for political services, or any other consideration, save true merit in this direction.

Probably not one man in a hundred, on an average, is adapted for a good police officer, and consequently a longer or shorter term of service in this business must be had before a man can be qualified to perform its duties.

It is by no means *all* that is necessary, that an officer may be able to arrest a drunken man, and perhaps be able to disperse a noisy and disorderly crowd, or to maintain a certain degree of order upon his beat, to fulfill the requirements of a good officer.

The standpoint from which to judge, is the amount of crime prevented, as well as the amount punished, the amount of stolen property recovered, compared with the amount stolen ; and it is therefore of the greatest importance, that men selected for this business should possess some natural ability in this direction, and the more this quality exists in a police force, the more efficient will the Department prove ; too much care can not be taken in making these appointments, and when the right men are obtained, too much care can not be taken to retain them.

An officer does not take the interest in his business that he otherwise would, were he to understand that his term of office

depended entirely upon his own exertions, and the degree of interest shown in the discharge of his duties.

OUR PRESENT CONDITION.

The patrol force is now divided into three reliefs, and with the proper number of men, would work much more satisfactory than at present; although I think that experience derived from the ten months that this arrangement has existed, shows conclusively that it is a long step in advance of the old system.

The first division goes on duty at 8 o'clock in the morning, and remains on duty till 6 P. M., when the second relief goes out and remains until 1 A. M., when they in turn are relieved by the third division, who remain on duty until the time of starting the first relief.

By this method the officers are at all times on their beat, and much better order has been maintained than by the old method, when the officers were sent out at 9 P. M., previous to which no patrolmen were on duty; and at that hour the energies of roughs and loafers had been expended, and they were ready to retire to their homes.

One of the results of keeping officers on their beats all of the time, is, that if an officer is wanted, the people know where to look for him, and not be obliged to wait until a messenger can be dispatched to the station house. Consequently the complaints made at this office are few, compared with former years.

If the force was large enough to divide the second and third reliefs into equal numbers, each night division would go on duty at 6 P. M. every other night, alternately.

Now the third relief goes on duty every night at 1 A. M., which is not so desirable, and can not be made so.

The officers comprising the second relief are mostly the only ones that attend the courts, as the principal part of the arrests are made before midnight, and the benefits an officer derives from the instructions of the courts, cannot be shared by the others without great inconvenience to themselves.

All officers should, as often as practicable, attend the

courts, and thereby become familiar with the law, and the rules and practices pertaining thereto; and also to become familiar with the faces of those brought there, for it is their duty to know them, and know them thoroughly.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The number of this class of criminals is something that is alarming, and something that calls for wise and judicious legislation.

I am thoroughly convinced that the law that now exists for the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders is a failure, and is working more harm than good, with the young of both sexes. Previous to 1870, a child between the ages of 7 and 17 years stood a very good chance for punishment, when brought before the courts, and I fail to see that the punishment usually awarded was harsh or excessive, when we consider the fact that a child is usually *known* to be bad, before an arrest is resorted to.

Now, a child cannot be tried, without some one of the Board of State Charities being present, and, acting as counsel for the defence, generally succeed in convincing the boy or girl that they are more sinned against than sinning; and instead of being sentenced, are frequently turned over to the agent as aforesaid, to be farmed out, with the care and discipline usually given to hired servants. The School Ship, which used to be considered a good institution for very bad boys, has been done away with, and nothing substituted in its place; so that *all* classes, where they cannot be cared for otherwise, are associated together at the Reform School, and consequently a young boy is very apt to get initiated into various mysteries of life, by the older and more hardened ones, that should be kept out of his reach.

Another thing in connection with this is the injustice done juveniles while under arrest, by compelling them to remain in the station house from one to three days, waiting for trial. As they cannot be brought before the regular courts, a magistrate is appointed for that purpose, and a legal notification must be sent

to the visiting agent of the Board of State Charities, and he will set a time for the trial. Then other notices must be served upon the parent or guardian, all of which takes up the time and adds to the costs, so that by the time the child is tried, the costs amount to more than the *fine and costs* in the regular courts. I hope and trust that the time is not far distant when the Commonwealth will feel able and willing to add to their institutions of learning *and reformation*, until our boys can be brought up for some purpose other than State prisons.

The practice of letting out the boys from the Reform School at Westboro, or discharging them outright after a few months stay, is entirely wrong. I believe that the officers of the law, who have known the boy for perhaps a number of years, and who have found to a certainty that he is a fit subject for a school of reformation, or, in fact, for a House of Correction, and has had him properly tried and sentenced, should not be imposed upon, or insulted even, by seeing that same boy again at his haunts, and again plying his avocations, for which he was before arrested, long before any change has been wrought upon him. His mind is still bent upon vice, and the idea of being sent to Westboro is to him only a little excursion, pleasant in itself, and easy to bear. Examples are not wanting to prove this theory.

OUR COURTS.

It seems to me advisable that our representatives to the General Court should be instructed to use their best endeavors to divide the court in this Central District, in order that the business of the criminal department may not be hindered, and in fact neglected, in order to attend to civil cases.

This part of court business has increased, both in number of cases and extent of jurisdiction, so that instead of having a court every day in the week, we are allowed only five; every Saturday being devoted to civil business, and is frequently dragged through the entire week, besides the numerous cases where jury trials are demanded.

The injustice done prisoners arrested Fridays, by being compelled to remain in their cells until Monday, or be subject to an additional penalty by procuring bail, is an argument in itself in favor of this much needed improvement.

ORDINANCES.

The ordinances of the city need a careful revision, according to some of the decisions recently given. There should also be an ordinance drawn in regard to Building Permits, whereby they can be regulated to some extent by the officers. The rights of the builders and the interests of the citizens conflict so much, that officers are appealed to, and yet in most cases are powerless to act. An ordinance requiring the laying of the sidewalk as soon as the building gets above the level of the street, would do much towards remedying this evil.

We also have an ordinance against depositing ashes, &c., in any street, &c. Now, another thing is much needed to help the citizens in this matter, and that is, *city teams*, to call regularly at stated times, and collect and carry away all ashes and rubbish of every nature, that finds its way into our streets, yards, alleys, &c.

During the past year the city has taken it upon themselves to gather the swill and offal, and it has proved a decided success. Not only are the citizens able to get rid of all their swill and refuse matter, but the thing is done decently and in order; and no accumulations of the same are now found to cause alarm on sanitary or other accounts. I will also here state, that the entire number of complaints made at this office during the year, for neglecting to remove swill, do not amount to as many as have been made heretofore in the short space of *twenty-four hours*. Now that this is so, give us the dirt carts. It will be another step in the right direction.

HACKS AND JOB WAGONS.

This branch of business is at the present time creating an

amount of disturbance that is wholly unnecessary, caused by allowing licenses to all parties asking for the same, without reference to the needs of the city, and without assigning stands for the same.

An attempt was made during the summer last past, by the Superintendents and agents of the several railroads in this city, to rid themselves, in a measure, of the army of drivers and vehicles, but did not succeed in coming to a satisfactory settlement of the same. I would recommend that not more than 25 hacks and 10 or 12 drays be licensed by the city, and if others wished to engage in the same business, let them do it at their own risk, and not under a license or sanction of the city government.

JUNK DEALERS.

There is no reason why this branch of business should be licensed at all in this city, for it is one of the worst promoters of crime among juveniles, and even adults, that exists.

The parties usually applying for licenses as junk dealers, are not those by whom the city would materially suffer, were they to engage in other occupations or in other locations. So much has been said upon this subject during the past year, and so many cases brought before our courts from this cause, that it is needless for me to add anything further.

CAPTAIN OF DAY POLICE.

I would also recommend the abolishing of the office of Captain of the Day Police, as the force of day patrol is quite small, and the duties of that office can be safely and properly managed by either of the Assistant Marshals, as one of them is required to be present all of the time, and in place of Captain, I would most earnestly recommend that a Clerk of Police be appointed.

There are several reasons why such an office should be created, as everything pertaining to this business should be a matter of

record, and what is allowed to "be *every* one's business, is *no* one's business," is as fully demonstrated here as elsewhere.

The table connected with this report would make a much more favorable impression, and show a much larger amount of miscellaneous labor performed, was the result of each day's business fully recorded.

STATION HOUSES.

This subject has so often been brought to the notice of the City Council, during the past ten years, that I will only say, that the advantages derived from having two or more branch offices, would amply repay for the outlay. It is the most natural thing in the world, for outlaws and roughs to live as far as possible from the surveillance of the police, and consequently the general resort for them is from one to two miles in either direction from the City Hall, the northern and southern extremes being the places that now demand the most attention. A station house should also be maintained in the vicinity of the junction of Grafton and Temple streets, as officers have to be stationed in that locality all of the time. Other parts of our city are complaining, and not without some cause, that their property and dwellings are too much at the mercy of petty thieves and pilferers, especially during the summer and autumn months, when fruit and flowers are so temptingly exposed. The idea conveyed by those complained of seems to be, that what he or she may take will do no harm; but when the aggregate is summed up, the result is anything but pleasant for the owners.

It is to be hoped that the City Council will recognize the want and speedily remedy the same. To be sure it will require an outlay, but I think the ends will justify the means. Police arrangements must necessarily be either *costly* or *dangerous*; costly if maintained, and dangerous if not. Let us consider, if we can, the condition of this our city, for the space of one month, without a police force; the next thing to that, is a force that is crippled, and allowed to live only in name.

In reviewing the work done by this department during the past year, I take an honest pride in comparing it with the records of any previous year; and one fact more I would call your attention to, and that is, that no special police have been employed during the year. And in addition to the work accomplished by us in our own line, a great deal has been done for and in connection with the State Constables.

The aggregate of labor performed with those officers would make a handsome exhibit in itself, but no record or account of the same has been made. Both forces are on the most friendly terms, and favors are changed and interchanged, as is right and proper they should be.

The best of order has at all times been maintained throughout the city, and the number of complaints made against the Police Department, or any member thereof, is perhaps as small as ever before. What have been made were of the most trivial character, as the accompanying incident will show.

A petition, signed by ten citizens, was handed me early in the season, for the removal of a certain officer from a certain beat.

I took occasion to see each and every individual that signed the same, to learn exactly the cause of complaint against one who had the appearance of faithfully attending to his duties. Not one of the ten could say aught against the officer, or find a word of fault with him, save the one who seemed to have circulated the same, and that was, "he did not want to be watched so d——d close as that man watched him." But few honest men would take so much pains to get a faithful and vigilant officer out of their district. The thing speaks for itself.

The character of the force has been at all times good, and the discipline and order all that could be asked for, and the men have acquitted themselves upon all occasions in a manner worthy of commendation, and I consider them a credit to themselves and the city they represent.

To His Honor the Mayor, I am under great obligations for his wise counsels and timely suggestions, and his ever ready hand has at all times been extended in our behalf, and has done much toward what success we have attained. To the heads of the

several departments, I am under obligations, and especially to Thomas Gates, the Street Commissioner, who has done much in assisting this department.

Also to Hon. Hartley Williams, the Judge of the Central District Court, and the able and genial Clerk of the same, Theo. S. Johnson, Esq., who has ever been ready, by day or by night, to render this department such services and counsels as are so often needed in a business like this.

To Assistant Marshals McFarland and Dyson, and Captains Atkinson and Hall, I tender my sincere thanks; for their very able assistance and wise judgments have made great burdens comparatively light, and many a duty that would have been irksome, has been made pleasant. They are the right men in the right place.

Officer Churchill, who has been detailed as detective officer during the year, has met with flattering success, and has been the means of restoring a large amount of stolen property, and in several instances before the parties were aware that they had been the losers.

To the rank and file of this department, I owe more than words can express, for their honest and earnest endeavors, their cheerful compliance with every order, and the general interest they have shown in their work.

Perhaps I am more keenly alive to the sentiments here expressed, than may usually be the case; but when I consider that I too have performed these duties, and in fact side by side with many who now comprise this department, I think I can fully realize any exertions made in the right direction, and appreciate favors which have been so generously given.

In discharging the duties devolving upon me as City Marshal, I have endeavored to faithfully and impartially enforce the laws and ordinances, that each and all might receive the benefits of the same, and to have no one accuse me of favoritism or partiality. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. ANSEL WASHBURN,

City Marshal.



THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF HOPE CEMETERY,
IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

*To the Hon. Edward L. Davis, Mayor, and the City Council
of the City of Worcester :*

The Commissioners of Hope Cemetery respectfully present their twentieth annual report.

During the past year much labor has been directed to general improvements, and to the embellishment of the Cemetery. Under the careful superintendence of our associates, Mr. Albert Curtis and Mr. William Bush, the main avenues have been repaired and in many cases regraded, unsightly eminences have been reduced, trees have been cut and pruned where occasion required ; and more attention has been paid to keeping the grounds in a condition of order long desired, but never so satisfactorily accomplished.

The natural beauty of the Cemetery is more evident, now that much that was necessarily neglected in the large area of fifty-two acres has been carefully improved. More than one-half of this territory is already occupied, and the rough features of a new cemetery are giving way to a beautiful garden of the dead, where an increased attention to embellishment on the part of the Commissioners, seems to occasion corresponding activity in the same direction on the part of individual proprietors.

The Statute authorizing the election of a board of five Commissioners for the management of Hope Cemetery, purchased by the City in 1852, and prescribing the duties of the board and the manner of their election, was passed by the General Court, in April, 1854. During this long period but nine persons have served as Commissioners, and one of our number, our respected Chairman, Mr. Tolman, will complete his twenty years of service in June of the present year, in the whole of which time, as the record shows, he has filled the office of Secretary or Chairman of the board. Mr. Curtis has been a member of the Commission nineteen years, and for the whole of that period has gratuitously acted as Superintendent of the Cemetery, and has made the details of management and improvement the object of his daily thought.

The certainty that the area of the Rural Cemetery at the north end of the city can not be increased, and the growing attractiveness and beauty of this Cemetery has caused the sale of a larger number of high priced lots in the past year than ever before. The whole number of lots sold in 1873 was 152, for which \$3,590 has been received. In the last annual report the Chairman, Mr. Tolman, compiled a very interesting and valuable table, showing the number of lots sold annually since the opening of the Cemetery in 1852, together with the amounts received from such sales. From this table we learn that the total number of lots sold to the date of this report has been 1,506, for which \$25,146 has been paid into the City Treasury. The Commissioners have always desired to offer lots at prices which shall allow all citizens an opportunity of choosing a location in accordance with their tastes and circumstances. With the progress of time and the embellishment of the Cemetery, certain portions of the grounds have become more valuable in the estimation of the public, and have been held at an increased price; but the general purpose entertained from the first, of affording to all a last resting place, has not been lost sight of, and desirable lots are still offered at a very low price.

Much labor has been expended towards making that part of the grounds set apart for free burials more attractive. For situation it has much to recommend it, but the Commissioners realize

the necessity of a systematic arrangement of paths and approaches, and recognize their sacred duty still further to protect and embellish the last resting place of those whose relatives and friends are unable to provide for them.

The total receipts in the year 1873, including cash on deposit, have been \$7,605.50, and the expenditures have been \$3,154.58, leaving an unexpended balance of \$4,450.92 for the requirements of the coming year, which is deemed amply sufficient for all demands.

From the establishment of the Commission until the year 1862 the receipts from all sources were paid into the City Treasury, and small sums were appropriated annually, for the clearing and improvement of the grounds. It appeared on the settlement of accounts at that time that the receipts had been fully equal to the first expenditure of the city for the purchase of land and for all expenses in its care and management. With the sanction of the City Council the account was then closed, and a new account was opened by the City Treasurer with the Commissioners, giving them credit for the balance then on hand. Since that time no appropriation has been made, all expenditures having been met from current receipts, except that in the year 1872 an appropriation of \$5,000 was made by the City government "for the purpose of building a Tomb and improving and beautifying the grounds." The cost of the Tomb was \$4,330.37, leaving a balance of \$669.63. This latter sum was afterwards, in December of the same year, added to the sinking fund, so that the cost of the Tomb alone was expended for the Cemetery. The time, labor, superintendence of work and personal expenses of the Commissioners, from the date of the creation of the Board, have been gratuitously given.

The work of removing remains from a portion of Pine Meadow Burying Ground to this Cemetery, commenced in 1872, has now been completed in a manner satisfactory to all interested. It will be remembered that the removal was demanded by the sale of a part of the Pine Meadow Burying Ground to the Boston & Albany Railroad Corporation, which territory it was found impossible properly to protect and secure. The same tender regard for the feelings and wishes of those interested as relatives and

friends was manifested in performing this duty, by the Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln, under whose superintendence, as in 1866, this work has been accomplished. The number of lots occupied by this removal has been eighty-one, for which \$1,176 has been received. For the land thus purchased the Railroad Company have contracted to pay the city \$39,415, in any event, or \$44,118 in case Foster street shall be extended to Summer street within one year after the occupation of the Foster street depot and the tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad on that location shall have been discontinued.

The plans of the Cemetery, three in number, which, from constant use since the laying out of the grounds, have become inaccurate and much defaced, have been replaced by four new plans, accurately made and tastefully executed, by Mr. Alfred Lovell, a pupil of the Free Institute, who verified his drawings by careful surveys. The plans show all the lots laid out in the Cemetery, designated by a number, and are accompanied by an index which gives the name of each owner of a lot corresponding to the number on the plan. The Commissioners consider themselves fortunate in having secured these maps at a reasonable price, and take pleasure in noting this evidence of the thorough and systematic instruction imparted at the Free Institute. One of these plans may be seen at the office of the City Treasurer, and has been highly praised by engineers.

Particular care has been given to an improvement of the grade of Pine and Larch Avenues, and to clearing and ornamenting the land on River Avenue, upon which thirty new lots have been prepared. The land in the rear of the Reception Tomb has been divided into lots, some of them the most desirable in the Cemetery. Several depressions in the western part of the grounds, near the entrance, have been filled, adding much to the attractions of that locality.

The Tomb, which was completed in 1872, has proved in all respects satisfactory. It is so constructed that in case it shall prove inadequate to the demands made upon it, an addition of equal capacity may be made at any future time, without disturbing the present structure or injuring the architectural design of

the front and entrance. The plan contemplated the erection of a second Tomb, adjoining the one now completed, and the detailed drawings are preserved for use when required.

The experience of this Board in carrying out the removal and transfer of remains from cemeteries, which could not be properly protected by the civil authorities from intrusion, has convinced them, that, with a proper regard to the wishes of friends, such removal may be effected without giving rise to the objections which might be anticipated.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1873 accompanies this report. The Commissioners have again to acknowledge the valuable and efficient aid they have received from the City Treasurer, Wm. S. Barton, Esq., in the sale of lots during the past year.

In behalf and by order of the Commissioners,

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Jr., *Secretary.*

WORCESTER, January 26, 1874.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Report of Receipts and Expenditures for Hope Cemetery, in the year
1873.

1873.

RECEIPTS.

Jan.	1.	Cash on deposit,	\$3,560 81
"	6.	" for wood sold,	13 20
July	3.	" " " "	112 44
"	23.	Boston & Albany R. R., 81 lots sold,	1,176 00
Oct.	3.	Cash for wood sold,	48 50
"	3.	" " grading lots,	53 25
Dec.	3.	" " wood sold,	45 30
"	3.	" " grading lots,	13 25
"	31.	" " 71 lots sold in 1873,	2,414 00
"	31.	" " interest on deposit,	168 75
			\$7,605 50

EXPENDITURES.

Dec.	2.	'72, Paid for superintendence, J. Cruikshanks,	\$ 15 82
Dec.	21.	Paid for labor on grounds,	49 60
March 6,	'73.	" " repairing lock,	1 25
April	28.	" " making 4 plans, Alfred Lovell,	150 00
May	1.	" " printing reports, C. Hamilton,	20 54
"	31.	" " labor on grounds,	283 01
June	14.	" " surveying, Alfred Lovell,	4 80
"	18.	" " Worcester Water Works,	17 50
"	30.	" " labor on grounds,	358 10
Aug.	1.	" " stone work, Mann & Bigelow,	200 72
"	5.	" " labor on grounds,	311 00
"	29.	" " Grass seed, &c., J. D. Lovell,	8 62
Sept.	1.	" " labor on grounds,	286 00
"	4.	" " twine,	45
"	5.	" " printing, E. R. Fiske,	4 00
Oct.	4.	" " work on Tomb,	2 00
"	4.	" " moving building, L. B. Stone,	15 00
"	23.	" " labor on grounds,	376 00
Nov.	3.	" " " " " "	36 68
"	3.	" " Concrete paving, M. O. Connor,	78 00
"	3.	" " labor on grounds,	382 00
"	22.	" " lawn mower, Ames Plow Co.,	12 00
"	28.	" " J. D. Lovell's bill,	2 90

Dec.	3.	Paid for labor on grounds,	256 00	
"	3.	" " filing saws,	40	
"	3.	" " measuring wood,	60	
"	3.	" Triscott's bill,	1 00	
"	3.	" U. Stone's bill,	6 00	
"	3.	" J. C. White & Co.'s bill,	2 25	
"	3.	" for stamp for marking tools,	1 00	
"	23.	" " labor on grounds,	114 99	
"	23.	" expenses of Bushnell & Fordis,	2 00	
"	31.	Cash unexpended on hand,	154 35	
			<hr/>	\$3,154 58
Jan. 26, '74.		Balance on deposit at interest,	4,450 92	
			<hr/>	\$7,605 50

STEPHEN SALISBURY, JR.,

Secretary of Commissioners of Hope Cemetery.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1872-'73.

Alderman—H. H. CHAMBERLIN, }
Councilmen { L. J. KNOWLES, } Terms Expire 1873.
 { J. S. ROGERS, }

At Large—DR. F. H. KELLEY, *President*, Term Expires 1876.
STEPHEN SALISBURY, JR., *Secretary*, Term Expires 1876.
DR. JOSEPH SARGENT, Term Expires 1874.
ALBERT CURTIS, Term Expires 1875.

MEDICAL STAFF, 1872-'73.

Consulting Physicians.

Joseph Sargent, M. D. F. H. Kelley, M. D.
 B. D. Eastman, M. D.

Visiting Physicians.

Rufus Woodward, M. D.	J. Marcus Rice, M. D.
George A. Bates, M. D.	Albert Wood, M. D.
Oramel Martin, M. D.	Emerson Warner, M. D.
Henry Clarke, M. D.	George E. Francis, M. D.
Joseph N. Bates, M. D.	John O. Marble, M. D.
Thomas H. Gage, M. D.	Leonard Wheeler, M. D.

Resident and Admitting Physician.

Leonard Wheeler, M. D.

REPORT.

To Hon. Clark Jillson, Mayor, and the City Council of the City of Worcester :

THE Trustees of the City Hospital respectfully present their third annual report :

The history of the Hospital has been presented in former reports, but as its present location in the Bigelow mansion on Front Street is soon to be changed for that of the Jaques Homestead on Wellington street, it may not be amiss to state that this hospital, in its present location, was arranged and opened for the care of patients Oct. 23, 1871, and that the first patient was received on the 26th of the same month. Last year the number of patients treated was 160. This year the number of patients has been 169,—and since the opening 338 have been received.

To the liberality of the City Council this hospital is again indebted for ample means to carry on its healing mission, and from all departments of the municipal government, as well as from individual citizens, it has constantly received gratuitous aid. The favorable criticism passed upon the administration of this public charity, has been gratifying to all connected with it.

To the twelve visiting physicians, who have taken charge of the patients during the past year, without remuneration, the thanks of the city government and of the citizens is most justly due ; and it should be borne in mind that the service thus rendered is no slight tax upon their time. Two physicians visit the hospital daily and advise for each patient. The term of service for each two of the visiting physicians is two months during the year.

At the time of writing the last annual report, the extent of the munificent benefaction of the late George Jaques, Esq. was known,

but as his will was at that time disputed, no account was given of its provisions. During the month of April, of this year, the controversy was settled. Mr. Jaques' will was signed May 29, 1872. After disposing of \$15,000 in individual legacies, Mr. Jaques leaves \$1,000 to the Worcester Children's Friend Society. He then declares his purposes in regard to the City Hospital in the following language :

"I have been convinced, for some time, that the city of Worcester, containing within it as it does, so many elements of prosperity, thrift and rapid growth, has no greater want to be supplied than that of a well endowed and properly managed general Hospital, which can minister to the comforts of the sick and unfortunate among the poorer classes of the city's population, by furnishing that care, nursing, and medical skill which otherwise they never would receive. I have already given evidence of my conviction upon this point, by the gift recently made to the City for that object ; but at the same time I realize how little that alone can do towards the proper and full accomplishment of the work, or even to such a degree as to render it of any permanent and real value to those for whose comfort and well-being it is designed. In making disposition of the balance of my property, situated as I am with no relatives likely to survive me nearer than cousins, with whom I have never been on terms of intimacy, and many of whom are comparative strangers to me, I have thought I could not be the instrument of more good to my fellow men, or serve a better purpose with said balance of my estate, than by contributing still more to the object above named. Therefore, all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real, personal, or mixed, not herein otherwise disposed of, of which I may die seized and possessed, or to which I may in any way be entitled at the time of my decease, whatever the same may be, wherever it may be or be situated, or however it may be known, designated or described, I give, devise and bequeath unto the City of Worcester, in trust, however, to be by the city applied to the sole and particular use and benefit of the Institution recently established and known as the Worcester City Hospital, and to no use or purpose other than that whatsoever. While I would not wish to give any particular direction to the bequest, nor incur the risk of defeating the purpose I have in view in making it, by imposing any limitation or condition as to the manner of its use, still I should prefer to see it set apart as a separate fund, and the income thereof only applied to the support and maintenance of said Hospital, if such a course shall commend itself to the wisdom of those having it in charge."

Thus it may be seen how munificently Mr. Jaques endowed this charity, without limitation or condition, and with no provision for connecting his name with the object of his bounty. Let it be the duty of those who administer his bequest, to provide such proper memorial of his liberality as shall serve to make his name and example familiar to citizens of Worcester in coming time.

The City Council have erected a suitable monument, of Aberdeen granite, to the memory of Mr. Jaques, upon the lot in the Rural Cemetery belonging to him. The design was selected by the Executors of the will of Mr. Jaques, and consists of a plain cylindrical shaft, surmounted by an urn, and is 18 feet in height. It bears the simple inscription :

GEORGE JAKUES.

BORN FEBRUARY 18, 1816.

DIED AUG. 24, 1872.

During the past year a bequest has been left to the Hospital by the late J. B. Shaw, Esq., but the amount thereof, contingent upon a certain life interest, has not yet been realized.

Hon. Isaac Davis presented to the City Hospital \$1,000 in the month of July, which sum is to accumulate until it becomes \$2,000, after which time, with certain restrictions, "the income is to be applied to the support of poor and destitute persons who are admitted to the Hospital and are unable to pay their expenses while there." This gift will aid the trustees in a measure to remedy an evil often brought to notice by the resident physician. Numerous instances have occurred of destitute and deserving persons, not resident in Worcester, who have been suddenly taken ill while in the city. If they are treated here gratuitously, a return must be made to their place of residence, and they are liable to be removed and to be treated as objects of public charity at home, after being thus considered here. When a sufficient general fund is obtained, such worthy cases as seek admission can be received without regard to their residence.

The Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston and other Hospitals have long adopted what is called a system of Free Beds, giving the right to the use of a bed in the Hospital for one year

or for life to those persons who shall pay a certain sum. There are many citizens who would be glad to contribute to this Hospital, and who have expressed their willingness to aid in this way to its support, while several corporations are desirous thus to provide for those in their employ who may be injured and disabled. Those having a right to a free bed are entitled to present patients for the use of such beds, who, if proper subjects for treatment, will be cared for without further expense. It is thought that some of the neighboring towns would embrace such an opportunity to provide the best medical treatment for some of their poorer citizens. The trustees have been prevented from presenting this subject solely from want of accommodation, but they hope during the coming year, to be able to provide opportunities for the treatment of a much larger number of patients.

Early in the month of June, all objections to the use of the real estate of the late Mr. Jaques having been removed, a committee of the trustees was appointed to consider the subject of removal of the Hospital from its present location to the dwelling house lately occupied by Mr. Jaques, and by him bequeathed to the city. The President, Dr. Kelley, in behalf of this committee, reported favorably. He said :

“The Committee have visited the Jaques Homestead, and have made personal inspection of every part of the house. It will be remembered that the house is pleasantly located, at the northeast corner of the Jaques estate on Wellington street, and on the most elevated portion of the lot, which contains nearly seven acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, and is surrounded by a great variety of forest trees, many of them of rare species, and that most of them were planted by the hand of our late associate and benefactor, whose taste and love of trees was so marked a feature in his character. The garden is filled with the finest fruit trees. The house contains twelve rooms besides three finished attic rooms. It is in good repair, has an excellent light and airy cellar under the entire building, and has a piazza upon three sides. It is thought that the house will comfortably accommodate from 16 to 18 patients, and furnish a dispensary, bath room and other accommodations, as ample as those in the present location on Front Street. The quiet and healthfulness of the situation are in marked contrast to the location now occupied, and the changes necessary to be made in the house, together with furnishing a supply of water, gas and

providing proper sewerage, would require no large expenditure. Should the city fail to build permanent Hospital buildings on the land donated by Mr. Jaques, or fail to provide accommodations upon a more desirable site, it is thought the Jaques mansion, with the addition of a wooden pavilion, of an inexpensive character, whenever it might be needed, would offer sufficient facilities for the present."

By the terms of Mr. Jaques' will, possession of the Homestead estate was given after the lapse of certain limited occupation, and authority having been obtained by order of the City Council in September, as soon after as was possible the work of repair with reference to immediate occupation by the hospital was begun. The trustees intend to move the Hospital to the new location as soon as the preparations are completed.

The trustees submit the following report in detail of the expenses and receipts incurred in maintaining and conducting the City Hospital during the year :

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, 1873,	\$7,923 36
Rent,	875 00
Board of paying Patients,	577 60
Sale of Grass,	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,380 96

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and Pay Roll,	\$2,556 29
Groceries and Provisions,	2,464 31
Carpets, Bedding and Table Linen, &c.,	168 98
Repairs,	86 08
Coal and Wood,	295 47
Surgical Instruments,	106 22
Medicines,	414 81
Gas,	174 20
Rent,	500 00
Crockery and Tinware, &c.,	112 03
Stationery, &c.,	32 50
Printing,	71 35
Furniture,	207 50
Balance unexpended, 1873,	2,191 22
	<hr/>
	\$9,380 96

The sum expended in repairing the Jaques Homestead for immediate use by the City for a Hospital, will, when completed, together with the cost of furniture and bedding required by the change of location and enlarged accommodation, amount to about four thousand (4,000) dollars. The general expenses of the hospital for the current year will not probably exceed those of the year 1873. The trustees, therefore, referring to the above statement, would respectfully ask for an appropriation of fourteen thousand (14,000) dollars, less the balance credited to the City Hospital account in the statement of the Finance Committee of December 12th, instant.

The following gifts have been received during the past year: (December). Mrs. Wm. H. Blanchard, linen; Mrs. E. L. Davis, grapes; Miss Miller and Miss Webber, grapes and oranges; Mrs. Lyman Bartlett, linen; Miss F. M. Hill, linen; Mrs. J. W. Wetherell, night shirts and pieces; Mrs. Theo. Brown, pieces; Mrs. Charles Stewart, linen; Mrs. Henry Whitcomb, linen; Mrs. H. H. Chamberlin, sheets, towels and pieces; Mrs. A. G. Walker, pieces; Anonymous, shirts, sheets, and pieces; Mr. Salisbury, pears. (January). Mrs. Henry W. Miller, sheets, socks, handkerchiefs and vest; Mrs. Sarah Wall, linen; Mrs. S. H. Colton, pieces; Mrs. E. H. Brigham, pieces; Mr. Salisbury, City Directory. (February). Miss Barber, pieces; Mrs. Whitaker, pieces; Mrs. Canfield, sheets; Mr. Jefferson Woodward, linen. (March). Mr. A. M. Howe, jellies, &c.; Dr. Chandler, shirts; Anonymous, children's clothing, women's under clothing, dressing gown. (April). Massachusetts General Hospital, History; People's Club, reading matter; Miss F. M. Lincoln, books and magazines; Mrs. Canfield, earth closet. (May). Miss F. M. Lincoln, women's under clothing; People's Club, illustrated papers; Mrs. George F. Hoar and Miss A. M. Miller, dressing gown, under clothing and pieces. (June). Ladies of the Flower Charity, flowers every Friday. (July). People's Club, Graham's Magazine; Miss F. M. Lincoln, clothing; Mrs. Warren, shirts and peices; Flower Mission, flowers every Friday. (August). People's Club, Pictorials; Flower Mission, flowers; Mrs. J. M. Barker, dressing gown. (September). Flower Mission, flowers; Mrs. Barnard, under clothing; Miss Fanny Cross, pamphlets.

(October). Mrs. Knight, comforter, dressing gown, slippers, shirts, 1 doz. picture books, toys, wine ; Miss Barber, linen ; Mrs. Woodward, clothing and pieces ; Mrs. John Burns, bandages ; Mrs. Henry W. Miller, pieces ; Mrs. Wm. H. Blanchard, pieces ; Mrs. Prentiss, pieces ; Mrs. Richardson, pieces ; Mr. Clark Jillson, sheets. (November). Mrs. Chamberlin, pieces ; Tatnuck Sewing Circle, bed quilt ; Mr. Salisbury, plants ; Mrs. Richardson, toys ; Mrs. Tucker, linen ; Mrs. Fay, pieces ; Mrs. Green, pieces ; Sunday School of the Church of the Unity, toys. All of the above gifts were most useful, and were thankfully acknowledged.

The Trustees desire to express their continued confidence in and appreciation of the services and administration of Dr. Leonard Wheeler, the Resident Physician and Superintendent at the Hospital, and also their recognition of the faithfulness of all those employed in the service of the Hospital.

Miss M. A. Hales continues to fill the position of Matron, and there are employed a cook and assistant, a male and a female attendant, a night watchman and a laundress.

The report of the resident physician is appended, and gives much interesting information in regard to the practical work of the year.

In behalf and by order of the Trustees.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Jr.,

Secretary.

WORCESTER, December 29, 1873.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Number of patients in the Hospital December 1st, 1873 :
 Males, 7. Females, 6. Medical, 5. Surgical, 8. Total, 13.
 Admitted since the opening of the Hospital, October 26, 1871,
 338.

Admitted during the year from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873 :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients paying board,	31	10	41
“ supported by the State,	32	12	44
“ remaining,	47	30	77
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	110	52	162

Of those paying board, 25 paid \$10 per week, and the others different sums below this. The amount received from the Board of State Charities it is impossible accurately to ascertain, their payments being made until recently to the Pauper Department, where no separate account can be kept.

Other towns have paid small amounts for the care of their paupers.

Whole number of patients treated during the year, 169.
 Medical, 89. Surgical, 80.

There was one birth in the house during the year.

Number of patients discharged :

Well,	71
Much relieved,	34
Relieved,	9
Not relieved,	8
Not treated,	8
Eloped,	2
Died,	24
	<hr/>

Total, 169

Eleven deaths were the result of accident; 4 of phthisis; 2 of heart disease; and one of each of the following diseases: Aneurism of the aorta, hemiplegia, apoplexy, typhoid fever, Bright's disease, cirrhosis of liver, cancer of stomach, opium poisoning.

The number of accidents received was 34.

Largest number of patients in the house at any one time, 13.
Smallest number, 4.

The average number of patients for the year was 8.9. Males, 4.7. Females, 4.2. The average price paid by paying patients was \$8 per week.

The average time of patients in the hospital was 18.7 days.

RESIDENCE.

Worcester,	137
Massachusetts (excepting Worcester),	18
Other States,	7

BIRTHPLACE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts,	33	16	49
Other New England States,	9	4	13
Other States,	4	1	5
			—
Total Americans,			67

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland,	48	22	70
Great Britain,	6	2	8
British Provinces,	3	2	5
Other Places,	7	5	12
			—
Total Foreigners,			95

OCCUPATION.

Males.		Females.	
Laborers,	36	Domestics,	20
Mechanics,	32	Housekeepers,	12
Minors,	13	Minors,	12
Brakemen,	10	Cooks,	4
Teamsters,	5	Nurses,	2
Operatives,	3	Seamstresses,	2
Seamen,	3		—
Clerks,	2		52
Hostlers,	2		
Merchant,	1		
Stable keeper,	1		
Pedler,	1		
Cook,	1		
	—		
110			

CIVIL CONDITION.

Males.		Females.	
Single,	67	Single,	28
Married,	33	Married,	13
Widowers,	10	Widows,	11

ADMISSIONS REFUSED.

Injuries,	6	Measles,	1
Typhoid fever,	5	Debility,	1
Chronic rheumatism,	3	Delirium tremens,	1
Phthisis,	3	Erysipelas,	1
Sciatica,	2	Pleurisy,	1
Hemiplegia,	2	Other diseases,	14
Club foot,	2		—
Scrofulous disease,	1	Total,	44
Lead poisoning,	1		

Of these, more than one half have been refused for lack of room, but some few were admitted upon the occurrence of a vacancy. The number of those who have, on account of insufficient accommodations, been entirely deprived of hospital treatment, which they really stood in need of, is about 20. That is, taking into account only those applications which are made at the Hospital; excluding, for instance, those frequently made to the City Physician; one application in eight has to be refused for lack of room. In consideration of this, it is cause for congratulation that our beds are to be increased, even by the small number which our new quarters on Wellington street will furnish.

*Report of Diseases and their Results from December 1, 1872,
to December 1, 1873.*

MEDICAL.

DISEASES.	In Hosp. Dec. 1, '72.	Admitted.			Discharged.						In Hosp. Dec. 1, '73.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Much Relieved.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.		Total.
GENERAL DISEASES.												
Small-pox,	2	1	1	2					2		2	
Typhoid Fever,		6	3	11	8					1	9	2
Febricula,		1		1	1						1	
Intermittent, Quotidian,		2		2	2						2	
Irregular,		1		1	1						1	
Rheumatism—Acute,		3	2	5	5						5	
“ Sub-Acute,		1	1	2	1			1		2		
Phthisis,	4	4	8			2	2		4	8		
Debility,	1		1				1			1		
Syphilis,	1		1		1					1		
Exophthalmic Goitre,	1		1				1			1		
NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Apoplexy,		1		1						1	1	
Hemiplegia,		1		1					1	1		
Neuralgia—Sciatica,	1	2		3		2	1				3	
“ Cephalalgia,		1		1	1						1	
FAUCES AND THORACIC VISCERA.												
Tonsillitis,			1	1	1						1	
Bronchitis,	2		2	2							2	
Pleuritis,	1		1	1	1						1	1
Empyema,	1		1			1					1	
Pneumonia,	3		3	3	2	1					3	
Emphysema,	1		1			1					1	
Pericarditis,	1	1	2						2	2		
Valvular Disease of Heart,	1		1		1				1	1		
Aneurism of Aorta,	1		1						7	1		
ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC VISCERA.												
Cancer of Stomach,	1		1						1	1		
Dyspepsia,		1	1				1				1	
Dysentery,	1	2	3	1	1		1				3	
Sporadic Cholera,	1		1	1	1						1	
Constipation,		1	1	1	1						1	
Cirrhosis of Liver,	1		1						1	1		
Bright's Disease,	2		2	1					1	2		
DISEASES OF WOMEN.												
Emesis (Pregnancy),			1	1			1				1	
Premature Labor,			1	1	1						1	
Retroflexion of Uterus,			1	1		1					1	
Ulcer “ “			1	1		1					1	
Pelvic Peritonitis,			1	1				1			1	
“ Abscess,				1								1
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.												
Eczema,	2	1	2	1	1						2	
Purpura,	1		1	1							1	
POISONS.												
Alcohol,	2		2	1	1						2	
Lead Colic.	1		1	1							1	
Opium,	1		1						1	1		

SURGICAL DISEASES.

DISEASES.	In Hosp. Dec. 1, '72.	Admitted.			Discharged.						In Hosp. Dec. 1, '73.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Much Relieved.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.		Total.
Erysipelas, Diffuse Inflammation of Cellular Tissue,		1		1	1						1	
Varicose Veins—Hemorrh'ge,		1		1	1						1	
Hemorrhoids,		1		1	1						1	
Fistula in Ano,		1		1								1
Hernia,		1		1			1				1	
Stricture, Traumatic,		1		1		1					1	
Hydrocele,		1		1	1						1	
Synovitis,		1		1								1
Coxalgia,		1	1	2							1	1
Pulpy Degeneration of Knee-joint,		2		2	1	1					1	1
Necrosis of Tibia,			1	1							1	
Caries of Maxilla,			1	1	1	1					1	
Club Foot,			3	3		1		1			2	1
			1									
INJURIES.												
Burn,	1		1	2	1	1					2	
Multiple Injuries,		5	2	7	2	1		1	3		7	
Exposure to Cold,		1		1	1						1	
LOCAL INJURIES.												
Injuries of Head and Trunk,												
Concussion,		2		2	1	1					2	
Bruises,			1	1	1						1	
Scalp Wound,		1		1		1					1	
Fracture of Skull,		3		3					3		3	
“ “ Jaw,												1
Face Wound,		1		1	1						1	
Fracture of Ribs,		1		1					1		1	
Stab in Chest,		1		1	1				1		1	
Injury to Spine,		1		1					1		1	
INJURIES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.												
Fracture of Clavicle,			1	1		1					1	
“ “ Humerus,			1	1	1						1	
“ “ Radius,		1		1	1						1	
“ “ Forearm,		2		2	2							1
Comp. Fract. of Carp. Metacarp, or Phalanges,		4		4	1	3					4	
INJURIES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.												
Sprain,		1		1	1						1	
Contusion,		1	1	2	1	1					2	
Fracture of Femur,	1	1		1		1			1		2	
“ “ Cervix Femoris,			1	1		1					1	
“ “ Patella,		1		1				1			1	
“ “ Tibia,		2		2	1				1		2	
“ “ Fibula,			1	1	1						1	
“ “ Both Bones,		5	2	7	4	1		1	1		6	
Comp. Fract. of Tarsus, Metatarsus and Phalanges,		2		2	2					2		1

DISEASES.	In Hosp. Dec. 1, '72.	Admitted.			Discharged.						In Hosp. Dec. 1, '73.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Much Relieved.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Not Treated.	Died.		Total.
Abscess—Face,		1	1	2	1	1					2	
“ Abdomen,		1		1	1						1	
“ Thigh,	1				1						1	
“ Foot,		1		1					1		1	
Ulcers—Chronic,	1	3	1	4	2	2			1		3	
TUMORS.												
Fatty, of Thigh,		1		1	1						1	
Cancer of Breast,			1	1	1						1	1
Vegetation of Vulva,			1	1	1						1	
Fibrous of Uterus,			1	1	1						1	

LEONARD WHEELER,

Resident Physician.

WORCESTER, January, 1874.

REPORT OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

To the City Council :

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with the requirements of a City Ordinance, the City Physician respectfully presents his annual report.

The number of deaths of patients under his care during the year was nine, and are recorded as follows :

April 3,	Pierce Kirwin,	white,	aged 29 years,	Small-Pox.
June 21,	Timothy Leehy,	"	" 35	" Consumption.
Aug. 12,	Patrick Casey,	"	" 50	" Injury.
Aug. 18,	David Leo,	"	" 55	" Erysipelas.
Aug. 22,	Miles Ford,	"	" 50	" Consumption.
Nov. 9,	Kate Hart,	"	" 27	" "
Nov. 25,	Mary I. Cunningham,	white,	" 15	" Pelvic Abscess.
Dec. 12,	W. H. Johnson,	colored,	" 60	" Bright's Disease.
Jan. 1, '74.	Luther Harris,	white,	" 85	" " "

One hundred and twenty-five cases of Small-Pox were reported during the year, sixteen of which died.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT WOOD,

City Physician.



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTORS AND LIBRARIAN.

DIRECTORS IN 1874.

	TERM EXPIRES.
C. B. METCALF,	HENRY A. MARSH, Jan. 1, 1875
NATHANIEL PAINE,	W. R. HUNTINGTON, " 1876
C. O. THOMPSON,	C. H. MORGAN, " 1877
T. L. NELSON,	T. E. ST. JOHN, " 1878
C. H. DOE,	J. J. POWER, " 1879
G. E. FRANCIS,	EDWARD EARLE, " 1880

ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 1874.

PRESIDENT.

T. L. NELSON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

NATHANIEL PAINE.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

W. R. HUNTINGTON, C. O. THOMPSON, NATH'L PAINE,
T. E. ST. JOHN, G. E. FRANCIS.

COMMITTEE ON READING ROOM.

C. H. DOE, J. J. POWER, EDWARD EARLE.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUILDING.

C. H. MORGAN, C. B. METCALF, H. A. MARSH.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

H. A. MARSH, T. L. NELSON, N. PAINE.

LIBRARIAN.

SAMUEL S. GREEN.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

*To the Hon. Edward L. Davis, Mayor, and the City Council
of the City of Worcester.*

THE Directors of the Free Public Library respectfully submit their Fourteenth Annual Report.

The very extended and able report of Samuel S. Green, Esq., the Librarian, and the reports of the several standing committees of the Board, which are herewith transmitted, will afford ample information in regard to the condition of the library at the present time and the operations of its various departments during the past year.

To the Green Library 403 books and 2 pamphlets have been added. By the terms of the will of the late Dr. Green, books purchased from the income of the Green Library Fund can only be used in the building. It has, therefore, been the aim of the directors to expend this income in the purchase of works of the highest merit for consultation and reference. The additions to this department have been mainly of this character, and among them are several very costly collections of celebrated engravings, and works on Roman and Egyptian antiquities.

To the circulating and intermediate departments 3,035 books and 183 pamphlets have been added. In the selection of these books it has been the purpose of the directors to meet the needs of all classes, employments, and professions in the community and to administer to the tastes of all, so far as these needs and tastes have become known. It has been our wish, not only to instruct, but also to offer amusement, solace, and entertainment to all who use the library. We have endeavored to place in the hands of

our people standard books upon all subjects, and to render the institution as complete, as useful, and as convenient as the means at our command would permit.

From the circulating department 66,855 books have been given out during the year, being a decrease of 6,409 as compared with last year. This decrease took place wholly during the five months when the small-pox prevailed in the city. The notion has very generally existed that the disease might be disseminated to some extent through the books of the public library. The notion was probably without foundation, but whether true or not, the effect certainly was to greatly diminish the use of the books for the time being. During the latter months of the year, since the disease has disappeared, the use of the books has again been resumed, and has largely increased over the previous year. This large increase is undoubtedly due to a considerable extent to the recent financial panic, which, by deranging business and diminishing the demand for the manufactures of the city, has thrown many persons out of employment, and has thus afforded opportunity and leisure for reading, which in more busy times do not exist.

All the departments of the library have been opened to the public on 306 days, and upon every day all the books and periodicals have been accessible for consultation in the building. There has been a large increase in the use of the reference department. 15,672 persons have received information or pleasure in this department, being an increase of several thousand over last year.

A new system of accounts with the users of the library has been adopted. It was instituted July 1, and has worked admirably. The result of the new system has been that the loss of books has become insignificant. The new plan, though it adds somewhat to the labors of the attendants, affords no additional inconvenience to the takers. The increased expense is slight. The annual examination of the library, made in July, showed the loss of 170 books during the previous ten months, under the old system; while since that time only *two* books have been missed.

The library and reading room have been open during the year on Sundays from 2 to 9 p. m. The average attendance on that day during the colder months was 137, and during the

warmer months 110. The Sunday visitors are mainly studious persons, who have neither leisure nor opportunity on week days to devote themselves to reading.

The catalogue of the intermediate department has been much improved. All entries in this department, as well as in the Green Library, are now made on cards. A supplement, containing the additions which have been made to the circulating department for several years past, has been prepared, and is now in the hands of the printer.

The increased demands upon the library have made it necessary to appoint an additional assistant, and Miss Ellen S. Otis has been appointed to the place.

The directors approve the recommendation in the report of the librarian, that bulletins or lists of the new books placed on the shelves should be printed quarterly, for the convenience of those using the library.

The work of arranging and numbering the books belonging to the Green Library has been completed; thus facilitating the use of that department.

A new issue of cards has also been made in the circulating department.

The report of the Standing Committee on the Library, consisting of Rev. Wm. R. Huntington, D. D., Prof. C. O. Thompson, Nath'l Paine, Esq., Rev. T. E. St. John, and Maj. Wm. T. Harlow, details in a general way the work done by the committee during the year. The duties of this committee are both responsible and laborious. The report shows that they have performed these important duties with great judgment and discretion. The community is indebted to these gentlemen, as well as to our accomplished and painstaking librarian, for the acknowledged excellence and usefulness to which our library has attained. The committee has endeavored, so far as their means would admit, to meet and supply in a liberal as well as a discriminating spirit, the needs and demands of our varied and active community.

The report of the Committee on the Reading-Room, Chas. A. Chase, Esq., Charles H. Doe, Esq., and Rev. J. J. Power, exhibits the changes which have been made in the list of periodicals received at the rooms, and acknowledges gratefully

the numerous donations made to this department. This is one of the most attractive and satisfactory features of the Public Library, and is used by great numbers of the community. The directors have appropriated \$100 from the city appropriation to the purposes of this department, in addition to the income derived from the trust fund specially devoted to that object. The more valuable periodicals are bound and placed on the shelves of the library for reference, and form a valuable part of the library. In regard to the use of the reading-room on Sunday, the committee say that "perfect order and decorum have prevailed, and from one year's experiment, the library, let us hope also the community, has received no harm."

The report of Nath'l Paine, Esq., the Treasurer of the Reading-Room Fund, shows that the amount of the fund is now \$10,650, invested as follows:—

City of Worcester Bonds,	\$5,000 00
U. S. Bonds,	5,650 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,650 00

The report of the Committee on the Building, Charles H. Morgan, Esq., C. B. Metcalf, Esq., and Henry A. Marsh, Esq., presented by their Chairman, indicates that little beyond ordinary repairs has been needed for the building. The city is to be congratulated upon having at the head of this committee a gentleman so well qualified to take charge of the important interests intrusted to it.

The report of the Committee on Finance, Henry A. Marsh, Esq., T. L. Nelson, and Charles A. Chase, Esq., contains a statement in detail of the manner in which the city appropriation has been expended. The report also exhibits the condition of the Green Library Fund, the donation of the late Dr. John Green. Agreeably to the will of Dr. Green, one-fourth of the income for the year, \$618.29, has been added to the principal, leaving availa-

ble for the purchase of books, \$1,854.87. The fund now amounts to \$34,377.69, and is invested as follows :

Notes secured by mortgage,	\$27,048 50
Bank stocks (par value),	6,700 00
Deposits in People's Savings Bank,	629 19
	<hr/>
Total,	\$34,377 69

In submitting their Fourteenth Annual Report, the directors desire to express their grateful acknowledgments for the liberality with which the city council has provided for the growth and usefulness of this institution for several years past. The directors have endeavored by an economical expenditure of the city appropriation, by exercising the utmost pains in the selection of books, and by seeking to make the library attractive, convenient, and accessible to all, to coöperate with the city council in advancing the Free Public Library of Worcester to a high rank among similar institutions in the country.

The rapid growth of our city in population and wealth, is undoubtedly owing, in a large degree, to the excellence of its educational institutions (among which the Public Library is one of the most important and conspicuous), as well as to its felicitous situation, its valuable public improvements, its varied industries, and the vigor, skill, and energy of its manufacturers and artisans.

We therefore most earnestly commend the library to the fostering care and favor of the city council.

T. L. NELSON,

President.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, January 30, 1874.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

*To Thomas L. Nelson, Esquire, President of the Board of
Directors of the Free Public Library.*

Herewith I respectfully transmit my third annual report as librarian : It will appear that a large amount of work has been done here during the past year. Much more has been accomplished than in any previous year, and the work that has been done, has, I think, been done thoroughly.

Our opportunities are unlimited ; and when I consider their greatness, discouragement sometimes seizes me. But I am confident that we are taking long strides towards excellence every year. I am sure, too, that by patient and intelligent labor, and the economical use of such means as the city can afford to place at our disposal, we shall, in time, build up in Worcester an institution of which our citizens will be very proud, and which will be to them an unspeakable blessing. I proceed at once to state what has been done in the library during the year which has just closed, and to offer a few suggestions in regard to what its interests demand of us during the year that is now to begin.

ADDITIONS

to the library, during the past year,—that is, from Dec. 1, 1872, to November 30, 1873,—have been as follows :

	BOOKS.	PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS.
Gifts to the Green Library,	6	1
Purchases for this department out of the Green Library fund,	397	1
Additions to the Green Library from other sources,	0	0
	<hr/> 403	<hr/> 2
Gifts placed in the Intermediate and Circulating departments,	96	183
Volumes bound and placed in one or the other of these departments:		
Magazines,	195	
Newspapers,	87	282
Purchases for the Intermediate and Circulating departments,	2,657	
	<hr/> 3,035	<hr/> 183

The number of books bought with income of the Green Library fund is smaller than in the report of the previous year. The cause of this is apparent when the character of the books recently added is considered. The policy of the library during the past year has been to use much of the money coming in from this fund, to buy expensive works which are very valuable for consultation, but for the purchase of which it has not yet felt justified in using any considerable portion of the annual appropriation made to us out of money raised by taxation.

The number of bound volumes of magazines and other periodicals and papers added during the past year is 282 against 271, the record of the year before.

2657 books have been bought and placed in the intermediate and circulating departments. The acquisitions, by purchase, in these departments for the year 1871-2, is 2,482.

Annexed to this report may be found a list of the givers: Among the largest are the Honorables Charles Sumner, George F. Hoar, and Henry Wilson, from whom were received respectively, 19, 14, and 11, volumes. The two former also gave us pamphlets, the one, 21, the other, 7. The State of Massachusetts is also among our largest benefactors. The Grand Division of the sons of Temperance has sent us three volumes. Dr.

John G. Park, of the State Lunatic Hospital, in this city, procured for us some late reports of that institution which we needed. Mr. Salisbury has given us, among other books, two copies of his interesting essay on the Star Spangled Banner and National Songs. From W. H. Daniell, Esq., we have received a copy of his admirable little treatise on The Voice, and how to use it, and two bound volumes of Dwight's Journal of Music, needed by us in completing a set.

Our friends in Cincinnati have continued to remember us, General M. F. Force having sent us a thick pamphlet containing copies of his papers on Pre-Historic Man, Darwinism and Deity, and The Mound Builders; and the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, the interesting volume, issued by it, containing the Journal and Letters of Col. John May, of Boston, relative to two journeys to the Ohio Country in 1788-'89.

We have received from the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science the volume of contributions of this institution to Technical Education, prepared for the Vienna Exposition of 1873, by Professor Thompson, in accordance with a vote of a committee appointed by the Trustees. Gifts which it is proper to mention have also come to us from the Cobden Club, E. S. Chesbrough, Esq., of Chicago, Hon. Andrew H. Green, of New York, John Miller, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, Judge and Mrs. P. Emory Aldrich, and Drew, Allis, & Co., of this city. John L. Hayes, Esq., has sent us the third volume of the valuable Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and the numbers of this periodical as issued. Thanks are due for these and previous gifts.

Our *purchases* of books have now become so large that it is not practicable to mention more than a few of the most noteworthy. During the past year we have bought many valuable French works on industrial and architectural subjects. Among others may be mentioned a set of the Journal de Menuiserie, or the Cabinet Maker's Journal, a work which is valuable in its suggestions to persons interested in in-door carpentering, furniture makers, and others, a set of the Journal Manuel de Peintures, or Hand-book of Painting, relating to the decoration of public buildings, rooms, stores, etc., the valuable work of M. Liénard,

on Specimens of Decoration and Ornamentation in the XIXth Century, a set of the admirable Architectural Sketches of the Intime Club, both series of César Daly's fine work on the Architecture of Private Houses in the XIXth Century in Paris and suburbs, and Paul Letarouilly's great work on the Buildings of Modern Rome. The last mentioned work was obtained through the kind offices of Prof. Thompson of the Technical School.

To this list may be added the following German publications of similar character, imported by us recently: G. G. Unge-
witter's useful volumes on City and Country Houses, City and Country Churches, Brick and Stone Work, Furniture, Wood-Work, and Funeral Monuments, and a set of the celebrated Architectektonisches Skizzenbuch, or Sketch Book of German Architecture in the XIXth Century, published by a society of architects, and containing a nice collection of city buildings, country seats, cottages, kiosks, specimens of interior and garden decoration, &c. We have also bought Dégen's two volumes on Brick and Wood Work and Daly's *Spécimens de Tombeaux*. Although the text of these books is in French or German, they are full of illustrations of great practical value, and these, of course, are in a language that all understand.

Of English and American publications on industrial subjects, the following must serve as specimens of purchases during the year: Hofman, Carl. A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Paper; Talbert, B. J. Gothic Forms applied to Furniture, &c.; Vose, George L. Manual for Railroad Engineers; Clark, D. K. Railway Locomotives; Hopkinson, J. The Working of the Steam Engine explained by the use of the Indicator; Leigh, Science of Modern Cotton Spinning; Pole, Description of Cornish Pumping Engine; Latham, B. Sanitary Engineering. Natural history is represented by such works as Sullivant, *Icones Muscorum*, Edwards, *Butterflies of North America*, Tuckerman, *Genera Lichenum*, and Coues, *Key to North American Birds*. Whitney's Scientific Survey of California is among the year's additions. Care has been taken to put into the library such attractive works on scientific subjects, as Guillemin's *Forces of Nature*, Glaisher's *Travels in the Air*, and Thomson's *Depths*

of the Sea—and works of travel, treating of subjects in natural science, such as the Cruise of the Curaçoa among the South Sea Islands, by Julius L. Brenchley.

Many valuable dictionaries have been added to our collection. Among them are Benfey's Griechisches Wurzellexikon, 2 vols.; Hilpert's English and German and German and English Dictionaries, 4 volumes; Littré's Dictionnaire Française, 4 volumes; Rose's Biographical Dictionary, 12 volumes; Michaud's Biographie Universelle, 45 volumes; Fétis's Biographie Universelle des Musiciens, &c., 8 volumes; McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation; Men of the Time; the volumes issued of Spon's Dictionary of Engineering; the American Cyclopædia; and McClintock & Strong's Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature.

Valuable works on bibliography have been bought, including several on the various editions of the Bible. Among the more general works are Timperley's Encyclopædia of Literary and Typographical Anecdote; Nichols's Illustrations of Literary History of the 18th Century, 8 vols.; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century, 6 vols.; Clarke's Bibliographical Dictionary, 6 vols.; his Miscellany, 2 vols.; and Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books, 6 vols. We have so much as has been issued of Sabin's Dictionary of Books relating to America. The library is indebted to Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of the library committee, for valuable suggestions in regard to the purchase of books of this class.

Of magazines and reviews we have procured during the last year, the volumes needed to complete our set of the London Quarterly Review, a set of Notes and Queries, and, with rare fortune, a full set of the English edition of the Westminster Review.

The remaining volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society have come to hand during the year, and we have also bought a set of Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, one of the Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and nearly full sets of the Collections and Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. A new set of Harper's Weekly has also

been procured. A copy of the new edition of Black's large atlas is among the purchases. On the list is also a valuable work for purposes of reference, entitled, *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, (1800-1863) compiled and published by the Royal Society of London, 6 vols., 4°.

Among works added representative of the fine arts, I find on our accessions catalogues, Hamerton's *Etching and Etchers*, two volumes of etchings by the French Etching Club, Lübke's *History of Sculpture*, Scott's *Murillo*, and the Spanish School of Painting, Solley's *Memoir of David Cox*, Crowe and Cavalcaselle's *Lives of the Flemish Painters*, *Catalogue of the Gray Collection of Engravings in Harvard College*, heliotype reproductions, such as have been made, of these engravings, and such volumes of the new edition of Ruskin's works as have been issued. Also, Jackson & Chatto's *Treatise on Wood Engraving*, and an English work relating to the catacombs, entitled *Roma Sotteranea*. We have bought copies of Billings's *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, and of the *Baronial Halls of England*.

Musicians and persons interested in the history of music, will now find here such books as Burney's *General History of Music*, Chappell's *Ballad Literature and Popular Music of Olden Time*, and Novello's *Theoretical Series of books on musical subjects*.

Recent annotated editions of the works of Homer, Virgil, and Horace, are among the additions, as is also Eustathius's famous old commentary on the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

In the the departments of history and topography, we find Charlevoix's *New France*, Crowe's *History of France*, Mill's *British India*, and two recent works on Rome and Athens, by Wey, and Dyer.

Large additions have been made to our collection of plays. Sets of French's *Standard and Minor Drama* have been placed in the circulating department, and the intermediate department has been enriched by a full set, in 98 volumes, of Lacy's *Acting Edition of Plays*. Oxberry's *English Drama* has been added to the Green Library.

Nice editions of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, and of the *Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman*, a set of Arber's *English Reprints*,

and Ellis's work on Early English Pronunciation, have been secured. So have also several volumes needed to complete our set of Legge's Chinese Classics, and a few volumes containing Buddhist writings.

Such volumes as have appeared of the new edition in English of Augustine's works, have been bought, and also such publications as Williams's Devotional Commentary, the commentaries issued by the Clarks of Edinburgh, the Holy Bible, with Commentary (known as the Speaker's), translations of many of Dr. Döllinger's works, and Darras's General History of the Catholic Church.

Many rare and valuable biographies have been obtained.

This list of additions could be extended indefinitely. It would be burdensome, however, to listen to the titles, even of the most important. In a word, it may be said it has been the aim of the managers of the library to make our purchases meet actual wants as they show themselves, and to anticipate in so far as possible these wants of our citizens. The purpose has been to help, in so far as we can in a single year, to build up here a great popular library. No attempt has been made to provide for the minute investigations of scholars, excepting as scholars have actually appeared to profit by the use of books adapted to such investigations.

The popular character of the library is at once seen, when it is remembered that 2,657 volumes have been added by purchase during the past year, to the books which can be taken out of the library building, and that the great bulk of these are works of the lighter kinds of literature, such as the patrons of the library best like to read. Very generous additions are constantly making in the departments of popular history, biography, science, of books of poetry, selections for reading and speaking, books of adventure and travel, of stories and novels, of juvenile literature, — in fact, of books calculated to meet every taste that is wholesome. Sports and games are not forgotten. Even the collection of postage stamps, and other pursuits of boys and girls are aided. Many entertaining books in the German language have been added to the library during the year. It remains only to mention in this connection that two very valuable works

were purchased in Paris last summer, out of the income of the Green Library fund. One of these is a very nice copy of the Government edition of Napoleon's great work on Egypt, in 23 folio and large folio volumes. This is a sumptuous work, in which, besides a voluminous text, are contained hundreds of engravings of monuments of Ancient Egypt, of views of Egypt in the time of Napoleon, and a vivid pictorial reproduction of the fauna, flora, &c., of the country. It is probably the best work to be had on Egypt for general purposes, and seems certainly to be the one best adapted to the wants of such a community as ours.

The other purchase was of a copy of the famous work by the two *Piranesi*, on the Antiquities, &c., of Rome and its Neighborhood, in 29 large folio volumes of plates, bound in 27 volumes. Careful consideration was given to the question of buying this set of books, and it was unanimously decided to be very desirable to make the purchase. Inquiries were then made in some of the chief markets of the world as to what copies were then procurable. A choice of two good copies was given us in Paris, and these were offered at a very reasonable price. One of these was selected, and this splendid work is now a portion of the Green or reference library.

USE OF THE LIBRARY.

In the Circulating Department, 66,855 volumes have been given out during the year. 73,264 is the number of volumes delivered to holders of cards during the previous year.

The books given out this year were distributed among the several months as follows :

December, 1872,	6,040
January, 1873,	6,237
February,	5,618
March,	6,412
April,	4,558
May,	4,377
June,	3,381
July,	4,631
August,	5,350
September,	5,780

October,
November,

6,575
7,896

In all, numbering

66,855 books.

The number of books given out during the year covered by this report, is, it thus appears, 6,409 less than the number given out the year before. The first thought occurring in explanation of this loss, is that the greater strictness observed in regard to allowing persons to hold cards, and the watchfulness used under our new system of keeping accounts with borrowers, have lessened the number of books taken out. This, however, is evidently not the case. The loss was wholly in the early part of the year.

Thus, from December to June, and during June, every month shows a decrease as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. But from July to December, every month shows an increase over the corresponding month of the preceding year, and it will be remembered that the new issue of cards and new system of accounts date from July 1. Counting only the first seven months of the year, and 9,840 fewer books were given out than in the first seven months of the year before. During the five months of the operation of the new system, the number of books given out this year is 3,431 greater than the number given out last year.

Perhaps it would be wise for me to leave sociologists to explain the loss in the early portion of the year. I am confident, however, that it was owing largely, if not wholly, to the existence in our midst, for several months, of the small-pox. This disease prevailed and caused disquietude, you will remember, contemporaneously with our loss of circulation. My opinion is confirmed by one expressed by the superintendent of the Boston Public Library. During every one of five months covered by his last report, which correspond with five of the seven months when there was a decrease here, there was a similar decrease there. He says in his report, while referring to the Lower Hall circulation: "A very perceptible falling off has been owing to an apprehension with some, during a part of the year, that the

circulation of the library was accountable in some way for the spreading of the small-pox."

Some light is thrown on the increase in the use of the library during the latter portion of the year, by current events.

It is evident that the library has been used much more than it otherwise would have been, since the middle of September, in consequence of the number of persons thrown out of their usual employments by our financial troubles. While persons in many avocations have been lying idle, we have been busier than usual. Increased activity has been apparent in both reading-rooms, and shows itself particularly in the circulating department. Thus during September, October, and November, 566, 808, and 1,841 more books respectively, were taken out than during September, October, and November of the previous year.

Financial troubles do not account for the whole increase, however. Social questions are always intricate, and it appears in this case that the tide turned in July, instead of September 19, when the failure of the great banking house, which precipitated our difficulties, was announced. Thus in July, 127, and in August, 89 more books were given out this year than last.

The circulating library has been kept open 306 days during the year. That is, it has only been closed on five legal holidays, Memorial Day, and the fifty-three Sundays of the year. The average daily issue of the volumes or books is 218 against 238 of the previous year. During the months of June, July, and August, this average daily issue was 169 against 187 the year before.

During the months of January, February, and March, the number of books given out daily was, in the average, 240 volumes against 297, the record in the last report.

The largest number of books issued in any one day is 588, the number given out March 22. The largest number the year before, was 632. This number was given out February 24.

The smallest number of books given out in one day is 43, which number is the record of delivery for June 18. This, notwithstanding the average daily issue for June, July, and August, as stated above, is 169.

The number of persons who availed themselves of the privileges of the circulating department for the first time during the first seven months of the past year, or after a long disuse of them, is 1,326. The number for the twelve months of last year is 2,412. 3,611 persons took out cards under the new issue between July 1 and December 1.

Full use of the reference department, or Green Library has been allowed every day in the year, excepting five legal holidays and Memorial Day. On these days, also, books from this department have been procurable for use in the lower reading room, upon application to the assistant in attendance there.

In the Green Library, applications have been met by giving out to 10,448 persons the books needed for answering their inquiries, or to give them enjoyment. Reckoning, as we may do, with assurance we are not exaggerating, that one-half as many more persons have helped themselves to information from dictionaries, encyclopædias, &c., which class of books can be consulted without application to an officer, information or pleasure has been obtained by 15,672 persons from the reference department during the past year. That is to say, 34 persons, on an average, have been assisted to information, or put in the way of enjoyment, and 17 more have helped themselves to information or have derived enjoyment from the use of books within the library building, every day of the 306 secular days, during which the library has been accessible in the course of the year. The Sunday use of the reference department is reported on elsewhere.

12,408 persons were reported as having received benefit or pleasure from this department during the previous library year.

Thus there has been in this, as in the two preceding years, a steady and large increase in the use of this department of the library. The increase this year is the more noticeable, owing to the temporary decrease in the use of the circulating department.

ACCOUNTS WITH USERS OF THE LIBRARY.

A new system, as you know, has been brought into use here

during the past year, for charging and discharging books taken out from the circulating department.

The system has decided advantages over the one before in use. The most important of these is that the fact of the detention of a book beyond the time allowed by our rules, is at once discovered, or rather is thrust upon the attention. Under the operation of the old methods, in many cases it was not known for months, or even for a year, that a book had been kept out over time. The result has been a heavy annual loss of books hitherto, a loss of some 200 volumes a year. Now, it being known at once when the user is delinquent, he is immediately notified that his book has been kept out a longer time than our rules allow, and that he is incurring a daily fine. If the book is not returned within a reasonable time after the dispatch of the notice, it is sent for by a messenger.

Another advantage of the new system is, that it can be found out in a minute where any book belonging to the library is. If not on the shelves, it is immediately apparent that it is at the bindery, among books discarded because worn out, or charged to some borrower, and to which borrower it is charged.

While there are these advantages in the new system, the good features of the old have been retained. It is equally patent now as before, when any user of the library has out more than one book.

The system now in use is one of double entry; accounts being kept with the books in the library, and also with the borrowers.

For that portion of the system which relates to the accounts with books, we are indebted to William I. Fletcher, Esq., Librarian of the Public Library in Lawrence, of this State, and formerly Librarian in the Bronson Library, at Waterbury, Connecticut. This portion of the system is also in use in Cincinnati, Ohio, having been introduced into the Public Library there by Mr. Poole, lately its Librarian. The system is an adaptation of that in use in the Boston Public Library, made by Mr. Fletcher. The portion of the system in which accounts are kept with borrowers, is an extension of my own.

As stated in the last report, it had been for some time evident that a change in our methods of keeping accounts was, for

several reasons, very desirable. The expense, however, of introducing and operating the systems having the desired features which had then come to my knowledge, is so great that I was deterred in that report from recommending a change from the one then in use here, except in modification of its details. My attention was called to the system we have now adopted, soon after the publication of the report. This promised to be inexpensive, and has proved to be so. More time is required in its administration, but it is a feature peculiar to the system that the extra work demanded can be put off from busy portions of the day to those less occupied. Apart from the increased expenditure of time, the new system is less costly than the old.

This new method of keeping accounts has proved eminently successful. It has been in use for five months, having been introduced July 1. During this time we have lost only two books. One of these is a story book, taken out by a boy soon after the new system was introduced. The book is not on our shelves, and the boy asserts positively he has returned it. I do not feel at all certain that he has done so, but knowing that my assistants were liable to make some mistakes immediately after the introduction of a new system, did not think it best to proceed to extreme measures in this case. The other book is a copy of one of Wilkie Collins's novels, and is in the possession of a young man who has moved from the city. I have written several letters to him. He has answered one of these, and sent back a book, but not *the* book. The book returned belongs to Chamberlin's circulating library. The young man is probably careless. He does not deny having the book, very likely has misplaced it. I have not given up all hope that it will be returned. At any rate, I have thought it wise not to make any further efforts at present to secure its return.

Without careful administration of the system, our losses would have been considerable. Some cases have caused me much trouble. With care, however, very few books need be lost.

It has been pleasant to notice, what I anticipated would be the case, that delinquencies of various kinds are readily discovered in the use of the new methods. Young persons have several

times altered the date written by us in lead pencil in books when given out. This was done so as to enable the offender to take out two books on the same day. Not liking the first book received, although one he had asked for, and wishing for a second, he alters the date so as to make it appear that he took out the first book on an earlier day. But such delinquencies are necessarily discovered almost immediately. In two cases offenders have been summarily cut off from the use of the library for a month.

One offence of a more serious character has occurred. A boy signed the name of a companion, so as to get a card with this companion's name on it to use in taking out books. He was easily found out, however. Here seemed to be a case where severity was required, particularly as the offence was aggravated by the erasure of dates in two cases. Going immediately to the police office, I requested the assistant city marshal to go to the boy's house, to take him, and bring him to the library. He undertook to do it, but before the time came at which we had agreed the boy should be brought, he appeared here himself. The situation having been explained to him, his fears were aroused, and he confessed everything. I am happy to say that he showed so much mortification, as well as fear, that milder measures than those intended were found suitable. It may become necessary, however, to adopt severe measures in case such an offence should be repeated.

Hardly a day passes that cards do not have to be sent to borrowers to remind them they have kept books longer than they are allowed to keep them without incurring a penalty. On the average, 12 or 13 cards have been sent daily to delinquents. These are paid for by them, and also the charge for a messenger's services, where a book is sent for. A single card, only, was sent September 1; 28 were sent October 20. From the 16th to the 31st of July, 179 cards were used; in August, 298, in September, 272, in October, 376, in November, 308.

The notice that the book has been kept out too long, proves enough, generally, to secure its return. Only 16 books have been sent for by a messenger since the adoption of the system.

Of course much of the satisfaction which has come in the use of the new system, is owing to the fact that contemporaneously with its introduction the new issue of cards was made.

In looking about for a system of charging to answer our needs, care was taken to seek for one that would not give much trouble to users of the library. This desideratum has been very happily accomplished in the system introduced. The additional work required under it comes upon the attendants in the library exclusively, and no one is discouraged or annoyed in the use of the library by unnecessary formalities.

It may be of interest to you to know that our system has been carefully examined by the managers of the Public Library in Clinton, and adopted there in all its features.

EXAMINATION OF THE LIBRARY.

The annual examination of the circulating department has been made during the past as in preceding years. It was made last July, immediately after the introduction of the new system of delivery, and its conduct was greatly facilitated by this system. Of the books found missing at the time of the examination, 170 remain still unrecovered. This number of books would seem to indicate that the abuse of the privileges allowed here was increasing over that of former years, and there is reason for congratulation that we now have a system which ensures the safe return of books.

As stated elsewhere, only two volumes have disappeared during the last five months, and these are books of trifling value.

On the other hand, contrary to the belief of many, a considerable portion of the losses hitherto have been of solid and rare books.

We have been somewhat troubled during the year by the leaking of the roof of the Green library room. Only a few books were injured, however, before the source of the trouble was discovered. A remedy was at once applied, which it is believed will prove effectual in preventing a recurrence of the annoyance.

LOWER READING ROOM.

It probably has not escaped your notice that an increasing air

of refinement is coming to pervade the lower reading room. The proprieties of life are well observed there. Rude manners and vulgar practices are almost banished from the rooms. Hats are generally kept removed. The absence of provision for expectoration is cheerfully acquiesced in. Conversation, when engaged in at all, is conducted in very low tones. The change has been effected by the presence in the room during the hours of the week when most used, of an attendant who feels a real interest in effecting the desired object, and who has tact in realizing her purposes without giving offence. No dissatisfaction has been expressed at the efforts made to bring about a change. None has been felt, I imagine. Nobody seems to feel more under restraint now than before.

Under the supervision of the committee on the building, I have had considerable tidying done in this room, and its present neat appearance, and the air of refinement which pervades it make it a suitable place for ladies to use as well as gentlemen.

I wish to call your attention to the crowded condition of the racks for the papers, and to say that others will have to be soon provided.

SUNDAY READING.

In the last annual report of the Committee on the Reading Room occurs the following paragraph:

"The Committee have been called upon to establish rules for the use of the Reading Rooms on Sundays, and they are now open to the public every day in the year. The experiment will be closely watched by our own citizens, and will attract much attention elsewhere. While this Committee is unanimous in favor of the movement, and is sanguine of its success, it is too early now to record results. At the close of another year a full report of the new undertaking can be given."

A year has now passed, and it is my duty, as the person in whose charge the rooms were placed by the board of directors, to report the results of the undertaking.

The rooms were opened to the public for the first time December 8, 1872, and have been open every Sunday since, between the hours of 2 and 9 P. M. The librarian has been in attendance for two hours in the afternoon, namely, from 3 to 5

o'clock. An assistant has been present for the whole time the rooms have been open.

The number of persons who have used the rooms on the fifty-two Sundays beginning with December 8, 1872, and ending with November 30, 1873, is 5706. Of this number 2979 have visited and used the upper reading room, and 2727 the lower room. Thus, upon an average, say, 110 persons have read in one or the other of the rooms every Sunday; the average attendance for the upper room for the whole year being about $57\frac{1}{4}$, and for the lower room about $52\frac{3}{4}$. The attendance in the lower room it will be seen has been somewhat smaller than in the upper. This difference is easily accounted for when it is remembered that the lower room is devoted almost exclusively to news sheets, of which no Sunday issues are taken here. These being somewhat stale, a larger number of persons is naturally attracted to the upper room, where the pictorial papers and magazines are kept, and where some one is constantly in attendance to provide entertaining or instructive reading from the books in the different departments of the library. There has been a sprinkling of ladies among the visitors to the rooms on a large proportion of the Sundays of the year.

Fewer persons used the rooms in warm weather than during the colder months. For a few days in the hottest of the weather the number of visitors was very small, and those that came did not stay so long as at other seasons. This, of course, was to be looked for, being but a repetition of the experience of secular days.

The whole number of readers for the six months included between the dates of December 8, 1872, and March 30, 1873, and between the dates October 5 and November 30, was 3556. That is, about 137 persons used the rooms on the average every Sunday during the colder months. They were divided between the two rooms as follows: 72 visited the upper, and 65 the lower room, on the average, every Sunday during these months.

During the remaining six months, namely, those including the Sundays from April 6 to September 28, the whole attendance was 2150. 1111 of the visitors read in the upper room, and 1039

in the lower. The average attendance during these warm months was 43 in the upper, and 40 in the lower room, or 83 in all.

In winter, the upper room is more than filled, generally, and visitors find seats in the directors' room. The lower reading room is comfortably filled at the same season.

The Sunday showing the smallest attendance is June 15, when only 46 persons used the rooms. 214 persons came to the rooms March 30. This is the largest number that came in one day.

Many of the persons who come to the rooms on Sunday come also week days. There is a large number, however, who do not come on week days, but find leisure only to be here on the day of rest. It is noticeable that a large number of mechanics and clerks use the rooms on Sunday. Some of these come to study, others for entertainment. If encouraged to come, a large room could at any time be filled with boys to look at picture books.

Of the persons who come, by far the larger portion, of course, either help themselves to literature of the lighter sorts, or are provided with it. Workmen come and use bound volumes of an illustrated paper, or read a light magazine article or a newspaper from the country of which they are natives, or from that portion of the United States in which they were born, and find in such employment the highest intellectual recreation which, as a general thing, this class of persons is likely to avail itself of. Such persons are much pleased, oftentimes, to have an interesting boys' book put into their hands.

But young men of brighter minds and of earnest purpose use the rooms, and such not infrequently take occasion of the leisure of Sunday to get information to assist them in their daily occupations.

I cannot convey a better notion of the character of the reading done than to give a summary of the books used during the last three Sundays.

November 30th. Butler's Lives of the Saints, a work on Gymnastics, Glaisher's Travels in the Air, the Ingoldsby Legends, a life of Shakespeare, and a work on Physiognomy were furnished readers. One or two of the persons studied into the subject of Temperance, to prepare themselves for a debate on the comparative advantages of License and Prohibition. Another student

called for Drawing copies. A book of travels and a work on Seamanship were provided. Also, Hood's Whims and Oddities, and two volumes of Punch. Fourteen persons were supplied with volumes of the Graphic, the Illustrated London News, Every Saturday, or Harper's Weekly; the last, and particularly the volumes containing representations of scenes in the late Civil War in America, being decidedly the favorite. Seven stories and four unclassified books end the list furnished November 30. That is to say, upwards of thirty-eight persons were supplied with reading matter, or books to use in study, by the officers of the library, in addition to the number who helped themselves to information or entertainment by the use of the encyclopædias and dictionaries in various branches of knowledge, and the papers, magazines, and reviews. Not the least profitable reading, of course, was done by many of those persons using the latter appliances of knowledge, including as they do much-used dictionaries of Mechanics, Natural History, Biography, &c., and one hundred and seventy-five of the best English and American, with a sprinkling of German and French, periodicals, treating of subjects in general literature and knowledge, and in a large number of cases of specialties, interesting to a very considerable portion of our citizens.

Religious literature is used in moderate amounts, but I should say that the work done here on Sundays is supplementary to that done by the church, rather than of the same kind.

December 7th. The play of Robert Emmet, the German Sketch Book, a life of George III., a bound volume of Our Young Folks, a volume on conjuring, entitled Hanky Panky, a book of travels and Renan's life of St. Paul were furnished to readers. Persons interested in the debate on the methods of securing temperance were supplied with books as on the previous Sunday. The Metal Worker's Assistant was given to one man, a treatise on the Steam Engine to another. A third applied for and received a work on Mechanical Drawing. A volume of the London Engineer was used and a work on Australia. These books, with numerous volumes of illustrated papers, were supplied in answer to applications, and, as stated above, were additional to the periodicals and to the books used from among those which persons can take from the shelves without asking permission.

Last Sunday (December 14) forty books were furnished to applicants. More than half of these were volumes of illustrated papers or stories. In the other half are included Gillespie's Land Surveying, Northcote on the Lathe, and a late treatise on Cotton Spinning. An elementary work on Physiology was supplied. Also two books of travel, Lamartine's Mary Stuart, Lincoln's History of Worcester, and Luebke's History of Sculpture, with other works treating of the Fine Arts. Volumes of Punch and Nast's Almanac were likewise used. The record here given of the books used the last three Sundays affords a correct notion of the character and amount of reading done here Sundays, generally, in cold weather, and would seem to indicate that it is of as high a character as that engaged in by all but the strictest and most serious portions of the community.

The whole number of persons supplied with books for reading or study, upon application to the officers of the library, during the year, is 1143, or an average of about 22 persons a Sunday. Between April and October, the number of persons supplied with books is 349, or an average of about 13½. During the six months included between the dates Dec. 8, 1872, and March 30, 1873, and October 5 and November 30, the whole number of persons who received books upon application is 794, or, say, 30½ persons on the average.

The wisdom of the board in providing for the presence here on Sundays of a competent person during a portion of the day to give assistance to students and readers has been shown, I think, in many cases.

A spirit of investigation, it seems to me, which would have died out under discouraging circumstances, has not infrequently been stimulated by timely references to unknown sources of information, and in other ways.

The assistant who has been constantly in attendance Sundays does not find the work irksome or injurious to her health. Although always in her place in church Sundays, and continually employed during the week, her vigor remains unimpaired. In accordance with what I presumed to be your wishes, I have given directions that no unnecessary work is to be done here on Sunday, and the attendant is thus enabled to spend a large portion of

her time in reading, without detriment to the work of supervision and attendance. Should she wish at any time to be relieved of Sunday work, it would be easy to find some person to take her place who is but partially employed during the week, and would, therefore, have strength enough for the light work required here Sundays in addition.

The service rendered by myself during the two hours that I am present on Sunday has been laborious, sometimes, but never such as to interfere with my usual occupations on this day, or so severe as seriously to tax my strength.

Many of the Sunday readers stay here during the afternoon and come again in the evening. Most of them remain a considerable time and come repeatedly. All are orderly and quiet, the proprieties of the parlor never being violated.

I should judge that a large proportion of the readers are persons on whom the church has no hold.

It seems to me that in our Sunday work we are doing a great deal for the intellectual improvement of citizens, and are making use of an instrument which is a no inconsiderable aid to the church in raising the moral tone of the community.

CATALOGUES.

All books which have been placed in the Green Library or in the intermediate department the past year have been catalogued on cards. Other books belonging to the intermediate department, placed there before the year just passed, have also been entered on cards. All these cards can now be used, although they await revision at my hands. We now have a complete catalogue of the books belonging to the two departments mentioned in the use of the manuscript catalogue, in book form, as supplemented by the cards made during the past year.

Before long I hope we shall have a complete card catalogue of the two departments. You will remember that a card catalogue of the reference library was made during the years that this institution was administered by my predecessor, and that this catalogue was kept written up until within two or three years of my assumption of office. All that is now needed to give us a

complete card catalogue is to fill up a gap by entering on cards such books as were placed in the reference library subsequently to the disuse of the card catalogue, and previously to the revival of its use. This gap, although it covers a period of a few years, will be easily filled, for during these years we bought very few books for the library of consultation.

I hope that this gap will be filled during the coming year, but do not promise that it shall be, for other work that is more pressing demands immediate attention. This is a piece of work that can be set aside for a short time without serious detriment to our interests.

A supplement to the catalogue of the circulating department has been prepared during the past year, and has already been sent to the printers.

Much care has been used in its preparation, to make it accurate and useful. It is difficult for persons unfamiliar with this kind of work to realize how laborious it is, when well done. The supplement has been made by Miss Sarah F. Earle, under my supervision. The results will not be showy, but I am confident that users of the library will be able to find any desired book or books on a given subject with much greater ease in the use of this than in that of any previous catalogue issued by us.

I have not thought it wise to make a radical change in the character of the catalogue, but have rather aimed to enter into the spirit of the system already in use, and to perfect it. In the main, the system is a good one. It needed only to be improved in particulars and developed, and, above all, to be carried out with never-failing care.

The thanks of the directors are due to Miss Earle for her conscientious, intelligent, and efficient labors in doing this piece of work. I hope that she will soon be able to take almost the whole of the work of cataloguing upon herself, but recognize the fact that my services will always be called in requisition while there is but one person in the library corps who is expected to have a large knowledge of the contents of books.

A few more remarks about catalogues will have to be made when I come to speak of the work which, with your sanction, I hope to do in the coming year.

I will only add, in this connection, that Miss Earle has, by a plan just adopted, been made responsible, under myself, for the whole work of cataloguing in the different departments of the library. In thus placing this work exclusively in the hands of the person employed here to render this especial kind of service, it is believed there will be a gain in uniformity and in other respects of even greater importance.

ACCOUNT.

SAMUEL S. GREEN, Librarian, in account with the Directors of the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY for the year beginning December 18, 1872, and ending at the close of the day, November 30, 1873:

DR.

To balance in acc't December 18, 1872,	\$284 05
“ Fines collected between Dec. 18, 1872, and Dec. 1, 1873,	422 55
“ Catalogues sold between the same dates,	44 00
“ Rent of School-room,	65 00
“ Duplicate books sold,	12 00
“ Sundries,	13 32
	<hr/>
	\$840 92

CR.

By library service,	\$434 44
“ Postage stamps, post office bills, &c.,	82 23
“ Expressage, truckage and charges for freight,	56 14
“ Labor in cleaning library building,	23 55
“ “ for other purposes,	12 43
“ Furniture, repairs, &c.,	10 34
“ Stationery,	6 35
“ Other running expenses,	39 53
“ Balance to new acc't,	175 91
	<hr/>
	\$840 92

Dec. 27, 1873. The above account of the Librarian has been examined by me and found correct.

H. A. MARSH,

Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The amount returned in the last report as received for fines during a year and eighteen days, is \$480.73. Deducting from this sum, \$26.37, the amount collected for fines from Dec. 1 to Dec. 18, inclusive, we find the receipts from this source for the financial year of 1871-2 to have been \$454.36. The amount given in the present account as received in eighteen days less than the last financial year is, it will be noticed, \$422.55. Adding to this sum, \$26.37, the amount received during the eighteen days needed to complete the year, we have as the receipts from fines during the year 1872 and '73, the sum of \$448.92. Thus it appears that the amount collected during the past year is \$5.44 less than that received the year before. This result is owing, evidently, to the operation of our new system of delivery, and it will at once appear that our income from fines will be much less in the immediate future than it has been heretofore, if we compare the monthly amounts received during different portions of last year with those received during corresponding months of the previous year.

During the earlier portion of the year 1871-2 the following sums were received :

In December,	\$35 08
" January,	41 44
" February,	34 01
" March,	32 71
" April,	34 58
" May,	37 93
" June,	37 13

In all, in the first seven months, \$252 88

During the earlier portion of the year 1872-3 the following sums were received :

In December,	\$47 17
" January,	48 39
" February,	38 20
" March,	42 09
" April,	41 11
" May,	45 36
" June,	36 59

In all, in the first seven months, \$298 91

Thus it appears that more, by the sum of \$46.03, was received for fines in the first seven months of last year than in the first seven months of the year preceding, and that a larger sum was received from this source every month of the last than in the corresponding month of the year before, with the single exception of the month of June, when the receipts were 54 cents less last year than in June of 1871-2.

But beginning with July of last year, when the new system came into use, a change appears.

Thus, in 1872, the following sums were received :

In July,	\$36 33
“ August,	38 18
“ September,	41 08
“ October,	41 64
“ November,	44 25
	<hr/>
In all, in five months,	\$201 48

In 1873 have been received the following amounts :

In July,	\$42 49
“ August,	23 13
“ September,	27 35
“ October,	33 02
“ November,	24 02
	<hr/>
In all, in five months,	\$150 01

From these figures it will be seen that less, by the sum of \$51.47, was received for fines during the five months of the operation of the new system than in the five corresponding months of the year before. They also show that during every month of the five, the receipts were less in 1873 than in the corresponding months of 1872, with the single exception of the month of July. July is exceptional, evidently, for the reason that fines, which had accumulated for delinquencies under the old system, were paid in during this the first month of the use of the new.

These disclosures are the more noticeable when it is borne in mind that during every one of the seven earlier months, while the amounts received for fines were larger, the circulation of books was smaller than in the corresponding months of the previous year, and in the aggregate much smaller.

On the other hand, during every month we have used the new system, while the amount received from fines has been smaller in 1873 than in 1872, the circulation has been larger in 1873 than in corresponding months of 1872, and in the aggregate larger by 3431 books.

The amount paid out for services of additional attendants during the last year has been, according to the account, \$434.44. This sum should be enlarged \$100, as this amount has been paid out of the city treasury. Thus \$534.44 has really been spent during the year for the service of other than the regular attendants. The sum expended during the previous year for the same purpose was \$308.74.

The increase thus observable was anticipated, and has been rendered necessary by the amount of work done on catalogues during the year. An extra assistant is now employed here the whole of every day. As it is certain that there will be constant employment here during the coming year (and always hereafter, I presume) for an additional assistant, I ask you to consider whether it is not wise to elect one, regularly.

BULLETINS.

It has been the custom of the library to issue once in, say, six years, a new catalogue of the books in the circulating department. Supplements to this have been printed once in, perhaps, two years. During the time that has elapsed between the issue of a catalogue and supplement, or between the issue of two supplements, or of a supplement and a new catalogue, the only notice given to users of the library, of additions, has been by manuscript lists, posted in the reception room. The number of books now added, and the great use made of them seem to me to render this old method inadequate. I ask you to consider, therefore, the advisability of issuing a quarterly bulletin of the books placed in the library. The desire for such an additional facility in the use of the library is wide-felt, and it will be found, I think, that citizens will buy a considerable edition of the bulletin if copies are placed

at the low price at which they can be afforded. I think there is no doubt that the usefulness of the library is increased by all means that are taken to let citizens know what books are here, and it is certain that the comfort of borrowers would be greatly enhanced by the use of such an instrument as the issue of an occasional printed list of additions. A bulletin would also afford means of communicating with our patrons, additional to those already generously afforded by the newspapers of the city.

In order that you may act intelligently in this matter, I have obtained estimates of the cost of such a publication, and, with the sanction of the committee on finance, have put into the estimate of sums of money needed for the coming year, the sum of \$200, to defray the expense of such an undertaking.

Such an expenditure contemplates the issue of the bulletin in an economical form, with a single entry of every book added to the library, and provides for an edition of 1000 copies. As stated above, a large portion of the expenditure would undoubtedly come back to us in consequence of the disposal of copies at a low price to users of the library.

WORK DONE IN THE PAST YEAR.

The routine work done here has increased immensely during the last three years. The number of books now added to the library annually partially explains the increase, for these must all be selected carefully, bought economically, catalogued, labelled, and assigned to their proper places on the shelves. The catalogues now in use are fuller and require a greater expenditure of time in preparation than formerly. More time has to be taken, also, in operating the new system of accounts with borrowers, and in exercising a more careful supervision of the different rooms. The use of some departments has grown wonderfully, and in directions which require much attention on the part of librarian and assistants. Generally it may be said, that while labors have been extended in various directions, and new labors undertaken, the work here is being done more and more intelligently and thoroughly, every year.

Of unusual work done in the library during the past year, it is necessary to mention two or three items only. The work of arranging and numbering the books in the Green Library room was completed last summer. The manuscript catalogue has been numbered to correspond. It is now possible for any one of the attendants in the library to find books asked for by users, which have been previously picked out by author or title, in the catalogue. Before this work was done, the intervention of the librarian was continually called for, in order that desired books might be found, and it frequently happened that much time had to be spent by him in hunting them up. The advantages attendant upon the accomplishment of this piece of work, are apparent. The two other unusual undertakings to be mentioned as having been carried to successful conclusion during the year, have been both spoken of before. They are the new issue of cards, with the contemporaneous introduction of the new system of keeping accounts with borrowers, and the preparation of the supplement to the catalogue of books in the circulating department. Enough has been said regarding both these matters. They call, here, for mention merely.

WORK OF THE COMING YEAR.

It only remains for me to mention the items of the unusual work, which, with your approval, it is proposed to undertake during the year now to begin.

In the first place, I wish to give much more time than has been possible, hitherto, to the selection of books. This work has never been neglected; on the contrary, it has been well done. Admirable have been the selections from current publications; and numbers of older standard works, many of them costly, all valuable, have been procured. But in the latter direction, it is evident that a large amount of work remains to be accomplished, and it is for this kind of work that time is especially needed.

Work of this kind is needed in all libraries. That it is needed

here is evident. Thus to take at random a list of a dozen books added to those in what may be called a single department of knowledge during the last year, I find the standard lives of the English premiers, Pitt and Fox; of the great Irish patriot and statesman, Grattan; of that interesting personality, Blanco White; such authoritative works in the American biography, as Tudor's Life of Otis, Austin's Life of Elbridge Gerry, and Marshall's Life of Washington; and works of the recognized value of Curtis's History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Chandler's American Criminal Trials, and James Mill's History of British India. Ours being, comparatively speaking, a new library, it has, of course, many deficiencies to supply, and will have them for years, — probably always. They are not so glaring as they would have been, however, had not the library always commanded, in its management, the services, in some cases enthusiastic, of cultivated gentlemen in its board of directors. Dr. Green also made it a principal part of his work to collect older books of intrinsic value. More than once have I heard him say this was his especial charge. He could not count upon the same interest in his successors that he felt, and so could not feel certain they would be willing to take the trouble necessary in doing this kind of work. In engaging in this work, there is reason to believe that much aid will be afforded by members of the library committee, and in its performance the coöperation of all persons interested in the library is heartily invited, and would be gratefully acknowledged.

There is another unusual piece of work which it is the intention to engage in vigorously the coming year. This is the work of making a thorough examination of the books now on the shelves of the circulating department, and of considering carefully what additions can wisely be made to it.

We have the heart to take hold of this work, now that provision has been made for the safety of the books, and, with heart, comes simultaneously time to attend to the matter.

Of course our losses in the circulating department have been

large. These losses have only been made good in a few instances. So there are hundreds of books which at one time belonged to the library that are not now here. It is proposed to examine carefully the list of missing books, with the view of replacing such as are of present value. At the same time the attempt will be made to examine all the books in the library, in order to find out whether volumes are there which should be taken out, or which belong properly in other departments; and, as stated above, in order to find out in what directions we should work in making additions, and what books we ought to buy.

Miss Earle will work with me for the purpose of getting ready the main catalogue of the circulating library for a new issue. Such an issue will be soon needed. It is proposed to make a new accessions catalogue and enter every book carefully anew. This done, preparations will be far advanced towards the reissue of the printed catalogue.

It has been a source of great regret to us that so many mistakes exist in the present catalogue, and that little care was taken to remove from it books known to be lost at the time of its issue. Our consolation is, that we are not responsible for these shortcomings and errors. While we shall aim to make improvements in the catalogue before issuing it again, it will be our purpose, first of all, to secure accuracy in carrying out the plan adopted, whatever that may be. In issuing the supplement which will be got out in a few weeks, provision has been made for this thing in causing the proof-sheets to be read over several times, and a second proof to be presented to us for revision.

As stated above, if time can be found during the year for this work, we shall try to fill up the gap in the card catalogue of the Green Library. As also stated before, however, this work is not pressing, and will not be undertaken until the other items of work have received due attention. We already have a manuscript catalogue of the books in this library, although it is not in the most desirable form.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Board of Directors, one and all, for the kindness shown me during the year. If at any time I have seemed unmindful of your services when pressing my own views upon you, let me assure you that your advice, criticism, and coöperation have been of the greatest assistance to me, and reaffirm my hearty belief that the interests of the Library will always be best advanced by the union of the contributions of differing minds. Your portion of our joint labor has not only been fittingly done. It has been done with a delicate consideration of my feelings.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL S. GREEN,

Librarian.

GIFTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1872, to NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

	Books, Pamphlets and Papers.		Books, Pamphlets and Papers.
American Antiquarian Society,		2 University of Vermont and	
Astor Library,	1	1 State Agricultural College,	1
Berkshire Athenæum,		1 Worcester Academy,	5
Board of R. R. Commissioners,		" County Mechanics	
Mass.,		1 Association,	2
Boston Public Library,	1	5 Worcester Free Institute of In-	
Bowdoin College,		1 dustrial Science,	1
Brown University,		1 Yale College,	2
Bureau of Education,	3	14 Y. M. C. Association, Worcester,	3
" Statistics of Labor,	1	Gardner S. Allis,	1
Chicago Public Library,		1 P. E. Aldrich,	1
Cincinnati Public Library,		1 Mrs. P. E. Aldrich,	1
City Library, Manchester, N. H.,		1 Phinchas Ball,	1
City of Worcester,	1	Edmund M. Barton,	1
Cobden Club,		3 Emma Hardinge Britten,	1
Cornell University,		3 Geo. E. Chambers,	1
Free Public Library of New		C. C. Chatfield,	2
Bedford,		1 E. S. Chesbrough,	1
Free Public Library of Water-		Samuel H. Colton,	1
town,		1 W. H. Daniell,	3
Hartford Young Men's Institute.		2 Drew, Allis & Co.,	3
Highland Military Academy,		1 Sarah F. Earle,	14
Historical and Philosophical		C. L. Flint, Secretary,	2
Society of Ohio,	1	Gen. M. F. Force,	1
Holton Library, Brighton,		1 William Gray,	1
Lancaster Town Library,		1 Andrew H. Green,	1
Leicester Public Library,		2 James Green,	1
Louisiana State University,		1 Samuel S. Green,	1
Mercantile Library, Philadelphia,		1 Grout & Putnam,	1
" " New York,		1 Wm. T. Harlow,	1
National Association of Wool		George F. Hoar,	14
Manufacturers,	1	Samuel W. Hodges,	1
New York State Library,		1 Jas. C. C. Holensshade,	1
Newton Free Library,		1 David Landreth & Son,	1
Peoria Mercantile Library,		1 Edw. W. Lincoln,	1
Perkins Institution,		1 A. P. Marble, Superintendent,	12
Public Library of the city of		Samuel May,	1
Charlestown,		1 Clinton L. Merriam,	1
Public Library of Cincinnati,		1 John Miller,	1
" " Fall River,		1 C. L. Nichols,	1
" " the city of		Alpheus S. Packard, Librarian.	1
Newburyport,		1 Nathl. Paine,	2
Publishers of Courant Alma-		John Lewis Peyton,	1
nac,		1 Charles Reiche & Bro.	1
St. Louis Public School Library,		2 Stephen Salisbury,	7
Sec'y of State, Nevada,		1 Stephen Salisbury, Jr.,	2
Smithsonian Institution,	1	8 Edw. Smith, Supt. of Schools,	2
Sons of Temperance, Grand Di-		A. R. Spofford, Librarian,	1
vision of Mass.,	3	S. E. Staples,	1
Southbridge Public Library,		1 Charles Sumner,	19
State Board of Health,		2 C. O. Thompson,	21
State Lunatic Hospital,		1 John L. Utley,	1
State of Mass.,	11	3 Francis A. Walker, Supt.,	3
Stevens Institute of Technology,		1 Henry Wilson,	11
Town of Waltham,		1 Friends,	2
U. S. Naval Observatory,	2		7
United States Patent Office,	2		
			102 184

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

To the Directors of the Free Public Library:

GENTLEMEN.—The work of the Library Committee during the past year has been chiefly that of supervising the lists of books proposed to the board for purchase. This duty they have endeavored to discharge punctually and faithfully. The Committee's most difficult task is, and always must be, that of discriminating between the claims of various classes of literature, all of which have a right to some sort of a representation on the shelves of the Library.

It is no part of the duty of the Committee to compile an *Index Expurgatorius*, and yet, given a certain amount of money, and given also a fixed resolve not to overdraw this allowance, it is evident that some canons of criticism must be laid down, some law of selection, however unsatisfactory, determined.

Perhaps the most distinctive characteristic of Worcester as a city is the fact that two kinds of interests, usually dissociated, are here brought into direct contact. A manufacturing centre is seldom selected as the fittest place for the founding of educational institutions. Yet it so happens, probably on account of a certain felicity of situation, that manufactures and education are about equally represented here, the Free Institute of Industrial Science standing between the two, and reaching out a hand to each.

Such being the conditions of the problem, the Committee have decided that their wisest rule of selection would be one that should hold always uppermost the interests of students and mechanics. Books of reference, dictionaries and encyclopædias of all sorts, standard works on theoretical and applied science, collections of photographs and prints, these form the staple of the additions to what may be called the permanent wealth of the Library. At the same time, the Committee have felt bound to furnish an ample supply of the current literature of the day, and it is believed that during the year no book of mark,

whether in the field of criticism, poetry, or fiction, has gone unpurchased.

When it is remembered that to spend public money at all for that which confessedly only amuses, without instructing the mind of the people, is at best a questionable exercise of privilege, it will be acknowledged that to keep a watchful eye on the purchase of purely ephemeral literature for such a Library as ours is only the plain duty of this Board. The Public Libraries of New England ought to aim at some higher line of achievement than that of first bankrupting the old-fashioned "circulating libraries" and then occupying the deserted field. There is a real danger in this direction, and it will not be amiss to have public attention called to it.

The Committee have great pleasure in repeating the favorable verdict rendered last year upon the management of the working details of the Library by the head officer and his subordinates. They have yet to learn that there is any library in the country where more is done to make the books answer the purpose for which they were bought, where method and system are made to bend more gracefully to public convenience, or, in general, where the "users" are better used.

The statistics to be reported are as follows:

During the year eleven meetings of the Committee have been held; 400 volumes have been recommended to the Board for purchase for the Green Library, and 2600 volumes for the Circulating and Intermediate Departments.

Bills have been approved to the amount of \$2,299.88 for payment from the funds of the Green Bequest, and to the amount of \$7,135.35 for payment from the city appropriation.

WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON READING ROOM.

Thomas L. Nelson, Esq., President of Board of Directors of Free Public Library :

The Committee on the Reading Room have to report but little new in their department.

A full list of all the newspapers and periodicals of which we were in receipt a year ago was furnished with our report at that time. Since then we have substituted the daily for the weekly edition of the Albany Journal, and Iron, published at London, for the Mechanics' Magazine. We have ceased taking the Commonwealth, and Our Young Folks is no longer published. The donors of the following periodicals have discontinued their gifts, some of them being no longer issued: The Association Monthly, L'Avenir National, Bowdoin Scientific Review (no longer published), The Christian Quarterly, L'Etendard National, The Methodist, The Methodist Quarterly, The Texas New Yorker, and Old and New.

On the other hand, we have subscribed to Old and New, St. Nicholas, the tri-weekly edition of the Philadelphia North American, the Sanitarian (New York and Chicago), and the International Review (New York); and have received as gifts: The Worcester Daily Press from the publishers, the National Temperance Advocate (N. Y.), and the Boston Daily News from Rev. H. T. Cheever, the American Manufacturer (Pittsburgh) from Jackson Bailey, corresponding editor; the American Textile Manufacturer (New York) from Wm. R. Pope, the Biblical Messenger (Plainfield, Vt.) from George H. Sawyer, Deutsches Kirchenblatt (New Albany, Ind.) from Rev. W. R. Huntington, and Our Paper from the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. An occasional number of the Illustrated Christian Weekly (New York) also reaches the Library. The total is thus raised from 170 in 1872 to 173 for the present year.

The subscription to these various periodicals (excepting of course such as are given) has been paid for from the Reading-room Fund, aided only by the sum of \$100 from the City Treasury. This fund was the result of voluntary subscriptions among our fellow-citizens. It is a most valuable auxiliary to the resources of the Library, and its value will be further seen from the fact that of the 170 periodicals on our list a year ago no less than 102 have been considered worthy to be bound for preservation. Out of this last number 44 are foreign publications. All these additions to the permanent stock of reading have been made at no other expense to the city than the cost of binding. Unfortunately the income of the fund is limited, while to the issue of new periodicals there is indeed "no end." A small appropriation to this department will therefore be needed from year to year, but the greater portion of the expense will be defrayed from the annual income of the fund, which amounted this year to \$686.24.

The two reading-rooms have been opened on Sundays during the past year, and have had an average of 110 visitors for each Sunday throughout the whole time. These visitors have had free access to all our periodicals and to the books on the reference shelves in the Green Library. While most of them would naturally find sufficient entertainment from these sources of supply, all are free to call for such books as they wish to consult or peruse, and the average number of books thus called for each Sunday has been 22. Perfect order and decorum have prevailed, and, from one year's experiment, the Library (let us hope also the community) has received no harm.

For the Committee on the Reading Room,

CHARLES A. CHASE, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUILDING. .

To the President and Board of Trustees of Free Public Library:

GENTLEMEN: — Your Committee on the Building would report, that beyond the ordinary repairs, little has been done. The Building and Fixtures are in fair condition.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee.

CHAS. H. MORGAN.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

*To T. L. Nelson, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the
Free Public Library of Worcester :*

The Finance Committee submit the following report of the Receipts and Expenditures, on account of the Free Public Library, for the fiscal year of the city, ending November 30, 1873 :

City Appropriation for 1873,	\$12,800 00
Dog Fund, from County Treasurer,	2,174 19
	<hr/>
	\$14,974 19

Bills approved, and payments thereon as follows :

For Books and Stationery,	\$6,670 60	
Printing,	229 68	
Binding,	767 19	
Gas (Aug. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873),	1,063 46	
Salaries and care of Building,	4,104 57	
Coal and Wood,	450 31	
Furniture and Fixtures,	86 00	
Insurance,	330 75	
Repairs,	386 39	
Incidental Expenses,	16 10	
	<hr/>	\$14,105 05
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1873,		869 14
		<hr/>
		\$14,974 19

The balance of \$3,787.11 reported on hand December 1, 1872, was afterwards transferred to the Sinking Fund, by order of the City Government, and so does not appear in this Report.

For the Committee.

H. A. MARSH, *Chairman.*

THE GREEN LIBRARY FUND.

The Finance Committee of the Free Public Library submit the following report of the Green Library Fund, for the fiscal year of the city, ending November 30, 1873 :

Statement of the Fund, Dec. 1, 1872.

Notes secured by Mortgage,	\$16,048 50	
Bank Stocks (par value),	6,700 00	
Worcester City Notes,	11,010 90	
	<hr/>	\$33,759 40

Statement of the Fund, Dec. 1, 1873.

Notes secured by Mortgage,	\$27,048 50	
Bank Stocks (par value),	6,700 00	
Deposit in People's Savings Bank,	629 19	
	<hr/>	\$34,377 69

Income for the year ending Nov. 30, 1873.

Interest on Mortgage Notes,	\$1,429 17	
Interest on City Notes,	446 99	
Dividends on Bank Stocks,	577 50	
Interest on Bank Deposits,	19 50	
	<hr/>	\$2,473 16

One quarter of Income added to Fund, as per provisions

of Will,	\$ 618 29	
Balance of Income appropriated for purchase of Books,	1,854 87	
	<hr/>	\$2,473 16

BOOK ACCOUNT.

Balance in City Treasury, Dec. 1, 1872,	\$1,448 84	
Appropriated for purchase of Books,	1,854 87	
Interest on Bank Deposits,	27 45	
	<hr/>	\$3,331 16
Expended for purchase of Books,	\$2,303 63	
Balance Dec. 1, 1873,	1,027 53	
	<hr/>	\$3,331 16

Respectfully submitted for the Finance Committee.

H. A. MARSH, *Chairman.*

THE READING ROOM FUND.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Nathaniel Paine, Treasurer, in account with the Reading Room Fund of the Free Public Library :

DR.

To balance of Cash Dec. 27th, 1872,	\$79 95
“ Cash for Interest on City Bonds,	300 00
“ Cash for Interest on United States Bonds,	386 24
“ Cash from City Appropriation,	100 00
“ Cash for Books purchased for Library,	17 31 — \$883 50

CR.

By cash paid for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals,	\$852 07
“ Cash for postage,	3 04
“ Cash paid for Books for Library,	17 31
“ Balance of cash Dec. 26, 1873,	11 08 — \$883 50

The Fund is invested in :—

City of Worcester Bonds,	\$5,000 00
United States Bonds,	5,650 00
Total fund,	—————\$10,650 00

Respectfully submitted,

NATH'L PAINE, *Treasurer.*

Worcester, Dec. 26, 1873.

I have examined the above account, and find the same to be correct, and that the investments are as stated.

H. A. MARSH, *Chairman Finance Committee.*

Dec. 26, 1873.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

To the City Council :

GENTLEMEN :—The City Engineer respectfully submits the following Annual Report :

The supply of water in quantities sufficient for all the purposes of our growing city has been a desideratum for years past, and it is a matter for congratulation that we have it now in such abundance.

Our main reservoir in Leicester, at an elevation of 340 feet above Main street, affords pressure enough generally for fire purposes, without the expensive apparatus and attachments of fire engines.

The high service pipe connecting with this reservoir, and for which an appropriation of \$240,000 was originally made, was laid, and the water let into it as far as Providence street, on the 27th of May, as far as Elliott street on the 7th of June, and through its entire length, ending at Catharine street, on the 27th of June, since which time there has been no lack of water for all necessary purposes.

The entire cost of the high service pipe has been \$231,597.35, \$8,412.65 less than the original estimate.

Eight thousand dollars of this balance has been transferred to the Pauper Department, leaving \$412.65 still to the credit of the high service.

At the commencement of the year we had in our main reservoir,

	505,310,240	gallons.
Jan. 28,	612,822,551	“
Feb. 20,	584,531,751	“
Mar. 27,	545,834,487	“
April 5,	663,330,185	“

which was the full capacity up to the crest of the overfall.

The rise continued, and, by means of flashboards, there was
Stored on May 1, 747,917,845 gallons.

“ “ 11, 775,572,141 “

which was all that it was considered safe to withhold.

From the 5th of April, when the water reached the overfall, to the 12th of May, it is estimated that $171\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons were wasted—enough for the supply of the city for nearly three months, all of which might have been stored had the capacity of the reservoir been increased by the additional five feet upon the dam originally designed, and which should not be delayed another year.

On the 23d of June the water had fallen to the crest of the overfall, and it continued to decrease quite uniformly till October 9th, when it stood $7\frac{4}{10}$ ft. below the rollway, with 393,555,995 galls.

Since that time there has been a gradual increase till, Dec. 1, we have $446\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons.

Bell Pond Reservoir has been but little used since the completion of the High Service, the gradual accumulation of vegetable substances rendering the water more and more impure. Initiatory measures have already been taken to ascertain the amount of the accumulation, with a view to its removal from the basin.

This reservoir is of value to the city in case of fires, and should be put in good condition even if not needed for household purposes.

The system of sewerage heretofore inaugurated has been carried on as the public necessity and demand required. The contract for building the greater part of the sewers the past season was awarded to E. S. Knowles, who, it is believed, has executed the work in a creditable manner.

An abstract of the sewers built from December, 1872, to December, 1873, with their lengths, sizes, manholes, catch-basins and

inlets is appended to this report, and also a tabular statement of the entire sewerage of the city.

The number of permits given to enter sewers by private drains for the year is 218.

The whole number of permits given is 1595.

We have now of sewers already built $30\frac{66}{100}$ miles, with 591 catchbasins and 1255 manholes. To maintain them in a proper condition it requires constant attention and a considerable force. It is made the duty of the Commissioner of Highways to superintend the cleaning of cesspools and dispose of the material taken therefrom. However readily this may have been done in years past, it has now become a work of such magnitude as to add considerably to the duties of that officer, and it is believed that this work can be better and more economically done under the head of the Sewer Department, and that the City Ordinance should be so changed as to keep the departments distinct.

There yet remains 340 feet of the main Mill Brook sewer to be built, which, in consequence of the leased property of Court Mills, was deferred till the lease should expire. As that hindrance will be removed during the coming year the remaining gap should be filled in, to save the property in that location from the liabilities of a flood arising from the now contracted channel, and for the security of the work already built. The main sewerage of the Piedmont district, now emptying into the old Mill Brook channel near Sargent's card-clothing factory, will have to be continued with an increased capacity, sufficient for the subsidiary drains from this district, across the meadow about 3000 feet, into the Mill Brook sewer, near Cambridge street Bridge. Measures should be taken for at least securing the right of way for such a sewer, by laying out a street over the projected route, before the land is mapped out and sold in house lots.

Streets and Highways have been surveyed, widened and laid out as follows:—

Fruit Street, from Elm to William,	length, 741 feet.
“ “ “ “ Pleasant,	“ 545 “
Linwood Place, from Lincoln to Fountain,	“ 407 “
Quinsigamond Avenue, from Lincoln to Harrington,	“ 26,970 “

Grafton Square, at junction of Grafton, Orient and Hamilton,	length, 813 feet.
Hamilton Street, from Grafton Square to Plantation,	" 679 "
Edward " Extension from Laurel to Prospect,	" 488 "
Wellington " Relocation " Main " Chandler, widened,	" 1,017 "
Pratt Street, extension from Salisbury to Highland,	" 3,290 "
Salisbury Avenue, from Highland to Elm—across Elm Park,	" 1,416 "
North Newton, from Elm to Pleasant,	" 1,227 "
Newton Street, relocation, widened from Pleasant to Mill,	" 7,041 "
Suffolk Street, from Grafton Street to Bloomingdale Road,	" 1,870 "
Bowdoin Street, from Chestnut to West,	" 1,361 "
Auburn Place, " Kendall to Catharine,	" 784 "
Lincoln Street, " Frederick to Burncoat,	" 3,550 "
Pond Street, " Green to Water,	" 760 "
N. Greenwood St. " Elizabeth to Wilmot,	" 250 "
Curtis Street, " Southbridge to Webster,	" 4,053 "
William Street, " West to Sever,	" 758 "
Belmont Street, " Summer to easterly,	" 3,213 "
Total,	64,803 feet. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Sidewalks have been laid out, decrees prepared and grades set on the following streets:—

		LENGTH.
Millbury Street, on both sides, from Green to Sigel,		2,659 feet.
Pleasant " " " Newbury to Newton,		4,200 "
Main " " " Kilby to Downing,		2,400 "
Oread " " " Main to Beacon,		1,491 "
Chandler " " " S. Irving to Newbury,		2,346 "
Park " South side, " Main to Orange,		941 "
Wellington " Both sides, " Main to Chandler,		916 "
Cottage " " " West to Fruit,		857 "
King " " " Main to Orange,		941 "
Chatham " North side, " Irving to Crown,		652 "
Elizabeth " Both sides, " Belmont to Reservoir,		1,847 "
Front " North side, " Main to Carleton,		439 "
Belmont " South side, " Elizabeth to Liberty,		739 "
Green " Both sides, " Trumbull S. to Mulb'y,		3,031 "
Harrison " " " Water to Providence,		2,071 "
Madison " North side, " Southbridge to Portl'd,		135 "
Elm " Both sides, " Sever Westerly,		600 "
Chandler " " " S. Irving to Piedmont,		3,000 "
May " East side, " Main to Woodland,		1,131 "

				LENGTH.
State Street, on both sides, from Main to Harvard,				967 feet.
Plymouth " " " Green to Orange,				1,786 "
Endicott " " " Ward to Vernon,				1,851 "
Winthrop " North side, " Vernon to Providence,				754 "
Fruit " Both sides, " Elm to William,				1,483 "
Total,				38,285 feet.

Grade of Streets established :

From Southbridge to Cambridge,	975 feet.
" Grafton to Rail Road Crossing,	1,018 "

Considerable work has been done in surveying and mapping out the streets and lots of the city, through which sewers and water pipe have been laid, for convenience in making assessments and for permanent record.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. M. CHAPIN, *City Engineer.*

WORCESTER, Jan. 6, 1874.

ABSTRACT OF SEWERS.

Built from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873.

BUILT BY E. S. KNOWLES.

STREET.	Size in Inches.	Feet of Sewer.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.	Feet of Pipe Inlets	Size of Inlets.	LOCATION, ETC.
Beacon,	15 oval	387.2	2	1	3	10.0	12"	Sewer west of Bea- con st.
Carbon,	12	318.0	3					Belmont st., north.
Cedar,	15 oval	769.5	7		1	27.0	12"	Sever to Agricul- tural sts.
Chandler,	18x27	93.0	2					Lincoln Brook to Bellevue st.
"	18 oval	247.3	2	2	2	18.0	12"	Bellevue to King st
"	12	146.7	1					East of " "
"	18 oval	358.3	3					Piedmont to Queen street.
"	15 oval	427.7	3	2	2	21.0	12"	Queen street west.
"	12	129.5	1					From 15 oval "
Columbia,	15 oval	510.4	4	2	2	18.0	12"	Water to Blake st.
"	12	580.0	4	2	2	25.0	12"	Blake to Jefferson street.
Elm,	15 oval	311.6	3					From Sever st. west
Ellsworth and Millbury,	18 oval	230.8	4	5	5	95.0	12"	Mill Brook to Tay- lor street.
Ely,	12	38.5						From 15" south.
Foyle,	12	299.4	3					Millbury to Ward street.
Goulding,	15 oval	532.0	5					Highland to Dix st.
Hanover,	15 oval	280.8	3					Kendall st. south.
"	12	250.5	2					From 15" oval to Belmont st.
Harrison,	15 oval	275.3	3					Providence to Co- ral street.
Lafayette,	18 oval	151.4	2	1	1	9.0	12"	Mill Brook to Mill- bury street.
Millbury,	15 oval	155.1	2	3	3	33.0	12"	Lafayette to Foyle street.
Oak Avenue,	18x27	813.5	6	4	4	31.5	12"	Kendall to Cath- arine street.
Russell,	18 oval	327.0	3		1	26.0	15"	Pleasant to Town send street.
"	15 oval	461.6	3					Townsend to Elm street.
Shelby,	18 oval	761.3	5	2	2	12.0	12"	From Carroll street east.

STREET.	Size in Inches.	Feet of Sewer.	Manholes,	Basins.	Inlets.	Feet of Pipe Inlets	Size of Inlets.	LOCATION, ETC.
Sigel & Millb'y	20x30	267.1	3	3	3	30.0	12"	Mill Brook to Grant st.
So. Russell,	15 oval	285.8	3					Pleasant st. south.
"	12	127.0	1					From 15" oval to Larch st.
Vernon,	20x30	1051.6	8	4	4	66.0	12"	Mill Brook to Pat- terson st.
"	18 oval	188.3	1					Patterson street to Union ave.
Wachusett,	15 oval	615.7	5					Highland to Dix street.
Washington & Lafayette,	24x36	837.3	7					New to old channel of Mill Brook.
Water,	18 oval	258.6	3					Harrison to Colum- bia st.
Webster,	18 oval	795.6	6	2	2	36.5	12"	From river to Main street.
Totals,		13,283.4	113	33	37	26.0 432.0	15" 12"	

BUILT BY H. B. LEACH.

Elm Park,	12	438.0	2					From Highland st. South.
Highland,	24 x 36	707.0	8	2	2	43.5	12"	Near Dover st. to center of Elm Park.
Total,		1145.0	10	2	2	43.5	12"	

BUILT BY LEACH & SON.

Highland,				3	3	48.0	12"	At Lancaster, Wachusett and Goulding sts.
School,				2	2	6.0	12"	At W. & N. R. R.
Totals,				5	5	54.0	12"	

BUILT BY SEWER DEPARTMENT.

STREET.	Size in Inches.	Feet of Sewer.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.	Feet of Pipe Inlets	Size of Inlets.	LOCATION, ETC.
Austin,	18 oval	59.0	1	1	1	24.0	12"	At Piedmont st.
Belmont,				1	1	15.0	12"	" Liberty st.
Bloomingdale Road,				2	2	27.0	12"	" B. & A. R. R.
Cedar,				2	2	18.0	12"	" Fruit street.
Chandler,				2	2	36.0	12"	" Piedmont st.
Fruit,				2	2	57.0	12"	" Cedar street.
Green,				2	2	51.0	12"	" Mill Brook.
Jefferson,	15 oval	270.0	3	2	2	15.0	12"	Curve at Vernon street.
Lancaster,				2	2	18.0	12"	S. of Highland st.
Main,				9	9	216.0	12"	Front to Thomas Oval street.
Millbury,				1	1	21.0	18"	At Ellsworth st.
Mulberry,				2	2	23.0	12"	Fulton to Shrews- bury st.
Oxford Place,								At West End of Place.
Piedmont,				2	2	24.0	12"	" Marrs' House.
Pleasant,	9	57.0		2	2	21.0	12"	" S. Russell-st. & Lincoln Br'k.
Prescott,				1	1	9.0	12"	" Lincoln sq.
Sever,				2	2	18.0	12"	" Elm street.
Shrewsbury,				1	1	28.0	12"	" Mulberry st.
Summer,				2	2	21.0	12"	" Market and Laurel streets.
Union,					1	6.0	12"	" Near Central street.
Vernon,				1	1	9.0	12"	" Patterson st.
Walnut,	12	79.0		4	4	27.0	12"	" Main & Maple streets.
Ward,				1	1	6.0	12"	" Vernon st.
Water,				1	1	21.0	12"	" Ledge street.
William,				2	2	30.0	12"	" West street.
West,				1	1	16.0	12"	" William street.
Winter,				1	1	6.0	12"	" Mill Brook.
Totals,		465.0		44	9	50	21.0	18 Oval.
						742.0	12	9 Basins discount'd.

BUILT BY W. M. & E. S. KNOWLES.

STREET.	Size in Inches.	Feet of Sewer.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.	Feet of Pipe Inlets	Size of Inlets.	LOCATION, ETC.
Chandler,				2	2	58.0	12"	At Piedmont st.
Claremont,				2	2	12.0	12"	" Main street.
Davis,				1	1	12.0	12"	" Ely street.
Elm,				2	2	10.0	12"	" Main street.
Highland,				1	1	27.0	12"	" Denny street.
Larch,				1	1	6.0	12"	" Piedmont st.
Man,				1	1	25.0	12"	" Ripley street.
Totals,				10	10	150.0	12"	

SUMMARY OF SEWERS,

Built from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873.

BY WHOM BUILT.	LENGTH OF SEWER.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.	Pipe Inlets	
E. S. Knowles,	13,283.4	113	33	37	458.0	
H. B. Leach,	1,145.0	10	2	2	43.5	
Leach & Son,			5	5	54.0	
Sewer Dep't,	465.0	4	49	50	763.0	
W. & E. S. Knowles,			10	10	150.0	
Totals,	14,893.4	127	99	104	1,468.5	9 Basins discontinued.

MILL BROOK.

The stone work on the Green Street Bridge, 65.6 feet, done by Walker & Converse, was finished December 24, 1872. The back-filling and contract was finished December 31, 1872.

The amount of work completed to December, 1, 1873, is as follows :

1867,	Laid by Adam Dawson & Co.,	1,364.0 feet.
1868,	" E. B. Walker,	820.0 "
1869,	" E. B. Walker,	1,571.0 "
1870,	" E. B. Walker,	387.0 "
1870,	" Dawson, Tank & Ingerson,	1,765.5 "
1871,	" E. B. Walker,	3,043.5 "
1872,	" E. B. Walker,	1,299.0 "
In Dec. 1872,	" E. B. Walker,	65.6 "
Total length,		10,315.6 feet.

The form of Construction of the above Work has been as follows :

Dry wall in open Canal,	5,075.35 feet.
Arch laid in cement,	4,358.00 "
15 Stone arch bridges,	882.25 "
Total,	10,315.60 feet.

The amount of materials moved and used in the Construction of Mill Brook, to the present time, is as follows :

Cubic yards Excavation,	113,355
" " Backfilling,	48,679
" " Ledge,	903
Perch of Stone, laid Dry,	29,808
" " " in Cement,	12,509
" " " in Paving,	7,421
Piles driven,	2,689
Inlets for Side Sewers,	369
Manholes in Arch,	31

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE ENTIRE SEWERAGE OF THE CITY, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO DEC. 1, 1873.

STREET.	LOCATION.	DATE.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Main,	Thomas st. to Central Exchange,	1850	716.0	25" x 26"	4	3	4
Thomas,	Mill Brook to Main st.,	1850	307.0	26" x 32"	1		
Front,	Mill Brook to City Hall,	1851	1700.0	26" x 39"	4	5	6
Front & Main,	City Hall to Maple st.,	1855	768.5	26" x 39"	4	5	16
Walnut,	Main st. to Union Alley,	1857	576.5	*21" x 24"			
Main,	Central Exchange to Walnut street,	1857	104.5	25" x 26"	1	1	2
Union Alley,	Walnut to Harvard st.,	1860	158.0	†14" x 18"			2
Elm,	Main to Chestnut street,		705.0	25" x 26"		1	4
Crown,	Pleasant to Chatham st.,	1863	455.0	*18" x 24"		1	2
Lexington,	Mill Brook to Grove st.,		594.0			1	3
Lincoln,	Mill Brook to Kendall street,	1866	225.0	20" x 30"			
Main,	Front street South,	1866	172.0	15" pipe.			
	Totals,		6481.5		14	17	39

* Square stone drains.

† Flat stone top ; round bottom.

1867.

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Eden,	South from Harvard ct.,	154.0	9"			
Harvard ct.,	Main street West,	129.0	15"	1		
"	From 15" to 9",	185.0	12"	1		
"	From 12" to near Har-					
	vard street,	216.0	9"			
Kendall,	Lincoln to Hanover st.,	723.5	18" x 27"	2		
Lincoln,	Linwood Place to Ken-	362.0	12"	2	2	4
	dall street,					
Pleasant,	Main to Oxford street,	1,412.5	20" x 30"	6		
"	Oxford to West street,	518.5	15"	2		
Southbridge,	By Sargent Card Fact'y,	222.0	*42" x 48"			
"	Gold to Hermon street,	838.0	†40" x 60"	2		
"	Hermon street North,	779.0	†30" x 45"	3		
Totals,		5,539.5		19	2	4

* Two course. † Square stone sewer.

1868.

Arch,	Summer to Fountain st.,	294.0	12"	2	3	7
Ash,	At Green street,	38.0	12"		1	2
Ashland,	On curve at Pleasant st.,	52.0	15"	1	2	3
"	Pleasant to Elm street,	412.0	12"	2		
Austin,	Main to Irving street,	641.0	20" x 30"	3	4	4
"	Irving to Crown street,	541.0	15"	3	6	10
"	Crown street West,	265.0	12"	2		
Bowdoin,	Harvard street West,	316.0	12"	2	1	3
"	West of 12"	34.0	9"			
Burt,	Mill Brook to Grafton st.	346.0	12"	2		
Chandler,	Main to S. Irving street,	495.0	20" x 30"	3	4	8
"	S. Irving to Oxford st.,	294.0	15"	2	3	4
"	Oxford to Wellington st.	495.0	12"	3		
Chestnut,	Pleasant to Pearl street,	282.0	18" x 27"	2		
"	Pearl towards William					
	street,	614.5	15"	5	2	2
"	From 15" to William st.	340.0	15" oval.	2		
Crown st. ct.,	Austin street North,	197.5	12"	2		
Elm,	At West street,				3	4
Foster,	" Waldo street,				1	2
Gold,	" Green street,	44.0	15"		2	2
"	" Green street,	6.0	12"			
"	Green to Summit st.,	208.0	9"	2		
Green,	Mill Brook to Boston &					
	Albany Rail Road,	499.0	15"			

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Green,	Mill Brook to Boston & Albany Rail Road,	1,049.0	15" oval.	10	9	10
Harvard ct.,	From 9" to Harvard st.,	61.0	12"	9		
Harvard st.,	Harvard ct. to Bowdoin street,	93.0	12"	1	1	1
Harrison,	Mill Brook to Water st.,	117.0	18" oval.	1	2	2
High,	Curve at Pleasant street,	28.0	15"		1	3
"	Pleasant to Austin st.,	1,035.0	12"	6		
Houchin av.,	Austin to Chatham st.,	550.0	18" x 27"	4		
Irving,	Chandler to Austin st.,	190.0	15"	1		
"	Pleasant to Austin st.,	865.5	12"	6	2	3
Ledge,	Mill Brook to Water st.,	126.0	18" oval.	1	1	1
Linden,	Pleasant to Elm street,	426.0	12"	2	2	2
Lovell court,	S. Irving to end of Court,	343.0	12"	3		
Madison,	Southbridge to Main st.,	501.0	* 30" x 45"	3	2	3
Main,	Chandler to Austin st.,	358.0	20" x 30"	3	2	2
"	Austin st. to Scott's Bl'k,	264.0	18" x 27"	2		
"	Opposite City Hall,	139.0	15"	2	1	1
Market,	Mill Brook towards Summer street,	87.0	15"			
"	From 15" to Summer st.	162.0	12"	1		
Oxford,	Chandler to Pleasant st.,	1,040.0	12"	7	2	2
Oxford Place,	Oxford street West,	115.0	9"			
Southbridge,	North to Madison street,	334.5	* 30" x 45"	2	6	11
South Irving,	Chandler to Wellington street,	580.0	15"	4	2	4
Thomas,	At Worcester & Nashua Rail Road,				2	2
Wellington,	South Irving to Main st.,	430.0	15"	6	2	2
"	S. Irving to Chandler st.,	368.0	12"	2	2	2
William,	West of Chestnut street,	193.0	9"	2		
Totals,		15,869.0		108	71	102

1869.

Allen's Lot,	Curve at Main street,	81.0	* 49" x 60"			
"	Main street West,	617.0	* 32" x 48"	3		
Arch,	East of Hanover street,	45.0	18" x 27"		2	2
"	West of Hanover st.	29.0	15"		2	2
Ash,	Green to Summit street,	214.0	12"	2		
Auburn Place,	On Curve at Kendall st.,	39.0	18" oval.	1	1	2
"	North of Kendall street,	446.5	15"	4		
Austin,	Piedmont Brook to Newbury street,	2081.0	18" x 27"	2		

* Two course.

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Austin,	Newbury to Quincy st.,	187.5	15"	1		
"	Quincy street East,	234.5	9"	2		
Beacon,	Hermon to Sycamore st.,	448.0	15"	3		
"	Sycamore street North,	139.0	12"	1		
Boynton,	Salisbury street South,	632.5	18" oval.	6	1	1
"	From 18' to High'd st.,	820.5	15"	8	4	6
Bridge,	Manchester st. to Rail Road Bridge,	80.0	18" oval.	1	1	1
Charlton,	Beacon street West,	248.0	12"	2		
Chandler,	Piedmont to Newbury st.	325.0	15"	3		
"	Newbury street East,	111.5	12"	1		
"	From 12' to Wellington street,	231.0	9"	2		
Chatham,	Houchin av. to Oxf'd st.,	629.0	15"	5	2	3
"	Oxford to Newbury st.,	908.5	12"	7	3	4
Clinton,	Chatham street North,	246.0	15"	3	1	1
"	From 15" West & North	111.0	12"	2	1	1
"	" 12" North & South	366.0	9"	4		
Congress,	Newbury to Crown st.,	571.0	12"	4		
Cypress,	Foster to Exchange st.,	352.0	15" oval.	4	2	2
Foster,	Union to Waldo st.,	607.0	18" x 27"	8	2	3
Front,	At Trumbull street,				1	1
Goddard,	Winter to Green street,	360.0	15"	3		
Harvard,	Bowdoin street South,	178.0	12"	2		
"	From 12" South,	77.0	9"	1		
Hanover,	Laurel to Glen street,	507.5	* 40" x 60"	1		
Hermon,	Curve at Southbridge st.	81.0	* 40" x 60"			
"	From 40" x 60" to Main street,	916.5	* 32" x 48"	5	5	6
Laurel,	Summer to Hanover st.,	376.5	* 40" x 60"	2		
"	Brook to Summer street,	70.0	30" x 45"	1		
Lincoln,	Linwood pl. to Kendall street,			3	1	1
Lincoln sq.,	At W. & N. Rail Road,				1	1
Linwood pl.,	Lincoln street East,	432.0	12"	4		
Lovell court,	At end of Court,				1	1
Madison,	Southbridge to Portland street,	147.0	20" x 30"	2		
Main,	South of Hermon street,	75.5	* 40" x 60"	1	1	1
"	South of Hermon street,	186.0	* 32" x 48"			
Manchester,	Mill Brook to Union st.,	690.0	20" x 30"	6	2	2
Myrtle,	Portland to Salem street,	197.0	12"	1		
Newbury,	Austin to Congress st.,	687.0	16" x 24"	5		
"	Congress street North,	21.0	15"			
"	From 15' to Pleasant st.	154.5	12"	1		
"	Chandler street North,	121.5	12"	1		

* Two course.

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Newbury,	From 12" to Austin st.,	118.5	9"	1		
Park,	Trumbull to Orange st.,	116.0	18" oval.	2	2	2
"	Portland to Main street,	433.0	15"	3	2	4
Pearl,	Main street West,	315.0	12"	4		
"	From 12" to Chestnut st.	286.0	9"	2		
Piedmont,	Chandler to Pleasant st.,	1,079.0	* 30' x 45'	4		
Portland,	Madison to Park street,	1,308.0	18" x 27"	10		
Quincy,	Austin to Chatham st.,	339.0	12'	2		
Quinsigam'd,	Millbury st. to P. & W.					
	Rail Road,	245.5	18' oval.			
Salisbury,	Mill Brook West,	1,421.0	27" x 40'	10	2	2
"	27" x 40" to Boynton st.	826.0	20" x 30"	5	1	1
Salem,	Near Madison st. North,	172.5	15"	1		
"	From 15' to Myrtle st.,	199.0	12"	2		
Southbridge,	Jackson to Hermon st.,				6	6
Sycamore,	Beacon street West,	128.0	15"	1		
"	From 15' West,	138.5	12"	1		
Temple,	Mill Brook to Green st.,	787.0	15"	5		
Trumbull,	Front to Park street,	641.0	18" oval.	7		
Union,	Manchester to Foster st.,	182.5	18' x 27"	2	2	2
"	Manchester street South,	22.0	18" oval.	1		
"	From 18" oval to Me-					
	chanic street,	329.0	15" oval.	3		
Union,	Foster to Exchange st.,	330.0	15" oval.	5		
Waldo,	Foster street North,	296.0	18" oval.	4		
Winter,	Mill Brook to Green st.,	729.0	15' oval.	6	2	3
Totals,		24,720.0		199	51	61

1870.

Allen's Lot,	West to Piedmont st.	163.0	* 32' x 48"	2		
Ash,	Washington to Summit					
	street,	208.5	12"	2		
Austin,	Piedmont st. E. to Brook	60.0	18" x 27"	1	3	3
Belmont,	Curve at Hanover street					
	and Brook,	71.0	* 48" x 72'			
"	Hanover st. to Brook,	417.5	* 40" x 60'	2		
"	Brook to Edward st.,	150.5	30' x 45'	1	2	
"	Curve at Edward street,	27.5	20" x 30'		2	2
Belknap,	Plymouth street East,	308.0	12'	3		2
Bartlett Place	Cherry st. South to End,	108.0	15"	2	1	1
"	Cherry st. to Front st.,	180.0	12"	2		
Bowdoin,	West street to Summit,	1,172.5	15" oval.	9	4	4
Bridge,	Mill Brook to Fulton st.,	442.0	26' x 39'	3	3	3

* Two course.

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Carlton,	Mechanic to Front st.,	197.0	12'	3		
Canal,	Mill Brook to Cherry st.,	252.0	20" x 30"	4		
Carroll,	On Curve at Prospect st.	30.0	18" x 27'	1	2	3
Canal,	Cherry to Front street,	176.5	12"	1		
Hanover,	At Glen street,	25.0	* 48" x 72"	1	2	2
"	Glen to Belmont street,	557.5	* 40" x 60"	2	1	1
Cedar,	Sever to Fruit street,	340.0	20" x 30"	2		
"	Fruit to West street,	563.0	16" x 24"	4		
"	West to Oak street,	187.0	18" oval.	3	2	2
"	Oak to angle in street,	636.0	15"	5	2	2
"	From 15' to Chestnut st.	365.0	12"	3		
Central,	Union to Summer st.,	657.0	26" x 39"	6	5	5
"	Union to Main street,	724.0	20" x 30"	4	2	2
Charlton,	Main street East,	272.0	12"	3	2	2
Chatham,	At Quincy street,				1	1
"	Curve at Main street,	57.5	18" x 27"	1	2	2
Cherry,	Canal to Bartlett place,	449.5	18" oval.	3		
Church,	Mechanic to Front st.,	252.0	12"	3		
Charles,	Blackstone to Summer street,	262.0	12"	3		
Cottage,	Fruit to West street,	400.5	12"	4	2	2
Dix,	N. Ashland to Denny st.	188.0	24" x 36"	1		
"	Denny st. to Schoolh'se,	254.0	15" oval.	2		
"	Schoolhouse to Wachusett street,	407.5	15"	3		
"	Wachusett to Harv'd st.,	291.0	12"	2		
Eaton Place,	Bartlett place West,	136.5	15"	3		
"	From 15' South-west,	76.0	12"	2		
"	From 15" to Front st.,	199.0	12"	2		
Elm,	Sever to West street,	789.0	16" x 24'	6	4	4
"	West street East,	702.5	12"	6		
Everett,	William to Cedar street,	193.0	12"	2		
Exchange,	Blackstone to Summer st	352.0	15"	3	2	2
Foundry,	Canal to Vine st.,	417.0	15'	4	2	2
Fruit,	Pleasant to Elm street,	489.0	12"	5		
Fulton,	Summer to Mulberry st.,	389.0	20" x 30'	3	5	6
George,	Across Main street,	83.5	18" x 27"	1	1	2
"	Main street West,	234.0	15" oval.	2		
"	From 15" to Harvard st.	294.0	12"	2	3	4
Gold,	Washington to Summit street,	169.0	12"	2		
Grove,	Salisbury street to Wire Mill,	1,147.0	20" x 30"	7	5	5
Hanover,	Curve at Prospect st.,	34.0	18" oval.	1	2	3
Home,	Wachusett to Wesby st.,	186.0	12"	2		
John,	Sever to East of West st.	983.0	27" x 40"	5	1	1

* Two cour

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
John,	From 27" x 40" to Nor.					
	Ashland street,	322.5	16" x 24"	2	2	2
"	North Ashland st. East,	560.0	15"	4		
Ledge,	Water st. to School h'se,	412.0	15"	3		
Lily,	Pink to N. Ashland st.,	285.5	24" x 36"	2		
Main,	Hermon to Charlton st.,	252.0	16" x 24"	2	5	7
"	Charlton to Sycamore st.	263.0	15" oval.	1	1	1
"	Southbridge to Park st.,	345.0	18" x 27"	2	2	2
"	Scott's Block North,	138.0	18" x 27"	1		
"	At Pleasant street,				1	1
Mechanic,	Mill Brook to Main st.,	1,735.0	26" x 39"	8	9	9
Myrtle,	Southbridge to Main st.,	224.0	20" x 30"	1		
"	Portland to N. & W.					
	Rail Road,	245.0	12"	2	2	2
N. Ashland,	Lily to Dix street,	302.0	24" x 36"	3	2	2
"	Dix to Highland street,	477.5	12"	4		
"	Lily to John street,	112.5	12"	1		
"	Bowdoin to William st.,	116.5	12"	2		
Newbury,	At Chatham & Congress					
	streets,				5	9
Oak,	Cedar to Elm street,	295.0	12"	3		
Pink,	John to Lily street,	182.0	24" x 36"	2	1	3
"	Lily to Highland street,	737.0	18" oval.	6		
Piedmont,	Marrs' House to Chand-				6	
	ler street,	1,374.0	* 30" x 45"	5	5	6
Pleasant,	Lincoln Brook to Pied-					
	mont street,	856.0	* 40" x 60"	4	1	1
"	Sever to Fruit street,	322.5	15"	2	1	1
"	Fruit to West street,	394.0	12"	3	2	2
Plymouth,	Washington street to B.					
	& A. Rail Road,	254.5	18" x 27"	3		
"	From 18" x 27" to Or-					
	ange street,	209.0	18" oval.	1		
"	Washington to Green st.	376.0	15"	4		
Providence,	At Grafton street,	67.0	26" x 39"	1	3	3
"	From 26" x 39" to Wa-					
	verly street,	918.0	18" x 27"	6	2	2
"	Waverly to Ætna st.,	996.0	15"	9	3	3
"	Ætna to Patterson st.,	348.0	12"	3	1	1
Prospect,	Summer street East,	674.0	26" x 39"	5	4	4
Quinsigamo'd,	From P. & W. R. R. to					
	Blackstone River,	172.0	18" oval.			
Sever,	Piedmont to John street,	1,870.0	* 30" x 45"	9		
"	John street North,	179.0	27" x 40"	1		
Southbridge,	Madison st. to Burnside					
	court,	725.0	20" x 30"	5	4	5

* Two course.

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Southbridge,	Burnside ct. to Main st.,	184.0	18' x 27"	1	2	2
Spring,	Mechanic to Front st.,	330.0	12"	3		
Spruce,	Washington to Green st.	380.0	12"	3		
Sudbury,	Main to Eden street,	299.5	18" oval.	4	2	2
"	Eden to Chestnut st.,	398.0	15" oval.	3	5	5
Sycamore,	Main street East,	203.0	12"	2	2	2
Thomas,	Union to Summer st.,	600.0	26" x 39"	4	5	5
"	Union to Old Channel					
	Mill Brook,	339.0	26" x 39"	3	2	2
Temple,	At Mill Brook,	20.0	18' oval.	1		
"	From 18" oval to Grafton					
	street,	312.0	15"	2		
Vine,	Foundry to Cherry st.,	148.0	12"	1		
"	Cherry to Front st.,	182.5	12"	2		
Washington,	Mill Brook to Boston &					
	Albany Rail Road,	1,348.5	20" x 30"	11		
Wachusett,	Dix st. South to End.	336.0	12"	3	3	3
Warren,	Cherry to Front street,	172.0	12"	2		
Water,	Ledge to Grafton st.,	361.5	15" oval.	3		
West,	John to William street,	398.0	20" x 30"	2		
"	William st. South,	77.5	12"	1		
"	Cedar street North,	178.0	12"	2	1	1
"	Cedar to Elm street,	289.5	12"	3		
"	Curve at Elm street,	37.0	16" x 24"	1		
"	Elm to Pleasant street,	430.5	12"	4		
William,	West to N. Ashland st.,	490.5	15" oval.	4	3	3
"	From N. Ashland st. E.,	684.0	12"	5	2	2
Winter,	Mill Brook to Grafton st.	411.0	* 40" x 60"	2		
Totals,		43,320.0		334	146	161

1871.

Allen,	Main to Mt. Pleasant st.,	458.5	12"	5	2	2
Arch,	Liberty to Carroll street,	201.5	18" oval.	2		
"	Hanover street West,	307.0	12"	3	1	1
Ash,	At Washington street,				2	2
Austin,	At Main street,				2	2
"	Piedmont to Queen st.,	327.5	18' oval.	2		
"	Queen st. to So. Russell,	214.0	15"	2		
Beacon,	Jackson to Lagrange st.,	346.8	26" x 39"	3	2	2
"	Lagrange to Benefit st.,	734.5	20" x 30"	5	4	4
"	Benefit street South,	297.5	18" oval.	2		
"	Hermon street South,	350.0	18" oval.	3	1	1
"	18" oval to Jackson st.,	93.0	12"	1		

* Two course.

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Belmont,	At Lincoln Square,	35.0	18" x 27"			
"	From 18" x 27" to Car-					
	bon street,	272.0	18" oval.	2	2	2
"	Carbon street East,	425.5	15" oval.	3	2	2
Belknap,	Washington st. West,	147.0	12"	2		
Benefit,	Main st. to Benefit ct.,	626.0	15"	6	3	3
"	Benefit ct. to Beacon st.,	89.0	12"	1		
Benefit court,	Benefit st. South to End,	317.5	12"	3	2	2
Bowdoin,	At Chestnut street,					1
Bridge,	Mechanic to Front st.,	182.5	12"	2		
Carroll,	Prospect to Shelby st.,	234.0	20" x 30"	2	2	2
"	Arch to Elliott street,	103.5	18" oval.	2	2	2
"	Curve at Elliott street,	38.0	15"		2	2
"	Elliott to Laurel st.,	187.5	12"	2		
"	Shelby to Laurel st.,	277.5	12"	2		
Cedar,	At Oak street,				1	1
Central,	East of W. & N. R. R.,				2	2
Central Park,	Inlets for surface water,					4
Chestnut,	At Bowdoin & Pleasant				4	4
	streets,					
Cherry,	At Canal street & Bart-				3	3
	lett Place,				2	2
Charles,	At Blackstone street,				1	1
Clinton,	North of Chatham st.,					
Claremont,	Main to Woodland st.,	892.5	18" oval.	9		
Davis,	Piedmont street West,	252.0	15"	3		
"	From 15" to Ely street,	125.5	12"	1		
Exchange,	Cypress st. to Bay State					
	House,	393.0	20" x 30"	3	1	1
"	From 20" x 30" to Main					
	street,	96.5	18" oval.	1		
Exchange,	Curve at Cypress street.	50.5	15"	1	1	1
Foster,	Waldo to Main street,	341.0	18" x 27"	4	1	1
"	At Cypress street,				1	1
"	At Foster st. Depot,				1	1
Foundry,	At Canal street,				1	1
Fountain,	Arch street North,	433.5	12"	6		
"	Belmont street South,	225.0	12"	2		
Gertrude av.,	Main street West,	197.0	12"	2		
Glen,	Hanover to Liberty st.,	142.0	20" x 30"	1	2	2
"	Liberty to Edward st.,	474.5	15"	4	1	1
"	Hanover to Orchard st.,	225.0	15"	3		
Gold,	Washington st. West,	166.5	12"	2		
"	E. Side of Washington st				2	2
Grafton,	At Providence street,				1	1
Harvard,	State to George street,	519.5	12"	4	2	2

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Harrison,	At Water street,				1	1
Hammond,	Main street East,	274.0	15"	3	2	2
"	From 15" to Summit,	249.0	12"	2		
Hanover,	Prospect to Laurel st.,	375.0	12"	2		
Home,	N. Ashland to Wesby st.	432.0	15"	5	2	2
Howard,	At Blackstone street,				2	2
Jackson,	Southbridge to Beacon st	574.5	26" x 39"	4	2	2
"	Beacon street West,	218.5	15"	2	2	2
"	From 15" to Summit,	288.0	12"	2		
John,	East toward Harvard st.,	99.0	15"	1	1	1
"	From 15" to Harvard st.,	352.0	12"	3		
Kendall,	Hanover st. to Oak av.,	236.0	18" x 27"	1	2	2
King,	Main street West,	677.0	18" oval.	6		
"	From 18" to Woodl'd st.	627.5	15"	5		
Lancaster,	Highland street South,	325.0	15"	3		
Laurel,	At Summer street,				2	2
Lancaster,	From 15" South,	250.0	12"	1		
Lagrange,	Beacon st. to Main st.,	452.0	12 "	4	2	2
Ledge,	At Water street,				2	2
Lincoln sq.,	Mill Brook to Belmont st	144.0	26" x 39"	3		
"	On curve to Summer st.,	90.5	18" x 27"	1		
"	On North Side,				2	2
Liberty,	Glen to Newport st.,	258.0	18" x 27"	3	2	2
"	Newport to Palmer st.,	228.5	15"	2		
"	Palmer to Belmont st.,	89.5	12"	1		
Madison,	Portland to Orange st.,	410.0	18" x 27"	4	5	5
Main,	Foster to Walnut st.,	300.5	18" x 27"	2		
"	Mrs. Wheelock's to May street,	1,804.0	24" x 36"	12	2	2
"	May to Claremont st.,	663.0	20" x 30"	4		
"	Claremont to Kilby st.,	274.0	15"	3		
"	Market street North,	365.0	15"	3		
"	School to Market st.,	155.0	15"	2	1	1
"	School to Thomas st.,	331.0	15"	2	1	1
"	At Charlton, Austin and Pleasant streets,				3	3
"	At Allen, Lagrange and Jackson streets,				3	3
Market,	Union to Main street,	507.0	20" x 30"	5		
May,	Main street West,	247.0	24" x 36"	2		
"	From 24"x36" to Kingsbury street,	216.0	20" x 30"	2		
"	Kingsbury to Woodland street,	685.0	18" oval.	6	2	2
"	Woodland to Hollyw'd st	235.5	12"	2		
Millbury,	Millbrook to Millbury st.	137.0	26" x 39"	1	1	2

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Millbury,	Millbrook to Millbury st.	142.5	26" x 39"	1	1	2
Mt. Pleasant,	Benefit to Allen st.,	284.5	12"	3	2	2
N. Ashland,	At Highland street,				1	1
New,	Salisbury towards High-					
	land street,	980.0	24" x 36"	6		
Newport,	Liberty to Edward st.,	414.5	12"	4	3	3
Oak,	At Cedar street.				1	1
Orchard,	Glen to Belmont st.,	443.0	12"	4	2	2
"	South of Arch street,	136.0	12"	1		
Oread,	Main street to Summit,	511.5	12"	5	3	3
"	Curve at Beacon st.,	32.5	18" oval.	1	2	2
"	Beacon street West,	207.0	12"	2		
Oread Court,	Main street West,	271.5	18" oval.	4		
Orange,	Madison street North,	150.0	15"	1	2	2
"	From 15" to Plymouth					
	street,	143.0	12"	1		
Palmer,	Liberty to Edward st.,	355.5	12"	4	3	3
Park,	Portland to Salem st.,	300.0	18" x 27"	3	1	1
"	East of Salem street,	50.5	15"		1	1
Piedmont,	Near Austin street,					2
Pleasant,	At Merrick & Russell sts.				2	2
"	At Main & Chestnut sts.				4	4
Plymouth,	At Assonet & Belknap					
	streets,				3	3
Providence,	At Grafton street,				1	1
Salisbury,	At Lincoln square,				2	2
Salem,	Park to Lynn street,	625.0	15"	5	2	2
"	Lynn to Myrtle street,	98.5	12"	1		
"	Madison street North,	108.0	15"	1	2	2
School,	Union to Main street,	609.6	18" x 27"	6	2	2
Sever,	North to Highland st.,	510.0	27" x 40"	4	2	2
Spring,	Near Front street,				2	2
State,	Main to Harvard street,	605.0	18" oval.	5	2	2
Summer,	Lincoln square South,	287.0	15"	2	2	2
"	From 15" South,	378.0	12"	3		
"	Market street North,	145.0	15"	2		
"	Central to Thomas st.,	311.5	15"	2		
"	Central to Exchange st.,	243.0	15"	2		
"	Exchange to Charles st.,	275.5	15"	3		
Tremont,	Front to Mechanic st.,	225.5	12"	3		
Union,	Near Central street,				1	1
Vine,	At Cherry street,				1	1
Washington,	Park street South,	452.0	15"	5	2	2
"	P. & W. R. R. to Belk-					
	nap street,	125.0	12"	1		
"	At Plymouth street,				3	4

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Water,	At Harrison, Ledge and Winter streets,				5	5
Wesby,	Home to John street,	179.0	12"	1	2	2
Winter,	At Water & Grafton sts.				2	2
Woodland,	Claremont st. South,	119.0	15"	1		
"	From 15" South,	71.0	12"			
"	At May street,				1	1
Totals,		33,158.9		292	163	173

1872.

Austin,	At Piedmont street,				1	1
Bangs court,	Mill Brook to Main st.,	213.0	12"	2		
Beacon,	South to Hammond st.,	294.3	18" oval.	3		
Beach,	Pond to Winter st.,	319.5	12"	3		
Belmont,	At Hanover street,				2	2
Brown,	Winter street place to Beach street,	214.8	12"	3		
Blackstone,	Near Howard st.				1	1
Central,	Across old Channel of Mill Brook,	43.0	20" x 30"			
Davis,	Below Ely street,				2	2
Dix,	At Wachusett street,				2	2
Elm,	Chestnut street West,	537.0	15"	5	2	2
Ely,	Davis street South,	154.9	15"	2		
Front,	Between Mill Brook and Salem square,				7	7
Hammond,	Beacon street West,	200.0	12"	2		
Harvard,	Highland to State st.,	412.5	12"	3	2	2
Harrison,	Water street East,	186.6	15" oval.	2		
"	15" to Providence st.,	807.9	12"	6		
Highland,	Lincoln sq. to Harv'd st.,	655.0	18" oval.	6	2	2
"	Curve West of New st.,	46.0	20" x 30"	1		
"	New to Denny street,	249.5	18" oval.	2		
"	Curve East of New st.,	41.5	20" x 30"	1		
"	New to Lancaster st.,	440.0	18" oval.	4		
"	Sever street West,	600.0	24" x 36"	3		
Kendall,	At Lincoln street,				2	2
King,	At Main street,				2	2
Kingsbury,	May to Queen street,	623.1	16" x 24"	6	5	5
"	Queen to Woodland st.,	313.9	15"	3		
Larch,	Piedmont to Merrick st.,	241.0	18" oval.	4		
"	Merrick to S. Russell st.,	261.0	12"	2		
Lincoln,	Lincoln sq. to Kendall st.	991.8	26" x 39"	4		
Lynn,	Salem to Orange street,	178.0	12"	2		

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Main,	Madison street South,	431.0	15"	4		
"	Davis Court South,	200.0	15"	2		
"	At Castle street,				1	1
Market,	Union st. to W. & N.					
"	Rail Road,	116.7	15"	2		
"	West Side Union st.,				1	1
Maple,	Main to Walnut street,	515.0	15"	5	3	4
Maple Place,	Maple street West,	213.0	12"	3		
Merrick,	Larch to Austin st.,	283.0	15" oval.	3	2	2
"	Pleasant street South,	325.0	15" oval.	3		
"	Pleasant street North,	131.1	15"	2	1	1
New,	South to Highland st.,	315.3	24" x 36"	3		
Oak Avenue,	Belmont to Kendall st.,	617.0	20" x 30"	4	3	3
Orange,	Curve at Park street,	79.7	18" oval.	1		
"	Park street South,	272.4	15"	2		
"	From 15" to Lynn st.,	303.0	12"	2		
Pearl,	At Main street,				2	2
Piedmont,	Marrs' House to Main st.	320.0	18" oval.	3		
Pond,	Mill Brook to Winter st.					
"	Place,	86.7	20" x 30"	1		
"	Winter st. Pl. to Green					
	street,	587.3	18" x 27"	3		
Ripley,	Curve at Main street,	56.7	15"	1		
"	Main street east,	487.2	12"	4		
School,	Union to Laurel st.,	588.0	‡ 48" x 72"	5		
Silver,	Curve at May street,	76.0	15"	1		
"	May to Claremont st.,	347.3	12"	4		
S. Russell,	Larch to Austin street,	362.0	12"	3		
Summer,	School to Market street,	220.9	12"	2		
"	Thomas to Laurel st.,	189.7	15"	2		
"	Bridge to Charles st.,	517.0	16" x 24"	4		
"	At East Central street,				3	3
Temple,	At Mill Brook,				1	1
Thomas,	Across old Channel Mill					
	Brook,	70.0	26" x 39"			
Union,	At Market street,				1	1
Waldo,	At Exchange street,				1	1
Winter,	At Grafton st. and Mill					
	Brook,				2	2
Winter st. Pl.,	Pond to Winter st.,	286.0	12"	4		
Washingt'n sq	Mill Brook to Summer st.	292.0	26" x 39"	2		
William,	Sever to Fruit street,	340.0	18" oval.	3		
"	Fruit to West street,	390.0	15"	3		
Woodland,	South of Claremont st.,	66.7	12"	1		
"	Curve at May street,	46.0	15"	1		
"	May to Claremont st.,	254.6	12"	2		

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Woodland,	Curve S. of Kingsbury st.	42.0	15"	1		
"	Kingsbury to May st.,	431.4	12"	4		
"	Kingsbury st. North,	179.1	15" oval.	2		
"	From 15" oval to King street,	286.4	15"	2		
	Totals,	18,349.5		163	51	52
	Discontinued,	462.0		1		
	Net amount,	17,887.5		162	51	52

1873.

Austin,	At Piedmont,				1	1
Beacon,	Sewer W. of Beacon st.,	387.2	15" oval.	2	1	3
Belmont,	At Liberty street,				1	1
Bloomington	At B. & A. Rail Road,				2	2
Road,	Belmont street North,	318.0	12"	3		
Carbon,	Sever to Agricultural st.,	769.5	15" oval.	7		1
Cedar,	At Fruit street,				2	2
"	Lincoln Brook to Belle-					
Chandler,	vue street,	93.0	18" x 27"	2		
"	Bellevue to King street,	247.3	18" oval.	2	2	2
"	East of King street,	146.7	12"	1		
"	Piedmont to Queen st.,	358.3	18" oval.	3	2	2
"	Queen street West,	427.7	15" oval.	3	2	2
"	From 15" West,	129.5	12"	1		
"	At Piedmont st., E. Side				2	2
Claremont,	At Main street,				2	2
Columbia,	Water to Blake st.,	510.4	15" oval.	4	2	2
"	Blake to Jefferson st.,	580.0	12"	4	2	2
Davis,	At Ely street,				1	1
Elm,	Sever street West,	311.6	15" oval.	3		
"	At Main street,				2	2
Elm Park,	Highland street South,	438.0	12"	2		
Ellsworth and						
Millbury,	Mill Brook to Taylor st.,	230.8	18" oval.	4	6	6
Ely,	From 15" South,	38.5	12"			
Foyle,	Millbury to Ward st.,	299.4	12"	3		
Fruit,	At Cedar street,				2	2
Goulding,	Highland to Dix st.,	532.0	15" oval.	5		
Green,	At Mill Brook,				2	2
Hanover,	Kendall street South,	280.8	15" oval.	3		
"	From 15" to Belmont st.	250.5	12"	2		

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
Harrison,	Providence to Coral st.,	275.3	15" oval.	3		
Highland,	From near Dover st. to					
	Centre of Elm Park,	707.0	24" x 36"	8	2	2
"	At Denny street,				1	1
"	At Lancaster, Wachusett				3	3
	and Goulding sts.,	59.0	18" oval.	1	2	2
Jefferson,	Curve at Vernon st.,					
Lafayette,	Mill Brook to Millbury	151.4	18" oval.	2	1	1
	street,				2	2
Lancaster,	South of Highland st.,				1	1
Larch,	At Piedmont street,				1	1
Main,	At Ripley street,				9	9
"	Front to Thomas st.,				3	3
Millbury,	Lafayette to Foyle st.,	155.1	15" oval.	2	3	3
Mulberry,	Fulton to Shrewsbury st.	270.0	15" oval.	3	3	3
Oak Avenue,	Kendall to Catharine st.,	813.5	18" x 27"	6	4	4
Oxford Place,	At West End of Place,	57.0	9"			
Piedmont,	At Marrs' House,				2	2
Pleasant,	At South Russell street				2	2
	and Lincoln Brook,				1	1
Prescott,	At Lincoln Square,					
Russell,	Pleasant to Townsend st.	327.0	18" oval.	3		1
"	Townsend to Elm st.,	461.6	15" oval.	3		
School,	At W. & N. Rail Road,				2	2
Sever,	At Elm street,				2	2
Sigel and Mill-						
bury,	Mill Brook to Grant st.,	267.1	20" x 30"	3	3	3
Shelby,	Carroll street East,	761.3	18" oval.	5	2	2
S. Russell,	Pleasant street South,	285.8	15" oval.	3		
"	From 15" oval to Larch					
	street,	127.0	12"	1		
Summer,	At Market and Laurel sts				2	2
Union,	Near Central street,					1
Vernon,	Mill Brook to Patterson					
	street,	1,051.6	20" x 30"	8	4	4
"	Patterson st. to Union					
	Avenue,	188.3	18" oval.	1	1	1
Wachusett,	Highland to Dix street,	615.7	15" oval.	5		
Walnut,	At Main and Maple sts.,				4	4
Ward,	At Vernon street,	79.0	12"		1	1
Washingt'n &						
Lafayette,	From new to old Chan-					
	nel of Mill Brook,	837.3	24" x 36"	7		
Water,	Harrison to Columbia st.,	258.6	18" oval.	3		
"	At Ledge st.,				1	1
Webster,	Brook to Main street,	795.6	18" oval.	6	2	2

STREET.	LOCATION.	Distance.	SIZE.	Manholes.	Basins.	Inlets.
West, William, Winter,	At William street,				1	1
	At West street,				2	2
	At Mill Brook,				1	1
	Totals,	14,893.4		127	99	104
	Discontinued,				9	22
	Net amount,	14,893.4		127	90	82

SUMMARY OF SEWERS NOW LAID IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

DATE.	FEET OF SEWERS LAID.	MANHOLES.	BASINS.	INLETS.
Up to 1867,	6,481.5	14	17	39
1867,	5,539.5	19	2	4
1868,	15,869.0	108	71	102
1869,	24,720.0	199	51	61
1870,	43,320.0	334	146	161
1871,	33,158.9	292	163	173
1872,	17,887.5	162	51	52
1873,	14,893.4	127	90	82
Totals,	161,869.8	1,255	591	674
30.66, or $30\frac{3470}{5280}$ Miles of Sewer.				

INVENTORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SEWER DEPARTMENT,
JAN. 1, 1874.

One pumping and hoisting engine,	valued at \$400 00
Two pumps,	" " 75 00
One boat, in Mill Brook sewer,	" " 25 00
One tool chest,	" " 10 00
One tool chest, small,	" " 2 00
One tool chest,	" " 8 00
Lot rubber boots,	" " 10 00
One wheelbarrow,	" " 3 00
Eighteen lanterns,	" " 15 00
Sixteen picks,	" " 16 00
Twenty-one shovels,	" " 18 00
Two hoes,	" " 1 50
Five crowbars,	" " 15 00
Six pails,	" " 1 50
Lot sewer scrapers,	" " 12 00

Lot old gas pipe,	valued at	\$7 00
One hand saw and 1 hatchet,	" "	1 25
One axe, 1 tape line, 3 trowels, 1 brick hammer,	" "	3 25
Lot stone hammers,	" "	10 00
Two large iron buckets,	" "	8 00
One hydrant wrench, 1 coal shovel,	" "	1 75
Lot hose for flushing,	" "	12 00
Lot of shafting and pulley,	" "	12 00
Lot of flange pipe,	" "	10 00
Lot of blocking timber,	" "	25 00
One cross-cut saw,	" "	3 00
Lot bolts, wedges, wrench,	" "	11 75
Set tackle blocks and ropes,	" "	15 00
Lot rope,	" "	25 00
Fifty feet garden hose, 4 fish-hook ropes,	" "	7 00
One express wagon,	" "	150 00
Lot steel drills, lot striking hammers,	" "	37 00
Four hundred brick, 100 feet flagging stone,	" "	26 00
Lot bracing plank,	" "	12 00
Three long-handled shovels, 2 padlocks, 1 mattock,	" "	4 25
Lot stonecutter's tools, 2 spirit levels,	" "	7 00
One powder can, 1 oil can,	" "	75
Five hammer handles, 1 axe,	" "	1 50
Total amount,		<hr/> \$1,002 50

REPORT

OF THE

WATER COMMISSIONER.

To the Joint Standing Committee on Water :

In compliance with Section 10 of the Ordinance relating to water, the Commissioner presents his annual report for the year ending November 30, 1873.

The water in the Leicester Reservoir rose last Spring until the third of May, when it was two feet above the rollway, and as this was all that could be held with safety, there was a surplus which ran to waste for twenty days; the estimated quantity wasted was sufficient to have filled the reservoir, provided there had been an additional five feet on the dam.

After May 29th the water gradually fell away until October 8th, at which time it was 7 feet 5 inches below the rollway, being the lowest point during the year. At the present date, December 20th, it is 2 feet 6 inches below the rollway, or one foot higher than at the corresponding time last year.

Some grubbing will be necessary to be done around the reservoir the coming Spring. Perhaps this may be done the present Winter if the weather should be favorable.

Water was let into the High Service pipe January 11th, as far as the junction of Cambridge and Southbridge streets.

The gates were opened between the High and Low pressure on the eleventh, and the supply commenced at that date through the regulating pressure valve with a pressure on the High Service of 156 lbs. per square inch, and 72 lbs. on the Low Service.

This supplied a large part of the elevated portions of the city but the waste in the less elevated sections, by allowing the water to run to prevent freezing, kept the pressure reduced until the opening of Spring.

Upon the completion of the contract for laying the High Service pipe, connections were made to supply all the elevated sections of the city within reach of the same, which gives on

Providence St., a pressure of	87 lbs. per sq. inch.
Wilmot St., a pressure of	87 " "
Catharine St., a pressure of	95 " "
Channing St. (upper end), a pressure of	70 " "

Connection was also made on Wilmot street at Elliott street by another regulating pressure valve, with the sixteen inch main from Bell Pond.

The carrying a branch main from Providence or Grafton street to the section east of Wall and Norfolk sts. is presented for your consideration, as there is a demand for more water in that vicinity.

Number of feet of main pipe laid this year, exclusive of High Service,	19,387
Number of feet additional used in setting Hydrants,	43
Total,	19,430
Taken up and relaid on West St., 929 feet of six inch pipe.	
Relaid on Chandler St., 670 feet of eight inch pipe.	
Number of gates set this year,	40
Number of Hydrants set this year,	35
Whole number of Hydrants in the city,	462
Number of Service pipes laid this year,	315
Number of feet Service pipe laid for city,	6,083 ft. 6 in.
Number of feet service pipe laid for applicants,	7,141 ft. 9 in.
Number of Meters set,	571
Number of Meters in use,	771
Number of leaks repaired,	83

Value of stock and tools on hand, \$31,800 59.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK E. HALL,

Water Commissioner.

WORCESTER, DEC. 20, 1873.

SCHEDULE OF PIPE AND FIXTURES LAID IN 1873.

Name of Street.	Feet of Pipe Laid.			Gates.	Hydrants.	Street branches.	Hydrant branches.
	4 inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.				
Blake,	247						
Boynton,		947		2			1
Catharine,		525		2			1
Cedar,	808			2	1	1	1
Chandler,			621	2		2	2
Channing,	6	707		1	1	1	2
Charlotte,	7	986		2	1	1	2
Denny,	513			1			
Fruit,		361		1			
Front,	65			1			
Grove,	7		677		1	1	2
Hawley,	519			1		1	1
Hamilton,		693		1			
Hancock,	290			1			
Jaques,	330			1			
Kingsbury,	564			1	1	1	1
Ledge,	388			1			
Maywood,	198					1	1
Mendon,	9	514		1	1		1
Mill,		932		2		2	1
Milton,		489		1		1	1
North,	44		1565	3	2	4	2
Norwood,	283			1			
Pratt,	8		663	1	1		1
Pink,	756			1		1	2
Sargent,	5	82		2			1
Salisbury,		1921	1495	2	3	5	7
Shepard,	524			2		1	1
Sever,		397		1			1
West,		56		1			
Winthrop,		175		1			
Waldo,				1			
Totals,	5571	8785	5021	40	12	23	32

LEAKS.

Date.	Name of Street.	Cause of Leak.	Kind of Pipe.
1872.			
December 3	Main,	Joint,	
" 12	Prescott,	Rust,	
" 13	Lafayette,	Joint,	Cement.
" 13	"	"	"
" 21	"	"	"
" 4	Cedar,	Rust,	
1873.			
January 2	Bloomingtondale,	Coupling,	Service.
" 2	Lafayette,	Joint,	Cement.
" 2	"	"	"
" 7	"	"	"
" 9	Goddard,	Imperfect Lining,	"
" 11	Union,	Joint,	Iron.
" 22	Lafayette,	"	Cement.
" 27	Trumbull,	Lead Connection,	Service.
February 1	Manchester,	Bowl Joint,	Hydrant.
" 5	Southbridge,	" "	"
" 7	Prescott,	Rust,	Cement.
March 18	Main, c. Maywood,	Soldered Branch,	"
" 24	Benefit Court,	Joint,	"
" 24	Southbridge,	Lead Connection,	Service.
April 3	"	Joint,	Cement.
" 7	Beacon,	Lead Connection,	Service.
" 10	Houchin Ave.,	Broken by Sewer,	Cement.
" 12	Chandler,	Frost,	Service.
" 19	Charles,	Broken by Sewer,	Cement.
" 21.	Orange,	Rust,	"
" 22	Leicester,	Joint,	"
" 22	Clifton,	Lead Connection,	Service.
" 29	Leicester,	Rust,	Cement.
" 23	Bowdoin,	Lead Connection,	Service.
" 30	Liberty,	Broken by Sewer,	"
May 7	Lafayette,	Joint,	Cement.
" 17	Clinton,	Broken by Sewer,	"
" 23	Millbury,	Joint,	"
" 27	Southbridge,	Soldered Joint,	Service.
June 6	Canal,	Joint,	Cement.
" 6	Brook,	Rust,	"
" 16	Prescott,	"	"
" 30	Tyrrell,	Accident.	"
July 2	Davis,		
" 5	Sever,	Joint,	Cement.
" 7	Providence,	Rust,	"
" 5	School,	Lead Connection,	Service.
" 5	Providence,	Rust,	Cement.
" 21	Bloomingtondale,	"	"
" 24	Goddard,	"	"
" 25	Newton,	Joint,	"
" 30	Woodland,	"	"
" 31	Millbury,	"	"
" 21	Irving,	Rust,	"
" 25	Curtis,	Lead Connection,	Service.
August 1	Water,	Joint,	Cement.
" 7	Leicester,	High Service,	Split.
" 15	Washington,	Joint,	Cement.
" 6	Southb'ge, c. Main,	"	"

Date.		Name of Street.	Cause of Leak.	Kind of Pipe.
August	22	Central,	Rust,	Cement.
"	23	Providence,	"	"
"	14	Leicester,	Pick Hole,	"
"	30	Sever,	Broken Stop,	Service.
September	1	Mulberry,	High Service,	
"	18	Prov. engine house	Joint,	Cast Iron.
"	29	Providence,	High Service,	
"	23	Leicester,	" "	
October	4	Benefit Court.	Lead Connection,	Service.
"	4	Lafayette,	Joint,	Cement.
"	9	"	"	"
"	10	Grafton,	"	"
"	2	Myrtle,	Lead Connection,	Service.
"	4	Harrison,	Rust,	Cement.
"	26	High,	Valve,	Hydrant.
"	23	Ward,	Joint,	High Service.
"	23	"	"	" "
"	22	Grafton,	"	" "
"	24	Hanover,	Rust,	Cement.
November	6	Taylor,	Joint,	"
"	7	Prescott,	Rust,	"
"	15	"	Hydrant Bowl,	Hydrant.
"	5	Prov. & Wor. R. R.	Branch,	Iron.
"	17	Beacon,	Lead Joint,	Hy't Branch.
"	17	Pond,	Lead Connection,	Service.
"	17	Lexington,	Joint,	Cement.
"	19	Main,	"	"
"	22	Mechanic,	Stop,	Service.

INVENTORY OF STOCK AND TOOLS ON HAND DECEMBER 1, 1873.

12 feet 24 inch cast iron pipe,	3 tapers 12 to 8 inch,
41 feet 20 inch cast iron pipe,	13 tapers, 8 to 6 inch,
312 feet 16 inch cast iron pipe,	5 tapers, 8 to 4 inch,
98 feet 12 inch cast iron pipe,	14 tapers, 6 to 4 inch,
20 feet 10 inch cast iron pipe,	2 tapers, 4 to 3 inch,
36 feet 8 inch cast iron pipe,	3 tapers, 4 to 2 inch,
206 feet 6 inch cast iron pipe,	1 16 inch quarter turn,
230 feet 6 inch cast iron pipe, been used,	2 12 inch quarter turns,
36 feet 4 inch cast iron pipe,	7 8 inch quarter turns,
50 feet 4 inch cast iron pipe, been used,	11 6 inch quarter turns,
72 feet 20 inch cement lined pipe, been used,	15 4 inch quarter turns,
137 feet 16 inch cement lined pipe, been used,	1 2 inch brass quarter turn,
1,827 feet 15 inch unlined pipe,	2 4 inch one-eighth turns,
30 feet 12 inch cement lined pipe, been used,	15 four way branches, various sizes,
315 feet 12 inch cement lined pipe, been used,	94 three way branches, various sizes,
273 feet 10 inch cement lined pipe,	1 16 inch gate,
1,596 feet 10 inch cement lined pipe,	5 12 inch gates,
3,885 feet 8 inch cement lined pipe,	1 10 inch gate,
4,480 feet 6 inch cement lined pipe,	7 8 inch gates,
2,765 feet 4 inch cement lined pipe,	18 6 inch gates,
1,584 feet 4 inch cement lined pipe, been used,	11 4 inch gates,
462 feet 3 inch cement lined pipe,	3 2 inch Ludlow gates,
665 feet 2 inch cement lined pipe,	9 1 inch Ludlow gates,
400 feet 2 inch galvanized iron pipe,	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Ludlow gates,
7,854 feet 1 inch cement lined pipe,	37 brass nipples,
8,539 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cement lined pipe,	48 cast iron stop boxes and covers,
328 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch steam pipe,	6 gate boxes,
40 feet 3 inch steam pipe,	27 gate box frames,
2 3 inch globe valves,	46 gate box covers,
585 lbs. cast iron bands for repairing solder branches,	16 gate box covers, heavy,
480 lbs. 2 inch lead pipe,	7 gate box covers, small,
155 lbs. 1 inch lead pipe,	7 gate box frames, small,
500 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lead pipe, been used,	3 meter box frames,
48 1 inch lead connections,	3 meter box covers,
84 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch lead connections,	3 Boston Machine Co.'s hydrants,
78 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lead connections, been used,	13 flush hydrants,
12 24 inch sleeves for cast iron pipe,	1 post hydrant, been used,
3 20 inch sleeves for cast iron pipe,	1 New Haven hydrant, been used,
3 16 inch sleeves for cast iron pipe,	17 flush hydrant boxes,
7 12 inch sleeves for cast iron pipe,	6 flush hydrant box frames,
38 8 inch sleeves for cast iron pipe,	6 flush hydrant box covers,
11 6 inch sleeves for cast iron pipe,	6 post hydrant boxes,
3 5 inch sleeves for cast iron pipe,	12 hydrant bowls,
5 4 inch sleeves for cast iron pipe,	6 pieces cast iron pipe for hydrant bowls,
2 24 inch bonnets,	150 lbs. post hydrant box hoops.
4 8 inch bonnets,	40 lbs. post hydrant box fastenings,
9 6 inch bonnets,	15 hydrant wastes,
17 4 inch bonnets,	4,748 lbs. tapping bands for service pipe,
1 taper 20 to 16 inch,	882 lbs. bolts and nuts for service pipe,
	174 lbs. wrought iron back bands.
	157 bolts for 24 inch sleeves,
	70 $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch plugs,
	27 1 inch plugs,

- 257 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch plugs,
- 251 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stops for bands,
- 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch waste stops,
- 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch waste stops,
- 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thimble couplings,
- 46 2 inch rubber packings for tapping bands,
- 57 1 inch rubber packings for tapping bands,
- 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rubber packings for tapping bands,
- 57 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch brass tees,
- 108 1 inch brass tees.
- 12 1 inch combination nipples,
- 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch brass unions,
- 2 1 inch brass unions,
- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch brass unions,
- 1 4 inch meter,
- 1 2 inch meter,
- 6 1 inch meters,
- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch meters,
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch meters,
- 830 lbs. wrought iron rods,
- 40 lbs. wrought iron bands and bolts for street branches,
- 208 bbls. cement,
- 12 bbls. Portland cement,
- 2,500 feet Chestnut lumber,
- 1 Knowles' rotary pump,
- 1 Knowles' small steam pump,
- 1 Knowles' large steam pump,
- 1 steam boiler,
- 210 lbs. old brass,
- 1,685 lbs. pig lead,
- 56 pickets for reservoir fence,
- 13 pair rubber mittens,
- 6 tool boxes,
- 5 wheelbarrows,
- 42 picks,
- 8 pick handles,
- 20 shovels,
- 13 iron bars,
- 3 iron tampers,
- 6 striking hammers,
- 6 stone hammers,
- 9 hand hammers,
- 1 paving hammer,
- 37 hammer handles,
- 1 bit stock and bits,
- 5 hand saws,
- 1 saw set,
- 2 try squares,
- 2 planes,
- 1 drawing knife,
- 1 adz,
- 5 hand axes,
- 430 lbs. chains,
- 2 grindstones,
- 1 oil stone,
- 4 carpenter's horses,
- 4 steam gauges,
- 2 cast iron sinks,
- 5 stoves,
- 2 force pumps,
- 2 screw drivers,
- 8 dies for cutting packing,
- 3 galvanized iron boilers,
- 1 copper boiler,
- 1 tank for testing meters,
- 14 jack screws,
- 385 lbs. rosin,
- 74 lbs. nails,
- 1 hoe,
- 1 spirit level,
- 2 desks,
- 5 window frames,
- 2 brooms,
- 3 platforms for holding pipe,
- 8 monkey wrenches,
- 12 pair rubber boots,
- 1 oil cloth suit,
- 8 brass nipples for hydrants,
- 1 canvas tent and frame,
- 9 lbs. rubber packing cloth,
- 9 yds. enameled cloth,
- 3 wagons,
- 1 sleigh,
- 1 harness,
- 2 hand carts,
- 4 office chairs,
- 32 lbs. hemp packing,
- 50 lbs. winding twine,
- 29 lbs. hemp twine,
- 3 bbls. charcoal,
- 36 water pails,
- 2 set pulley blocks and ropes,
- 2 derricks,
- 120 lbs. steel in drills,
- 12 hand drills,
- 5 iron spoons,
- 4 ladles,
- 54 cold chisels,
- 18 steel sets,
- 4 packing irons,
- 2 furnaces,
- 1 drill stock and drill for drilling iron pipe,
- 3 goose necks,
- 2 hand sleds,
- 5 mixing boxes,
- 10 stop wrenches,
- 9 gate wrenches,
- 15 Baxter wrenches,
- 3 wrenches for repairing hydrants,
- 1 pair tongs for repairing hydrants,
- 2 boilers for thawing hydrants,
- 1 truck,
- 1 coal hod,
- 25 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rubber hose,
- 1 copper pump,
- 9 oil cans,

3 oilers,	4 pair 1½ inch pipe tongs,
2 powder cans,	5 pair 1 inch pipe tongs,
9 trowels,	2 pair ¾ inch pipe tongs,
55 lanterns,	2 pair ½ inch pipe tongs,
5 tea kettles,	1 No. 1 Stanwood's pipe cutter,
1 anvil,	2 No. 2 Stanwood's pipe cutters,
1 portable forge,	1 ½ inch pipe tap,
2 fan blowers,	1 ¾ inch pipe tap,
1 platform scale,	7 die plates and dies,
9 sets cones for lining pipe,	5 packed drill stocks and drills,
9 sets cones for lining service pipe,	Patterns for pipe, gate and hydrant box frames, branches, &c.
5 rubber cones,	Lot of tools for building hydrants,
3 iron vises,	1 handle basket,
1 wood vise,	2 paving rammers,
3 pair shears,	2 pair plyers,
3 soldering furnaces and tools,	2 tons coal,
2 files,	6 nipples for hydrant tops,
1 chalk line,	5 50 feet tape lines.
3 pair 1½ inch pipe tongs,	

REPORT

OF THE

WATER REGISTRAR.

OFFICE OF THE WATER REGISTRAR.

WORCESTER, Dec. 20, 1873.

Gentlemen of the Joint Standing Committee on Water :

In accordance with the requirement of the " Ordinance relating to Water," passed Nov. 11, 1872, I have the honor to submit the first annual report from this department.

When I assumed the duties of this office, January 7, 1873, there were uncollected in the hands of the City Treasurer two hundred and thirty-five (235) bills for water, all of which have been settled except eight, and they have been transferred to the 1873 account. These eight include one against C. W. Hamilton of one thousand and fifty dollars (\$1,050), and one for water used in sprinkling streets during the summer of 1871, of five hundred dollars (\$500), the remaining six being for small amounts. November 30, 1873, there remained uncollected in the City Treasurer's hands four hundred and sixteen (416) bills for water, representing \$21,203.92, almost the entire amount of which can and will be collected as soon as business improves.

The number of bills turned over to the Treasurer for collection from this office this year is 9,127, against 3,649 during the year 1872. This great increase is mainly due to the fact that owing to a change in the method of charging for water it was thought advisable to render a separate bill for each tenant, thus enabling

the owner of the premises to present to each of his tenants his individual bill, if he so desires. It is evident, therefore, that the number of bills may not, and probably does not, represent the number of water takers as can be construed as a requirement from the wording of the ordinance.

During the season it was found necessary to enforce the regulations of the department in reference to unpaid bills, the consequence of which was that the water was shut off from thirty-four different estates, and let on after the bills had been paid, together with two dollars (\$2.) for the expense of shutting off and letting on the water.

During the season of 1872 the Committee on Water framed a new ordinance, which was adopted by the City Council, providing among other things for a considerable increase in the rates for water, both by measurement and by assessment. When the payment of the bills by assessment for 1873 became due, owing to the increase over their prior bills, owners of about *five hundred and fifty* estates decided to cause water meters to be attached to their pipes, and their bills by assessment abated.

This fact will explain in the main the cause of granting the unusually large number of abatements this year.

There are connected with the works *seven hundred and seventy-one* water meters, an addition of *five hundred and seventy-one* during the past twelve months, varying in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 4 inches, as follows :

$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{5}{8}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	1in.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	2in.	4in.
22	448	215	58	13	14	1

Most of these were manufactured by the Union Water Meter Company of this city. Wm. E. Desper, also of this city, having about seventy upon the works ; Mr. H. R. Worthington, of New York, one ; the National Water Meter Company, also of New York, one.

For the six months prior to April 1, 1873, there was sold, at 15 cents per 1,000 gallons :

54,690,305 gallons of measured water.

For the six months prior to Oct. 1, 1873, by meter measurement, there was sold :

4,574,250 gallons,	at	12½	cents per 1,000 gallons.
22,598,990	"	15	"
28,832,440	"	20	"
24,721,880	"	25	"

Total, 80,727,560.

The amount of the bills for water, charged to the City Treasurer, is :

		\$122,301 24
From this deduct for abatements granted,	\$16,589 17	
Actual cost of water maintenance, not including \$8,030.00 paid for land on School street,	15,297 96	
Interest on Water Loan,	44,583 25	
	<hr/>	76,470 38
Amount of bills in excess of maintenance and interest,		\$45,830 86

Inasmuch as the assessed bills for fourteen months were abated from the estates upon which meters were set, and as there were but *two hundred* meters on the works prior to June, 1873, it would seem that in order to arrive at the just net revenue for this year it would necessitate adding to the above balance the amount of bills for an additional *six* months' measured water for the *five hundred and seventy-one* meters attached to the works this year. This alone would increase the balance about \$10,000.00.

There should also be added to this balance, meters having but recently been attached, twelve months' metered water for four corporations using a very large amount, from which the city will probably realize at least two thousand dollars.

Among the unpaid bills in the Treasurer's hands is one for \$10,500, charged to the Fire Department as per instructions in ordinance, from which this department will probably realize nothing.

During last Summer, when vegetation was suffering from extended drouth, I became satisfied that a great deal of water was being used from which the city derived no revenue. Upon

looking over the city I found no less than *two hundred and thirty-six* hose pipes in use not having been paid for, the bills for which were subsequently handed to the Treasurer, amounting to \$1,180.00.

I have no doubt but that I failed to discover a large number of hose pipes in general use, but I think, and some of the members of your Committee have every reason to believe that a great many of those who “used a borrowed hose but once or twice” will be very cautious in borrowing one another season.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE D. DAVIS,

Water Registrar.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON WATER.

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Worcester :

In accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Ordinance on Water, passed November 11th, 1872, your Joint Standing Committee on Water herewith submit the reports of the Water Commissioner and the Water Registrar, together with their report for the year ending November 30th, 1873.

A detailed account of the work done during the past municipal year and of stock now on hand will be found in the carefully prepared report of the Commissioner, while that of the Registrar contains a brief summary of collections made and amounts due the department.

The construction of the High Service Mains has been completed during the year, according to the original plans and contract, and proves to be a valuable and almost indispensable addition to our system of water pipes. Besides supplying abutters along the line of the new pipe, it so adds to the pressure of the old mains as to benefit very many who have heretofore suffered from an inadequate supply. In this connection, your Committee would advise a change in location of that portion of the High Service extending from East Central street to the Normal School building, rendered necessary by exposure to frost, consequent upon a change in the location of the road leading to the School.

Your Committee would call special attention to that part of the Water Commissioner's report concerning the laying of a branch

main to that section of the city east of Wall and Norfolk streets.

REPAIRS, ETC.

The alarmingly unsafe condition of North Pond demands immediate attention, and steps should at once be taken to secure our city from a destructive flood, which would inevitably result from the breaking of this dam. The question of enlarging this pond to obtain a further supply of water has been under consideration, and, pending a final decision, the needed repairs have been postponed, but a further postponement may result in a much greater loss to the city than the cost of strengthening the present dam. The suggestion of the Commissioner relative to grubbing some portion of the Leicester reservoir deserves consideration.

The condition of Bell Pond needs attention. It is filled with decaying vegetable matter to such an extent as to render the water unfit for domestic use at the very time when, if ever, it would be needed for such purpose. Again, in its present unprotected condition it has become a rendezvous for men and boys, as well as cattle, and several objectionable drains tend to make it a sewer rather than a reservoir. Your Committee reported in favor of dredging and fencing the pond, but by some technicality no appropriation was made.

The dam at the Leicester Reservoir should, in the opinion of your Committee, be at once raised five feet, the height originally proposed, in order to save to the city more water in case of a drouth.

The present supply of water will not long be adequate to the increasing demand of our rapidly growing city, and the question of appropriating either Kettle Brook or North Pond has already been considered, and demands much earnest thought and careful attention.

The owners of privileges connected with North Pond are now prevented from improving and, in a great measure, from selling their property, owing to their uncertain tenure of the same, and it seems a matter of simple justice to them that the question

of use or relinquishment of our right to the waters of the pond should be decided at an early day.

WATER METERS.

Several complaints have been made on the part of those who are using meters that their bills are much larger than they would be by regular assessment. Your Committee have taken great pains to investigate such cases, and have been materially aided in their work by the Commissioner. The cause of these complaints has been traced in every instance, not to the fact that the meters have registered more water than has passed through them, but to some leak or waste known or unknown to the complainants. No meter now in use on the works has been found to register more water than has actually passed through it, but, on the contrary, the tendency with all is to register rather less than the amount consumed.

This confirms the opinion that the only satisfactory method of arriving at the cost of water to both the city and consumer is by actual measurement in all cases where water is used. By the compulsory use of meters, as in the case of gas, the rates could be definitely fixed, the price reduced, and the present source of supply be adequate for a much longer period than it otherwise could be.

A reduction of the water rates has been called for by your honorable body, but owing to the facts above stated, as well as to the fact that the present rates have not been in existence long enough to show where or in what way to alter them, your Committee has referred such reduction to a future committee.

In this connection, your Committee feel bound to speak of the meter manufactured by William E. Desper, which have been considered by the several Committees on Water for the last three years, but were not adopted until the 2d of June, 1873, at which time it was voted to accept the reading of those meters already in use, and to allow them to be attached to the works under the same rules and regulations governing others in the supply of meters already accepted. But from careful tests and the history of similar tests made by other authorized parties, as well as from

the experience of those having these meters in use, we are satisfied that they are very liable to frequent stoppages, thereby allowing water to pass through without registering. Compared with the Ball and Fitts meter, the stoppages are as *fifteen to one*. We cannot, therefore, recommend this meter for general use.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to express their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Water Commissioner and Water Registrar have performed their respective duties. They have been faithful, efficient and courteous.

The office of Water Registrar proves to be of great benefit, and by referring to the report it will be seen that the Registrar has not only collected and settled a large number of old and disputed bills, but has also, by unsolicited and extra labor, made collections for the use of unreported hose and other fixtures, amounting to one hundred and eighty dollars more than his entire salary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. BURROUGH,	}	<i>Joint Standing Committee on Water.</i>
A. G. COES,		
L. J. KNOWLES,		
EDWD. R. FISKE,		
JAS. S. ROGERS,		

WORCESTER, December 20, 1873.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

To the Honorable City Council :

GENTLEMEN : As required by an ordinance of the City, I herewith present the annual report of the expenditures and earnings of the Highway Department for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1873, including a schedule of the city property in charge of the same at that date. In addition to ordinary repairs, two bridges have been built—one at Leesville, at a cost of \$1,001.29, and one at New Worcester, at a cost of \$1,051.74, both of which are included in the expenses, as has also \$1,401.35, the amount allowed for various reasons to sundry persons for damages.

The catch-basins require considerable attention to keep them in proper condition, and as there are 550 at present, and the number is yearly increasing, it seems desirable that this department should be relieved from the care of them, and the entire charge be given to a superintendent of sewers.

The order for paving a portion of Main street, as passed March 10, 1873, has been executed. Also the order for the paving of Pleasant street from Chestnut street to Ashland street, and the cost of the material and labor appears in the following account of

BLOCK PAVING.

Main street, from Front to Central street.

4,447 sq. yds. new blocks,	\$12,450 59	
4,454 " " old blocks,	5,167 61	
610.9 lin. feet curbstone,	493 76	
86.5 " " curbstone reset,	8 65	
12.1 " " circle curbstone reset,	2 42	
724 sq. yds. cross-walk,	242 22	
1231.6 lin. feet flagstone,	380 52	
6 long corners,	36 00	
Carting gravel, labor,	4,603 12	
		\$23,384 89
Less 4,475 sq. yds. cobbles taken up, at 25c.,	\$1,118 75	
" 700 " " old blocks, " \$1,	700 00	—\$1,818 75
Net cost,		\$21,566 14

PLEASANT STREET.

From Chestnut to Ashland street.

2,780 sq. yds. new blocks,	\$7,784 00	
609.9 " " brick paving relaid,	121 98	
85.5 " " cobble " "	42 20	
147.2 " " cross-walk paving relaid,	58 88	
860.3 lin. feet curb reset,	86 83	
5 short corners,	20 00	
Carting gravel, labor, &c.,	1,041 23	
		\$9,155 12
Less 2,780 sq. yds. cobbles taken up, at 25c.,		695 00
Net cost,		\$8,460 12

I would recommend that a portion of Lincoln street be paved soon as practicable, from Lincoln Square to a point opposite the Worcester and Nashua Freight Depot, as it is impossible to keep the street in good condition owing to the constant passing of heavy teams. Also that portion of Main street between Chandler street and Wellington street.

The curbstones have been set and the gutters paved on all the streets where sidewalks have been ordered, excepting on the north side of Wellington street, from Main to Chandler street, and on the north side of May street, from Main to Woodland street; also on Laurel street, from Edward street to Wilnot street.

The measurement of the materials used and charged to sidewalk accounts is as follows :

CURBSTONE.

Length of new curbstone,	21,099.7 feet.
“ “ curbstone reset,	3,810.2 “

FLAGSTONE.

Length of new flagstone,	3,914.9 feet.
“ “ flagstone relaid,	1,818 “

COBBLE PAVING.

Amount of new gutter paving,	9,052 sq. yds.
“ “ gutter paving relaid,	1,285.4 “ “
“ “ new cross-walk paving,	3,167.8 “ “
“ “ cross-walk paving relaid,	1,860.7 “ “
“ “ cobble paving relaid,	470 “ “

CORNERS.

Number of long round corners,	53
“ “ short “ “	18

Amount of brick paving relaid, 1,648 square yards.

The cost of the labor in connection with the materials used is shown in a statement of the account with each street, to wit :

MAIN STREET.

North Side, from Kilby to Downing street.

1,340 lin. feet curbstone,	\$1,072 00
158 “ “ curbstone reset,	15 80
260.5 “ “ flagstone,	91 17
1,800 “ “ flag relaid (street rail road),	72 00
595.6 sq. yds. gutter,	476 48
470.4 “ “ cobble relaid (street rail road),	188 16
6 long corners,	36 00
Gravel for raising track, labor, &c.,	2,247 87 —\$4,199 48

SEVER STREET.

Both Sides, from Pleasant to Elm street.

1,237.5 feet new curbstone,	\$990 00
30 “ curbstone reset,	3 00
558.2 sq. yds. new gutter,	446 56
35.5 “ “ new crosswalk,	28 40
51.7 “ “ relaid,	20 68
50 lin. feet flagstone,	17 50
4 long corners,	24 00
14 sq. yds. brick walk relaid,	2 80
Labor, &c.,	637 75 —\$2,170 69

MILLBURY STREET.

West side, from Green to Sigel street.

1,366 lin. feet curbstone,	\$1,092 80	
59.5 " " circle curb,	59 50	
180.2 sq. yds. cross-walk,	144 16	
678 " " new gutter,	542 40	
295 lin. feet flagstone,	103 25	
5 long corners,	30 00	
Carting gravel, labor, &c.,	572 32	—\$2,544 43

CEDAR STREET.

South side, from Chestnut to Oak street.

1,074 lin. feet curbstone,	\$859 20	
144.7 " " reset,	14 47	
481.8 sq. yds. new gutter,	385 44	
11.8 " " relaid,	4 72	
13.5 " " brick paving relaid,	2 70	
Grading, &c.,	326 60	—\$1,593 13

ELM STREET.

North side, between the estates of George W. Richardson and Alexander Marsh.

483.3 lin. feet new curbstone,	\$386 64	
220.4 sq. yds. new gutter,	176 32	
12.8 " " cross-walks, relaid,	5 12	
Grading,	337 10	—\$905 18

WEST STREET.

East side, from Cedar to William street.

327 lin. feet curbstone,	\$261 60	
145.3 sq. yds. new gutter,	116 24	
1 long corner,	6 00	
Labor,	18 55	—\$402 39

WINTER STREET.

South side, from Green to Water street.

1,079 lin. feet new curbstone,	\$863 20	
13.5 " " return "	10 80	
58.8 sq. yds. cross-walk,	47 04	
506 " " new gutter,	404 80	
84 feet flagstone,	29 40	
5 long corners,	30 00	
Grading,	456 50	—\$1,841 74

OREAD STREET.

South side, from Main to Beacon street.

732.7 lin. feet new curbstone,	\$586 16	
179.4 " " " " reset,	17 94	
325.6 sq. yds. new gutter,	260 48	
73.5 " " " " relaid,	29 40	
1 long corner,	6 00	
Grading,	499 50	—\$1,399 48

WEST STREET.

East side, from Elm to Cedar street.

308.6 lin. feet new curbstone,	\$246 88	
5.8 " " " " reset,	58	
46 " " " flagstone,	16 10	
40.5 sq. yds. " cross-walk,	32 40	
98.1 " " relaid " "	39 24	
137.1 " " new gutter,	109 68	
Labor,	107 05	—\$551 93

PLEASANT STREET.

South side, from Newbury to Newton street.

2,120 lin. feet new curbstone,	\$1,696 00	
251 " " reset " "	25 10	
38 " " circle curb,	38 00	
451.1 sq. yds. new cross-walk,	360 88	
7.9 " " relaid " "	3 16	
551.4 feet flagstone,	192 99	
932.5 sq. yds. new gutter,	746 00	
153.8 " " relaid " "	61 52	
3 " " brick relaid,	60	
2 short corners,	8 00	
Labor,	683 25	—\$3,815 50

ELM STREET.

North side, from Fruit to Sever street.

337.7 lin. feet curbstone,	\$270 16	
56 " " flagstone,	19 60	
50 sq. yds. cross-walk,	40 00	
150 " " gutter,	120 00	
3 long corners,	18 00	
Labor,	148 75	—\$616 51

CHATHAM STREET.

North side, from Irving to Crown street.

619 lin. feet curbstone,	\$495 20	
20 " " " " reset,	2 00	
149.2 " " flagstone,	52 22	

115.3 sq. yds. cross-walk,	92 24	
95 " " " relaid,	38 00	
272 " " gutter,	217 60	
1 short corner,	4 00	
1 long corner,	6 00	
Labor,	101 20	—\$1,008 46

HOME STREET.

South side, from Wachusett to North Ashland street.

699 lin. feet curbstone,	\$559 20	
209 " " " reset,	20 90	
58.5 sq. yds. cross-walk,	46 80	
310 " " gutter,	248 00	
93.2 lin. feet flagstone,	32 62	
3 long corners,	18 00	
Grading,	355 05	—\$1,280 57

PARK STREET.

South side, from Salem to Orange street.

153 lin. feet curbstone,	\$122 40	
6.7 " " " reset,	67	
158 sq. yds. cross-walk relaid,	63 20	
68 " " gutter,	54 40	
3.1 " " " relaid,	1 24	
Labor,	94 70	—\$336 61

SALEM STREET.

Both sides, from Myrtle to Madison street.

222 lin. feet curbstone,	\$177 60	
256.2 sq. yds. gutter,	204 96	
Labor, &c.,	251 91	—\$634 47

CENTRAL STREET.

South side, from Main to Summer street.

1,106 lin. feet curbstone,	\$884 80	
34 " " " reset,	3 20	
50 " " flagstone,	17 50	
526.9 sq. yds. gutter,	421 52	
25.3 " " " relaid,	10 12	
45 " " cross-walk,	36 00	
8.9 " " brick walk relaid,	1 78	
Labor, &c.,	314 75	—\$1,689 67

ELIZABETH STREET.

West side, from Belmont, Southerly 400 feet.

East side, from Reservoir, Northerly 400 feet.

1,013 lin. feet curbstone,	\$810 40	
103.6 " " " reset,	10 36	
224 " " flagstone,	78 40	

188.8 sq. yds. cross-walk,	150 84	
502.8 " " gutter,	402 24	
8 long corners,	48 00	
Blasting rock, labor, &c.,	824 56	—\$2,324 80

BELMONT STREET.

South side, from Liberty to Elizabeth street.

802 lin. feet curbstone,	\$641 60	
14.5 " " " reset,	14 50	
254 " " flagstone,	88 90	
200.3 sq. yds. cross-walk,	160 24	
356.4 " yds. gutter,	285 12	
4 short corners,	16 00	
Labor, &c.,	449 00	—\$1,655 36

COTTAGE STREET.

North side, from West to Fruit street.

439.5 lin. feet curbstone,	\$351 60	
12 " " " reset,	1 20	
195.3 sq. yds. gutter,	156 24	
4.2 " " brick paving,	84	
1 long corner,	6 00	
Labor, &c.,	220 25	—\$736 13

WALNUT STREET.

29.1 sq. yds. gutter relaid,	\$11 64	
65.6 lin. feet curbstone reset,	6 56	—\$18 20

MYRTLE STREET.

South side, from Salem to Orange street.

172 lin. feet curbstone,	\$137 60	
5.6 " " " reset,	56	
83 " " flagstone,	29 05	
71.6 sq. yds. cross-walk,	57 28	
76.4 " " gutter,	61 12	
2.5 " " " relaid,	1 00	
6.4 " " brick " "	1 28	
Blasting rock and labor,	150 70	—\$438 59

FRONT STREET.

North side, from Bigelow Court to Norwich & Worcester Railroad.

339 lin. feet curbstone reset,	\$33 90	
72.3 sq. yds. cross-walk relaid,	29 28	
3 short corners and 2 long corners,	24 00	
445.1 yds. brick relaid,	89 02	
Removing trees, labor, &c.,	539 55	—\$715 75

CHANDLER STREET.

North side, from South Irving to Newbury street, and South side.
from South Irving to Wellington street.

1,909.5 lin. feet curb,	\$1,527 60	
617.2 " " " reset,	61 65	
257.6 " " flagstone,	90 16	
199.8 sq. yds. cross-walk,	159 84	
578.4 " " gutter,	462 72	
49.5 " " " relaid,	19 80	
39.5 lin. feet circle curb,	54 51	
3 long corners,	18 00	
2 short "	8 00	
Labor, &c.,	1,424 34	—\$3,826 62

KING STREET.

North side, from Main to Queen street.

998 lin. feet curbstone,	\$798 40	
193 " " " reset,	19 30	
59 sq. yds. cross-walk,	23 60	
453.6 " " gutter,	362 88	
8 " " " relaid,	3 20	
Labor, &c.,	496 40	—\$1,703 78

GREEN STREET.

East side, from Boston & Albany R. R. to Franklin street.

987.5 sq. yds. cross-walk relaid,	\$395 00	
115.7 " " gutter,	46 28	
116.7 " " " relaid,	46 68	
26.5 lin. feet curbstone,	21 20	
83.8 " " " reset,	8 38	
1 long corner,	6 00	
Labor,	132 80	—\$656 34

ELM STREET.

South side, from Sever street westerly 280 feet.

287 lin. feet curb,	\$229 60	
350 " " " reset,	35 00	
133.8 sq. yds. gutter,	107 04	
287.4 " " " relaid,	114 96	
44 " " cross-walk,	17 60	
1 long corner,	6 00	
Labor, &c.,	51 50	—\$561 70

JOHN STREET.

South side, from Harvard to North Ashland street.

1,071 lin. feet curb,	\$856 80	
26 " " " reset,	2 60	
45 sq. yds. cross-walk relaid,	18 00	
476 " " new gutter,	380 80	
1 short corner,	6 00	
Labor, &c.,	549 90	—\$1,814 10

SUNDRY SIDEWALKS.

61.5 lin. feet curbstone,	\$49 20	
519.2 " " " reset,	58 32	
14.5 " " circle curb,	14 50	
229.4 " " flagstone,	80 15	
532.7 sq. yds. gutter relaid,	213 08	
645.4 " " cross-walk,	516 48	
490.4 " " " relaid,	196 16	
429.6 " " brick relaid,	100 56	
5.1 " " block,	14 28	
2 long corners,	12 00	
Engineering, labor, &c.,	1,900 27	—\$3,155 00

Total expense to the City for sidewalks,	\$42,596 61
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RECEIPTS.

Balance to the credit of the Department, Nov. 30,	
1872, brought forward,	\$25,840 88

HIGHWAYS.

Appropriation.	\$48,000 00
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For Sidewalks charged to Abutters.

160 Brick and Stone Walks and Driveways,	\$15,164 06	
35 Concrete Walks,	3,109 88	—\$18,273 94

For Labor and Material.

School Department,	\$289 35
Sewer " "	219 35
Water " "	180 83
Fire " "	583 95
Public Grounds,	145 30
City Hospital,	1 75

City Hall,	4 80	
Sundry Persons,	2,184 35	
“ “ 58 M. bricks,	928 00	
City Farm, manure,	100 00	
B. Converse, “	200 00	
Geo. H. Clark, stone crusher,	600 00	
John Corless, Building used for crushing stone,	100 00	
Live Stock, Oxen sold,	894 60	—\$6,432 28

For Street Construction.

Highland Street,	\$664 70	
Chandler “	613 15	
Mechanic “	90 00	
Piedmont “	1,743 45	
Coral “	156 50	
Pratt “	235 00	
Lake Avenue,	252 83	—\$3,755 63

Total for Highways,	\$102,302 73
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SIDEWALKS.

Appropriation,	\$40,000 00
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BLOCK PAVING.

Appropriation,	\$30,000 00
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Total receipts,	\$172,302 73
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EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Commissioner,	\$2,200 00
Labor as per pay roll,	48,812 31
Live stock, Horses and Oxen,	467 00
Hay, Grain, Straw, &c.,	4,658 83
Shoeing,	623 64
Tools and repairs,	2,723 47
Labor, hired teams, breaking roads, &c.,	21,109 50
Lumber,	2,427 19
19,307 $\frac{7}{12}$ feet curbstone, including freight,	10,384 69
5,476 $\frac{9}{12}$ “ flagstone, “ “	1,613 18
1,329 tons cobble stone, “ “	1,494 21
595 $\frac{905}{1000}$ M. bricks, “ “	8,328 77
73 long corners,	401 50
48 short “	161 00
Rice & Foskit, concrete paving,	2,635 53
C. O. Richardson, setting curb, paving, &c.,	10,789 46
J. Sullivan, patching,	15 00
6,483 loads gravel,	1,482 95
Wall stone, stone bounds, posts, &c.,	969 50

Paving blocks,	27,706 86
Abatements on sidewalk bills,	31 95
Advertising, writing, printing and stationery,	475 20
Gas at stables,	40 03
Powder, fuse and coal,	83 44
Drain pipe and cement,	139 83
Medicines, &c.,	115 45
Robe, blankets and flannels,	39 90
Water at stables,	24 50
Lamp post,	13 90
Repairs at stables,	46 36
Rubber capes,	13 50
50 feet hose and coupling,	11 20
Traveling expenses and telegraphing,	16 65
Pasturing horse,	5 00
Supply of water for trough, South Worcester,	20 00
Damages allowed Mrs. S. E. Martin, for injury to person,	150 00
Damages allowed Susan Ames, for injury to person,	200 00
Damages allowed Abbie S. Knowles, for injury estate,	125 00
Damages allowed S. K. Smith, for injury to person,	150 00
Damages allowed Joel Howe, for injury to person,	500 00
Damages allowed Julia A. Waters, for injury to person,	50 00
Damages allowed Julius E. Bacon, in cost of suit,	169 85
“ “ Michael Perun, for injury to person,	31 50
Damages allowed A. H. Scofield, for injury to carriage,	25 00
Total expenditures,	<hr/> *\$151,482 85

The above is divided as follows :

SIDEWALKS.

Expense to city, as previously shown, \$42,596 61

BLOCK PAVING.

Expense to city, as previously shown, \$30,026 26

HIGHWAYS.

Balance of expenditures, \$78,859 98 -\$151,482 85

* The Auditor's statement of December 12, 1873, shows the expenditures to have been \$152,726.84, or \$1,243.99 more than the total here given; but as the excess in his account resulted from an error that did not occur in this department, the last amount is not included in this report.

RECAPITULATION.

HIGHWAYS.

Balance to the credit of Department Nov. 30, 1872,		
brought forward,	\$25,840	88
Appropriation,	48,000	00
Revenue for sidewalks charged to abutters,	\$18,273	94
“ “ labor and material,	6,432	28
“ “ street construction,	3,755	63
	—\$28,461	85
Expended,	\$102,302	73
	78,859	98
Balance unexpended,	\$23,442	75

SIDEWALKS.

Expended,	\$42,596	61
Appropriation,	40,000	00
Balance overdrawn,	—	\$2,596 61

BLOCK PAVING.

Expended,	\$30,026	26
Appropriation,	30,000	00
Balance overdrawn,	—	\$26 26 —\$2,622 87
Balance unexpended to the credit of department,	\$20,819	88

SCHEDULE

Of Real and Personal Property in charge of the Highway Department, November 29th, 1873.

REAL ESTATE.

50,331 feet land with city stables thereon,	\$23,000	00
1½ acres land on Lamartine street,	5,000	00
1 acre land on Pleasant street,	150	00
Gravel pit near Paxton line,	100	00
Total of real estate,	—	\$28,250 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

LIVE STOCK.

14 horses,	\$2,800	00
10 oxen,	1,000	00 —\$3,800 00

HAY AND GRAIN.

2 tons hay,	\$60 00	
1 ton straw,	25 00	
Lot corn stalks,	5 00	
150 bushels oats,	82 50	
200 bushels corn,	150 00	—\$322 50

WAGONS, CARTS, SLEDS AND EQUIPMENTS.

1 four-horse wagon,	\$175 00	13 ox yokes,	\$50 00
1 two-horse wagon,	65 00	21 neck yokes,	20 00
2 one-horse wagons.	300 00	2 pairs ox bows,	2 00
9 two-horse carts,	1,600 00	19 whiffletrees,	30 00
6 one-horse carts,	500 00	14 horse blankets,	30 00
6 ox carts,	500 00	50 meal bags,	20 00
1 tight cart,	150 00	14 surcingles,	14 00
1 set cart-wheels,	56 00	16 halters,	16 00
1 stone lifter,	225 00	14 curry combs and brushes,	30 00
1 cesspool cleaner,	200 00	4 feed baskets,	8 00
1 street roller,	200 00	8 draught chains,	18 00
1 stone truck,	40 00	6 heavy cable chains,	21 00
2 two-horse sleds,	175 00	3 scraper chains,	6 00
1 light horse sled,	40 00	15 stake chains,	10 00
1 light express sleigh,	25 00	20 tie chains,	16 00
2 ox sleds,	35 00	4 whiffletree chains,	4 00
5 sets double harnesses,	300 00	2 pairs lead bars,	5 00
3 single harnesses,	105 00		
2 cart harnesses,	30 00		
1 pair lead harnesses,	50 00		
			<hr/>
			\$5,071 00

TOOLS.

2 sets tackle and falls,	\$15 00	14 crow bars,	\$40 00
1 grindstone,	8 00	14 stone drills,	30 00
50 good shovels,	50 00	Lot of light stone tools,	5 00
50 old shovels,	10 00	7 stone hammers,	30 00
37 snow shovels,	37 00	7 cinder hammers,	14 00
5 long handle shovels,	8 00	8 striking hammers,	20 00
1 ox scraper,	17 00	42 lanterns,	50 00
7 hay rakes,	1 50	2 baskets,	1 00
1 manure fork,	1 25	2 hay cutters,	18 00
2 manure hooks,	2 00	3 grain chests,	15 00
2 feed troughs,	8 00	3 gravel screens,	18 00
9 oil cans,	3 00	2 patent scrapers,	70 00
Set of grain measures,	1 50	4 side scrapers,	15 00
1 spirit level,	2 00	8 snow scrapers,	25 00
1 adz,	2 00	2 wheelbarrows,	4 00
3 chopping axes,	3 00	1 oil pan,	5 00
1 broad axe,	2 00	3 brooms,	2 00
4 grub cutters,	8 00	1 iron vise,	6 00
3 ladders,	5 00	3 monkey wrenches,	3 00
1 cross-cut saw,	5 00	3 stoves,	10 00
10 hay forks,	5 00	16 water pails,	10 00
35 street hoes,	35 00	Lot carpenters' tools,	12 00
6 garden rakes,	3 00	3 tool chests,	30 00
1 spade,	1 00	4 pairs rubber boots,	16 00
39 picks,	70 00	1 trowel,	1 00
6 stone drags,	50 00	200 feet fire hose,	150 00
3 side hill plows,	40 00	Lot lead pipe,	7 00
1 pick plow,	50 00		
1 snow plow,	10 00		
12 plow points,	10 00		
			<hr/>
			\$1,070 25

LUMBER.

35,000 feet bridge plank,	\$875 00	
6 bridge stringers,	72 00	
200 fence posts,	50 00	
Lot fence railing,	30 00	—\$1,027 00

STONE, BRICK, ETC.

500 feet curbstone,	\$300 00	
300 " flagstone,	75 00	
2,000 tons cobbles,	2,000 00	
17 long corners,	93 50	
25 short corners,	87 50	
30,000 paving brick,	450 00	
592 yards block stone,	1,480 00	
Lot covering stone, stone posts, &c.,	200 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,686 00

Total of personal property,	15,976 75
Total of real estate,	28,250 00

Amount in department,	\$44,226 75
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In retiring from the office of Commissioner of Highways I desire to express my obligation to Charles Marvin, clerk, for the accuracy of the accounts of the department, and also to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. E. R. Thompson, foreman, whose long experience in directing the work upon the streets and highways has qualified him to advise the Commissioner in the discharge of his duties. For the assistance so willingly and cheerfully rendered by all the foremen since my connection with the department, I wish to express my gratitude. And last, but not least, to the ready obedience and cheerful co-operation of the men employed by the city as laborers, I owe whatever of success there may have been in the work performed by the department during the last two years.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS GATES,

Commissioner of Highways.

WORCESTER, December 27th, 1873.

REPORT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

WORCESTER, MASS., JAN. 5, 1874.

To the Honorable City Council :

GENTLEMEN : I herewith present the Annual Account of Receipts and Payments in the Treasury Department for the year ending November 30, 1873, from which it appears that the

Cash in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1872, was	\$268,496 34
Received during the year,	2,997,063 66

Total,	\$3,265,560 00
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Paid during the year,	2,878,603 64
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Balance, being the Cash in the Treasury November 30, 1873,	\$386,956 36
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Deduct drafts unpaid at that date,	62,649 08
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And there remains a balance, as per Auditor's report, of	\$324,307 28
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The several items comprised in the above statement, unpaid drafts excepted, appear in the following account current.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. S. BARTON,

City Treasurer.

Dr. CITY OF WORCESTER, *in account current, from Dec. 1, 1872, to*

To authorized payments charged to city accounts, as follows:

NO. OF ACC'T.

1. Abatements and Discount,	\$52,478 75	
2. City Hall,	5,147 51	
3. City Hospital,	7,135 65	
4. City Hospital Building,	1,207 75	
5. Committee on Reduction of City Debt,	168,006 15	
6. Discount on City Bonds,	18,505 00	
7. Fire Department,	69,884 44	
8. Free Public Library,	13,648 48	
9. High School House (new),	2 00	
10. High School House (old),	26 00	
11. Highway Department,	156,522 70	
12. Hope Cemetery,	930 37	
13. Incidental Expenses,	11,818 37	
14. Interest,	115,259 05	
15. Interest on Sewer Loan,	26,934 00	
16. Interest on Water Loan,	44,583 25	
17. Lighting Streets,	21,124 68	
18. Loans, Funded City,	8,000 00	
19. " " Sewer,	80,000 00	
20. " " Water,	69,200 00	
21. " Temporary,	1,287,284 00	
22. Pauper Department, "City Relief,"	13,131 79	
23. " " "Farm Acc't,"	26,860 86	
24. " " "Truant Sch'l Acc't,"	2,784 64	
25. Police Department,	58,782 87	
26. Salaries,	26,772 44	
27. School Department,	153,018 80	
28. School Houses,	23,873 87	
29. Sewers, "Construction Acc't,"	89,629 21	
30. " " "Maintenance Acc't,"	6,613 30	
31. Shade Trees and Public Grounds,	3,779 89	
32. State Aid,	12,524 16	
33. State Militia,	523 00	
34. Street Construction,	47,842 15	
35. Taxes, 1872, County,	16,768 18	
36. " " State,	51,020 00	
37. " " 1873, County,	20,963 23	
38. Water Works, "Construction Acc't,"	44,860 69	
39. " " "High Service Acc't,"	97,649 98	
40. " " "Maintenance Acc't,"	23,506 43	2,878,603 64
Balance, cash in Treasury Nov. 30, 1873,		386,956 36

\$3,265,560 00

Nov. 30, 1873, with WM. S. BARTON, *City Treasurer.**Cr.*

By cash received and credited to city accounts, as follows :

NO. OF ACC'T.

Cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1872,		\$268,496 34
1. City Hall,	\$729 00	
2. City Hospital,	1,457 60	
3. Committee on Reduction of City Debt,	156,700 00	
4. Fire Department,	1,863 50	
5. Free Public Library,	2,176 19	
6. Highway Department,	39,829 46	
7. Incidental Expenses,	5,902 94	
8. Interest,	7,171 37	
9. Lighting Streets,	112 90	
10. Loans, Funded City,	612,500 00	
11. " Temporary,	1,085,300 76	
12. Pauper Department, City Relief Acc't,	3,682 26	
13. " " Farm Acc't,	3,427 58	
14. Police Department,	8,844 77	
15. Real Estate Sales,	100 00	
16. School Department,	2,343 02	
17. Sewer Assessment,	27,369 69	
18. Sewers, Construction Acc't,	2,236 21	
19. Shade Trees and Public Grounds,	578 00	
20. State Aid,	11,700 00	
21. State Militia,	3,607 00	
22. Street Betterments,	18,726 54	
23. Street Construction,	9,391 82	
24. Taxes, 1872,	11,915 28	
25. " " Corporation,	45,804 26	
26. " " 1873,	815,201 04	
27. Water Works, " Construction Acc't,"	21,528 15	
28. " " " High Service Acc't,"	10 00	
29. " " " Maintenance Acc't,"	93,291 13	
30. Wheeler, Geo. W., collector,	3,563 19	2,997,063 66

 \$3,265,560 00

WM. S. BARTON,

City Treasurer.

WORCESTER, MASS., January 5, 1874.

MAYOR'S DRAFTS AND TREASURER'S PAYMENTS COMPARED.

The column of Differences, November 30, 1873, in the following Statement, shows the amount drawn for and charged to City Accounts in the Auditor's office, but not paid by the City Treasurer at that date.

NO.	ACCOUNT.	Diff'nces, Nov. 30, 1872.	Mayor's Drafts.	TOTAL.	Treasurer's Payments.	Diff'nces, Nov. 30, 1873.
1.	Abatements and Discount		\$52,478 75	\$52,478 75	\$52,478 75	
2.	City Hall.....	\$282 40	5,302 85	5,585 25	5,147 51	\$437 74
3.	City Hospital.....	504 07	7,189 74	7,693 81	7,135 65	558 16
4.	City Hospital Building.....	18 75	1,189 00	1,207 75	1,207 75	
5.	Committee on Reduct'n of City Debt.		168,006 15	168,006 15	168,006 15	
6.	Discount on City Bonds		18,505 00	18,505 00	18,505 00	
7.	Fire Department.....	8,382 30	75,961 01	84,343 31	69,884 44	14,458 87
8.	Free Public Library.....	672 19	14,107 05	14,779 24	13,648 48	1,130 76
9.	High School House (new)	2 00		2 00	2 00	
10.	High School House (old).....	26 00		26 00	26 00	
11.	Highway Department.....	13,194 52	152,726 84	165,921 36	156,522 70	9,398 66
12.	Hope Cemetery	930 37		930 37	930 37	
13.	Incidental Expenses	696 72	12,256 09	12,952 81	11,818 37	1,134 44
14.	Interest.....		115,259 05	115,259 05	115,259 05	
15.	Interest on Sewer Loan.....		26,934 00	26,934 00	26,934 00	
16.	Interest on Water Loan.....		44,583 25	44,583 25	44,583 25	
17.	Lighting Streets	1,904 00	21,454 98	23,358 98	21,124 68	2,234 30
18.	Loans, Funded City.....		8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	
19.	Loans, Funded Sewer.....		80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	
20.	Loans, Funded Water		69,200 00	69,200 00	69,200 00	
21.	Loans, Temporary.....		1,287,284 00	1,287,284 00	1,287,284 00	
22.	Pauper Dep't, City Relief Account..	748 20	13,114 73	13,862 93	13,131 79	731 14
23.	Pauper Department, Farm Account.	1,520 52	28,061 18	29,581 70	26,860 86	2,720 84
24.	Pauper Dep't, Truant School Acc't.	123 44	2,723 11	2,846 55	2,784 64	61 91
25.	Police Department.....	4,844 08	58,595 05	63,439 13	58,782 87	4,656 26
26.	Salaries	4,724 82	24,209 28	28,934 10	26,772 44	2,161 66
27.	School Department.....	13,712 01	153,003 89	166,715 90	153,018 80	13,697 10
28.	School Houses		23,873 87	23,873 87	23,873 87	
29.	Sewers, Construction Account	14,301 94	76,576 14	90,878 08	89,629 21	1,248 87
30.	Sewers, Maintenance Account.....		7,994 44	7,994 44	6,613 30	1,381 14
31.	Shade Trees and Public Grounds	400 34	3,812 67	4,213 01	3,779 89	433 12
32.	State Aid.....		12,524 16	12,524 16	12,524 16	
33.	State Militia.....		523 00	523 00	523 00	
34.	Street Construction.....	9,929 26	39,696 55	49,625 61	47,842 15	1,783 66
35.	Taxes, 1872, County.....		16,768 18	16,768 18	16,768 18	
36.	Taxes, 1872, State.....		51,020 00	51,020 00	51,020 00	
37.	Taxes, 1873, County.....		20,963 23	20,963 23	20,963 23	
38.	Water Works, Construction Acc't..	2,455 18	45,596 21	48,051 39	44,860 69	3,190 70
39.	Water Works, High Service Acc't...	31,719 26	65,930 72	97,649 98	97,649 98	
40.	Water Works, Maintenance Acc't...	1,408 22	23,327 96	24,736 48	23,506 43	1,229 75
		\$112,500 59	\$2,828,752 13	\$2,941,252 72	\$2,878,603 64	\$62,649 08

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

CITY OF WORCESTER, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 5, 1874.

To the Honorable City Council :

GENTLEMEN:—As required in Section 15 of “Ordinance in relation to Finance,” the undersigned presents herewith a Statement of Receipts and Expenses, in aggregates, for the financial year ending November 30, 1873, and a classification of the same in connection with the Appropriations, showing the unexpended balances at that date, also a Statement of Liabilities and Cash Assets then existing, and a Schedule of City Property.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY GRIFFIN,

Auditor.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a Statement of Receipts in aggregates for the year ending November 30, 1873, as credited to the following accounts :

NO. OF ACC'T.

1. City Hall,	\$729 00
2. City Hospital,	1,457 60
3. Committee on reduction of City Debt,	156,700 00
4. Fire Department,	1,863 50
5. Free Public Library,	2,176 19
6. Highway Department,	39,829 46
7. Incidental Expenses,	5,902 94
8. Interest,	7,171 37
9. Lighting Streets,	112 90
10. Loans, Funded City,	612,500 00
11. " Temporary,	1,085,300 76
12. Pauper Department, City Relief Account,	3,682 26
13. " " Farm Account,	3,427 58
14. Police Department,	8,844 77
15. Real Estate Sales,	100 00
16. School Department,	2,343 02
17. Sewer Assessment,	27,369 69
18. Sewers, Construction Account,	2,236 21
19. Shade Trees and Public Grounds,	578 00
20. State Aid,	11,700 00
21. State Militia,	3,607 00
22. Street Betterments,	18,726 54
23. Street Construction,	9,391 82
24. Taxes, 1872,	11,915 28
25. " 1872, Corporation,	45,804 26
26. " 1873,	815,201 04
27. Water Works, Construction Account,	21,528 15
28. " " High Service Account,	10 00
29. " " Maintenance Account,	93,291 13
30. Wheeler, Geo. W., Collector,	3,563 19
Total Receipts,	<hr/> \$2,997,063 66

EXPENSES.

The claims for the year ending November 30, 1873, as approved and drawn for in the Auditor's office, are shown in aggregates as charged to the following accounts :

NO. OF ACC'T.

1. Abatements and Discount,	\$52,478 75
2. City Hall,	5,302 85
3. City Hospital,	7,189 74
4. City Hospital Building,	1,189 00
5. Committee on Reduction of City Debt,	168,006 15
6. Discount on City Bonds,	18,505 00
7. Fire Department,	75,961 01
8. Free Public Library,	14,107 05
11. Highway Department,	152,726 84
13. Incidental Expenses,	12,256 09
14. Interest,	115,259 05
15. Interest on Sewer Loan,	26,934 00
16. Interest on Water Loan,	44,583 25
17. Lighting Streets,	21,454 98
18. Loans, Funded City,	8,000 00
19. " Funded Sewer,	80,000 00
20. " Funded Water,	69,200 00
21. " Temporary,	1,287,284 00
22. Pauper Department, City Relief Acct.,	13,114 73
23. " " Farm Account,	28,061 18
24. " " Truant School Acct.,	2,723 11
25. Police Department,	58,595 05
26. Salaries,	24,209 28
27. School Department,	153,003 89
28. School Houses,	23,873 87
29. Sewers, Construction Account,	76,576 14
30. " Maintenance Account,	7,994 44
31. Shade Trees and Public Grounds,	3,812 67
32. State Aid,	12,524 16
33. State Militia,	523 00
34. Street Construction,	39,696 55
35. Taxes, 1872, County,	16,768 18
36. " 1872, State,	51,020 00
37. " 1873, County,	20,963 23
38. Water Works, Construction Account,	45,596 21
39. " " High Service "	65,930 72
40. " " Maintenance "	23,327 96
Total Expenses,	—————\$2,828,752 13

LIABILITIES, NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

Funded City Loan,	\$1,238,000 00	
“ Sewer, “	369,400 00	
“ Water, “	678,300 00	
	<hr/>	2,285,700 00
Temporary Loan,		655,527 31
Amount of State Tax for 1873,		57,397 50
Balance of County Tax for 1873,		20,957 23
Due the State for part of National Bank Tax,		21,766 35
		<hr/>
Total,		\$3,041,348 39

CASH ASSETS, NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

Cash in Treasury after paying Audited Bills to date,	\$324,307 28	
2,622 Shares in B. B. & G. R. R. Co., par value,	262,200 00	
D. S. Messinger's Note, due on demand,	19,000 00	
John Corliss' Note, “ “	750 00	
Taxes of 1873, uncollected,	62,265 44	
Taxes of 1872, “	9,728 74	
Taxes prior to 1872, uncollected,	30,438 03	
Due on Sewer Assessments (including amount apportioned),	245,862 66	
Due on Assessments for Street Betterments (including amount apportioned),	17,225 00	
Sinking Fund in hands of Committee,	11,306 15	
Due from Commonwealth :		
For State Aid,	29,654 65	
“ State Militia pay rolls,	238 26	
“ Corporation Taxes,	43,073 37	
Due from Worcester Street Railway,	2,560 53	
Due on Highway Department Account,	16,038 84	
“ Water Works, Maintenance Account,	21,198 72	
“ “ “ Construction “	3,935 66	
“ School Department Account,	121 29	
“ Fire “ “	11 90	
Total,	<hr/>	1,099,916 52
		<hr/>
Liabilities over Cash Assets,		\$1,941,431 87

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Showing the Appropriations for each City Account,—a classification of Receipts and Expenses for the year ending November 30, 1873, and the balances unexpended at that date.

ABATEMENTS AND DISCOUNT.

Appropriation,	\$48,700 00	
“ transferred from City Hall Acct.	1,000 00	
“ “ “ Incidental Expenses,	3,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$52,700 00

EXPENDED.

For Abatements allowed by Assessors,	\$4,596 26	
Discount allowed for prompt payment,	47,882 49	
	<u> </u>	
Total as per item No. 1, of Expenses,		52,478 75
		<u> </u>
Balance unexpended,		\$221 25

CITY HALL.

Appropriation,	\$6,400 00	
Less Appropriation transferred to Abatements and Discount,	1,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$5,400 00

RECEIVED.

For Rent of Court room, 1 year, to Jan'y 1, 1873,	\$725 00	
One Soapstone Sink,	4 00	
	<u> </u>	
Total as per item No. 1 of Receipts,		\$729 00
		<u> </u>
		\$6,129 00

EXPENDED.

For Coal and wood,	\$931 34	
Furniture and fixtures,	338 52	
Repairs,	1,164 26	
Gas,	2,627 74	
Brooms, brushes, matches, &c.,	67 71	
Care of Heating apparatus,	100 00	
Water and Ice,	73 28	
Total as per item No. 2 of Expenses,		\$5,302 85
Balance unexpended,		\$826 15

CITY HOSPITAL.

Appropriation,		\$10,000 00
Less Appropriation transferred to Fire Department,	\$1,185 19	
Less Appropriation transferred to School Department,	534 74	
Less Appropriation transferred to Pauper Department, Farm Account,	356 71	
		\$2,076 64
		\$7,923 36

RECEIVED.

For Board, Fees, Rent, &c.,	\$1,457 60	
Total as per item No. 2 of Receipts,		\$1,457 60
		\$9,380 96

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Physician and Superintendent,	\$591 67
Services of nurses and others,	1,964 62
Groceries and provisions,	2,464 31
Carpets, bedding, table linen, &c.,	168 98
Crockery, tinware, &c.,	112 03
Furniture,	207 50
Surgical instruments,	106 22
Medicines,	414 81
Coal and wood,	295 47
Repairs,	86 08
Rent,	500 00

For Gas,	174 20	
Stationery, &c.,	32 50	
Printing,	71 35	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 3 of Expenses,		\$7,189 74
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$2,191 22

CITY HOSPITAL BUILDING.

Balance unexpended in 1272 brought forward,	\$24,832 60
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EXPENDED.

For Plans for Hospital Building,	\$1,189 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 4 of Expenses,		\$1,189 00
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$23,643 60

COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT.

EXPENDED.

Amount of Sinking Fund, November 30, 1872,	\$168,006 15	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 5 of Expenses,		\$168,006 15

RECEIVED.

Amount of Funded Loans, payable in 1873,	\$156,700 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 3 of Receipts,		\$156,700 00
		<hr/>
Balance in hands of Committee,		\$11,306 15

DISCOUNT ON CITY BONDS.

EXPENDED.

Discount on Bonds for \$3,500, sold at 99,	\$35 00	
" " 170,500, " 93 $\frac{1}{2}$,	11,082 50	
" " 98,500, " 92 $\frac{1}{2}$,	7,387 50	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 6 of Expenses,		\$18,505 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation,	\$70,000 00	
“ transferred from City Hospital Account,	1,185 19	
Appropriation transferred from Interest Account,	2,912 32	
	<hr/>	\$74,097 51

RECEIVED.

For Labor of men and teams,	\$1,552 60	
Old hose, stove, &c.,	168 15	
Use of roof of Engine house,	21 00	
Use of Steamer,	30 50	
Testing coal oil,	6 00	
Manure,	85 25	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 4 of Receipts,		\$1,863 50
		<hr/>
		\$75,961 01

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Simon E. Combs, chief engineer,	\$1,000 00	
“ Wm. Brophy, asst. “	833 32	
“ Wm. Knowles, “ “	191 63	
“ John W. Loring, “ “	191 63	
“ Samuel H. Day, “ “		
and clerk,	241 65	
Pay roll of men, Steamer No. 1,	1,506 28	
“ “ “ 2,	1,488 36	
“ “ “ 3,	1,506 28	
“ “ “ 4,	1,546 28	
“ “ Hose Co., 1,	1,081 27	
“ “ “ 2,	1,081 28	
“ “ “ 3,	1,071 66	
“ “ “ 4,	1,081 27	
“ “ “ 5,	1,072 92	
“ “ Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1,	2,010 43	
“ “ “ “ 2,	2,040 46	
“ “ Babcock Co., No. 1,	272 94	
Services of Stewards,	2,352 00	
“ “ Supt. of Fire Alarm,	166 68	
Extra services of Chief Engineer,	150 00	
New apparatus,	16,115 61	
Repairs of apparatus,	999 73	
Materials and repairs for telegraph,	1,540 77	
Land for engine house, bought of D. W. Lincoln,	460 60	

For Engine house on Pleasant street,	4,918 17	
" " Lamartine "	6,619 70	
Plans for " " "	407 75	
Additions to houses and repairs,	4,837 67	
Work on Bell Tower on Pleasant street,	3,432 14	
Alarm Bell for Tower, and connecting,	5,556 70	
Heating apparatus in engine house, Big- elow Court,	1,758 77	
Furniture and fixtures,	1,435 72	
Hardware and tools,	204 93	
Blacksmith labor,	289 62	
Freight and trucking,	260 82	
Coal and wood,	713 09	
Oil, soap, brushes, &c.,	322 48	
Horses,	362 25	
Horse hire,	1,594 14	
Hay, grain and straw,	1,316 99	
Harnesses, blankets, &c., and repair of same,	193 51	
Bells, straps and badges,	130 50	
Services of band and collation,	225 00	
Alarms for fire,	213 00	
Travel of engineers,	97 42	
Rent of barn,	75 00	
Insurance,	52 00	
Advertising,	38 05	
Stationery,	13 63	
Printing,	96 85	
Gas,	697 59	
Water,	94 47	
<hr/>		
Total as per item No. 7 of Expenses,		\$75,961 01

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Appropriation,	\$12,800 00
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RECEIVED.

For Dog Fund from County Treasurer,	\$2,174 19	
Error in charge for trucking,	2 00	
<hr/>		
Total as per item No. 5 of Receipts,		\$2,176 19
		<hr/>
		\$14,976 19

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Librarian,	\$2,147 11	
“ “ Asst. Librarians,	1,760 96	
“ “ Janitor,	196 50	
Books and stationery,	6,670 60	
Binding books,	767 19	
Furniture and fixtures,	86 00	
Brooms, dusters, matches, &c.,	18 10	
Insurance,	330 75	
Repairs,	386 39	
Coal and wood,	450 31	
Gas,	1,063 46	
Advertising,	31 40	
Printing,	198 28	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 8 of Expenses,		\$14,107 05
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$869 14

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation for Highways,	\$40,000 00	
“ “ Sidewalks,	40,000 00	
“ “ Block Paving,	30,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$110,000 00
Appropriation transferred from Street Construction Account,		8,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$118,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Construction of Sidewalks, other labor, &c.,	\$28,941 60	
Street Construction (Labor, &c.),	10,875 86	
Advertising sale of estates for payment of bills for sidewalks,	12 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 6 of Receipts,		\$39,829 46
		<hr/>
		\$157,829 46

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Thomas Gates, Commissioner,	\$2,200 00
Labor of men, as per pay rolls,	48,812 31
Extra labor of men and teams,	16,340 55
Paving,	35,811 83

For Curbstone,	7,829	31
Flagstone,	2,431	16
Cobble stone,	1,361	58
Paving blocks,	460	80
Stone posts, wall stone, &c.,	1,465	54
Bricks,	7,634	30
Freight and trucking,	9,024	05
Gravel,	1,477	10
Labor, breaking roads,	1,587	11
Lumber and carpenter work,	2,808	57
Hardware and tools,	589	58
Carts, wagons, sleighs, &c.,	620	45
Harnesses and repair of same,	260	69
Shoeing, repair of tools, &c.,	1,694	47
Horses and oxen,	467	00
Board of horses and oxen,	13	00
Hay, grain and straw,	4,646	65
Medicine, &c., for horses,	129	60
Traveling expenses,	49	60
Engineering,	1,648	73
Clerk hire,	355	35
Wall built by Ashworth & Jones,	800	00
Changing hydrants,	94	86
Water, and supplying watering trough,	44	50
Drain pipe,	130	74
Rubber goods,	43	75
Oil, lanterns, brooms, &c.,	211	81
Lime and cement,	11	09
Powder and fuse,	59	69
Coal,	23	75
Gas,	40	66
Abatements on bills for sidewalks,	21	16
Blank books, stationery, stamps, &c.,	11	60
Advertising,	62	00
Printing,	50	55
Damages allowed Mrs. S. E. Martin,	150	00
" " Susan Eames,	200	00
" " Joel Howe,	500	00
" " A. L. Knowles,	125	00
" " S. K. Smith,	150	00
" " Julia A. Waters,	50	00
" " Michael Perenne,	31	50
" " A. H. Schofield,	25	00
" " Julius E. Bacon, &c.,	169	85

Total as per item No. 11 of Expenses,	<u>\$152,726</u>	84
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Balance unexpended,	<u>\$5,102</u>	62
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INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Appropriation,	\$11,000 00	
Less appropriation transferred to Abatements and Discount,	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Licenses from City Clerk,	\$3,048 33	
Office fees " "	1,187 20	
One half of fees for weighing on City Scales,	643 35	
Rent of armories, from Commonwealth,	601 00	
Heating Old South Church,	178 00	
Advertising sale of Estates for payment of Assessments for Street Better- ments,	15 66	
Summonses,	204 40	
Peddler's license,	25 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 7 of Receipts,		\$5,902 94
		<hr/>
		\$13,902 94

EXPENDED.

For Numbering streets and erecting signs,	\$187 94	
Services of Engineers, &c.,	711 61	
" " Ward clerks,	78 00	
Professional services of George F. Hoar,	500 00	
" " George F. Verry,	700 00	
" " E. R. Hoar,	658 00	
" " and witness fees,	446 43	
Cost of suits, charged by County,	289 37	
4th of July celebration,	453 00	
Memorial day celebration,	500 00	
Rent of Armories,	441 64	
Water for Armories, &c.,	31 49	
Music Stand on Common,	94 75	
Surveyor's instruments and repairing same,	142 61	
Rent, furniture and heating of Ward rooms,	180 62	
Watering streets near public buildings,	100 00	
Stone for Scale House,	29 72	
Repairing Hay scales,	107 58	
Paving around Hay scales,	45 08	
Collecting swill,	250 00	
Traveling expenses of Committees,	103 25	
Hack hire,	30 00	
Serving Summonses,	206 12	
Services of Page to Common Council,	45 75	

For Care of Clocks,	82 50	
Registering Births,	183 35	
Return of Deaths, by Undertakers,	142 60	
Copying for Assessors,	48 20	
Appraising land,	25 00	
Analysis of Milk,	25 00	
Directories for City Hall,	158 00	
Coal,	55 38	
Gas for Armories,	43 49	
Trucking,	3 50	
Advertising,	717 84	
Blank books, stationery, stamps, &c.,	606 96	
Printing,	2,468 89	
Arrears of State Aid to Bessie McHugh,	61 50	
Damages allowed Jane Wade,	300 00	
" " Anastasia Kelliher,	200 00	
" " Alna A. Cobb,	150 00	
" " Hannah Sullivan,	150 00	
" " L. B. Nichols,	75 00	
" " Amasa Ballou,	115 92	
" " Mary Moran,	75 00	
" " E. J. Larned,	75 00	
" " A. G. Kendall,	50 00	
" " Mary Croake,	50 00	
" " Alice McCann,	50 00	
" " J. A. Nourse,	10 00	
		<hr/>
Total as per item No. 13 of Expenses,		\$12,256 09
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$1,646 85

INTEREST.

Appropriation,	\$86,000 00	
" transferred from Water Works,		
High Service,	15,000 00	
Appropriation transferred from Police Department,	8,000 00	
Appropriation transferred from Sewers, Maintenance Account,	2,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$111,000 00
Less Appropriation transferred to Fire Department,		2,912 32
		<hr/>
		\$108,087 68

RECEIVED.

For Interest on deposits,	\$2,066 28	
“ “ Note of \$19,000,	1,820 83	
“ “ Sewer Assessment,	1,934 04	
“ “ Assessments for Street Bet- terments,	324 84	
Interest on Bills for Sidewalks,	79 45	
“ “ One half of County Tax, pre- paid,	73 12	
Interest on Taxes prior to 1872,	408 89	
“ “ of 1872,	235 36	
“ “ of 1873,	31 40	
“ on City Bonds sold,	197 16	
Total as per item No. 8 of Receipts,		\$7,171 37
		<u>\$115,259 05</u>

EXPENDED.

For Interest on Funded City and Temporary Loans,	\$115,259 05	
Total as per item No. 14 of Expenses,		\$115,259 05

INTEREST ON SEWER LOAN.

Appropriation,	\$27,000 00
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EXPENDED.

For Interest on Funded Sewer Loan,	\$26,934 00	
Total as per item No. 15 of Expenses,		\$26,934 00
Balance unexpended,		\$66 00

INTEREST ON WATER LOAN.

Receipts for Water Rates transferred from Water Works, Maintenance Account,	\$44,583 25
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EXPENDED.

For Interest on Funded Water Loan,	\$44,583 25	
Total as per item No. 16 of Expenses,		\$44,583 25

LIGHTING STREETS.

Appropriation, \$22,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Injury to lanterns, lamp posts, &c.,	\$79 40	
Old lamps sold,	29 50	
Moving lamp post,	4 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 9 of Receipts,		\$112 90
		<hr/>
		\$22,112 90

EXPENDED.

For Lighting and Care of Lamps,	\$6,635 73	
Oil, wicks and matches,	1,523 07	
Resetting and Repair of Lamps,	1,220 28	
Lamp posts and frames,	684 78	
Lanterns and lamps,	723 74	
Alcohol,	164 64	
Ladders, &c.,	43 70	
Lettering lanterns,	36 80	
Making record of street lamps,	25 00	
Gas burners,	24 50	
Fuel,	15 25	
Hardware,	11 33	
Advertising,	6 50	
Water,	4 66	
Gas,	10,335 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 17 of Expenses,		\$21,454 98
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$657 92

LOANS: FUNDED CITY.

Amount November 30th, 1872, \$633,500 00

RECEIVED.

For City Bonds and Certificates of Indebted-		
ness,	\$612,500 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 10 of Receipts,		\$612,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,246,000 00

EXPENDED.

For Bonds payable in 1873,	\$8,000 00
Total as per item No. 18 of Expenses,	<u>8,000 00</u>
Amount November 30th, 1873,	\$1,238,000 00

LOANS: FUNDED SEWER.

Amount November 30th, 1872,	\$449,400 00
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EXPENDED.

For Certificates of Indebtedness payable in 1873,	\$80,000 00
Total as per item No. 19 of Expenses,	<u>80,000 00</u>
Amount November 30th, 1873,	\$369,400 00

LOANS: FUNDED WATER.

Amount November 30th, 1872,	\$747,500 00
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EXPENDED.

For Bonds payable in 1873,	\$69,200 00
Total as per item No. 20 of Expenses,	<u>69,200 00</u>
Amount November 30th, 1873,	\$678,300 00

LOANS: TEMPORARY.

Amount November 30th, 1872,	\$857,510 55
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RECEIVED.

For Loans renewed and authorized by City Council,	\$1,085,300 76
Total as per item No. 11 of Receipts,	<u>1,085,300 76</u>
	\$1,942,811 31

EXPENDED.

For City Notes cancelled,	\$1,287,284 00
Total as per item No. 21 of Expenses,	<u>1,287,284 00</u>
Amount November 30th, 1873,	\$655,527 31

PAUPER DEPARTMENT—CITY RELIEF ACCOUNT.

Appropriation,	\$10,000 00
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RECEIVED.

For Support of State Paupers, &c., from Commonwealth,	\$1,869 12	
Aid to Paupers, &c., from County, Cities, Towns and Individuals,	1,781 66	
Cow pox points,	31 48	
		<hr/>
Total as per item No. 12 of Receipts,		3,682 26
		<hr/>
		\$13,682 26

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Geo. W. Gale, Clerk,	\$1,270 83	
“ “ Albert Wood, City Physician,	800 00	
Groceries and Provisions,	1,273 25	
Coal and wood,	984 07	
Boots, shoes and clothing,	85 79	
Medical attendance, &c.,	1,873 00	
Medicines,	185 03	
Burials,	377 00	
Vaccine virus,	176 00	
Boarding sick Paupers,	464 67	
Board of Girls at State Industrial School,	139 21	
“ “ Boys at State Reform School,	487 58	
Care of Insane at Wor. Lunatic Hospital,	1,524 28	
“ “ “ State Lunatic Hospital,	25 75	
“ “ “ by Commonwealth,	293 50	
Aid to sundry Persons by City of Boston,	188 88	
“ “ “ “ “ Charlest’n,	14 86	
“ “ “ “ “ Town of Waltham,	61 50	
“ “ “ “ “ Natick,	24 00	
“ “ “ “ “ Westboro’,	45 00	
“ “ “ “ “ Holden,	18 00	
“ “ “ “ “ Spencer,	89 48	
Transportation and office expenses,	587 02	
Nursing, &c., in cases of small-pox,	1,858 50	
Blank Books and stationery,	24 75	
Hack hire,	27 00	
Stove, &c.,	14 25	
Advertising,	2 45	
Printing,	199 08	
		<hr/>
Total as per item No. 22 of Expenses,		13,114 73
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$567 53

PAUPER DEPARTMENT—FARM ACCOUNT.

Appropriation,	\$16,000 00	
“ Transferred from Water Works,		
High Service,	8,000 00	
“ City Hospital,	356 71	
“ Pauper Dep’t, Truant School,	276 89	
	<hr/>	\$24,633 60

RECEIVED.

For Board of Teacher and Scholars in Truant		
School,	\$1,978 25	
Produce of Farm sold,	1,145 62	
Oxen sold,	303 71	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 13 of Receipts,		3,427 58
		<hr/>
		\$28,061 18

EXPENDED.

For Salary of John Farwell, Superintendent,	\$800 00
Groceries and provisions,	2,412 94
Clothing,	315 96
Boots and shoes,	270 55
Dry goods,	464 43
Crockery,	90 95
Furniture,	33 95
Coal,	377 22
Grass, grain and feed,	1,356 11
Horses, oxen and other stock,	1,606 00
Fertilizers, manure and trees,	69 87
Plans for barns,	50 00
Carpenter and stone work on stable, &c.,	1,455 21
Lumber, carpenter work and slating,	4,502 03
Guards, vane, &c., for stable,	172 25
Extra labor (stone work, &c.),	2,082 51
Extra services of John Farwell,	250 00
Rent of land and materials for Swill Depot,	479 59
Swine bought,	1,912 10
Collecting swill,	4,310 25
Wagons and repairs,	1,500 27
Windlass and troughs,	326 49
Hardware and tools,	638 39
Repairs,	1,088 29
Insurance,	189 70
Blacksmith work,	202 60
Lead pipe,	132 89
Oil, paints, &c.,	229 24
Harnesses and repairing same,	414 28

For Medicines,	126 66	
Burials,	8 00	
Books and stationery,	18 78	
Taxes in Town of Shrewsbury,	83 67	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 23 of Expenses,		\$28,061 18

PAUPER DEPARTMENT—TRUANT SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

Appropriation,	\$3,000 00	
Less Appropriation transferred to Pauper Department, Farm Acc't,	276 89	
	<hr/>	\$2,723 11

EXPENDED.

For Salary of John Farwell,	\$200 00	
“ “ Emma J. Parker, Teacher,	275. 00	
Board and care of Boys,	1,978 25	
Clothing and dry goods,	152 02	
Boots and shoes,	28 40	
Stoves, Hardware, &c.,	52 53	
School Books and stationery,	20 00	
Clerk hire,	5 00	
Printing,	11 91	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 24 of Expenses,		\$2,723 11

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation,	\$60,000 00	
Less Appropriation transferred to Interest,	8,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$52,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Officers' Fees from Clerk of Court,	\$6,818 00	
Cloth furnished Policemen,	1,490 82	
Horse hire,	439 20	
Services of Policemen,	51 75	
Care of Prisoners,	37 50	
Advertising stray team,	7 50	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 14 of Receipts,		8,844 77
		<hr/>
		\$60,844 77

EXPENDED.

For Salary of J. B. Sibley, City Marshal (bal.),	\$168 37
“ “ W. A. Washburn, City Marshal,	1,973 95
“ “ Emory Wilson, Ass't Marshal	
(balance),	122 85
“ “ James R. Fish, Ass't Marshal	
(balance),	112 66
“ “ E. D. McFarland, Ass't Marshal,	1,394 96
“ “ J. M. Dyson, Ass't Marshal,	1,348 88
“ “ Policemen, as per Pay Rolls,	50,306 14
Cloth, buttons and badges,	1,671 96
Care of Office and Cells,	356 80
Horse hire,	231 00
Provisions for Prisoners,	273 44
Brooms, lamps, matches, &c.,	48 95
Water and ice,	101 28
Furniture,	59 13
Repairs,	229 57
Burying animals,	6 00
Telegrams, stationery, &c.,	91 35
Advertising,	40 11
Printing,	57 65

Total as per item No. 25 of Expenses,	58,595 05
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Balance unexpended,	\$2,249 72
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SALARIES.

Appropriation,	\$25,000 00
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EXPENDED.

For Salary of George F. Verry, Mayor (bal.),	\$145 83
“ “ Clark Jillson, Mayor,	1,354 16
“ “ Wm. S. Barton, Treasurer and	
Collector,	2,500 00
“ “ A. M. Chapin, City Engineer,	2,500 00
“ “ Samuel Smith, City Clerk,	1,958 34
“ “ T. L. Nelson, City Solicitor,	2,500 00
“ “ Henry Griffin, Auditor,	1,500 00
“ “ Chas. Marvin, City Messenger,	1,100 00
“ “ Wm. L. Clarke, Assessor,	1,600 00
“ “ J. P. Houghton, Assessor,	1,099 98
“ “ Levi Barker, Assessor,	1,100 00
“ “ Assistant Assessors,	294 00
“ “ H. L. Shumway, Clerk of	
Common Council,	295 14
“ “ R. R. Shepard, Sealer of	
Weights and Measures,	360 00
“ “ R. R. Shepard, Milk Inspector,	25 00

For Services of Walter Gates,	2,500 00	
" " T. H. Bartlett,	195 00	
Clerk Hire for Treasurer,	1,542 67	
" " " Auditor,	181 64	
" " " City Clerk,	823 98	
" " " Assessors,	633 54	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 26 of Expenses,		24,209 28
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$790 72

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation,	\$150,000 00	
" Transferred from City Hospital,	534 74	
" " " School Houses,	126 13	
	<hr/>	\$150,660 87

RECEIVED.

For School Fund from Commonwealth,	\$1,522 73	
School Books,	747 41	
Furniture, &c., sold,	58 88	
Tuition,	14 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 16 of Receipts,		\$2,343 02
		<hr/>
		\$153,003 89

EXPENDED.

For Salary of A. P. Marble, Superintendent,	\$3,000 00
" " S. V. Stone, Secretary of	
School Board,	1,899 96
Salaries of Teachers, as per Pay Rolls,	104,346 23
" " Janitors, as per Pay Rolls,	5,091 95
Furniture and Fixtures,	1,850 82
Miscellaneous Repairs,	10,004 85
For coal and wood,	10,889 42
Repair of stoves,	4,180 47
School Books,	2,603 01
Pianos, tuning, &c.,	442 55
Stoves,	692 00
Brooms, matches, dusters, &c.,	434 04
Clocks and care of same,	381 71
Apparatus and repairing same,	36 50
Stationery,	820 07
Labor, Cleaning School Houses,	435 97
Rent of Store Room,	300 00

For Express charges, stamps, &c.,	111 02	
Freight, &c., on Cases sent to Vienna,	383 50	
Trucking,	282 07	
Removing snow,	185 00	
Grading and Paving around School Houses,	886 93	
Horse hire,	499 95	
Drinking Fountains,	872 50	
Insurance,	644 45	
Gas,	545 62	
Clerk hire,	34 00	
Advertising,	66 16	
Printing,	1,083 14	
		<hr/>
Total as per item No. 27 of Expenses,		\$153,003 89

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Appropriation,	\$24,000 00	
Less Appropriation transferred to School Department,	126 13	
		<hr/>
		\$23,873 87

EXPENDED.

For Land near Worc. Lunatic Hospital,	\$23,873 87	
		<hr/>
Total as per item No. 28 of Expenses,		23,873 87

SEWERS—CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Balance unexpended November 30th, 1872,		
brought forward,	\$25,121 83	
Appropriation,	50,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$75,121 83

RECEIVED.

For Sewer in William street, from D. W. Lincoln and others,	\$1,500 60	
One Engine sold to Strong & Rogers,	450 00	
Sewer, 27 feet, in Bloomingdale Road, from Boston & Albany R. R. Co.,	24 97	
Cleaning Drains for Individuals,	10 45	
Repairs for Contractors,	22 58	
Labor and Materials,	151 61	
Advertising Sale of Estate for Payment of Sewer Assessment,	10 50	

For Border Stone and Earth,	15 50	
Two Pumps,	50 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 18 of Receipts,		2,236 21
		<hr/>
		\$77,358 04

EXPENDED.

For Sewers, as per contract with Leach & Co.,	\$18,801 67	
Sewers, as per contract with Wm. & E. S. Knowles,	31,094 88	
Sewers, as per contract with Walker & Converse,	11,618 59	
Engineers' Services,	1,605 35	
Labor of Men, as per Pay Rolls,	459 37	
Extra Labor,	408 08	
Paving,	302 43	
Inspecting Sewers by Joseph Lovell,	568 00	
For use of Land,	150 80	
Flagstones, stone inlets, &c.,	1,786 64	
Brick, cement, drain pipe, &c.,	2,468 17	
Castings for manholes, &c.,	2,340 71	
Catch-basin covers,	127 20	
Freight and trucking,	273 35	
Horse hire,	50 00	
Damages allowed Worc. Gas Light. Co.,	390 00	
“ “ James Estabrook,	3,053 61	
“ “ Fox Heirs,	915 00	
“ “ Ellen Morrison,	75 00	
Advertising,	54 72	
Stationery,	8 05	
Printing,	24 52	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 29 of Expenses,		76,576 14
		<hr/>
Balance withdrawn, by order of City Council,		\$781 90

SEWERS—MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Appropriation,	\$10,000 00	
Less Appropriation transferred to Interest,	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,000 00

EXPENDED.

For Services of R. H. Chamberlain,	\$1,200 00	
Labor of Men, as per Pay Rolls,	5,129 54	
Extra Labor and Materials,	226 05	
Hardware and Tools,	137 47	
Plumbing,	23 53	
Rubber Goods,	179 55	
Cordage,	52 79	
Stone inlets,	60 00	
Oil, &c.,	35 16	
Rent,	16 67	
Wagon,	165 00	
Horse hire,	441 29	
Trucking,	136 25	
Stationery,	55 02	
Printing,	136 12	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 30 of Expenses,		7,994 44
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$5 56

SHADE TREES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Appropriation,	\$4,000 00
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RECEIVED.

For use of Elm Park for Public Shows,	\$500 00	
Grass on Elm Park,	68 00	
Felling tree,	10 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 19 of Receipts,		578 00
		<hr/>
		\$4,578 00

EXPENDED.

For Grading and other Labor,	\$2,227 99
Planting and trimming trees,	443 70
Tree Guards,	363 43
Grass Seed and Fertilizers,	284 02
Hardware and Tools,	307 50

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

405

For Castings,	5 60	
Professional Services of H. L. Parker		
and others,	122 97	
Printing,	57 46	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 31 of Expenses,		3,812 67
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$765 33

REAL ESTATE SALES.

RECEIVED.

Part Payment for Pound Lot, as per item		
No. 15 of Receipts,	\$100 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$100 00

SEWER ASSESSMENT.

Balance uncollected Nov. 30, 1872,	\$273,374 44	
Amount abated since Nov. 30, 1872,	142 09	
	<hr/>	\$273,232 35

RECEIVED.

From Sundry Persons as per item No. 17 of Receipts,	\$27,369 69	
	<hr/>	
Balance uncollected November 30th, 1873,		\$245,862 66

SINKING FUND.

Appropriation,	\$30,000 00
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AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED.

From Real Estate Sales,	\$100 00	
Street Betterments,	18,726 54	
Water Works, Maintenance Account,	25,379 92	—44,206 46
		<hr/>
Total,		\$74,206 46

STATE AID.

Balance of Account, Nov. 30, 1872, brought forward, \$28,830 49

EXPENDED.

Paid Soldiers and Families in December, 1872,	\$1,151 00
“ “ “ “ January, 1873,	928 00
“ “ “ “ February, “	996 50
“ “ “ “ March, “	1,091 00
“ “ “ “ April, “	973 50
“ “ “ “ May, “	1,039 50
“ “ “ “ June, “	1,125 50
“ “ “ “ July, “	994 00
“ “ “ “ August, “	981 00
“ “ “ “ September, “	1,004 00
“ “ “ “ October, “	1,101 83
“ “ “ “ November, “	1,138 33

Total as per item No. 32 of Expenses,	12,524 16
	<hr/>
	\$41,354 65

RECEIVED.

From the Commonwealth,	\$11,700 00
	<hr/>
Total as per item No. 20 of Receipts,	\$11,700 00
	<hr/>
Balance due from the State,	\$29,654 65

STATE MILITIA.

Balance of Account, Nov. 30, 1872, brought forward, \$3,322 26

EXPENDED.

Paid Co. A, 10th Regiment, as per pay roll,	91 00
Co. C, 10th “ “ “	71 50
Fifth Light Battery, “ “	360 50

Total as per item No. 33 of Expenses,	\$523 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,845 26

RECEIVED.

From the Commonwealth,	\$3,607 00	
Total as per item No. 21 of Receipts,		\$3,607 00
Balance due from the State,		\$238 26

STREET BETTERMENTS.

RECEIVED.*

From Sundry persons on Austin St., Assessment,	\$516 70	
“ “ Chatham St., “	81 00	
“ “ Front “ “	17,154 00	
“ “ Prescott “ “	12 00	
“ “ Wilmot “ “	962 84	
Total as per item No. 22 of Receipts,		\$18,726 54

STREET CONSTRUCTION.

Appropriation,	\$50,000 00	
Less Appropriation transferred to Highway Department,	8,000 00	
		\$42,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Assessment for Betterments on Austin St.,	\$294 81	
“ “ “ Chatham “	2,660 28	
“ “ “ Front “	1,104 12	
“ “ “ Hanover “	1,940 80	
“ “ “ Lafayette “	1,264 31	
“ “ “ Mechanic “	973 54	
“ “ “ Oak Av.,	204 78	
“ “ “ Prescott St.,	19 67	
“ “ “ Wash’n “	536 69	
“ “ “ Wilmot “	234 46	
“ “ “ Winter, “	137 36	
Advertising sales of Estates for payment of Assessments,	21 00	
Total as per item No. 23 of Receipts,		\$9,391 82
		\$51,391 82

*The Receipts for Betterments subsequent to amending the “Ordinance in relation to Finance,” are found in Street Construction Account.

EXPENDED.

FOR AUSTIN STREET.

Land from Estate of George Jaques,	\$1,041 52
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FOR BOYLSTON STREET.

Grading by C. C. Riley,	\$692 40
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FOR CHANDLER STREET.

Grading by Highway Department,	\$613 15
Advertising,	5 12

Total,	\$618 27
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FOR CHATHAM STREET.

Damages allowed Anthony Chase, and costs of suits,	\$7,512 06
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FOR CORAL STREET.

Grading by Highway Department,	\$156 50
Damages allowed Heirs of Allen Harris,	1,197 40
Advertising,	4 37

Total,	\$1,358 27
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FOR DIX STREET.

Damages allowed O. A. Kelley,	\$500 00
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FOR FRONT STREET.

Damages allowed Charles and Betsey Prentice,	\$1,153 00
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FOR FRUIT STREET.

Grading,	\$412 80
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FOR HANOVER STREET.

Damages allowed Frank Smith,	\$30 30
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FOR HIGHLAND STREET.

Labor by Highway Department,	\$664 70
“ “ Water “	84 87

Total,	\$749 57
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FOR LAFAYETTE STREET.

Damages allowed	Pamelia Shepard,	\$988 32
"	" John Bennett,	801 20
"	" James Moran,	301 12
"	" John Weir,	200 00
"	" Thomas Creamer,	100 00
"	" Sarah McGowen,	29 52
Total,		<u>\$2,420 16</u>

FOR LANCASTER STREET.

Damages allowed	A. H. Fisher,	\$40 00
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FOR LINCOLN STREET.

Damages allowed	C. M. Miles,	\$2,500 00
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FOR LAKE AVENUE.

Grading as per contract with M. R. Edwards,	\$990 00
Grading by Highway Department,	252 83
Engineering,	140 00
Total,	<u>\$1,382 83</u>

FOR MECHANIC STREET.

Grading by Highway Department,	\$90 00
Costs on Appeal allowed J. C. Grady,	88 51
" " " Mary Cannon,	82 56
" " " James Murphy,	61 55
Total,	<u>\$322 62</u>

FOR PIEDMONT STREET.

Grading by Highway Department,	\$1,743 45
Damages allowed Augustus Marrs,	700 00
" " H. A. & L. Wadsworth,	600 00
" " Eliza Heald,	500 00
" " M. & J. Chickering,	75 00
Total,	<u>\$3,618 45</u>

FOR PRATT STREET.

Grading as per contract with E. B. Walker,	\$3,725 83
Grading by Highway Department,	235 00
Damages allowed Stephen Salisbury,	4,954 88
Total,	<u>\$8,915 71</u>

FOR WALDO STREET.

Damages allowed Benj. Walker,	\$350 00
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FOR WASHBURN STREET.

Grading by C. C. Riley,	\$1,124 20
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FOR WEST STREET.

Extending as per contract with E. B. Walker,	\$2,744 75
Grading,	656 75
Total,	<u>\$3,401 50</u>

FOR SUNDRY STREETS.

Engineering,	\$1,374 38
Stakes for bounds,	52 91
Advertising,	49 23
Clerk hire,	30 00
Printing,	46 37
Total,	<u>\$1,552 89</u>

Total as per item No. 34 of Expenses,	<u>\$39,696 55</u>
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Balance unexpended,	<u>\$11,695 27</u>
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TAXES FOR 1872.

Balance uncollected Nov. 30, 1872,	\$21,644 02
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RECEIVED.

From sundry persons since Nov. 30, 1872,	<u>\$11,915 28</u>
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Total as per item No. 24 of Receipts,	<u>\$11,915 28</u>
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Balance uncollected Nov. 30, 1873,	<u>\$9,728 74</u>
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TAXES FOR 1872.—Corporation.

Amount assessed by the State,	\$45,892 44
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RECEIVED.

From the Commonwealth,	\$45,804 26
Total as per item No. 25 of Receipts,	\$45,804 26
Balance due from the State,	\$88 18

TAXES FOR 1872.—County.

Balance due the County, Nov. 30, 1872, brought forward,	\$16,768 18
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EXPENDED

Amount paid to County Treasurer,	\$16,768 18
Total as per item No. 35 of Expenses,	\$16,768 18

TAXES FOR 1872.—State.

Amount assessed for State Tax,	\$51,020 00
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EXPENDED.

Amount paid to Treas. of Commonwealth,	\$51,020 00
Total as per item No. 36 of Expenses,	\$51,020 00

TAXES FOR 1873.

Amount assessed for State Tax,	\$57,397 50
“ “ County Tax,	41,920 46
“ “ City, and National Bank	778,148 52
Taxes,	\$877,466 48

RECEIVED.

From sundry persons to Nov. 30, 1873,	\$815,201 04
Total as per item No. 26 of Receipts,	\$815,201 04
Balance uncollected,	\$62,265 44

TAXES FOR 1873.—Corporation.

Amount assessed by the State and due the City,	\$42,985 19
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TAXES FOR 1873.—County.

Amount assessed,	\$41,920 46
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EXPENDED.

Amount paid to County Treasurer,	\$20,963 23	
Total as per item No. 37 of Expenses,		\$20,963 23
Balance due the County,		\$20,957 23

TAXES FOR 1873.—State.

Amount assessed and due the State,	\$57,397 50
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WATER WORKS.—CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Balance unexpended November 30, 1872,		
brought forward,		\$8,573 08
Appropriation,		62,000 00

RECEIVED.

For Service pipes, Meters, Labor, &c.,	\$21,528 15	
Total as per item No. 27 of Receipts,		\$21,528 15
		\$92,101 23

EXPENDED.

For Labor of men as per pay rolls,	\$12,432 25
Hydrants, Water Gates and Pipe,	4,756 83
Meters, &c., bought of Union Water Meter Co.,	15,395 35
Meters bought of W. E. Desper,	205 00
Pipe and fittings,	3,061 26
Castings,	3,331 12
Plumbing and Lead pipe,	517 23
Brick, Drain pipe, Cement, Sand, &c.,	2,371 16
Lumber and carpenter work,	550 48
Hardware and tools,	265 98
Blacksmith work,	592 09

For Freight and trucking,	467 25	
Horse hire,	105 00	
Wagons,	314 82	
Engineering,	133 50	
Labor on Highway near Reservoir,	419 45	
Grading and paving,	78 98	
Oil and lanterns,	52 69	
Powder and coal,	85 34	
Rubber goods,	83 60	
Cordage,	15 87	
Blank books, Stationery, &c.,	15 95	
Clerk hire,	212 73	
Advertising,	18 75	
Insurance,	113 75	
Abatements on bills,	3 23	
Taxes in Town of Leicester,	49 81	
Damages allowed Patrick Conlin,	10 00	
Printing,	23 90	
Gas,	2 84	
Total as per item No. 38 of Expenses,		\$45,596 21
Balance withdrawn by Order of City Council,		\$46,505 02

WATER WORKS.—HIGH SERVICE ACCOUNT.

Balance unexpended Nov. 30, 1872, brought forward,	\$74,333 37	
Appropriation,	15,000 00	
		\$89,333 37
Less Appropriation transferred to Pauper Department, Farm,	8,000 00	
Less Appropriation transferred to Interest,	15,000 00	\$23,000 00
		\$66,333 37

RECEIVED.

For Injury to dwelling house, from Contractor,	\$10 00	
Total as per item No. 28 of Receipts,		\$10 00
		\$66,343 37

EXPENDED.

For Trenching and laying pipe as per contract with S. H. Tarbell,	\$21,051 89
Extra work by S. H. Tarbell,	2,596 24

For Extra labor,	2,244 26	
Iron pipe bought of Warren Foundry and Machine Co.,	32,920 26	
Freight on pipe and teaming,	3,130 20	
Inspecting pipe,	155 05	
Pipe, gates and other materials,	2,172 21	
Iron, castings, &c.,	607 30	
Water regulator,	400 00	
Flag stone,	63 00	
Engineering,	379 45	
Trucking,	160 00	
Telegrams, stationery, &c.,	10 86	
Damages allowed W. R. Hooper,	30 00	
“ “ Thomas Madden,	10 00	
Total as per item No. 39 of Expenses,		\$65,930 72
Balance withdrawn by Order of City Council,		\$412 65

WATER WORKS.—MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

RECEIVED.

For Assessments for Water in 1872,	\$8,777 78	
Assessments for Water in 1873,	84,513 35	
Total as per item No. 29 of Receipts,		\$93,291 13
Less amount transferred to Interest on Water Loan,		44,583 25
		\$48,707 88

EXPENDED.

For Salary of Frank E. Hall, Commissioner,	\$1,470 83	
“ George D. Davis, Registrar,	896 30	
Labor of men as per pay rolls,	6,701 15	
Land on School street,	8,320 00	
Horse hire,	1,284 95	
Extra labor,	216 39	
Blacksmith work,	240 69	
Sundry fittings and repairs,	202 72	
Plumbing,	184 84	
Hardware and tools,	193 51	
Duck, cordage and packing material,	169 86	
Lumber,	155 82	
Oil, lanterns, &c.,	63 20	
Rubber goods,	172 83	
Coal and wood,	95 75	

For Engineering,	140 00	
Canvassing to make Assessment,	599 75	
Clerk hire,	168 44	
Care of Reservoir,	233 31	
Rent,	405 42	
Abatements on Water Rates,	887 75	
Blank books, stationery, stamps, &c.,	178 45	
Advertising,	77 37	
Trucking,	5 50	
Gas,	37 17	
Printing,	200 96	
Damages allowed George Olney,	25 00	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 40 of Expenses,		\$23,327 96
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended, transferred to Sinking Fund,		\$25,379 92

WHEELER, GEO. W.—COLLECTOR.

Taxes prior to 1872, uncollected Nov. 30, 1872,	\$34,001 22
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RECEIVED.

Amount collected since Nov. 30, 1872,	\$3,563 19	
	<hr/>	
Total as per item No. 30 of Receipts,		\$3,563 19
		<hr/>
Balance uncollected Nov. 30, 1873,		\$30,438 03

CITY DEBT.—NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

FUNDED CITY LOAN.

Due June 1, 1874, (Interest 5 per cent.),	\$10,000 00	
“ 1, 1875, “ “	6,000 00	
“ 1, 1876, “ “	8,000 00	
“ 1, 1877, “ “	2,000 00	
“ 1, 1878, “ “	6,000 00	
“ 1, 1879, “ “	4,000 00	
“ 1, 1880, “ “	8,000 00	
“ 1, 1881, “ “	4,000 00	
“ 1, 1882, “ “	6,000 00	
“ 1, 1883, “ “	10,000 00	
“ 1, 1884, “ “	5,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$69,000 00

Due January 1, 1881, (Interest 6 per cent.),	\$500,000 00	
June 1, 1881, " "	12,000 00	
April 1, 1892, " "	317,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$829,000 00

Due April 1, 1878, (Interest 7 per cent.),	\$170,000 00	
" 1, 1879, " "	170,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$340,000 00

Total,		\$1,238,000 00
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FUNDED SEWER LOAN.

Due July 1, 1875, (Interest 6 per cent.),	\$20,000 00	
June 15, 1877, " "	87,600 00	
" 15, 1878, " "	33,600 00	
" 15, 1879, " "	16,300 00	
" 1, 1880, " "	40,000 00	
" 15, 1880, " "	3,000 00	
July 1, 1880, " "	100,000 00	
June 15, 1881, " "	1,000 00	
July 1, 1881, " "	67,900 00	
	<hr/>	
Total,		\$369,400 00

FUNDED WATER LOAN.

Due June 1, 1874, (Interest 5 per cent.),	\$8,000 00	
" 1, 1879, " "	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,500 00

Due June 1, 1874, (Interest 6 per cent.),	\$21,200 00	
July 1, 1874, " "	90,000 00	
June 1, 1875, " "	50,800 00	
July 1, 1875, " "	83,000 00	
June 1, 1876, " "	69,400 00	
July 1, 1876, " "	10,000 00	
June 1, 1877, " "	18,500 00	
" 1, 1878, " "	27,500 00	
" 1, 1879, " "	14,000 00	
" 1, 1880, " "	11,100 00	
" 1, 1881, " "	1,000 00	
July 1, 1881, " "	2,000 00	
June 1, 1882, " "	12,000 00	
" 1, 1885, " "	5,000 00	
July 1, 1885, " "	100,000 00	
June 1, 1886, " "	26,000 00	
July 1, 1886, " "	50,000 00	

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

417

Due June 1, 1887, (Interest 6 per cent.),	23,000 00	
“ 1, 1888, “ “	3,000 00	
Dec. 1, 1890, “ “	50,000 00	
June 1, 1891, “ “	2,300 00	
	<hr/>	\$669,800 00
Total,		<hr/> \$678,300 00

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Due on demand,	\$12,000 00	
“ (Interest 6 per cent.),	22,321 15	
“ “ 7 “	621,206 16	
	<hr/>	
Total,		\$655,527 31

RECAPITULATION.

CITY DEBT—NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

Funded City Loan,	\$1,238,000 00	
Funded Sewer Loan,	369,400 00	
Funded Water Loan,	678,300 00	
Temporary Loan,	655,527 31	
	<hr/>	
Total,		\$2,941,227 31

LEDGER BALANCES.

	Dr.	Cr.
Bills Receivable,	\$19,750 00	
Boston, Barre and Gardner Rail Road Stock,	262,200 00	
City Treasury,	324,307 28	
City of Worcester,	2,363,618 42	
Committee on Reduction of City Debt,	11,306 15	
Discount on City Bonds,	18,505 00	
Loans: Funded City,		\$1,238,000 00
“ Funded Sewer,		369,400 00
“ Funded Water,		678,300 00
“ Temporary,		655,527 31
Sewer Assessment,		184,085 18
State Aid,	29,654 65	
State Militia,	238 26	
Taxes, 1872,	9,728 74	
“ 1873,	62,265 44	
“ Corporation,	43,073 37	
“ County,		20,957 23
“ National Bank (State Account),		21,766 35
“ State,		57,397 50
War: Bounties,	46,526 73	
“ Contingents,	1,260 97	
Wheeler, Geo. W., Collector,	30,438 03	
Worcester Street Railway,	2,560 53	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,225,433 57	\$3,225,433 57

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

In Charge of the following Persons and Departments :

CITY ENGINEER :

Personal Property,	\$750 00
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COMMISSION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS :

Personal Property,	\$300 00
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COMMITTEE ON LIGHTING STREETS :

604 Gas Lamps, 351 Oil Lamps, with Building, Fixtures, Oil, &c.,	\$18,689 39
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DIRECTORS OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY :

Library Building,	\$26,000 00	
9,902 feet of Land,	19,804 00	
	45,804 00	
Personal Property,	17,000 00	
	\$62,804 00	

FIRE DEPARTMENT :

House on Beacon street,	\$6,000 00	
Land on Beacon street, 8,000ft., at 40c.,	3,200 00	
	\$9,200 00	
House on Bigelow Court,	\$10,500 00	
Land on Bigelow Court, 5,310ft., at \$2,	10,620 00	
	21,120 00	
House on Bloomingdale Road,		800 00
House on Carlton street,	\$2,000 00	
Land on Carlton street, 1,270ft., at \$1 25,	1,587 50	
	3,587 50	

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT:

House on Exchange street,	\$800 00	
Land on Exchange street, 500ft., at \$2 50,	1,250 00	2,050 00
House on Lamartine st. (unfinished),		5,600 00
Land on Lamartine street, in care of Highway Department,		
House on Myrtle street,	\$3,000 00	
Land on Myrtle st., 1,277ft., at \$1,	1,277 00	4,277 00
House at New Worcester,	\$800 00	
Land at New Worcester,	500 00	1,300 00
House on Pleasant st. (unfinished),	\$3,500 00	
Land on Pleasant street,	\$1,000 00	4,500 00
Bell and Tower on Pleasant street,		8,800 00
House on School street,	\$4,000 00	
Land on School st., 7,688ft., at 75c.,	5,766 00	9,766 00
House on Thomas street,	\$5,000 00	
Land on Thomas street,	7,000 00	12,000 00
Total for Real Estate,		\$83,000 50
Five Steamers,	\$17,500 00	
Nine Hose Carriages,	4,500 00	
One Hand Engine,	350 00	
Two Ladder Trucks,	1,500 00	
Other Personal Property, including Fire Alarm Telegraph,	50,302 33	
Total for Personal Property,		\$74,152 33

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT:

50,331ft. of Land on Salem street,	\$17,000 00	
Stable and Sheds,	6,000 00	
1½ acres of Land on Lamartine street,	5,000 00	
1 acre Land on Pleasant street,	150 00	
Gravel Pit near Paxton line,	100 00	
Total for Real Estate,		\$28,250 00
Personal Property,		\$15,976 75

PAUPER DEPARTMENT:

Real Estate, valued at,		\$39,100 00
Stock and Tools at Farm,	\$7,250 00	
Household Goods,	4,622 79	
Property for Scavenger Department,	16,815 00	
Total for Personal Property,		\$28,687 79

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT :

School Houses and Lots,	\$831,897 00	
23,250ft. of Land on Summer street,	23,250 00	
	<hr/>	
Total for Real Estate,		\$855,147 00
Personal Property,		\$72,825 00

SEWER DEPARTMENT :

Personal Property,		\$1,002 50
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WATER DEPARTMENT :

The Estates at Leicester, Bell Pond and on Thomas street, Worcester, together with the Reservoirs, Pipes, Hydrants, Fixtures and Tools, costing		\$1,076,531 54
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MISCELLANEOUS :

Central Park or Old Common, 7 acres.		
Cemetery Lot, Pine Court, 88,236ft.,	\$39,452 00	
“ “ Mechanic street,		
Hope Cemetery.		
Elm Park, 28 acres.		
Hospital Lot, Prince and Queen streets, 152,550ft.,	38,000 00	
7,660ft. Land on Union street, at 50c.,	3,780 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$81,232 00
City Hall Building,	\$30,000 00	
Personal Property in City Hall,	3,670 90	
Furniture, Bedding, Surgical Instru- ments, &c., for City Hospital,	4,000 00	
City Scales at Lincoln Square,	300 00	
City Scales at New Worcester,	300 00	
City Scales at Salem Square,	400 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$38,670 90
		<hr/>
		\$2,477,119 70

REPORT OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY OF WORCESTER.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1874.

To the Honorable City Council :

In accordance with the requirements of Chapter IX. of the City Ordinances, the City Clerk submits the following statement of the moneys received by him as fees or otherwise, during the year ending December 31, 1873, viz :—

From Licensed Amusements,	\$1,045 00
“ “ Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys,	227 50
“ “ Hackmen,	131 00
“ “ Junk Dealers,	170 00
“ “ Auctioneers,	24 00
“ “ Pawn Brokers,	50 00
“ Licenses for sale of Fireworks,	15 00
“ “ 1489 Dogs,	1,489 00
Office Fees received in Cash,	1,077 50
	<hr/>
Amounting to	\$4,229 00

which sum I have paid over to the City Treasurer and hold his receipts therefor.

I have also received for Dog Licenses the sum of 3,171 dollars and paid the amount to Charles A. Chase, the County Treasurer, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL SMITH, *City Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE

REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, acting as a Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, beg leave to report as follows :

That, under the provisions of Section 11 of the Ordinance in relation to Finance, there was passed to the credit of said committee, on the books of the Auditor, in the month of December, 1872, the sum of \$168,006 15

That, under the provisions of Section 12 of the same ordinance, said sum was loaned, on interest, to the Treasurer of the City, and the note of the city, dated December 31, 1872, given therefor to said committee.

That there has been paid during the year 1873, of the Funded City Debt, the sum of 156,700 00

which amount was duly indorsed on said note, leaving a balance due at the close of the year of \$11,306 15

That the net interest, accrued and paid to the Committee, amounts to 5,065 97

which sum, added to the amount passed to their credit in 1873, viz : 74,206 46

makes the total amount to their credit Dec. 31, 1873, \$90,578 58

for which sum they hold the note of the Treasurer, given under the provisions of Section 12 of the ordinance aforesaid.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARK JILLSON.
SAM'L D. HARDING.
W. H. JOURDAN.
S. R. HEYWOOD.
GEORGE F. HEWETT.
HENRY GODDARD.
WM. H. DEXTER.

WORCESTER, JANUARY 1, 1874.

T A B L E

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POLLS, REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE CITY, AMOUNT OF TAX, RATE PER CENT,
APPROPRIATIONS, &c., FOR 20 YEARS.

A.D.	Polls.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total.	City, State and County Tax.	Rate.	Appropriations.	Houses.
1854	5,906	\$10,718,300	\$ 6,359,500	\$17,077,800	\$154,966 87	\$ 8 50	\$131,600	..
1855	5,842	11,785,250	6,270,700	18,058,950	186,636 15	7 00	110,500	..
1856	5,852	12,596,800	6,319,200	18,916,000	156,186 80	7 70	125,810	..
1857	5,604	12,374,600	6,098,600	18,473,200	158,999 60	8 00	121,000	..
1858	5,360	10,990,950	5,395,200	16,386,150	123,776 55	7 00	98,950	..
1859	5,784	11,122,950	5,693,480	16,816,430	126,391 01	7 00	100,000	..
1860	6,327	10,600,900	5,806,000	16,406,900	140,745 70	8 00	116,500	..
1861	6,245	10,470,900	5,759,700	16,230,600	139,212 30	8 00	108,000	2,975
1862	6,513	10,469,100	5,662,000	16,131,100	206,603 20	12 00	143,250	2,869
1863	6,949	10,677,200	6,021,550	16,698,750	214,233 00	12 00	140,370	3,011
1864	7,290	11,246,450	5,136,350	16,382,800	219,088 44	13 00	156,500	3,029
1865	7,851	11,862,650	7,075,250	18,937,900	321,598 79	17 00	217,700	3,140
1866	7,892	14,198,550	8,401,300	22,599,850	362,016 16	16 00	282,300	3,292
1867	8,541	15,508,950	8,427,950	23,936,900	419,276 16	17 50	298,700	3,542
1868	9,137	17,420,350	8,799,850	26,220,200	338,609 52	12 85	280,475	3,849
1869	9,967	21,608,800	9,642,550	31,251,350	450,607 69	14 40	376,500	4,253
1870	10,651	24,169,050	9,849,400	34,018,450	595,214 23	17 40	516,500	4,679
1871	11,638	28,039,150	10,102,100	38,141,250	674,214 23	17 40	640,500	5,100
1872	13,055	30,844,600	11,397,950	42,242,550	761,130 37	17 40	655,300	5,446
1873	13,077	36,400,050	9,637,050	46,034,200	833,217 96	17 40	775,900	5,723

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS

OF THE

CITY OF WORCESTER,

FOR 1874.

MAYOR.

EDWARD L. DAVIS.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1.—GEORGE S. HOPPIN.

“ 2.—*LEWIS BARNARD.

“ 3.—WILLIAM H. JOURDAN.

“ 4.—*SAMUEL D. HARDING.

“ 5.—RANSOM C. TAYLOR.

“ 6.—*DORANCE S. GODDARD.

“ 7.—AURA G. COES.

“ 8.—*GEORGÉ R. SPURR.

CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Office, No. 2 City Hall ; Residence, 10 Harvard Street.

CITY MESSENGER.

CHARLES MARVIN.

Office, No. 1 City Hall ; Residence, No. 1 Clinton Street.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President.—ENOCH H. TOWNE.*Clerk.*—HENRY L. SHUMWAY.Ward 1.—*Hamilton B. Staples,
*Alfred D. Warren,
James S. Rogers.Ward 2.—*Geo. E. Stearns,
Henry Goddard,
Thomas E. Tateum.Ward 3.—*George F. Hewett,
*Richard Barker,
Eugene Moriarty.Ward 4.—*J. K. Churchill,
Andrew Athy,
T. Edward Murray.Ward 5.—*John J. O'Gorman,
John Cove,
Patrick H. Carroll.Ward 6.—*George F. Wood,
William H. Dexter,
Nathan H. Chandler.Ward 7.—*Charles Belcher,
*Charles Ballard,
Calvin L. Hartshorn.Ward 8.—*Charles G. Parker,
Enoch H. Towne,
George Geer.

PAGE TO COMMON COUNCIL.—Frank E. Heywood.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1874.

On Finance.—The Mayor, Aldermen Harding and Jourdan; the President of the Council, and Councilmen Goddard, Hewett and Dexter.*On Accounts.*—Aldermen Jourdan and Barnard, and Councilmen Wood, Warren and Murray.*On Claims.*—The Mayor, Aldermen Jourdan and Goddard; the President of the Council, and Councilmen Hewett, Goddard and Carroll.*On Water.*—Aldermen Coes and Goddard; the President of the Council, and Councilmen Rogers, Geer and Doon.*On Sewers.*—The Mayor, Aldermen Spurr and Taylor; the President of the Council, and Councilmen Hartshorn, Churchill and Tateum.*On Fire Department.*—Aldermen Taylor and Hoppin; Councilmen Athy, Parker and Warren.*On Education.*—The Mayor, Aldermen Jourdan and Barnard; the President of the Council, Councilmen Staples, Murray and Ballard.*On Printing.*—Aldermen Harding and Hoppin; Councilmen Geer, Moriarty and Stearns.*On Highways.*—Aldermen Spurr and Barnard; Councilmen Parker, Barker and Ballard.*On Sidewalks.*—Aldermen Spurr and Barnard; Councilmen Ballard, Barker and Parker.*On Lighting Streets.*—Aldermen Spurr and Hoppin; Councilmen Chandler, Athy and Belcher.

*Aldermen and Council marked *, elected for two years.

On Military Affairs.—Aldermen Coes and Goddard; Councilmen O'Gorman, Rogers and Stearns.

On Charities.—Aldermen Hoppin and Goddard; Councilmen Dexter, Carroll and Moriarty.

On Free Public Market.—Aldermen Harding and Taylor; Councilmen Tateum, Hartshorn and O'Gorman.

On Mayor's Inaugural Address and Unfinished Business.—Aldermen Coes and Goddard; Councilmen Hartshorn, Murray and Barker.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On Health.—The Mayor, and Aldermen Barnard and Goddard.

On Public Buildings.—The Mayor, and Aldermen Harding and Barnard.

On Bills in Second Reading.—Aldermen Taylor and Barnard.

On Enrollment.—Aldermen Hoppin and Goddard.

On Elections and Returns.—Aldermen Coes and Barnard.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Bills in Second Reading.—Councilmen Staples, Belcher and Wood.

On Enrollment.—Councilmen Warren, Doon and Dexter.

On Elections and Returns.—Councilmen Churchill, Chandler and Murray.

SOLICITOR.

W. A. WILLIAMS.

Office, 10 Chapin Block, Pearl Street.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.

WILLIAM S. BARTON.

Office, No. 6 City Hall; Residence, 23 High Street.

AUDITOR.

HENRY GRIFFIN. Office, No. 7 City Hall.

ASSESSORS.

Wm. L. Clark, 3 years.

Josiah P. Houghton, 2 years.

Levi Barker, 1 year.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1.—Chandler P. Putnam,	Ward 5.—Richard O'Flynn,
“ 2.—George W. Gale,	“ 6.—Chas. B. Robbins,
“ 3.—Michael Griffin,	“ 7.—Wm. G. Maynard,
“ 4.—J. B. O'Leary,	“ 8.—Alexander Marsh.

ACTING CITY ENGINEER.

WILLIAM E. MILLS. Office, No. 5 City Hall.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

RUFUS CARTER. Office, No. 3 City Hall.

WATER COMMISSIONER.

FRANK E. HALL. Office, No. 5 City Hall.

WATER REGISTRAR.

GEORGE D. DAVIS. Office, No. 5 City Hall.

COMMISSIONERS OF HOPE CEMETERY.

Stephen Salisbury, Jr., 5 years,	
Henry Chapin, 4 years,	Albert Tolman, 2 years,
William Bush, 3 years,	Albert Curtis, 1 year.

COMMISSIONERS OF SHADE TREES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

O. B. Hadwen, 3 years,	
Edward W. Lincoln, 2 years,	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., 1 year.

DIRECTORS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

T. L. NELSON, <i>President</i> .	NATHANIEL PAINE, <i>Clerk</i> .
George E. Francis,	C. H. Morgan,
Edward Earle,	C. O. Thompson,
Charles H. Doe,	Nathaniel Paine,
John J. Power,	William R. Huntington,
T. L. Nelson,	Caleb B. Metcalf,
T. E. St. John,	Henry A. Marsh,

Samuel S. Green, *Librarian*.

Assistant Librarians.

Sarah F. Earle,	Jessie E. Tyler,
Lilla I. Packard,	Ellen L. Otis.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

EDWARD L. DAVIS, Mayor, *Ex-Officio* President.

A. P. MARBLE, Superintendent. Office, No. 11 City Hall.

SAMUEL V. STONE, Secretary. Office, No. 13 City Hall.

Members whose term expires
January, 1877.Members whose term expires
January, 1876.Members whose term expires
January, 1875.Charles O. Thompson,
Sarah B. Earle,
James McMahon,
Thomas J. Conaty,
Jeremiah L. Murphy,
J. Henry Walker,
Emerson Warner,
E. B. Stoddard.Edward H. Hall,
William T. Harlow,
Terence J. Hines,
T. Edward Murray,
Martin P. Finnigan,
Fred. A. Clapp,
Charles Ballard,
Charles A. Chase.Caleb B. Metcalf,
George W. Gale,
James McDermott,
Daniel H. O'Neill,
John N. Moore,
Francis P. Goulding,
Edwin T. Marble,
P. Emory Aldrich.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

HARTLEY WILLIAMS, *Chief Justice*.SAMUEL UTLEY,
GEORGE M. WOODWARD, } *Associate Justices*.THEODORE S. JOHNSON, *Clerk*.

TRUANT COMMISSIONERS.

EDWARD L. DAVIS, Mayor.

A. P. MARBLE, Superintendent of Schools.

A. DAVIS PRATT, City Marshal.

HENRY E. FAYERWEATHER, }
MARTIN HOWARD, } *Truant Officers*.

MARSHAL.

A. DAVIS PRATT. Office, City Hall.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

E. D. MCFARLAND, Office, City Hall ; Residence, No. 117 Thomas Street.

HENRY W. CONKLIN, Office, City Hall ; Residence, No. 184 Main Street.

WATCHMEN AND DAY POLICE.

PATRICK E. RATIGAN, Captain of Night Police.

JOSEPH L. HALL, Captain of Day Police.

Barker, Chas. W.	Johnson, Wm. H.
Barry, John G.	Kavanagh, Michael
Benson, Henry E.	Kennedy, Wm. P.
Blanchard, Emerson	Keyes, Warren C.
Bliss, Geo. S.	Malony, James
Clapp, Silas	March, Addison
Conlin, Patrick D.	Matthews, David A.
Dollen, Archibald	McGaffey, John A.
Fanning, James J.	McLane, James J.
Fairbanks, Edson	McNamara, Michael
Flint, Jos. H.	Murtough, Michael J.
Foley Michael J.	O'Connor, Patrick
Foster, Thomas R.	O'Keefe, Dennis
Garland, Charles A.	Oliver, Napoleon
Goggin, David,	Piper, Wm. A.
Green, Marshall S.	Sanders, Henry
Harper, Louis	Streeter, Henry B.
Harris, Floyd H.	Tyler, Elliott
Haskell, John G.	Walsh, Matthew J.
Higgins, James	Wheeler, Wm. A.
Hill, John,	Whittemore, Joseph
Horgan, John J.	Willard, Geo. A.
Howlet, L. M.	

CONSTABLES.

A. Davis Pratt,	Edwin D. McFarland,
Henry W. Conklin,	Joseph L. Hall,
Edward F. Russell,	Patrick E. Ratigan,
J. M. Meggett.	

TRUSTEES OF THE CITY HOSPITAL.

F. H. Kelley, <i>President</i> .	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., <i>Secretary</i> .
Lewis Barnard, Alderman.	Joseph Sargent, 4 years,
James S. Rogers, } Councilmen.	F. H. Kelley, 2 years,
Henry Goddard, }	Stephen Salisbury, Jr., 1 year,
	Albert Curtis, 1 year,

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

EDWARD L. DAVIS, Mayor,	} <i>Ex. Officio</i> members.
A. P. MARBLE, Sup't of Schools,	
A. DAVIS PRATT, City Marshal,	
Edward L. Davis, <i>President</i> .	George W. Gale, <i>Clerk</i> .
Edward Kendall and John J. O'Gorman, 3 years.	
Charles L. Hartshorn and James Draper, 2 years.	
George W. Gale and O. L. Hatch, 1 year.	

CITY PHYSICIAN.

FRED. J. McNULTY.

KEEPER OF ALMSHOUSE.

JOHN FARWELL.

UNDERTAKERS.

George Sessions,
Waldo E. Sessions,
Samuel P. Emerson,
E. G. Farnham,

George G. Hildreth,
Timothy McCarty,
Patrick H. Carroll,
Wm. J. Fay,

John Fay.

PUBLIC WEIGHERS.

John W. Hoppin, N. Worcester, Silas Penniman, Lincoln Square,
Samuel Houghton, Salem Square.

WEIGHERS OF COAL.

Wm. H. Cole, at Jourdan's,	George W. Wilder, at Union St.
F. H. Knight, at “	Joseph Leland, at Southbridge St.
Wm. S. Jourdan, at “	George A. Boswell, “
F. W. Wellington, at City Coal Yd.	Geo. W. Comee, at Central St.
L. T. Childs, at “ “	James Plympton, at Manchester St.
Byron Bradford, at Manchester Street.	

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

S. Penniman, Lincoln Square,	Samuel Houghton, Salem Square.
John W. Hoppin, New Worcester,	Sibley Putnam, Green St.
John K. James, Jamesville,	Alden Thayer, Pleasantville,
Edwin Chapin, South Worcester.	

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Nahum R. Hapgood.

Leander R. Hapgood.

FENCE VIEWERS.

J. F. Manning,

Charles W. Burbank.

MILK INSPECTOR.

Russell R. Shepard, 3 Pleasant street.

FIELD DRIVERS.

Thomas R. Foster.

Wm. L. Nichols.

POUND KEEPER.—Cornelius Marsh.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Russell R. Shepard, Office, No. 3 Pleasant street.

WARD OFFICERS.

- Ward 1.—WARDEN, A. H. Fisher. CLERK, Geo. E. Boyden.
INSPECTORS.—Lucius P. Goddard, Geo. F. Dudley, O. P. Shattuck.
- Ward 2.—WARDEN, Samuel A. Porter. CLERK, Geo. W. Gale.
INSPECTORS, Stephen C. Earle, J. D. Rawson, Thos. N. Baird.
- Ward 3.—WARDEN, Lyman Brown. CLERK, P. S. Hagan.
INSPECTORS, Wm. L. Gray, Benjn. Zaeder, John P. Fay.
- Ward 4.—WARDEN, John W. Foley. CLERK, Thomas McLaughlin.
INSPECTORS, W. N. Drohan, John G. Barry, Phillip O'Connell.
- Ward 5.—WARDEN, Levi Barker. CLERK, John Toomy.
INSPECTORS, John Conlan, Levi Johnson, Geo. B. Chandley.
- Ward 6.—WARDEN, John W. Hoppin. CLERK, Chas. S. Chapin.
INSPECTORS, Charles L. Redding, Andrew Patterson, P. H. Stearns.
- Ward 7.—WARDEN, Henry H. Merriam, CLERK, Albert A. Lovell.
INSPECTORS, John Peacock, Granville A. Longley, Charles E. Brooks.
- Ward 8.—WARDEN, Thomas M. Lamb. CLERK, Woodbury C. Smith.
INSPECTORS, R. J. Tatman, Jonas White, Chas. G. Parker.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

Office, No. 80 Front Street.

SIMON E. COMBS, *Chief*.

SAMUEL H. DAY, *Clerk*.

Wm. Brophy,	}	<i>Assistant Engineers.</i>	{	John W. Loring.
Wm. Knowles,				Samuel H. Day.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor	\$1,500
City Clerk.....	2,000
City Treasurer and Collector	2,500
City Engineer.....	2,000
City Solicitor.....	2,000
City Physician	800
Auditor of Accounts.....	1,500
City Messenger.....	1,100
Commissioner of Highways	2,200
Water Commissioner.....	1,500
Water Registrar	1,000
Clerk of the Common Council.....	300
Clerk of the Overseers	1,500
One Assessor and Clerk of the Board....	1,600
Two Assessors—each	1,400
Asst. Assessors—each four dollars per diem.	
Milk Inspector ...	50
Sealer of Weights and Measures.....	360
City Marshal.....	2,000
1st Asst. Marshal.....	1,500
2d Asst. Marshal	1,450
Capt. of Day Police, \$3.25 per day.	
Capt. of Night Police, \$3.25 per night.	
Patrolmen, \$2.75 per day or night.	
Chief Engineer	1,200
1st Asst. Engineer, Electrician and Inspector of Petroleum...	1,200
Assistant Engineers—each.....	200
Foremen of Companies—each.....	125
Asst. Foremen of Companies—each.....	115
Engineers of Steamers—each.....	300
Asst. Engineers of Steamers.....	175
Hose men and Members of Hook and Ladder Companies—each.....	100



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