

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers ^{and} Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1891.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1892.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL
AND
LABOR STATISTICS

For the State of Maine.

1890.

AUGUSTA:
BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1891.

STATE OF MAINE.

Office of
COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS, }
Augusta, December 31, 1890.

To *His Excellency*, EDWIN C. BURLEIGH, *Governor of Maine*:

SIR:—I have the honor to present the report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for 1890.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS,

Commissioner.



INTRODUCTION.

The attention of the Bureau during the past year has been largely directed to an investigation of the conditions of that important department of labor in the State, the agricultural. The investigation has been carried on in the only way which the resources of the Bureau will permit, by means of blanks sent out through the mails. The names of several representative farmers in nearly every town in the State were first obtained, and about four thousand blanks containing many questions, some of a general, but more of a specific character relating to capital invested, receipts and expenses, were distributed.

It is a fact to be regretted that farmers, as a class, are not bookkeepers. They rarely keep accounts of their business and therefore their returns are largely estimates, some of which must be accepted with many degrees of allowance. Of the returns made to the Bureau a large proportion were so defective as to be utterly worthless, and they have been, necessarily, omitted from the tabulations. The work of the Bureau during the year will not have been in vain if it shall induce a more general and careful "keeping of accounts" among the farmers, the majority of whom now seem to know but little about the details of their business, and whose judgment of results is based almost entirely on the amount of surplus remaining after the year's operations. The majority of the returns indicate a very marked lack of knowledge as to the "value of farm products consumed by the family," and the estimates made are evidently under-estimates, by which the farm is robbed of an important element of credit. The man with no other income than a fixed salary, *knows from experience*, that many articles consumed by the family, which the farmer, on account of the abundance with which he is surrounded regards as of little or no value, draw heavily upon his pocket book. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and difficulties, many interesting and reliable facts and figures have been derived

from this investigation. Other features of the report are a list of numbers and values of "Abandoned Farms" in the State, and "Strikes, their Causes and Results." T. J. Lyons of Vinalhaven, who performed valuable services as special agent last year, has been employed in the investigation of strikes during a portion of this year. The article written by Hon. Edward Wiggin of Presque Isle, who has manifested much interest in the work of the Bureau in collecting statistics relating to agriculture, is a valuable contribution to our report. The address delivered by Hon. Wm. Freeman of Cherryfield is well worthy of a place in this report. The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Labor whose special duty it is to "inquire into any violations of the 'Act to regulate the hours of Labor and the Employment of Women and Children,'" is of special interest and importance.

PART I.

—
AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The census of 1880 shows that there are in the State of Maine 29,895 square miles of land surface, or 19,132,800 acres, an amount nearly equal to that of all the rest of New England. Of this number of acres only 6,552,578, or about one-third were embraced in the farms of the State, and of this amount only 3,484,908 acres, classified as improved lands. The number of farms, ranging in extent from under three acres to over one thousand, was 64,309. The capital invested in agriculture, including farming implements, live stock, &c., was \$123,805,039, while that invested in manufactures was \$49,988,171. Of the 231,993 persons in the State engaged in occupations of all classes, 82,130 were engaged in agricultural employments. Agriculture is, therefore, the most extensive and important industry in which our people are engaged. Maine possesses many and varied resources. Its water power, furnishing ample opportunities for manufacturing, its extended sea coast and numerous rivers, inviting to commercial enterprise, its forests abounding in valuable lumber, its granite, lime and slate quarries, supplemented by its winter product, ice, and its unsurpassed scenery and healthy atmosphere making it a constantly increasing popular "summer resort," give abundant opportunities for investments of labor and capital. Agriculture is not its only resource, but so long as the food question is the *main* question in social economics, so long will the cultivation of the soil necessarily take a prominent place among the industrial occupations of our people. Success in farming, like that in any other business, depends largely on skilful and intelligent management. The common idea that the man who is incapable of successfully carrying on mercantile or manufacturing operations can succeed in farming, is a delusion which the test of experience soon exposes.

That Maine farmers are growing in intelligence, and are coming to appreciate the importance of scientific as well as practical knowl-

edge, is an encouraging fact which promises much for the future. The organizations of farmers are doing a grand work in improving the social and industrial conditions of our agricultural communities, stimulating intelligent effort, teaching practical, and encouraging scientific knowledge. For some years farming has been in a depressed condition throughout the whole country. This depression has not been confined to our country, but has prevailed among all the principal agricultural countries in the world. An eminent authority states that "in England the distress among the farming class has existed for a long period, and is very severe. For several years the English newspapers and magazines have been describing the sufferings of the English farmers and landlords. In Russia and India, both important grain-raising countries, the same complaint is heard. The condition of the American farmer, therefore, is not exceptional." The following extract from the recent report of the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, Prof. Albert S. Bolles, specifies the following causes of this depression :

"The most potent cause is over-production. It is true that millions are living on insufficient food ; and therefore one may ask, does a surplus really exist? The reply is quite conclusive. The producers of food can hardly afford to give any considerable portion away had they the disposition, and those in need of food have no means to buy more. Leaving them out of view the facts clearly prove that a surplus of food products exists for those who have the means to pay for them. It may be that if society was readjusted so that all who are without employment could find it and be paid for their labor, the surplus of food products would be consumed and the depression, from which the farmers are now suffering, would pass away. Most of the depressions in industry have been in consequence of a misapplication of human effort, and this which has now overtaken the farmers is not different from any other. With the general introduction and use of labor-saving implements, and the tilling of vast quantities of fertile land, which has been rendered accessible by the railroads, more wheat and corn and cattle have been raised than were needed for our own use, while farmers in other countries of late years have been putting forth new efforts to supply their own markets, and so it happens that the market for the country's surplus product is diminishing, and is likely to diminish even more as other countries improve their methods of agriculture, and thus are better able to supply their own inhabitants.

The increase in some of the leading products may be thus illustrated :

Products.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.
Corn (bushels).....	592,071,004	838,792,742	760,944,549	1,754,591,676
Wheat (bushels).....	100,485,944	173,104,924	287,745,626	459,483,137
Oats (bushels).....	146,584,179	172,643,185	282,107,157	407,858,999
Potatoes (bushels)...	65,797,899	111,148,867	143,337,473	169,458,539
Cotton (bales).....	2,469,093	5,387,052	3,011,996	5,755,359
Hay (tons).....	13,838,642	19,083,896	27,316,048	35,150,711

The corn crop for 1889, is supposed to have exceeded 2,000,000,000 bushels, the wheat crop was about 500,000,000 bushels, the oat crop probably exceeded 700,000,000 bushels, while hay and potatoes have increased in similar proportions. The increase in population, though wonderful, has fallen far short of the same proportion; clearly, therefore, unless an enlarged market could be found for the surplus, depression resulting from excessive competition and falling prices, was sure to follow.

What has stimulated this enormous increase? Cheap land, improved transportation facilities, and the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Nothing need be said concerning the enormous quantities of land in the United States that have been used for farming purposes during the last hundred years. We are all familiar with the subject. We know that the government has encouraged the settlement of it, and to that end has made the terms easy for all who wish to become settlers. Transportation companies have not been slow to improve their opportunities, and they have built roads, fixed low rates for transportation, in short have adopted and maintained the policy of stimulating the settlement of the country and of the largest production. But the use of labor-saving machinery has wrought wonders. Mr. Edward Atkinson has shown that persons on a large farm in Dakota with machinery can each produce yearly an average quantity of fifty-five hundred bushels of wheat. Another man in a year in the flour mills at Minneapolis can convert five thousand bushels into one thousand barrels of flour, leaving the remainder for seed. By the labor of one man and a half, or at least two men,

this quantity of flour can be transported in a year to New York. Three more men in a year can convert this quantity into bread and sell it over the counter. "Let us add to the six and a half men already named the work of another man six months, or half a man one year, to keep the machinery in repair, and our modern miracle is, that seven men suffice to give one thousand persons all the bread they customarily consume in one year. If to these we add three for the work of providing fuel and materials to the railroad and the baker, our final result is that ten men working one year serve bread to one thousand."

With such wonderful instrumentalities in producing and transporting wheat and preparing it for consumption, the labor of supplying the world with wheat has greatly diminished; nevertheless the quantity of labor engaged in producing it has been rapidly increasing. The inevitable consequence is, a large surplus. If this be true the remedy is evident, produce less. In truth less will be produced, many will voluntarily abandon wheat raising, or will be forced to do so. Those who can produce at the least cost will continue in the field, and who they are is the great question of the immediate future.

What we have said with respect to wheat raising applies to that of raising corn and other products and cattle. A surplus has been raised and the producers are competing with each other for a market.

But this is not a complete explanation. The power of the middleman and of capital is also an important fact. It is well known that the price of live stock in the west has declined in a few years so greatly indeed that the business has become a ruinous one. Once cattle raising was highly profitable, and great fortunes were made in the business in a short time. But that day has passed, and low prices and bankruptcy have followed. Notwithstanding these well known facts, the price of meat to the consumer has remained not far from the old figures. Of course, some class was the gainer by the change. It was generally believed that the great slaughtering and packing houses were intercepting the profits, but they denied this. By the investigation of a committee of congress it has been conclusively proved that they are making enormous profits by the fierce competition of the cattle raisers. They get the benefit and lose nothing, because they do not seriously compete with each other.

In another way the farmers are suffering from the middle men. An illustration will best convey the point we wish to make. A meat

dealer at Tyrone, Pa., depended chiefly on the farmers in that section for the supply of beef. An agent of Armour & Co., of Chicago, solicited him to buy of them. He declared that if this was not done he would start an opposition store and ruin the other. The store was started and beef was sold for four cents a pound; and the other quickly succumbed. The consumer, of course, was the temporary gainer by the decline in prices, but when the old store was well buried, prices were advanced. It will be asked, why not start again? It would be a hopeless undertaking, for prices would at once be put on a bankruptcy basis. Thus the power of capital crushes competition, and injures the local market.

Another reason for the depression is worth giving. When Congress donated enormous tracts of land to railroad companies it was necessary for them to find settlers who have been drawn from Europe. The steamship and railroad companies have cooperated in this immigration movement. But the evils of the too rapid inflow are apparent in many ways. The farmers, both in the older sections of the country and the new, are now reaping some of the evil consequences. Doubtless farmers in the older sections are suffering the most.

Another reason for depression, and believed by many, is the cost of transportation. It is maintained that the tariff fixed by the railroad companies has given the producer of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota, for example, such advantage over the eastern producer that he can no longer raise wheat without loss."

Unequal and excessive taxation of farm property is assigned by the farmers of Maine as a cause of depression. That this complaint is well founded is undoubtedly true. Farm property is visible property which cannot be concealed from the eye of the tax gatherer. There is, however, a wide range in the rates of taxation among the towns in the State, from less than one cent on the dollar of assessed valuation in some towns, to over nine cents in other towns. It is not the State but the town tax that makes the great burden of taxation; and when the town tax is very large it is to be attributed to local and not general conditions.

Towns like individuals, can not indulge in lavish expenditures, either for present or prospective advantages without finding "pay day" a disagreeable one.

The statistics relating to Agriculture, have been obtained from representative farmers in all parts of the State. A sufficient number of returns have been tabulated, it is believed, to afford a very correct idea of the general condition of the Agricultural classes. The average number of acres in each of the three hundred and seventy farms reported, is one hundred and eighty-four. The United States census, by including very small farms, some of not more than two or three acres, reduces our average very considerably. The total value of the farms reported, including buildings, is \$1,038,425.00; average value, \$2,806.55; value per acre including buildings, \$15.25; total number of cows kept, 1,865; average number, 5; average receipts per cow, \$20.66; average wages paid, permanent, per week, \$4 78; transient, \$6 97.

Number of farms growing more productive, 280; less productive, 41; number "holding their own," 49.

The following interesting facts are derived from the statistics of mortgage indebtedness: Number of farms mortgaged, 64; total value of farms mortgaged, \$205,150; total amount of mortgages, \$52,500; average rate of interest, .0672; number of mortgaged farms showing profit, 47; number showing loss, 17.

By reporting cost of family support as farm expenses, and estimating services of family under the expense account, the showing of profits is not very encouraging.

Number of farms making profits, 98; number showing loss, 270; number neither gain nor loss, 2.

Not including cost of family support as "expense," the number of farms showing a balance of profit, is 281; number showing loss, 88; number neither loss nor gain, 1.

The average profits of farms reporting gains, with cost of family support reckoned as "expense," is \$233.90; average loss \$310.58.

The average profits of farms reporting gains, without reckoning cost of family support, is \$291.65; average loss, \$141.61.

As we stated in our introduction, the fact is apparent that the farmers reporting to the Bureau have, in many cases under-estimated the amount of farm products consumed by the family and thus reduced the credit side, while the expense account has, probably, been given at the full amount.

Other interesting facts will be learned from an inspection of the following tables, and the summary appended.

FARMERS' RETURNS.

FARMERS'

ANDROSCOGGIN

	Number of report.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation.	Number of acres in pasture and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses.	Number of cows.	No. of other neat cattle.	Is farm growing more or less productive?	Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c	Value of carriages, wagons, &c	Value of all other personal property.	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses.
1	60	25	35	-	3	5	-	-	More.	\$1500	\$ 500	\$1 10	\$ 100	- \$20	-
2	160	60	100	40	4	14	6	-	"	5000	1000	500	120	-	-

AROOSTOOK

1	400	65	335	39	10	7	12	-	More.	2400	1300	350	50	150	\$500
2	125	45	80	11	3	3	7	-	"	2500	600	250	80	250	-
3	240	90	150	12	3	3	8	-	"	2000	615	125	-	-	-
4	312	30	282	30	6	3	5	-	"	2500	950	350	150	450	-
5	80	35	45	30	4	5	4	-	"	1500	1000	85	115	50	-
6	118	40	78	11	4	7	3	-	"	2200	800	600	150	200	-
7	300	90	210	-	2	2	5	-	"	3500	500	500	225	500	-
8	215	100	115	30	6	8	10	-	"	3000	1050	150	250	200	-
9	75	45	30	-	2	4	2	-	More.	5000	450	240	100	400	-
10	260	65	195	25	4	8	8	-	"	3500	836	200	200	-	-
11	270	60	210	18	5	7	10	-	"	3500	800	400	100	-	-
12	320	120	200	51	6	12	14	-	"	7000	1400	315	275	535	-
13	410	85	325	50	5	6	7	-	More.	5000	1200	400	155	400	-
14	200	150	50	-	7	4	7	-	"	8000	1000	250	200	2000	-
15	290	90	200	-	7	3	16	-	"	5000	1000	800	300	1400	-
16	543	258	285	60	18	5	19	-	"	7000	2500	700	350	500	2500
17	235	85	150	40	6	11	11	-	"	5000	1105	225	225	500	-
18	270	80	190	-	5	6	7	-	More.	3000	500	450	70	100	-
19	163	80	83	33	2	4	8	-	"	900	450	100	180	60	-
20	250	80	170	10	5	4	5	-	"	4000	800	250	180	250	-
21	225	40	185	25	6	7	5	-	"	3500	1000	125	300	200	-
22	140	80	60	-	2	4	8	-	"	8000	700	250	230	500	450
23	250	125	125	8	5	10	13	-	More.	4000	738	100	75	200	-
24	40	25	15	-	2	2	-	-	"	2000	300	100	100	100	-
25	313	80	233	17	6	5	3	-	"	3000	810	300	200	300	-
26	155	60	95	16	6	5	6	-	"	4000	1050	300	300	-	-
27	130	80	50	6	6	10	3	-	"	3000	800	50	250	-	-
28	90	60	30	6	2	6	5	-	"	3000	575	225	75	250	-
29	157	40	117	10	2	4	4	-	"	1600	450	200	160	195	-
30	160	25	135	6	3	3	2	-	"	3000	560	300	50	156	-
31	400	100	300	30	5	8	12	-	"	5000	850	100	120	200	200
32	165	95	70	40	4	5	5	-	"	2500	720	250	75	100	-
33	560	100	460	18	9	11	21	-	"	8000	850	200	250	-	-
34	210	156	54	33	5	11	16	-	"	5500	1040	206	390	290	-
35	187	55	132	20	4	5	10	-	"	1600	610	150	120	100	-
36	243	120	123	26	4	7	3	-	"	4500	485	200	150	100	200
37	200	75	125	-	3	3	2	-	More.	4500	630	175	255	20	-
38	380	200	180	40	9	5	15	-	"	10000	1439	121	120	200	-
39	160	75	85	40	5	3	4	-	"	3000	700	300	75	200	-
40	260	195	65	45	5	6	16	-	"	5000	1300	800	250	300	-
41	96	45	51	-	2	3	3	-	"	2000	300	150	50	250	-
42	320	110	210	-	3	2	1	-	"	4000	360	300	50	300	-

RETURNS.

COUNTY.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold.	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help	Amount paid for fertilizers.	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings.	Amount paid for tools, &c.
\$ 90	\$ 600	\$ 200	\$ 125	\$ 20	\$ 45	\$ 50	\$ 175	\$ 100	\$ 8	\$ 30	\$ 8	\$ 5
-	-	-	500	25	400	400	-	-	50	300	50	75

COUNTY.

-	200	550	180	52	406	250	204	100	-	3	-	85
-	175	80	75	20	25	200	33	10	-	-	100	-
-	300	20	-	-	200	175	200	75	5	30	200	25
-	150	150	50	25	250	300	75	30	-	-	-	-
-	140	65	50	20	100	200	15	10	-	-	10	5
-	-	25	200	-	300	200	275	150	-	-	-	25
-	-	80	-	-	200	300	300	200	100	-	100	75
-	650	65	100	50	-	-	140	50	15	100	30	-
-	858	104	105	-	1259	250	274	104	152	20	50	25
-	500	144	200	20	-	200	268	104	36	-	50	-
-	440	215	100	-	-	400	400	200	-	-	100	-
-	650	615	125	50	-	350	250	100	-	-	-	15
-	700	400	40	-	-	750	12	4	30	-	-	100
\$1000	1200	-	25	-	-	300	150	30	80	285	25	20
-	1700	300	-	-	-	200	250	50	-	-	-	5
-	1650	500	50	-	300	250	360	180	4	-	75	140
-	690	300	300	-	200	150	400	150	35	-	-	100
-	400	20	100	5	10	146	150	60	10	100	-	15
-	320	20	15	20	-	400	15	-	-	2	1	8
-	450	-	-	30	400	150	-	-	68	-	60	65
-	500	275	100	25	200	200	60	20	20	10	25	10
-	350	200	140	15	450	150	160	85	150	190	75	100
-	1000	700	150	50	10	25	100	200	50	60	5	10
-	200	-	60	15	-	25	10	5	-	60	-	150
-	500	75	25	10	300	250	100	40	-	-	-	-
-	360	840	134	-	250	150	150	50	17	28	125	20
-	300	100	150	25	200	100	-	-	125	50	-	-
350	450	60	25	10	-	175	150	75	-	-	-	-
-	235	45	75	-	80	50	100	30	50	30	15	-
-	350	10	-	-	-	260	100	45	8	18	-	-
-	200	300	150	10	50	229	209	75	25	-	30	10
-	350	500	125	20	-	150	-	-	55	-	-	-
-	800	225	150	-	-	300	175	80	45	-	-	-
-	1097	120	240	32	732	100	60	20	-	-	-	25
100	500	180	85	-	-	60	116	45	51	30	150	-
75	300	200	100	25	500	100	100	60	20	-	-	50
-	650	-	-	10	-	30	100	25	10	-	-	-
-	200	20	-	-	-	500	100	75	79	-	-	-
-	600	100	10	10	-	175	100	35	6	-	-	55
1000	500	150	115	25	75	350	150	70	-	-	25	-
-	400	50	25	15	25	400	40	15	20	10	-	-
-	600	100	-	-	100	300	200	80	30	-	-	10

FARMERS'

ANDROSCOGGIN

Number of report.	Amount paid for interest	Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.
1	-	\$ c	\$ 26	\$ 75	\$ 400	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
2	-	10	100	600	600	\$ 5 00	\$ 6 00	30	4	7	2	-

AROOSTOOK

1	\$35	4	16	250	350	-	5 00	-	40	5	1	1
2	-	3	5	250	300	-	6 00	-	6	4	2	2
3	27	25	40	300	650	-	5 00	-	40	9	5	2
4	-	4	41	250	400	-	6 00	-	12	7	1	4
5	-	-	35	400	600	-	5 00	-	3	4	1	1
6	-	2	38	200	500	4 00	5 00	52	20	3	-	-
7	-	15	35	500	700	-	5 00	-	60	6	2	2
8	-	10	90	200	400	4 00	6 00	26	6	8	3	3
9	15	5	-	500	700	4 25	6 00	26	27	5	2	1
10	30	20	77	200	400	3 50	5 00	40	12	3	-	-
11	24	8	40	100	462	5 00	6 00	52	52	3	-	1
12	200	22	77	430	250	4 00	5 75	38	14	8	2	3
13	-	10	58	350	1300	-	6 00	-	2	6	4	4
14	-	100	150	600	300	5 00	-	30	4	1	1	1
15	40	40	80	500	600	4 00	6 00	30	20	4	1	1
16	190	14	92	400	800	5 00	6 00	60	10	9	5	2
17	-	-	150	300	150	4 38	-	91	-	2	-	-
18	42	6	65	100	200	5 00	6 00	24	4	4	1	1
19	13	-	14	550	550	-	5 00	-	3	13	8	4
20	-	-	23	300	400	-	-	-	-	9	5	2
21	40	-	35	150	550	-	6 00	-	10	7	2	2
22	30	7	73	-	600	4 50	6 00	24	8	8	3	2
23	-	10	80	200	150	5 00	6 00	36	3	7	3	2
24	-	-	12	-	100	-	5 00	-	2	3	1	-
25	60	5	70	400	450	-	6 00	-	16	4	1	1
26	-	30	36	200	800	-	5 50	-	23	6	3	1
27	-	8	21	100	300	-	-	-	7	7	4	1
28	-	9	59	150	250	4 50	6 00	25	8	2	-	-
29	-	5	42	100	100	4 50	-	23	-	5	2	1
30	76	7	48	465	600	4 50	-	23	-	5	1	2
31	45	15	70	100	400	5 00	6 00	25	12	5	2	1
32	-	-	18	200	400	-	-	-	-	11	4	5
33	49	30	-	275	500	4 00	6 00	39	3	4	1	1
34	-	-	80	720	400	-	4 00	-	15	7	4	1
35	32	-	15	375	225	3 90	5 75	22	7	3	-	-
36	19	40	78	150	500	3 70	6 00	20	4	4	2	1
37	-	7	56	208	365	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
38	-	30	65	-	1000	4 00	-	25	-	6	-	1
39	45	5	51	300	300	4 50	-	22	-	2	-	-
40	95	-	82	450	700	5 00	-	30	-	6	4	-
41	-	4	51	400	700	-	6 00	-	7	8	1	5
42	54	4	60	300	500	4 50	6 00	30	10	6	1	3

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses	Expenses over income.
-	No.	-	-	-	\$2230	\$ 330	\$ 558	-	\$228
3	"	-	-	\$300	6620	2125	2060	\$65	-

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

5	No.	-	-	250	4750	1638	1067	571	-
4	"	-	-	200	3680	575	701	-	126
9	"	-	-	200	2740	695	1577	-	882
3	"	-	-	150	4400	925	800	125	-
2	"	-	-	200	2750	575	1075	-	500
2	"	-	-	200	3950	725	1190	-	465
4	Yes.	\$110	.08	250	5225	1660	2025	-	365
3	No	-	-	175	4650	865	1035	-	170
2	"	-	-	-	6190	2576	1845	731	-
2	Yes.	225	.0	500	4736	1064	1185	-	121
1	"	400	.06	500	4800	1155	1334	-	179
2	"	2000	.08	500	9525	1790	1344	446	-
6	No.	-	-	500	7155	1890	1864	26	-
2	"	-	-	1000	12450	1525	1740	-	215
4	"	-	-	-	8500	2200	1565	635	-
4	Yes.	1100	.05	1000	13550	2750	2255	495	-
2	No.	-	-	-	7055	1640	1285	355	-
1	"	-	-	200	4120	681	748	-	67
7	"	-	-	-	1690	775	1153	-	378
4	"	-	-	-	5480	1030	916	114	-
4	"	-	-	300	5125	1300	920	380	-
-	"	-	-	600	10130	1305	1380	-	75
3	"	-	-	450	6113	1035	785	250	-
1	Yes.	100	.06	200	2600	300	337	-	37
4	"	500	.06	200	4610	1160	1125	35	-
5	No.	-	-	300	5650	1584	1456	128	-
3	"	-	-	150	4100	875	604	271	-
2	"	-	-	250	4475	720	693	27	-
1	"	-	-	100	2605	485	472	13	-
5	Yes.	950	.08	200	4060	620	1367	-	747
2	"	500	.07	300	6470	939	970	-	31
11	No.	-	-	350	3995	795	673	122	-
4	Yes.	700	.07	-	9300	1475	154	321	-
3	No.	-	-	300	7426	2321	1000	1016	-
3	Yes.	400	.08	200	2680	825	1039	-	214
1	No.	-	-	500	5710	1225	1017	218	-
2	"	-	-	400	5760	690	771	-	81
6	"	-	-	1000	11880	785	1349	-	564
2	Yes.	500	.09	250	4275	955	897	58	-
4	"	950	.10	400	8650	1215	1572	-	357
3	No.	-	-	200	2750	915	1240	-	325
2	Yes.	600	.09	300	5010	1100	1238	-	138

FARMERS'

AROOSTOOK

Number of report.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation	Number of acres in pasture and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses	Number of cows.	No of other neat cattle.	Is farm growing more or less productive?	Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c.	Value of carriages, wagons, &c.	Value of all other personal property.	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses.
43	80	60	20	8	6	3	1	More.	\$ 2000	\$675	\$ 250	\$ 50	\$250	-
44	220	75	145	-	7	3	2	"	3500	900	250	150	300	-
45	125	80	45	10	7	2	-	"	4000	860	350	125	350	-
46	340	90	250	15	2	5	10	"	3500	500	550	150	400	-
47	150	15	135	15	2	5	12	"	2100	650	75	75	100	-
48	178	50	128	-	6	7	-	More.	2500	1000	800	250	100	-
49	120	55	65	-	2	5	6	"	3000	410	200	200	300	-
50	500	120	380	40	8	22	20	"	8000	1300	320	300	1000	-
51	120	25	95	46	3	2	4	"	2000	550	200	200	-	-
52	175	48	127	19	5	4	3	More.	2000	725	250	15	400	-
53	225	40	185	28	2	4	12	"	3000	600	250	150	350	-
54	225	65	160	20	4	5	20	"	2500	1200	300	150	300	-
55	220	25	195	6	1	3	7	"	1200	260	75	30	200	-
56	100	40	60	18	4	6	7	"	1500	550	150	50	200	-
57	120	80	40	11	3	4	2	"	6000	425	210	100	200	-
58	115	65	50	-	4	14	6	"	3500	850	150	200	-	-
59	155	50	105	23	2	3	7	"	3500	500	140	150	50	-
60	148	34	114	-	2	5	7	More.	3000	300	200	100	-	-
61	240	75	165	10	7	5	-	"	3500	700	200	200	100	100
62	280	60	220	15	2	3	21	"	3000	1000	200	50	150	-
63	150	45	105	21	2	6	-	"	3000	400	169	125	800	-
64	90	45	45	5	3	2	4	"	2500	425	100	75	100	100
65	144	25	119	21	4	3	-	"	1500	1150	200	75	350	-
66	160	45	115	2	3	5	2	"	3000	540	300	125	350	-
67	155	40	115	2	5	3	7	"	3000	665	350	200	250	-
68	117	30	87	-	2	4	2	"	2000	400	150	100	250	-
69	80	35	45	11	4	3	3	"	1200	670	250	130	150	-
70	100	30	70	-	3	4	5	"	2000	450	250	150	200	-
71	113	38	75	15	2	4	5	"	2000	500	300	150	200	-
72	100	30	70	10	3	3	4	"	2500	535	300	80	200	-
73	200	40	160	4	2	3	2	"	2000	425	275	125	150	-
74	336	65	271	6	5	6	8	"	3000	920	500	175	250	-
75	105	55	50	8	2	4	4	"	2000	310	250	75	150	-
76	100	30	70	11	3	4	4	"	1500	450	250	90	150	-
77	195	45	150	-	1	3	5	"	950	265	137	60	100	-
78	420	60	360	-	3	7	11	"	2500	500	300	100	400	-
79	50	20	30	15	2	2	2	"	1000	400	125	-	-	-
80	210	100	140	-	4	4	3	"	4000	600	500	200	300	-
81	100	18	82	15	3	4	5	More.	1600	1035	200	125	200	-
82	107	55	52	12	4	4	3	"	1750	600	100	75	150	-
83	145	55	90	5	4	2	4	"	1500	465	150	115	75	-
84	52	20	32	9	3	1	-	"	1200	370	300	50	250	-
85	120	60	60	15	4	3	7	"	3000	700	500	100	400	-
86	190	65	125	18	7	5	8	"	3000	1000	150	100	250	-
87	160	80	80	80	3	3	12	"	4000	900	600	150	500	-
88	375	150	225	-	12	10	23	"	10000	2000	1600	225	1000	-
89	300	40	260	-	6	2	4	"	2500	910	300	100	250	-
90	230	75	155	16	4	3	9	"	2500	700	250	100	250	-
91	500	100	400	12	10	5	7	"	3000	1250	800	150	300	-
92	300	40	260	15	3	4	4	"	2000	540	150	50	150	-

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold.	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources.	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help.	Amount paid for fertilizers.	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings.	Amount paid for tools, &c.
\$1000	\$350	\$100	\$75	\$25	-	\$400	\$50	\$20	\$20			
	500	150	25	10	100	250	50	20				
	1050	25	25	-	-	225	75	30	120			
	450	300	135	25	100	350	100	45	15		\$300	\$50
	90	165	130	5	-	105	-	-	6	\$50	25	10
	750	65	250	20	-	500	210	150	63	-	15	15
400	400	60	100	-	120	220	200	125	-	-	40	40
	1100	350	452	25	-	420	540	250	-	100	350	100
300		350	75	-	-	50	100	60	5	-	50	-
400	865	255	60	15	206	150	114	32	64	40	10	15
	100	75	25	-	-	200	50	20	25	-	-	-
	150	300	150	25	-	350	75	30	-	-	-	-
	150	35	25	10	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
	150	100	75	25	25	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1074	58	115	44	290	300	110	40	38	-	100	15
	100	200	425	-	150	200	100	40	-	150	100	500
	670	115	-	-	10	80	150	52	-	5	-	75
	735	65	20	-	-	161	250	80	54	50	-	-
100	300	150	40	-	400	400	200	80	35	-	15	30
	638	50	25	7	100	125	288	128	57	25	10	5
675	875	110	100	-	-	250	216	110	8	-	-	-
90	500	40	10	10	50	75	300	100	25	50	-	-
	200	330	30	70	-	300	-	-	30	15	-	2
	500	50	25	40	-	300	50	25	15	20	-	100
	450	155	50	-	-	250	75	35	-	-	125	-
	350	150	50	25	-	225	60	30	-	-	40	10
	100	-	-	20	-	275	50	20	-	-	-	-
	150	30	50	25	225	300	-	-	15	-	-	-
	315	25	30	15	300	200	50	20	20	-	-	-
	200	-	25	25	250	200	30	12	-	-	-	-
	200	50	25	15	250	275	75	30	-	-	-	-
	465	25	75	15	450	400	300	100	40	-	-	-
	275	-	25	20	250	250	25	10	20	25	-	-
	235	15	-	-	200	200	50	20	20	-	-	-
	46	12	20	125	237	371	-	-	5	5	-	5
	600	40	125	-	200	200	182	72	67	40	35	53
	300	15	25	-	120	100	125	52	30	10	50	5
600	800	100	-	-	100	300	440	164	80	50	-	70
2000	110	100	25	15	-	250	125	60	6	-	-	-
	580	210	50	10	260	150	50	16	20	-	-	-
	445	65	-	7	-	150	60	20	-	-	50	30
	470	240	-	5	15	80	130	90	-	-	150	-
	700	175	40	-	165	250	150	100	40	30	-	100
	550	80	-	5	165	500	-	-	-	-	75	50
	600	500	25	-	-	300	125	50	35	-	200	10
1000	1600	900	200	-	300	250	500	250	55	70	-	-
300	125	100	60	10	-	250	50	15	-	-	-	-
	125	100	25	10	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
	300	100	-	25	-	275	300	100	-	-	-	-
	160	100	25	10	-	350	70	20	-	-	-	-

FARMERS'

AROOSTOOK

Number of report.	Amount paid for interest.	Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.
43	-	\$4	\$41	\$500	750	-	\$6 00	-	8	8	2	4
44	-	7	75	300	400	-	6 00	-	8	3	1	-
45	70	6	60	450	600	-	6 00	-	12	4	2	-
46	-	4	71	400	900	\$5 00	6 00	-	1	4	2	-
47	-	5	45	500	500	-	-	-	-	10	2	4
48	18	5	35	400	350	4 00	6 00	52	6	2	-	-
49	-	5	36	300	300	4 75	6 00	30	8	2	-	-
50	-	20	150	500	500	3 57	4 00	102	44	3	1	-
51	-	25	40	-	200	3 00	7 50	14	4	3	-	1
52	74	3	16	450	500	-	6 00	-	19	7	2	3
53	-	5	52	400	425	-	6 00	-	8	4	1	2
54	-	5	61	400	500	-	6 00	-	12	6	2	2
55	-	3	25	250	250	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
56	-	4	28	400	500	-	-	-	-	5	-	2
57	170	11	60	480	500	-	6 00	-	18	6	1	2
58	-	-	65	300	500	5 00	-	20	-	7	2	2
59	-	-	65	250	200	4 50	6 00	26	5	5	1	2
60	30	-	70	104	300	4 00	6 00	36	8	8	2	1
61	50	18	100	200	550	5 00	6 00	36	3	3	-	-
62	90	-	80	104	200	4 20	6 00	64	3	4	-	-
63	-	7	80	465	450	4 50	6 00	52	12	5	1	2
64	50	-	14	300	200	4 00	6 00	30	3	7	-	-
65	-	9	31	500	600	-	-	-	-	6	3	1
66	-	6	45	350	600	-	6 00	-	8	6	3	1
67	25	4	38	300	400	-	6 00	-	12	4	-	2
68	-	5	37	275	400	-	6 00	-	8	4	1	1
69	-	-	33	300	450	-	6 00	-	8	5	1	1
70	32	8	23	300	400	-	-	-	-	6	3	1
71	-	3	41	200	300	-	6 00	-	8	3	-	-
72	-	-	36	200	350	-	6 00	-	5	3	-	-
73	-	-	38	250	400	-	5 00	-	15	4	-	-
74	-	5	47	500	650	4 50	6 00	60	5	7	2	3
75	-	-	37	300	400	-	6 00	-	4	4	-	-
76	-	-	30	150	300	-	6 00	-	8	4	2	1
77	-	-	10	300	300	-	-	-	-	5	2	1
78	-	3	73	250	400	5 00	5 00	28	8	6	1	3
79	50	2	16	300	200	4 75	6 00	22	4	3	1	-
80	56	10	50	400	300	5 00	6 00	52	30	5	1	-
81	-	3	11	500	450	5 00	6 00	15	8	4	2	-
82	30	2	9	354	325	-	6 00	-	9	4	1	1
83	-	4	11	400	385	-	6 00	-	10	3	1	-
84	30	-	6	300	160	5 00	-	26	-	2	-	-
85	30	5	26	540	800	4 50	6 00	18	12	6	-	2
86	-	2	18	600	1100	-	-	-	-	8	4	2
87	-	7	81	500	750	-	6 00	-	20	7	1	4
88	245	15	179	375	500	4 50	6 00	110	12	4	-	2
89	-	7	42	300	400	-	5 00	-	10	4	1	1
90	72	4	36	350	500	-	-	-	-	8	3	3
91	-	12	64	250	350	-	5 00	-	60	2	-	-
92	-	-	47	400	500	-	5 00	-	14	8	3	3

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

	Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
4	No.	-	-	-	\$200	\$3225	\$ 950	\$1385	-	\$435
2	"	-	-	-	300	5100	1035	852	\$183	-
3	Yes	\$850	.08		400	5685	1325	1411	-	86
4	No.	-	-	-	350	5100	1360	1885	-	525
5	"	-	-	-	-	4000	540	1141	-	601
2	"	-	-	-	250	4650	1585	1261	324	-
2	"	-	-	-	225	4510	900	1046	-	146
3	"	-	-	-	1000	10920	2347	2510	-	163
2	"	-	-	-	300	3250	475	480	-	5
4	Yes.	1235	.06		250	3790	1551	1318	233	-
3	No.	-	-	-	150	4350	400	977	-	577
4	"	-	-	-	250	4450	975	1071	-	96
2	"	-	-	-	100	1765	320	528	-	208
5	"	-	-	-	150	2450	675	932	-	257
2	Yes.	1700	.09		-	6935	1881	1524	357	-
5	No.	-	-	-	-	4700	1075	1755	-	680
3	"	-	-	-	200	4340	875	797	78	-
3	Yes	500	.06		-	3600	981	938	43	-
2	"	700	.07		200	4900	1290	1278	12	-
3	"	900	.08		200	4400	945	987	-	42
2	No	-	-	-	400	5169	1335	1336	-	1
3	Yes.	650	.08		300	3390	685	1039	-	354
4	No.	-	-	-	250	3275	930	1187	-	257
3	"	-	-	-	200	4315	915	1211	-	296
2	"	-	-	-	250	4465	905	1002	-	97
3	"	-	-	-	150	2900	800	847	-	47
3	"	-	-	-	100	2400	395	853	-	458
4	Yes.	400	.08		150	3050	780	778	2	-
3	No.	-	-	-	200	3150	885	634	251	-
2	"	-	-	-	150	3615	700	628	72	-
3	"	-	-	-	150	2975	815	793	22	-
5	"	-	-	-	200	4845	1430	1642	-	212
4	"	-	-	-	200	2785	820	817	3	-
1	"	-	-	-	150	2440	650	570	80	-
3	"	-	-	-	200	1512	991	625	366	-
2	"	-	-	-	-	3800	1165	1175	-	10
2	Yes.	500	.07		125	1525	560	840	-	280
1	"	800	.07		250	6200	1300	1620	-	320
2	No.	-	-	-	-	5160	500	1155	-	655
3	Yes.	350	.09		175	2675	1260	806	454	-
3	No.	-	-	-	150	2305	667	960	-	293
2	Yes.	300	.08		125	2170	810	866	-	56
4	No.	-	-	-	400	4700	1330	1821	-	491
6	"	-	-	-	300	4500	1300	1845	-	545
5	"	-	-	-	500	6150	1425	1758	-	333
3	Yes.	3500	.07		600	15225	3250	2189	1061	-
4	No.	-	-	-	250	4360	545	814	-	269
8	Yes.	800	.09		200	3800	560	962	-	402
2	No.	-	-	-	250	5500	700	1076	-	376
8	"	-	-	-	200	2890	645	1037	-	392

FARMERS'

FRANKLIN

Number of report.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation	Number of acres in pasture and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses.	Number of cows.	No of other neat cattle.	Is farm growing more or less productive?	Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c.	Value of carriages, wagons, &c.	Value of all other personal property	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses.
1	1500	300	1200	100	12	25	63	More.	\$8000	\$4000	\$1000	\$200	\$1000	-
2	100	25	75	-	1	7	11	"	2000	625	200	75	75	-
3	240	50	190	80	3	8	10	"	3000	1000	300	150	100	-
4	100	30	70	20	2	3	4	"	800	533	60	85	-	-
5	114	30	84	40	2	5	2	-	1000	460	100	175	365	-
6	400	100	300	-	9	15	32	More.	4000	2000	250	250	-	\$1500
7	80	6	54	-	-	1	5	"	500	166	50	10	100	-
8	800	150	650	300	1	2	6	Less.	5000	1100	225	100	800	-
9	150	35	115	60	2	5	-	More.	2000	500	175	100	400	-
10	300	60	240	-	4	2	2	-	7000	1000	200	150	100	-

HANCOCK

1	464	100	364	4	8	5	3	Less.	2500	600	50	100	100	-
2	125	50	75	25	4	3	2	"	2000	600	200	100	500	-
3	60	12	48	-	-	2	-	"	700	75	60	25	-	-
4	150	30	120	12	5	3	3	More.	2000	1100	250	200	2000	-
5	126	40	86	-	2	4	3	-	4000	330	200	265	2000	-
6	145	30	115	-	5	5	1	More.	3000	700	200	100	-	-
7	80	30	50	10	1	4	-	Less.	800	155	55	130	125	-
8	176	30	146	-	2	3	3	More.	5000	550	200	225	600	-
9	66	15	51	-	3	6	-	"	2500	600	200	600	500	-
10	60	12	48	-	2	1	1	"	5000	275	250	200	275	50
11	100	20	80	-	3	4	5	"	2500	800	250	200	500	-
12	65	35	30	10	2	5	5	"	4000	300	80	-	-	-
13	70	18	52	9	-	3	4	"	1800	225	75	-	200	-
14	150	30	120	40	1	2	6	"	1500	550	300	40	310	500
15	30	20	10	25	3	3	-	Less.	1000	400	20	100	1000	-

KENNEBEC

1	160	80	80	-	4	3	5	More.	16000	700	250	400	-	-
2	184	30	154	7	1	3	2	"	1600	300	125	75	220	-
3	195	30	165	12	2	3	9	-	2000	500	200	120	300	-
4	350	110	240	60	5	16	60	More.	5000	3000	500	150	-	-

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold.	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources.	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help.	Amount paid for fertilizers.	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings	Amount paid for tools, &c.
-	\$250	\$1200	\$700	\$50	\$600	\$100	\$400	\$200	\$10	\$400	\$25	\$25
-	1500	100	325	250	250	300	25	18	18	57	50	5
-	200	300	400	225	25	85	200	75	30	18	200	100
-	750	25	45	-	5	50	115	-	-	-	25	-
-	400	100	200	25	100	150	42	12	10	75	30	15
-	-	300	550	50	-	550	50	24	34	200	50	20
-	-	15	5	-	160	60	24	16	5	15	-	-
-	-	200	600	45	25	150	350	200	18	50	75	-
-	-	1600	125	120	10	285	150	12	12	20	100	75
-	-	-	100	-	1000	100	500	150	50	300	75	-

COUNTY.

-	300	-	-	-	-	300	300	200	-	100	-	70
-	100	50	25	10	200	400	50	10	-	100	50	25
-	75	10	60	30	100	50	12	2	-	50	-	-
-	10000	4	20	100	30	325	50	10	-	-	-	-
-	1000	290	-	150	125	200	250	150	60	360	75	20
-	-	300	100	100	50	200	50	15	10	300	50	20
-	-	150	100	70	25	300	-	-	-	-	-	25
-	-	200	-	150	50	100	200	80	40	50	25	10
-	-	450	-	675	112	416	144	72	20	150	40	25
-	-	750	50	10	50	104	45	10	60	150	10	15
-	250	-	275	-	-	100	75	40	-	25	-	10
-	-	150	100	-	10	250	50	16	25	150	25	5
-	-	25	120	60	36	55	18	6	4	36	75	12
-	-	160	320	20	250	100	200	60	10	150	60	10
-	500	-	100	-	-	250	250	75	-	-	50	-

COUNTY.

-	900	-	150	-	350	200	436	145	200	-	50	-
-	600	100	30	45	40	75	25	15	9	15	-	12
-	100	70	164	10	10	100	-	-	4	40	15	15
-	-	150	3300	-	100	150	535	270	17	1200	-	250

FARMERS'

FRANKLIN

Number of report.	Amount paid for interest.	Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.
1	\$150	\$30	\$140	\$200	\$800	\$6 00	\$9 00	52	25	11	6	3
2	-	10	45	250	700	-	12 00	-	2	7	1	2
3	12	5	80	300	500	-	8 00	-	9	9	3	2
4	-	4	34	225	258	-	-	-	-	5	1	1
5	12	4	30	250	350	-	7 00	-	6	5	1	2
6	90	6	100	700	500	-	4 00	-	12	10	6	2
7	-	-	10	100	210	-	3 00	-	8	2	-	-
8	-	11	115	275	350	-	5 83	-	60	2	-	-
9	30	4	44	200	400	-	5 00	-	10	4	1	1
10	-	4	135	300	1000	9 00	8 00	52	5	6	-	3

HANCOCK

1	285	15	72	100	400	4 00	6 50	52	13	3	-	1
2	-	8	30	500	500	-	10 00	-	5	5	2	1
3	-	-	17	150	325	-	12 00	-	1	5	2	1
4	-	16	125	200	600	-	6 00	-	8	6	3	1
5	-	-	-	-	500	5 00	-	52	-	5	2	1
6	10	12	50	150	400	-	6 00	-	8	4	2	-
7	-	10	30	400	600	-	-	-	7	2	3	-
8	-	19	55	200	300	-	5 00	-	40	4	-	1
9	-	10	26	750	600	-	6 00	-	24	5	1	1
10	24	-	18	400	275	-	7 00	-	6	4	1	1
11	-	-	103	100	300	5 00	-	15	-	5	1	2
12	-	8	50	175	400	6 25	-	8	-	5	2	1
13	-	3	18	150	300	-	9 00	-	2	4	-	1
14	25	5	32	500	450	6 00	7 50	30	3	5	-	2
15	-	30	60	-	400	6 00	10 50	25	10	2	-	-

KENNEBEC

1	-	15	125	-	500	7 00	12 00	52	6	2	1	-
2	-	10	45	345	200	-	5 00	-	5	2	-	-
3	-	3	34	200	375	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
4	-	50	175	400	600	5 25	6 25	78	20	6	2	2

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
5	Yes.	\$1600	.06	-	\$14200	\$2900	\$2380	\$520	
2	No.	-	-	-	4475	975	1110	-	\$135
9	"	-	-	-	4550	1235	1370	-	135
3	"	-	-	-	1678	240	546	-	306
3	Yes.	200	.06	\$100	2100	575	830	-	255
8	No.	-	-	-	8750	1450	1774	-	324
2	"	-	-	50	1226	240	380	-	140
2	"	-	-	-	7225	1020	1444	-	424
2	"	-	-	150	3175	690	772	-	82
2	"	-	-	-	3450	2800	2614	186	

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

1	Yes.	3300	.08	400	3350	600	1542	-	942
3	No.	-	-	200	3400	785	1273	-	488
2	"	-	-	50	860	325	556	-	231
2	"	-	-	-	15550	479	1001	-	522
-	"	-	-	-	7795	765	1415	-	650
3	"	-	-	300	4000	1150	1067	83	
3	"	-	-	150	1265	695	1065	-	370
2	"	-	-	250	6575	1150	979	171	
4	"	-	-	450	4400	1653	1837	-	184
2	Yes.	285	.06	300	6050	979	1007	-	28
1	No.	-	-	-	4500	375	653	-	278
2	"	-	-	500	4460	910	904	€	
1	"	-	-	150	2300	496	622	-	126
2	"	-	-	-	3200	900	1502	-	602
-	"	-	-	110	3020	350	865	-	515

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

-	No.	-	-	-	11350	1600	1471	129	
2	"	-	-	200	2920	340	676	-	336
2	"	-	-	-	3220	619	686	-	67
2	"	-	-	250	8650	3700	3497	203	

FARMERS'

LINCOLN

Number of report.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation.	Number of acres in pasture and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses.	Number of cows.	No of other neat cattle.	Is farm growing more or less productive?	Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c	Value of carriages, wagons, &c.	Value of all other personal property.	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses.
1	350	75	275	25	19	6	10	More.	\$8000	\$4000	\$200	\$500	-	-
2	175	25	150	-	6	3	3	"	2000	567	225	175	1000	-
3	32	12	20	-	-	2	-	Less.	3500	250	100	200	600	-
4	75	25	50	-	2	2	3	More.	1500	500	200	150	500	-
5	75	35	40	-	2	4	4	"	5000	600	200	200	-	-
6	101	32	72	35	4	4	3	More.	5000	500	150	100	200	-
7	100	35	65	16	2	4	4	"	1000	475	150	20	-	-
8	128	60	68	30	2	4	9	-	4200	817	300	200	1000	-
9	55	15	40	-	8	1	2	Less	800	150	40	75	-	-
10	96	24	72	-	1	4	6	More.	1200	300	125	65	200	-
11	165	60	105	-	3	4	13	Less	3000	980	200	200	700	-
12	75	25	50	14	1	2	2	"	1500	80	40	50	500	-
13	150	40	110	-	2	10	8	More.	5000	700	150	200	1500	-
14	100	30	70	-	1	3	2	"	1500	300	100	75	200	-
15	80	40	40	-	6	1	3	Less.	700	250	30	40	-	-
16	50	10	40	-	1	3	2	More.	2500	300	40	100	-	\$200
17	100	25	75	8	1	3	4	"	2400	400	100	100	200	-
18	80	20	60	10	3	5	5	"	2000	750	160	200	500	-
19	125	25	100	20	1	3	4	"	2500	550	200	100	-	-
20	75	15	60	-	-	3	5	Less.	1500	350	100	-	300	-
21	200	20	180	-	2	1	3	"	1600	325	100	50	75	-
22	200	50	150	20	2	4	4	-	2000	400	150	100	-	-
23	90	35	55	-	1	2	2	More.	2000	300	100	175	10	-
24	90	40	50	16	2	3	3	-	2000	400	200	200	250	-
25	100	35	65	15	1	2	2	More	1500	300	150	100	-	-

OXFORD

1	60	25	35	-	4	6	4	-	2000	600	75	100	250	-
2	300	100	200	-	3	14	10	More.	3000	675	150	100	500	800
3	160	40	120	43	2	6	8	"	2700	675	130	100	250	-
4	160	65	95	-	1	11	8	-	3000	635	200	175	125	-
5	300	75	225	50	8	11	25	More	5000	1300	500	200	500	-
6	200	75	125	3	4	8	8	"	1500	900	100	25	50	-
7	85	55	30	-	4	4	6	"	1500	700	200	200	-	-
8	80	50	30	1	3	4	2	More.	3000	300	175	100	-	-
9	85	30	55	12	2	4	8	"	1500	450	100	75	75	-
10	200	45	155	-	3	9	2	More.	4000	570	150	75	50	-
11	115	30	85	-	2	9	9	"	2500	625	200	225	200	-
12	180	50	130	8	3	5	1	"	2500	450	150	75	50	-
13	140	55	85	1	3	3	5	-	2000	445	150	100	-	-
14	180	25	155	25	2	6	1	Less.	2000	435	200	150	150	-
15	125	45	80	-	3	10	5	More.	4000	800	175	100	2000	-
16	235	60	175	-	7	40	3	"	5000	1755	250	300	600	-
17	275	45	230	-	3	20	6	"	2500	650	500	150	-	-
18	100	22	78	2	2	6	5	More.	2000	570	200	100	300	-
19	300	50	250	25	8	11	8	"	4000	1950	200	205	260	-
20	300	75	225	3	3	10	28	"	6000	1000	400	100	-	-

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help.	Amount paid for fertilizers	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings	Amount paid for tools, &c.
\$1000	\$200	\$200	\$100	\$100	\$2000	\$500	\$400	\$200	\$100	\$150	-	\$100
4000	50	45	25	20	500	200	-	-	40	210	-	50
500	-	-	-	-	200	250	25	5	-	50	-	50
-	25	20	50	50	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	50
-	300	260	75	25	1000	500	437	200	100	100	-	100
-	200	150	50	-	-	100	140	52	15	50	-	50
-	150	50	60	"	200	100	50	25	-	25	52	5
100	450	225	40	50	995	185	700	200	160	50	50	20
-	20	15	15	15	-	100	25	5	-	20	-	50
-	-	-	150	40	150	250	-	-	-	50	25	4
23000	190	100	-	10	500	500	300	200	25	75	75	25
500	10	15	40	25	-	200	-	-	2	-	-	25
-	-	150	500	100	100	200	300	100	50	300	50	25
-	50	50	50	25	-	100	50	12	-	100	50	25
-	50	60	250	50	500	50	40	10	-	55	-	-
500	50	200	50	25	100	75	50	15	-	50	200	-
-	150	225	100	35	200	200	60	32	7	103	75	5
-	300	175	75	50	200	150	15	6	30	50	-	-
-	100	50	100	75	300	100	-	-	10	100	50	25
-	-	-	25	100	-	90	25	5	10	100	20	4
2000	300	100	100	75	-	100	-	-	10	100	100	-
-	95	5	20	-	-	100	30	10	5	3	10	-
1000	150	75	65	15	-	100	50	20	-	30	50	-
-	150	100	20	-	300	75	50	20	20	30	120	45

COUNTY.

-	100	-	200	-	-	200	20	6	10	50	-	10
-	250	100	250	40	25	300	-	-	35	85	20	25
75	250	260	225	20	245	50	120	60	11	100	25	5
-	125	215	375	25	75	100	50	15	16	50	30	15
-	100	316	200	50	-	300	100	40	14	20	50	-
-	181	131	156	11	103	75	135	50	16	25	15	75
-	130	25	40	-	-	150	150	50	-	60	-	75
-	500	90	150	10	-	50	10	3	-	50	-	10
-	300	30	10	20	100	100	75	40	60	100	25	20
-	150	35	50	10	175	50	100	50	33	100	45	10
-	350	25	364	75	-	300	150	100	16	155	115	35
300	75	-	75	25	50	150	80	50	10	150	-	-
-	75	-	75	25	50	75	30	10	6	50	10	-
1000	25	50	75	15	50	150	-	-	12	50	25	10
1800	640	200	225	-	-	200	175	50	133	175	40	35
-	100	-	3000	40	300	275	900	425	50	1200	40	45
-	300	-	700	-	200	200	150	100	15	250	-	60
-	125	40	200	30	50	150	10	5	10	100	15	5
-	300	130	324	-	150	200	75	48	20	180	-	70
150	200	350	150	10	200	300	-	-	30	150	40	10

FARMERS'

LINCOLN

Number of report.	Amount paid for interest.	Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls
1	-	\$45	\$200	\$500	\$1000	\$6 00	\$7 00	-	52	13	8	2
2	-	-	50	500	600	-	-	-	-	9	2	5
3	-	-	45	100	300	-	12 50	-	2	5	2	1
4	-	-	30	200	300	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
5	-	10	80	300	1000	6 00	5 00	52	25	6	-	-
6	-	20	40	200	700	5 00	-	28	-	7	2	3
7	-	3	13	500	400	5 00	-	10	-	4	-	2
8	-	12	100	500	600	10 00	3 50	52	50	5	-	1
9	-	-	17	100	250	-	5 00	-	5	4	2	-
10	-	-	20	100	450	-	-	-	-	7	3	-
11	-	10	168	400	800	4 00	6 00	60	10	5	1	2
12	-	8	28	300	500	-	-	-	-	6	-	4
13	-	12	125	300	600	5 00	6 00	50	8	5	1	1
14	-	5	35	150	300	-	12 00	-	4	4	-	2
15	-	-	21	150	400	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
16	12	-	21	150	500	-	10 00	-	4	4	1	1
17	-	7	57	100	300	-	6 00	-	8	4	1	2
18	-	15	49	400	300	-	4 00	-	15	4	-	-
19	-	7	36	300	400	-	7 50	-	2	4	-	-
20	-	10	40	200	300	-	-	-	5	5	2	1
21	25	15	56	200	400	-	8 00	-	3	3	-	-
22	-	10	50	-	400	-	-	-	-	8	1	3
23	-	6	30	150	250	-	7 00	-	4	4	-	-
24	-	5	41	150	250	-	6 00	-	8	3	-	1
25	-	15	53	-	400	-	6 00	-	8	4	1	1

OXFORD

1	-	3	45	300	400	-	10 00	-	2	4	2	-
2	48	-	51	300	400	-	-	-	-	6	3	1
3	10	7	45	300	250	4 60	8 00	28	2	3	-	1
4	-	7	100	450	500	-	9 00	-	5	6	1	2
5	-	30	50	300	500	-	9 00	-	11	4	1	1
6	60	12	33	300	275	4 75	3 00	25	5	4	-	2
7	-	6	30	150	400	5 00	-	30	-	2	1	-
8	-	20	40	200	300	-	6 00	-	2	5	1	1
9	-	5	35	400	300	-	4 00	-	18	7	2	3
10	36	5	47	200	145	7 50	9 00	11	3	5	2	1
11	-	4	70	500	700	1 50	-	52	-	7	1	2
12	-	5	35	200	500	4 00	-	20	-	5	1	2
13	45	4	38	350	400	-	7 50	-	4	3	-	1
14	-	5	60	300	350	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
15	-	13	63	400	500	5 75	10 00	26	3	5	1	2
16	300	17	90	700	625	4 00	10 50	200	5	6	1	-
17	15	6	50	200	600	4 50	3 00	28	8	6	2	2
18	24	10	36	300	300	-	5 00	-	2	6	1	1
19	-	1	73	300	500	3 00	-	24	-	5	1	1
20	-	9	130	800	800	-	-	-	-	11	5	5

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage.	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
3	No.	-	-	\$1000	\$13700	\$3100	\$2695	\$405	\$610
7	"	-	-	150	7967	840	1450	-	125
2	"	-	-	100	5150	450	575	-	435
2	"	-	-	200	2850	245	680	-	227
2	"	-	-	-	6000	2100	2327	-	769
1	"	-	-	215	5950	500	1269	-	461
4	"	-	-	100	1645	560	1021	-	387
5	"	-	-	-	6617	1945	2332	-	302
2	"	-	-	150	1065	165	467	-	59
4	"	-	-	200	1890	590	649	-	778
5	"	-	-	-	28080	1300	2078	-	573
2	"	-	-	-	2670	290	863	-	812
3	"	-	-	300	7550	1050	1862	-	302
1	"	-	-	150	2175	425	727	-	246
3	"	-	-	50	1020	325	571	-	279
2	Yes	\$200	.06	200	3140	960	788	172	36
1	No	-	-	300	3700	500	779	-	106
4	"	-	-	125	3610	1010	1046	-	106
4	"	-	-	-	3350	950	844	-	845
4	"	-	-	-	2250	725	725	-	5
1	Yes.	1000	.06	-	2150	215	860	-	274
2	No.	-	-	200	4650	675	670	-	191
2	"	-	-	150	2585	220	494	-	128
3	"	-	-	150	4050	405	596	-	
2	"	-	-	-	2050	645	773	-	

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

2	No.	-	-	200	3025	500	844	-	344
3	"	-	-	200	5225	965	964	1	
2	"	-	-	100	3930	1050	933	117	
6	"	-	-	250	4135	915	1233	-	318
3	"	-	-	400	7500	966	1104	-	138
4	Yes.	600	.06	200	2575	657	996	-	339
1	No.	-	-	100	2600	345	921	-	576
2	"	-	-	-	3575	800	633	167	
3	"	-	-	-	2200	560	1060	-	500
5	Yes.	300	.06	150	4845	470	771	-	301
5	No.	-	-	150	3750	1114	1845	-	731
2	"	-	-	-	3525	760	1030	-	270
1	Yes.	300	.06	-	2695	300	943	-	643
2	No.	-	-	150	3935	365	812	-	447
5	"	-	-	-	8875	1265	1587	-	322
3	Yes.	5000	.06	-	7905	3715	4392	-	677
2	No.	-	-	300	3800	1400	1446	-	46
4	"	-	-	200	3170	595	815	-	220
3	"	-	-	-	6615	1104	1267	-	163
11	"	-	-	1000	7650	1210	1969	-	759

FARMERS'

OXFORD

Number of report.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation	Number of acres in pasture and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses.	Number of cows.	No. of other neat cattle.	Is farm growing more or less productive?	Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c.	Value of carriages, wagons, &c	Value of all other personal property.	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses.
21	600	100	500	50	4	20	20	More.	\$5000	\$1000	\$200	\$200	\$500	-
22	250	50	200	3	1	8	9	"	4000	600	100	125	500	-
23	100	35	65	10	3	8	6	"	3500	695	128	175	2000	-
24	200	40	160	30	4	11	7	"	2500	800	200	150	200	-
25	78	16	62	13	2	7	3	"	1200	450	50	170	-	-
26	245	45	200	14	1	9	6	"	1100	650	100	100	100	-

PENOBSCOT

1	100	35	65	16	3	5	3	More.	3500	550	300	175	-	-
2	67	27	40	12	6	7	2	"	2000	1060	100	100	100	-
3	750	155	595	70	11	2	12	"	5700	2970	200	350	400	-
4	155	60	95	20	4	4	10	"	2500	650	130	150	50	-
5	185	21	164	-	2	4	2	"	1500	450	198	125	250	-
6	50	20	30	16	1	3	2	"	1000	400	30	125	50	-
7	650	110	540	-	4	14	18	"	6000	1700	352	290	500	-
8	66	30	36	-	1	6	8	"	1800	800	200	175	-	125
9	100	50	50	16	2	5	5	Less.	2500	600	200	150	200	-
10	120	40	80	47	3	6	11	More.	3500	800	250	150	-	-
11	240	160	80	88	6	6	8	"	8000	1650	500	500	-	-
12	60	16	44	-	2	4	-	"	1500	375	100	100	-	-
13	300	65	235	40	3	4	10	"	4000	900	125	175	200	-
14	67	25	42	40	2	4	4	"	2200	650	300	100	200	-
15	150	40	110	83	2	3	4	"	3500	900	200	200	400	-
16	70	28	42	21	2	1	3	"	1200	289	35	70	200	-
17	95	35	60	31	1	7	8	"	1800	475	85	50	200	-
18	120	40	80	18	3	4	4	"	2000	610	150	200	-	-
19	175	50	125	65	6	11	3	"	4000	1400	200	250	300	-
20	115	50	65	21	2	8	1	"	4000	375	100	220	200	-
21	70	20	50	-	1	3	-	Less.	1000	245	70	75	-	-
22	275	83	192	60	4	4	11	More.	1950	437	150	160	100	100
23	100	45	55	12	4	5	9	"	2000	735	150	200	200	-
24	130	40	90	30	1	3	2	-	1500	450	150	70	125	-
25	189	50	139	27	5	7	18	Less.	3000	950	200	100	258	-
26	90	25	65	14	2	7	1	More.	1600	590	100	250	200	-
27	325	62	263	75	4	13	6	"	3850	1850	300	100	1000	500
28	400	150	250	-	6	18	20	-	5000	1500	250	200	-	-
29	475	80	395	23	3	7	15	Less.	2500	700	50	80	150	-
30	108	35	73	26	2	7	7	More.	1400	400	150	50	-	-
31	34	15	19	-	1	3	-	"	2000	200	40	50	100	-
32	80	25	55	22	5	3	1	"	1400	675	165	450	400	-
33	250	100	150	41	2	2	7	"	2000	385	60	150	-	50
34	250	50	200	100	3	15	3	"	3000	1500	150	300	900	-
35	320	75	245	40	5	6	10	"	2500	1035	500	200	-	500
36	160	75	85	-	8	10	4	"	2000	1000	200	300	-	-
37	170	65	105	40	3	5	4	"	4300	535	150	150	12000	-
38	85	25	60	7	2	2	1	"	1000	190	50	40	-	-
39	150	30	120	-	4	1	-	"	1000	500	75	200	-	-

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold.	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources.	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help.	Amount paid for fertilizers.	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings.	Amount paid for tools, &c.
\$10000	\$400	\$200	\$200	-	\$500	\$500	\$200	\$100	-	\$100	\$100	\$50
7000	350	275	200	\$75	100	200	30	15	\$10	75	75	25
1200	295	175	300	75	150	200	175	100	-	125	50	50
2000	100	100	250	-	100	100	50	15	12	200	100	20
2040	260	124	213	25	14	70	-	-	25	239	225	-
-	135	200	268	20	25	100	90	20	38	200	-	6

COUNTY.

250	100	40	100	20	-	200	180	110	15	100	150	6
-	-	200	40	5	200	150	-	-	-	100	-	-
-	250	235	-	-	-	60	275	125	50	35	200	60
-	200	115	32	16	400	338	183	100	20	50	100	-
-	10	20	60	15	-	150	-	-	50	40	-	-
500	10	65	100	25	50	50	50	15	-	50	100	-
-	550	300	250	-	100	150	450	250	-	250	205	55
-	210	50	40	30	75	100	-	-	8	200	30	15
-	500	50	100	10	-	100	100	50	-	10	50	10
-	181	866	188	5	-	100	69	25	7	70	20	40
2000	200	1200	200	-	3000	200	1000	300	100	500	100	100
800	150	50	125	26	50	161	50	15	30	30	60	-
500	190	680	175	30	200	75	110	65	35	100	10	10
-	75	350	40	20	50	100	-	-	15	20	50	-
-	300	400	65	32	150	100	116	50	20	115	25	25
-	100	40	-	125	10	40	30	8	-	75	10	3
-	900	85	150	25	15	75	89	5	5	75	-	65
200	100	140	75	50	-	150	100	100	15	50	50	25
500	100	480	525	30	40	150	150	60	-	126	28	6
600	60	100	100	25	100	60	35	10	-	15	-	-
-	150	-	75	30	-	75	30	10	-	40	2	-
-	212	191	60	30	115	275	-	-	55	70	70	15
-	300	15	297	150	25	300	30	15	22	200	40	5
-	60	100	15	24	125	50	10	4	18	35	7	-
-	16	325	250	25	-	100	100	25	35	33	15	10
-	20	82	122	-	316	155	35	15	27	60	-	-
-	100	990	662	128	805	400	330	156	75	700	50	5
-	500	500	200	-	500	250	550	350	100	250	50	-
-	142	163	105	70	30	234	340	116	10	110	-	40
-	25	132	240	50	-	100	40	30	12	50	-	20
100	12	-	40	-	25	50	24	10	-	50	114	6
-	300	50	15	-	558	100	73	64	4	22	-	-
-	600	150	-	10	-	75	100	35	5	100	-	-
400	200	400	300	-	-	100	150	100	-	200	25	-
-	50	300	100	10	300	75	35	10	-	200	25	100
1000	150	15	50	5	1000	200	300	125	30	300	100	50
10000	300	200	100	-	700	125	150	50	-	30	25	25
-	40	50	25	25	45	150	-	-	-	20	-	-
100	75	50	15	25	300	30	-	-	-	50	20	-

FARMERS'

OXFORD

Number of report.	Amount paid for interest	Amount paid for insurance	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.
21	-	\$25	\$150	\$500	\$1000	\$5 00	\$ 7 50	\$29	\$6	\$7	-	\$2
22	-	5	75	500	500	-	12 00	-	2	5	-	1
23	-	-	45	400	500	4 00	-	44	-	4	1	1
24	-	4	57	500	500	-	6 00	-	8	7	-	2
25	-	8	25	200	400	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
26	\$50	4	25	350	250	5 00	7 50	10	5	4	1	1

PENOBSCOT

1	-	5	25	400	400	4 00	6 00	35	8	3	1	-
2	30	15	20	300	250	-	-	-	-	5	3	-
3	-	15	95	200	260	4 00	6 00	52	11	4	-	2
4	-	-	40	300	325	3 75	12 00	36	4	5	2	1
5	-	-	21	50	200	-	-	-	-	10	4	4
6	-	10	10	100	200	-	9 00	-	6	4	-	2
7	-	20	60	250	250	4 00	6 00	52	40	2	-	-
8	2	6	22	200	250	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
9	-	-	29	350	400	4 00	-	25	-	4	2	-
10	-	10	58	300	325	5 00	6 00	6	7	2	-	-
11	-	20	90	500	1000	5 00	7 00	200	8	6	1	2
12	-	4	40	300	400	-	9 00	-	6	5	2	1
13	-	5	51	400	300	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
14	-	5	35	300	350	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
15	-	7	60	300	400	4 00	5 00	24	4	6	1	3
16	12	5	15	200	200	-	7 00	-	4	3	-	-
17	-	3	36	375	250	2 25	5 00	33	2	2	-	-
18	-	5	25	150	200	3 00	-	35	-	3	-	-
19	-	6	60	400	250	4 00	10 00	30	3	3	1	-
20	-	-	36	400	250	5 00	-	7	-	5	1	2
21	-	4	20	25	175	5 00	-	-	-	2	-	-
22	6	15	44	250	250	-	-	-	-	6	2	2
23	42	13	25	200	500	-	6 00	-	-	6	3	-
24	72	-	19	-	275	-	5 00	-	2	8	3	3
25	36	5	52	500	300	-	5 00	-	20	5	2	1
26	-	10	22	350	450	-	6 00	-	6	4	1	1
27	30	7	74	496	1200	5 00	7 00	60	4	8	2	2
28	78	-	120	300	500	5 00	10 50	90	10	4	1	-
29	42	6	51	-	200	5 50	9 09	52	9	2	1	-
30	-	1	26	225	275	-	2 00	-	20	5	1	2
31	-	-	25	200	200	-	6 00	-	4	2	-	-
32	-	10	-	150	260	2 50	6 50	24	2	3	1	-
33	-	3	50	300	425	-	10 00	-	10	4	2	-
34	-	8	75	300	300	-	6 00	-	25	5	1	2
35	30	1	40	500	350	-	7 00	-	5	5	1	2
36	-	12	70	300	600	5 00	7 50	52	5	4	1	1
37	-	8	135	400	400	4 00	12 00	26	3	4	1	1
38	16	8	14	200	300	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
39	-	5	30	-	350	-	-	-	-	7	2	3

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

	Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
4	No.	-	-	-	\$500	\$16900	\$1800	\$2225	-	\$425
4	"	-	-	-	200	12325	1200	1310	-	110
3	"	-	-	-	-	7698	1195	1445	-	250
2	"	-	-	-	400	5850	650	1458	-	808
2	"	-	-	-	-	3910	706	1122	-	416
2	Yes.	550	.06	150	-	2050	748	1033	-	285

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

3	No.	-	-	-	-	4775	460	1385	-	925
5	"	-	-	-	200	3300	595	721	-	126
2	"	-	-	-	-	9620	545	1315	-	770
2	"	-	-	-	-	3480	1101	1118	-	17
1	"	-	-	-	250	2523	256	361	-	105
2	"	-	-	-	100	2105	300	535	-	235
2	"	-	-	-	-	8842	1350	1790	-	440
4	"	-	-	-	-	3100	505	733	-	228
2	"	-	-	-	150	3650	760	999	-	239
2	"	-	-	-	300	4700	1340	924	416	-
6	"	-	-	-	500	12650	4800	3710	1090	-
2	"	-	-	-	150	2875	562	929	-	367
2	"	-	-	-	300	5900	1350	1086	264	-
3	"	-	-	-	-	3450	635	775	-	140
2	"	-	-	-	250	5200	1047	1111	-	71
2	"	-	-	-	175	1794	315	558	-	243
2	"	-	-	-	150	3510	600	903	-	303
1	"	-	-	-	-	3160	515	720	-	205
3	"	-	-	-	-	6650	1325	1086	239	-
4	"	-	-	-	1000	5495	445	746	-	301
2	"	-	-	-	200	1390	330	306	24	-
6	"	-	-	-	200	2897	883	775	108	-
3	Yes.	300	.06	200	-	3585	1287	1092	195	-
1	"	770	.08	-	-	2295	374	440	-	66
4	No.	-	-	-	-	4508	716	1111	-	395
4	"	-	-	-	300	2740	695	969	-	274
5	"	-	-	-	-	7600	308	3123	-	38
2	Yes.	1300	.06	500	-	6950	1450	2298	-	848
1	"	700	.06	-	-	3480	744	915	-	171
4	No.	-	-	-	-	2000	547	679	-	132
2	"	-	-	-	-	2490	127	629	-	502
2	"	-	-	-	-	3090	1023	786	237	-
1	"	-	-	-	-	2645	835	1018	-	183
3	"	-	-	-	200	6250	1000	1158	-	158
5	Yes.	500	.06	500	-	4735	835	1305	-	470
2	No.	-	-	-	150	4500	1420	1887	-	467
4	"	-	-	-	350	27135	1425	1223	202	-
2	Yes.	275	.06	200	-	1280	335	558	-	223
1	"	50	.06	-	-	1875	495	455	40	-

FARMERS'

PENOBSCOT

Number of report.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation.	Number of acres in pasture and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses.	Number of cows.	No. of other neat cattle.	Is farm growing more or less productive?	Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c	Value of carriages, wagons, &c	Value of all other personal property.	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses.
40	350	100	250	40	3	12	10	More.	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$250	\$200	-
41	112	35	77	-	2	2	5	"	2,000	450	150	175	100	-
42	95	25	70	16	2	3	8	"	900	300	75	25	100	-
43	275	75	200	20	6	6	8	"	3,600	925	250	100	500	500
44	100	20	80	-	1	2	4	"	1,000	250	50	150	50	-
45	70	40	30	45	7	4	3	"	2,000	1,000	100	150	-	-
46	117	35	82	26	2	3	3	"	1375	275	150	100	-	-
47	200	50	150	56	5	4	4	"	5,000	1,000	175	250	500	-
48	165	35	130	8	1	1	-	"	1,650	243	70	135	828	-
49	37	6	31	-	1	1	-	More.	1,200	90	75	50	200	-
50	175	85	90	-	4	9	2	"	900	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500	-
51	125	30	95	25	4	2	-	"	3,000	575	132	145	5,500	-
52	200	100	100	35	2	3	12	"	2,500	600	100	150	-	-
53	160	60	100	-	3	4	9	"	3,000	845	300	150	-	-
54	300	60	240	120	6	9	10	"	2,500	1,800	200	60	300	-
55	156	30	126	14	4	4	7	Less.	1,000	350	100	50	-	-
56	220	26	194	14	1	6	1	"	1,200	300	175	40	75	-
57	160	90	70	22	4	5	6	More.	2,500	1,000	500	200	300	-
58	200	40	160	25	5	7	3	"	4,000	665	120	170	50	-
59	160	75	85	33	6	4	6	"	2,500	1,095	117	125	175	-
60	165	48	117	27	2	4	5	"	2,100	480	137	60	75	50
61	185	50	135	26	3	8	7	"	3,000	625	150	100	100	-
62	30	20	10	-	1	2	-	Less.	1,200	100	100	40	200	-
63	47	32	15	-	1	-	3	More.	1,500	175	25	35	-	-
64	45	12	33	-	1	1	5	"	1,500	100	30	60	-	-
65	200	30	170	11	3	2	3	"	500	400	75	150	-	-
66	150	40	110	45	4	4	14	"	400	1,000	250	400	-	-
67	130	50	80	26	5	10	3	More.	2,500	965	150	100	25	500
68	100	50	50	30	2	2	4	"	3,500	500	150	100	100	-

PISCATAQUIS

1	230	40	190	20	7	4	3	More.	1,200	700	100	150	200	-
2	175	50	125	17	3	5	3	"	1,500	550	150	100	100	-
3	200	35	165	-	3	9	5	"	1,500	500	150	200	-	-
4	240	50	190	35	6	9	8	Less.	1,500	640	30	40	80	-
5	108	30	78	8	2	6	11	More.	1,500	609	100	75	50	60

SAGadahoc

1	80	23	57	-	2	4	1	More.	3,000	433	125	50	200	-
2	75	25	50	-	2	5	2	"	2,500	466	200	100	800	-
3	200	30	170	30	2	3	7	"	2,000	550	150	200	-	-
4	150	45	105	10	2	3	9	More.	4,000	450	150	160	200	-
5	150	40	110	20	2	5	3	"	3,000	450	200	150	50	-

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold.	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help	Amount paid for fertilizers.	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings.	Amount paid for tools, &c.
-	\$200	\$387	\$300	\$50	\$100	\$150	\$208	\$100	\$15	\$150	-	\$50
-	400	50	-	-	200	50	25	10	20	-	-	-
-	200	35	15	2	100	130	20	12	40	10	10	2
-	62	148	150	5	200	275	51	20	18	14	40	70
-	100	-	50	15	-	50	40	12	20	25	-	-
-	75	350	150	25	-	50	100	30	5	300	50	-
-	65	-	50	3	-	100	25	10	2	50	-	-
-	400	500	30	40	300	200	250	175	40	75	50	-
-	225	35	5	5	-	110	80	25	8	20	10	-
-	65	50	40	35	-	13	-	-	25	-	25	-
-	1500	100	400	50	100	500	430	190	40	200	100	25
\$3200	40	90	15	-	150	190	125	60	43	50	25	16
-	175	112	40	5	-	50	75	35	40	15	15	18
150	220	44	75	50	146	100	-	-	25	75	-	3
-	250	310	180	30	25	300	125	50	30	-	50	15
-	100	75	60	25	-	100	-	-	18	50	-	-
-	60	54	140	47	162	175	70	30	12	40	-	50
-	-	100	100	50	800	200	25	12	12	50	15	5
200	170	150	275	25	-	161	108	52	48	65	50	85
-	250	185	40	75	100	250	26	9	16	30	30	15
-	122	137	45	15	-	125	-	-	13	-	10	-
300	100	75	100	25	25	100	152	75	46	35	25	10
-	90	40	25	-	200	100	50	15	10	25	-	-
-	115	-	-	-	55	75	-	-	-	10	-	-
-	70	60	10	20	150	160	-	-	-	30	-	-
-	50	40	20	-	200	200	-	-	5	10	10	10
-	200	225	63	10	75	200	175	75	60	50	35	10
100	125	300	265	65	100	350	80	75	25	150	-	-
-	75	100	40	-	300	300	-	-	10	100	25	50

COUNTY.

350	50	125	35	35	500	250	10	3	15	150	20	10
-	400	187	200	75	-	200	100	50	10	160	25	10
600	50	40	200	-	-	100	-	-	40	25	-	-
-	50	95	100	15	400	300	150	50	8	25	60	-
-	125	120	200	35	25	100	85	30	30	100	-	5

COUNTY.

-	500	50	200	40	100	85	-	-	25	50	10	5
2000	150	100	100	35	100	150	75	30	-	100	-	50
-	300	100	220	30	-	75	36	12	-	50	-	-
100	500	165	50	100	200	215	268	120	45	135	115	30
-	125	75	250	15	150	100	-	-	5	75	10	25

FARMERS'

PENOBSCOT

Number of report.	Amount paid for interest.	Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.
40	\$90	\$ 7	\$115	\$400	\$516	\$5 00	\$6 00	32	8	4	-	2
41	-	60	25	200	150	-	5 00	-	5	2	1	-
42	-	10	20	150	200	-	4 00	-	5	6	2	1
43	30	-	55	500	580	-	6 00	-	9	8	3	3
44	18	14	18	150	150	-	6 00	-	6	3	-	1
45	-	10	30	-	150	-	6 00	-	17	2	-	-
46	-	27	35	300	200	-	6 00	-	4	2	-	-
47	-	35	65	250	300	5 00	2 00	46	10	3	1	1
48	-	7	47	75	312	-	6 75	-	12	8	2	4
49	-	12	30	100	300	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
50	-	15	125	-	1500	5 00	6 50	52	26	4	1	2
51	-	9	104	100	700	5 00	12 00	20	2	4	2	-
52	-	22	45	100	200	-	5 00	-	15	3	1	-
53	-	18	17	150	300	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
54	-	10	77	200	350	-	9 00	-	14	4	1	1
55	-	-	15	200	200	-	-	-	-	6	2	2
56	-	2	14	125	473	-	6 00	-	12	5	2	1
57	-	-	17	300	350	-	5 50	-	5	6	2	2
58	-	30	49	300	364	4 50	-	24	-	7	1	3
59	-	5	36	680	450	-	8 37	-	3	5	1	-
60	9	4	33	200	275	-	-	-	-	6	1	1
61	-	10	45	300	300	-	4 00	-	38	4	1	1
62	-	-	26	180	200	-	7 00	-	7	2	-	-
63	42	-	21	100	180	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
64	-	5	31	200	360	-	-	-	-	8	1	4
65	-	2	25	150	500	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
66	-	4	46	200	600	3 50	-	-	52	6	2	2
67	30	6	21	200	450	1 10	6 00	-	52	4	-	-
68	25	16	35	300	450	-	-	-	-	4	1	1

PISCATAQUIS

1	-	8	30	500	350	-	9 00	-	1	6	4	-
2	-	3	25	200	200	-	4 00	-	25	2	-	-
3	-	5	25	400	300	-	-	-	-	5	2	1
4	-	18	45	300	500	5 00	12 00	25	2	6	2	1
5	50	3	26	300	300	5 00	-	17	-	5	3	-

SAGADAHOC

1	-	10	20	900	260	-	-	-	-	5	1	1
2	-	-	50	250	400	3 75	-	20	-	5	2	1
3	-	4	45	200	400	-	12 00	-	3	2	-	-
4	-	5	60	200	364	4 00	6 00	52	10	6	1	1
5	50	5	40	200	225	-	-	-	-	5	1	2

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
2	Yes.	\$1500	.05	\$300	\$6650	\$1187	\$1651	-	\$464
1	No.	-	-	200	2875	700	490	210	-
3	"	-	-	100	1400	482	474	8	-
8	"	-	-	430	5875	840	1378	-	538
1	Yes.	300	.06	100	1500	215	447	-	232
1	No.	-	-	3250	650	675	-	-	25
2	"	-	-	200	1900	218	699	-	481
3	"	-	-	300	6925	1470	1260	210	-
1	"	-	-	200	2926	380	586	-	206
1	"	-	-	175	1615	203	492	-	289
1	"	-	-	-	14000	2650	2625	25	-
2	"	-	-	-	12552	485	1232	-	747
1	"	-	-	250	3350	382	665	-	283
2	"	-	-	-	4445	635	588	47	-
4	"	-	-	-	4860	1095	907	188	-
2	"	-	-	-	1500	360	483	-	123
1	"	-	-	175	1790	638	816	-	178
3	"	-	-	-	4500	1250	786	464	-
4	"	-	-	600	5205	781	1151	-	370
4	"	-	-	100	4012	900	1291	-	391
4	"	-	-	150	2902	444	544	-	100
3	"	-	-	-	4275	425	998	-	573
2	"	-	-	1640	1640	455	506	-	51
1	Yes.	700	.06	100	1735	245	353	-	108
2	No.	-	-	100	1690	470	626	-	156
2	"	-	-	-	1125	510	712	-	202
2	"	-	-	-	5650	773	1255	-	482
2	"	-	-	-	4340	1205	1037	168	-
3	"	-	-	250	4350	815	1011	-	196

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

6	No.	-	-	200	2700	995	1096	-	101
2	"	-	-	150	2400	1062	723	339	-
4	"	-	-	100	2950	390	795	-	405
5	"	-	-	-	2290	960	1156	-	196
4	Yes.	800	.06	-	2394	605	929	-	324

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

4	No.	-	-	-	3808	975	1280	-	305
3	"	-	-	150	6066	635	955	-	320
2	"	-	-	100	2900	725	747	-	22
2	"	-	-	-	5060	1230	1342	-	112
4	"	-	-	-	3850	715	635	80	-

FARMERS'

SOMERSET

Number of report.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation	Number of acres in pasture and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses	Number of cows.	No of other neat cattle.	Is farm growing more or less productive?	Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c.	Value of carriages, wagons, &c	Value of all other personal property.	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses.
1	225	65	160	100	3	5	15	More.	\$3000	\$3000	\$3000	\$125	\$100	-
2	140	50	90	-	3	5	8	Less.	1500	600	250	50	-	-
3	400	125	275	30	11	5	20	More.	5000	2000	200	300	-	-
4	100	30	70	40	4	2	6	"	1500	854	200	150	400	-
5	400	30	370	4	2	2	4	"	2000	575	200	125	200	-
6	300	60	240	110	3	3	6	Less.	3000	550	125	150	-	-
7	275	100	175	-	3	6	10	More.	4000	700	300	300	200	-
8	280	125	155	125	2	9	6	"	6000	1200	300	200	500	-
9	136	35	101	25	7	7	4	"	4000	975	125	130	200	-
10	130	45	85	36	6	2	4	"	4000	1150	160	150	250	-
11	60	25	35	30	2	5	5	"	1500	700	150	150	500	-
12	275	45	230	50	3	7	17	Less.	3000	1000	125	150	100	-
13	200	40	160	50	2	4	5	-	1600	497	200	60	-	-
14	640	300	340	200	6	7	12	More.	10000	1975	975	300	1100	-
15	165	65	100	25	3	6	14	-	4500	850	165	150	-	-
16	173	40	133	30	2	5	6	More.	3000	310	200	50	700	-
17	300	75	225	40	6	4	3	-	2000	640	125	175	50	-
18	80	40	40	30	1	3	5	-	1500	407	150	20	40	-
19	112	50	62	-	2	3	1	-	2000	180	90	125	300	-
20	150	50	100	41	1	2	4	Less.	1000	500	100	110	-	-
21	125	50	75	100	1	3	9	"	2250	625	200	25	50	-
22	314	60	254	80	2	3	11	More.	2500	363	237	50	62	-
23	117	55	62	30	2	2	-	"	1200	450	125	35	200	-
24	113	35	78	13	1	4	1	Less.	2500	260	75	100	200	-
25	40	10	30	7	1	4	-	More.	1000	375	125	175	-	-
26	120	40	80	35	4	2	-	-	2000	600	150	150	50	-
27	90	40	50	31	4	4	8	More.	1200	750	150	175	250	-
28	300	100	200	221	4	11	19	"	5000	1000	200	50	-	-
29	250	60	190	80	2	4	6	"	3500	550	75	150	100	\$100
30	200	40	160	30	2	4	7	"	3500	610	100	100	100	-
31	300	75	225	150	5	4	8	Less	4000	680	150	150	-	-
32	250	100	150	120	4	4	7	More.	3000	1031	200	60	200	-
33	130	30	100	40	1	4	8	Less.	2000	275	60	25	15	200
34	220	80	140	150	3	4	13	More.	3000	1600	200	100	-	-
35	110	50	60	40	2	2	6	"	1800	550	200	150	125	-

WALDO

1	150	45	105	15	1	3	18	More.	2500	755	200	150	-	-
2	118	40	78	30	3	2	6	"	2500	827	225	175	200	-
3	200	55	145	30	3	8	2	"	4000	475	260	75	100	100
4	28	10	18	3	1	2	1	Less.	800	109	25	10	-	-
5	465	200	265	110	7	5	11	More.	3000	1600	300	75	1000	1500
6	400	50	350	-	2	3	-	"	4000	400	1000	300	500	-
7	128	40	88	24	4	4	6	"	3500	593	100	125	125	-
8	400	40	360	25	5	6	5	"	4000	650	0	350	-	-
9	170	60	110	50	7	6	9	"	4000	1500	300	300	1500	-
10	130	40	90	-	2	4	-	Less	2000	255	150	100	-	200

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help	Amount paid for fertilizers.	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings	Amount paid for tools, &c.
-	\$300	\$300	\$100	\$25	\$400	\$200	\$160	\$60	\$20	\$150	\$10	\$25
-	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	20	50	50	25
\$2500	500	200	-	-	300	300	175	150	-	20	-	50
-	100	250	50	15	-	80	20	10	8	25	10	17
-	70	303	50	30	222	138	26	6	13	60	44	5
1000	100	200	100	15	-	300	155	50	16	125	-	-
-	200	100	300	25	300	200	250	75	-	200	-	75
-	125	500	250	100	200	100	240	100	30	300	25	25
2550	365	137	220	-	-	125	50	50	32	120	25	10
-	75	175	60	20	200	100	40	15	8	75	15	5
-	70	380	100	50	-	150	-	-	10	20	15	5
-	525	300	50	-	-	250	150	50	25	-	15	25
-	40	140	60	25	-	160	10	3	70	30	50	-
5062	900	670	75	66	457	170	949	400	60	194	15	20
-	75	200	12	35	50	200	140	75	-	12	50	10
600	125	177	75	35	-	100	148	50	-	-	-	25
500	50	350	-	75	250	100	125	50	-	75	35	25
-	88	114	-	-	200	150	50	30	11	-	-	-
500	230	-	25	10	250	200	-	-	33	20	-	5
-	150	100	50	10	-	100	50	15	10	30	-	-
-	50	250	25	20	50	100	-	-	8	10	20	25
600	48	185	-	10	-	200	200	80	13	-	-	-
-	150	50	75	15	-	100	50	15	50	100	-	25
-	150	65	60	35	-	100	55	20	5	5	-	5
-	15	13	50	5	125	70	25	5	10	65	5	5
-	25	250	-	25	-	100	60	12	15	15	-	-
200	50	250	150	25	100	150	25	8	12	50	50	25
-	50	1630	-	-	170	200	288	-	87	387	-	75
-	100	250	10	15	75	150	68	15	17	80	25	5
125	397	185	190	25	50	140	75	25	5	25	25	15
-	100	200	-	10	-	200	250	125	-	50	100	-
1800	150	540	-	30	-	135	150	50	70	150	10	-
-	25	50	10	15	10	200	164	100	-	10	-	100
-	-	500	25	100	-	500	50	25	40	50	25	-
-	100	250	75	25	-	100	50	25	20	-	25	10

COUNTY.

-	-	375	100	50	50	100	50	25	35	150	25	-
-	-	150	-	180	25	100	200	-	9	20	25	-
-	-	-	400	50	35	75	230	-	15	40	100	-
-	20	12	15	25	150	50	-	-	-	15	25	-
600	1100	475	10	40	250	400	680	200	200	200	100	50
5300	-	170	195	50	600	100	50	20	26	40	-	-
-	200	225	40	50	-	160	-	-	17	40	30	-
2300	580	250	250	75	-	100	125	45	38	200	10	8
-	250	400	-	-	100	300	60	60	-	-	-	-
-	136	10	75	50	50	242	150	50	14	0	100	25

FARMERS'

SOMERSET

Number of report	Amount paid for interest.	Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.
1	\$10	-	\$220	\$400	\$300	-	-	-	-	6	3	1
2	-	-	40	100	200	-	-	20	4	4	1	1
3	-	-	75	500	350	\$3 00	2 00	12	4	-	-	1
4	-	-	113	400	300	-	10 00	2	3	3	1	-
5	-	\$ 4	142	450	361	-	7 50	3	4	4	1	-
6	-	15	200	300	350	-	3 00	52	3	3	-	1
7	-	25	300	300	400	5 00	-	50	4	4	1	1
8	-	20	125	700	450	4 50	6 00	40	10	5	2	1
9	-	8	31	200	300	1 00	9 00	25	3	5	-	2
10	-	6	50	250	200	-	9 00	-	5	5	2	-
11	-	10	40	300	400	-	-	-	4	4	1	1
12	-	18	100	75	450	5 00	6 00	24	5	3	-	-
13	-	6	27	300	400	-	5 00	-	2	5	2	-
14	204	9	84	325	365	4 25	7 50	91	75	6	1	3
15	-	25	75	450	300	5 00	-	30	5	5	2	1
16	-	16	50	100	300	4 50	10 50	26	3	5	-	1
17	-	6	55	300	260	5 00	5 00	21	4	6	1	2
18	-	-	36	500	300	-	7 50	-	6	4	1	1
19	-	20	45	150	400	-	-	-	6	6	-	1
20	-	10	45	150	300	-	10 00	-	5	2	-	-
21	-	4	35	100	400	-	-	-	5	5	2	1
22	-	16	125	150	400	5 00	-	40	3	3	1	-
23	9	5	65	300	300	-	7 00	-	7	2	-	-
24	20	5	25	300	400	-	9 00	-	6	4	1	1
25	-	10	11	150	220	-	8 00	-	3	3	1	-
26	-	-	35	300	300	-	10 00	-	6	4	-	-
27	-	5	30	300	350	-	6 00	-	4	4	1	1
28	-	-	94	-	444	5 54	-	52	-	2	-	-
29	6	7	42	350	500	6 00	12 00	3	4	6	1	2
30	-	21	26	315	500	-	6 00	-	12	4	2	-
31	-	6	80	550	520	5 00	10 00	26	12	5	2	1
32	-	15	43	200	235	-	10 00	-	15	3	-	-
33	60	-	40	150	300	4 00	6 00	32	6	6	-	3
34	-	13	70	150	600	5 00	-	10	-	9	2	2
35	-	11	38	300	300	-	4 00	-	12	2	-	1

WALDO

1	50	4	40	150	300	-	8 00	-	6	4	2	1
2	30	12	34	250	600	-	-	-	-	8	2	4
3	-	5	50	100	1000	-	10 00	-	5	6	2	2
4	-	-	13	100	200	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
5	135	8	52	360	400	2 50	6 00	104	70	7	-	3
6	-	6	25	150	500	-	5 00	-	10	5	-	2
7	-	-	33	400	500	-	-	-	6	6	2	2
8	-	32	96	250	400	4 50	6 00	24	2	3	-	-
9	-	5	65	200	500	2 00	-	30	-	5	3	1
10	25	7	31	200	600	-	6 00	-	25	3	1	-

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
6	No.	-	-	-	\$15 225	\$ 1325	\$ 1135	\$190	-
2	"	-	-	-	2400	400	705	-	\$305
3	"	-	-	200	10000	1300	1450	-	150
3	"	-	-	-	3104	495	903	-	408
3	"	-	-	-	3100	813	1111	-	298
4	"	-	-	200	4825	715	1211	-	496
1	"	-	-	-	5500	1125	1625	-	500
5	"	-	-	300	8200	1275	2015	-	740
3	"	-	-	350	7980	847	830	17	-
3	"	-	-	250	5710	630	664	-	34
2	"	-	-	150	3000	750	800	-	50
1	"	-	-	200	4375	1125	908	217	-
3	"	-	-	-	2357	425	896	-	471
1	Yes	\$2000	.06	-	19412	2338	2625	-	287
4	No.	-	-	-	5665	572	1137	-	565
2	"	-	-	200	4860	492	749	-	257
6	"	-	-	-	3490	825	931	-	106
4	"	-	-	150	2117	552	927	-	375
2	"	-	-	-	3195	715	673	42	-
1	"	-	-	-	1710	410	610	-	200
2	"	-	-	-	3150	495	602	-	107
2	"	-	-	-	3812	443	984	-	541
1	"	-	-	200	2010	390	919	-	529
2	"	-	-	125	3135	410	840	-	430
2	"	-	-	-	1675	278	506	-	228
2	"	-	-	-	2950	400	722	-	322
2	"	-	-	300	2725	725	855	-	130
2	"	-	-	-	6250	2050	1375	675	-
3	"	-	-	-	4475	700	1115	-	415
2	"	-	-	200	4535	897	1032	-	135
3	"	-	-	200	4980	510	1681	-	1171
3	"	-	-	-	6291	855	923	-	68
2	"	-	-	150	2575	310	924	-	614
3	"	-	-	-	4900	1125	1023	102	-
1	"	-	-	-	2825	550	779	-	229

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

2	Yes.	500	.06	-	3605	675	829	-	154
4	"	450	.06	500	3927	655	980	-	325
1	"	1100	.05	-	5010	790	1360	-	570
2	No.	-	-	100	935	272	353	-	81
2	Yes.	1000	.04½	500	8075	2275	2325	-	50
1	No.	-	-	100	11500	1115	817	298	-
4	"	-	-	150	4443	675	1020	-	345
2	"	-	-	-	7500	1255	1204	51	-
2	"	-	-	-	7600	1050	890	160	-
1	"	-	-	100	2705	577	1262	-	685

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold.	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources.	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help.	Amount paid for fertilizers.	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings.	Amount paid for tools, &c.
-	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$40	\$200	\$175	\$28	\$28	-	\$8	\$15	\$3
-	50	75	50	50	400	500	100	20	50	90	50	10
-	300	125	125	25	1400	300	198	150	200	200	-	50
-	100	75	-	40	-	100	20	5	35	200	-	50
-	75	60	25	30	-	75	-	-	15	25	-	5
\$100	250	100	170	75	50	300	35	5	12	1	25	5
600	200	30	25	50	30	150	130	80	4	100	25	10
-	365	75	25	20	25	200	75	25	16	2	25	20
-	25	200	100	100	100	150	152	75	10	200	50	50
-	-	15	-	500	-	150	-	-	8	75	-	-
700	210	130	50	70	200	325	40	20	25	50	75	40
500	100	160	125	15	450	50	-	-	10	50	-	5
2000	-	225	135	50	150	75	-	-	-	50	-	-
500	200	100	25	25	125	75	100	50	40	50	50	-
-	250	100	75	25	50	75	10	6	65	50	10	10
-	175	105	20	60	150	100	-	-	30	70	10	10
1200	275	145	35	10	32	100	34	10	6	20	100	21
-	175	200	40	-	75	75	60	16	10	20	25	25
-	100	200	50	20	100	50	75	40	5	150	25	25
-	125	300	100	50	75	100	20	5	25	75	15	10
-	700	100	75	75	-	50	75	32	5	130	50	-
-	100	200	50	25	25	50	20	5	20	25	-	-
-	300	200	40	25	-	150	100	40	40	25	50	-
-	180	150	60	30	20	50	10	4	41	75	40	5
-	150	200	75	50	50	160	63	15	35	75	30	15
-	300	400	10	25	-	150	375	100	-	100	100	25
-	500	300	50	50	500	500	125	75	40	-	-	75
-	300	500	200	-	-	200	360	150	20	100	35	25
-	600	300	150	75	200	200	100	25	-	50	-	75
-	500	150	40	75	-	250	-	-	-	100	-	50
-	300	50	50	70	50	150	50	20	26	100	40	20
300	100	500	50	25	50	100	150	100	-	75	-	75

COUNTY.

210	361	90	308	34	150	100	-	-	24	10	-	-
-	50	12	50	-	100	200	30	8	12	68	30	30
-	50	30	-	8	200	80	-	-	-	20	-	-
-	575	-	75	25	-	100	50	10	10	75	40	-
300	400	100	150	15	400	250	100	40	40	150	75	10
-	10	20	30	20	200	100	-	-	10	50	25	5
-	100	100	50	25	100	50	25	10	-	150	30	10
900	600	81	400	-	160	135	250	125	29	140	-	-
-	110	50	50	50	100	100	-	-	-	50	30	5
-	400	30	50	100	-	50	100	25	15	-	25	-
50	149	85	25	15	124	110	25	12	5	50	25	25
5300	480	175	50	20	420	162	92	55	-	45	25	8
-	90	30	30	5	100	200	-	-	20	-	-	-
-	490	75	150	100	-	120	35	8	20	70	-	-

FARMERS'

WALDO

Number of report	Amount paid for interest.	Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.
11	\$100	-	\$25	\$100	\$375	-	\$ 2.00	-	14	5	-	3
12	-	\$15	40	200	700	-	10.00	-	10	7	1	4
13	-	30	100	250	700	\$4.50	-	44	-	6	1	2
14	-	-	20	100	150	-	10.00	-	2	2	-	1
15	-	-	27	100	200	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
16	-	5	27	300	600	6.00	12.00	4	1	5	2	1
17	-	20	40	200	500	1.75	12.00	52	4	5	2	1
18	-	19	40	300	300	-	9.00	-	8	4	1	1
19	-	22	50	200	1000	2.00	12.00	52	4	7	1	3
20	-	6	28	200	300	-	-	-	-	7	-	3
21	-	10	64	400	500	4.00	-	10	-	4	2	-
22	-	7	35	300	450	-	-	-	-	5	2	1
23	-	-	16	150	250	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
24	-	5	50	350	200	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
25	-	4	34	200	175	4.00	-	2	-	2	-	-
26	60	-	30	300	350	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
27	-	7	55	250	200	-	8.67	-	4	4	1	1
28	-	4	30	125	300	-	7.50	-	8	3	-	1
29	60	10	27	200	400	-	9.00	-	8	4	1	1
30	-	-	40	600	300	-	6.00	-	3	6	1	1
31	-	15	48	150	200	4.70	-	16	-	2	-	1
32	-	15	40	200	200	-	8.00	-	2	5	1	3
33	25	22	35	300	500	2.00	-	50	-	5	1	2
34	-	5	-	300	150	-	5.00	-	2	3	1	-
35	-	-	32	250	400	-	9.00	-	7	5	2	1
36	-	17	150	400	300	5.00	10.00	52	11	4	2	-
37	-	5	30	200	600	5.00	-	25	-	4	2	-
38	-	10	100	300	500	7.00	-	52	-	5	1	2
39	32	12	40	300	300	8.50	-	12	-	2	-	-
40	18	8	50	300	500	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
41	-	15	40	400	250	-	8.00	-	6	5	1	1
42	-	10	75	200	250	-	6.00	-	25	6	-	2

WASHINGTON

1	-	6	40	50	300	-	-	-	-	6	-	4
2	-	9	22	150	400	-	9.00	-	3	6	3	-
3	-	-	10	80	200	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
4	-	5	12	200	375	-	10.00	-	5	7	2	2
5	-	5	47	350	700	6.00	-	17	-	7	3	2
6	10	-	17	400	200	-	-	-	-	8	3	2
7	18	4	45	460	500	2.50	-	10	-	4	1	1
8	-	3	56	300	550	3.00	6.00	52	17	4	1	1
9	-	-	45	100	250	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
10	8	-	-	-	200	-	8.00	-	-	12	3	1
11	9	16	29	50	300	-	9.00	-	4	3	1	-
12	60	6	56	150	750	5.25	-	10	4	4	-	2
13	-	10	20	250	500	-	-	-	-	5	1	2
14	-	-	14	300	500	-	9.00	-	4	6	1	3

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

	Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage.	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
1	7	Yes.	\$625	.06	\$150	\$2480	\$ 462	\$ 682	-	\$220
1	7	No.	-	-	200	2700	1125	1230	-	105
2	1	"	-	-	-	7320	2275	1728	547	-
1	1	"	-	-	200	2535	315	530	-	215
1	1	"	-	-	100	1435	210	422	-	212
5	5	"	-	-	100	2500	945	1015	-	70
2	2	"	-	-	300	5110	485	1109	-	624
2	2	"	-	-	250	3900	710	822	-	112
7	7	"	-	-	500	4500	675	1809	-	1134
2	2	"	-	-	150	4007	665	617	48	-
1	1	"	-	-	-	6275	985	1224	-	239
3	3	"	-	-	200	4100	900	857	43	-
1	1	"	-	-	200	5000	635	466	169	-
3	3	"	-	-	-	4700	550	895	-	345
2	2	"	-	-	150	2350	575	564	11	-
4	4	Yes.	1000	.06	300	3125	610	850	-	240
2	2	No.	-	-	300	5735	597	703	-	106
1	1	"	-	-	150	3360	565	615	-	50
2	2	Yes.	700	.06	125	3325	520	1017	-	497
5	5	No.	-	-	-	3675	750	1090	-	340
2	2	"	-	-	150	6250	1000	755	245	-
4	4	"	-	-	400	4050	450	525	-	75
3	3	"	-	-	300	2850	715	1137	-	422
3	3	"	-	-	-	2150	490	630	-	140
5	5	Yes.	-	.06	-	3600	685	915	-	230
4	4	No.	-	-	-	5300	885	1567	-	682
1	1	"	-	-	-	3150	1900	1150	750	-
2	2	"	-	-	300	7800	1200	1600	-	400
1	1	Yes.	800	.04	300	5000	1525	934	591	-
4	4	No.	-	-	300	3965	1015	1026	-	11
3	3	"	-	-	125	3750	670	961	-	291
3	3	"	-	-	300	6300	825	935	-	110

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

1	No.	-	-	300	2995	1043	430	613	-	-
3	Yes.	150	.06	150	1775	412	787	-	-	375
1	No.	-	-	-	475	368	310	58	-	-
3	"	-	-	200	2925	775	777	-	-	2
4	"	-	-	250	4700	1315	1517	-	-	202
8	"	-	-	200	1700	380	717	-	-	337
4	"	-	-	300	4660	425	1252	-	-	827
1	"	-	-	-	5550	1376	1453	-	-	77
2	"	-	-	100	2550	460	480	-	-	20
-	Yes.	175	.06	-	2025	630	373	257	-	-
1	No.	-	-	-	2370	508	546	-	-	38
1	"	-	-	385	20894	1307	1247	60	-	-
2	"	-	-	150	2165	455	800	-	-	345
3	"	-	-	150	2396	935	947	-	-	12

FARMERS'

WASHINGTON

Number of report.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation.	Number of acres in pasture and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses.	Number of cows.	No. of other neat cattle	Is farm growing more or less productive?	Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c	Value of carriages, wagons, &c.	Value of all other personal property.	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses.
15	100	10	90	-	1	2	-	Less.	\$ 800	\$ 225	\$ 50	\$ 150	\$ 200	-
16	225	30	195	41	1	3	6	"	1000	425	100	150	130	-
17	200	80	120	-	1	6	12	More.	1000	400	200	100	50	\$80
18	71	11	60	-	-	4	2	"	3500	310	175	-	300	-
19	50	25	25	14	1	3	9	"	500	150	150	-	-	-
20	108	39	69	18	1	6	4	"	800	293	300	200	100	-
21	240	70	170	1	4	8	16	"	3000	700	200	200	500	-
22	20	3	17	-	5	7	2	"	2000	600	200	50	-	-
23	267	17	250	12	4	3	12	"	1500	700	75	320	-	-
24	200	40	160	-	2	2	-	"	1200	400	50	75	200	-
25	140	25	115	20	1	3	-	"	450	200	75	100	50	-
26	275	50	225	20	3	5	15	More.	1475	644	100	100	200	-
27	64	30	34	2	2	4	3	"	1000	250	60	140	-	-
28	50	10	40	-	1	5	1	"	400	174	25	80	-	-
29	100	10	90	11	1	3	6	Less.	500	250	25	100	-	-
30	100	20	80	-	4	4	1	"	525	500	60	200	-	-
31	180	30	150	-	1	4	5	More.	1200	250	50	100	200	-
32	210	25	185	-	2	2	10	"	2000	695	120	130	150	-
33	140	20	120	13	1	3	4	"	500	175	80	75	-	-
34	110	50	60	10	3	4	3	"	1090	400	50	100	-	-
35	300	40	260	-	4	6	11	"	1200	865	75	275	200	-
36	170	30	140	30	3	2	11	Less.	6000	700	300	500	1000	-
37	180	80	100	20	5	4	10	More.	1500	860	150	250	5000	-
38	85	45	40	32	6	5	3	"	3000	975	450	200	125	-
39	180	16	164	-	1	4	5	"	2000	200	150	100	-	-
40	94	12	82	-	1	2	1	"	1500	350	125	100	-	-
41	40	8	32	-	1	2	4	"	2000	300	50	150	100	-

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold.	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.	Amount of receipts from other sources	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help.	Amount paid for fertilizers	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings.	Amount paid for tools, &c.
-	\$50	-	\$20	\$100	-	\$180	-	-	-	\$150	-	\$25
\$114	10	-	30	12	\$700	200	\$155	\$66	-	40	-	10
-	300	200	100	75	150	300	50	25	-	10	\$16	11
500	35	-	140	-	100	125	60	25	-	97	20	30
-	-	50	10	10	-	200	-	-	\$12	50	100	-
-	800	142	200	5	20	200	129	90	-	15	15	20
-	-	200	50	25	200	500	-	-	15	25	25	20
1100	125	160	200	-	100	400	-	-	-	150	-	50
-	150	65	-	-	315	100	40	8	-	-	-	20
-	40	40	25	10	96	100	18	6	-	50	-	-
-	-	20	50	9	-	125	-	-	10	100	40	2
-	-	50	20	10	300	50	-	-	2	50	-	-
-	40	40	75	10	150	125	20	6	8	75	40	6
-	100	10	50	25	250	200	10	3	3	10	10	20
1000	500	25	75	30	-	60	20	8	-	75	-	20
-	58	118	100	10	10	100	-	-	25	50	50	100
-	150	50	50	60	25	250	-	-	5	50	3	20
-	-	65	25	30	-	200	-	-	-	50	25	-
-	50	150	-	50	1000	200	100	50	-	130	70	25
15000	200	300	-	-	1500	400	300	108	60	200	25	25
-	500	100	40	20	-	150	150	50	-	50	30	50
-	235	125	120	-	-	150	147	100	54	105	-	-
-	100	100	100	25	200	200	25	12	50	50	-	10
-	50	-	30	75	200	125	25	10	-	100	4	10
-	100	100	-	-	500	200	25	8	-	-	-	-

FARMERS'

WASHINGTON

Number of report.	Amount paid for interest.	Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support.	Average weekly wages, permanent help.	Average weekly wages, transient help.	Number of weeks employed, permanent help.	Number of weeks employed, transient help.	Number in family.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.
15	-	\$12	\$13	\$150	\$350	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
16	- \$5	-	48	368	936	-	\$6.00	-	26	9	4	2
17	-	12	30	300	500	-	6.00	-	8	7	-	1
18	-	5	45	200	250	\$4.00	-	15	-	4	2	1
19	-	-	7	200	500	-	-	-	-	6	2	2
20	-	7	22	160	350	2.50	-	52	-	3	1	-
21	-	25	70	300	600	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
22	-	-	15	200	600	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
23	-	-	55	200	250	-	8.00	-	5	5	2	1
24	-	-	40	100	200	-	6.00	-	21	3	1	-
25	-	8	25	50	300	-	9.00	-	2	7	3	2
26	-	-	29	156	400	-	-	-	-	6	2	2
27	-	-	12	50	200	-	-	-	-	9	4	3
28	-	-	10	200	290	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
29	-	-	-	400	600	-	6.00	-	2	7	2	3
30	-	-	11	225	200	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
31	-	-	30	100	500	-	10.00	-	-	6	2	2
32	-	-	50	600	400	-	-	-	-	7	2	3
33	-	-	32	100	300	-	-	-	-	7	4	1
34	-	-	13	100	330	-	-	-	-	11	5	4
35	-	-	-	175	1000	6.00	6.00	10	7	8	2	4
36	-	9	337	200	1200	-	7.50	-	40	4	2	-
37	-	-	25	300	200	-	9.00	-	17	5	1	2
38	-	54	36	150	400	2.50	6.00	50	4	3	1	-
39	-	5	25	300	300	-	6.00	-	4	6	2	2
40	-	-	30	75	250	-	6.00	-	4	4	1	1
41	-	4	30	50	600	-	6.00	-	4	5	1	-

RETURNS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Number in family employed on farm.	Is farm mortgaged?	If so, for what amount?	Rate of interest on mortgage.	What rent would your farm bring, including stock and buildings?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
2	No	-	-	\$125	\$1425	\$ 350	\$ 700	-	\$350
7	"	-	-	100	1999	1112	1644	-	532
3	"	-	-	200	1750	1125	950	\$175	-
2	"	-	-	400	4785	400	732	-	332
6	"	-	-	-	800	270	866	-	596
1	"	-	-	250	1693	1367	763	604	-
2	"	-	-	200	4600	975	1065	-	90
3	"	-	-	-	2850	700	1015	-	315
4	"	-	-	200	3695	525	573	-	48
1	"	-	-	200	1925	565	565	-	-
7	"	-	-	50	875	353	459	-	106
3	"	-	-	-	2519	204	695	-	491
4	"	-	-	50	1450	380	315	65	-
3	"	-	-	-	679	450	649	-	199
2	"	-	-	-	875	575	1032	-	457
2	"	-	-	100	1285	275	559	-	284
2	"	-	-	600	2800	700	855	-	155
4	"	-	-	300	3095	411	1128	-	717
3	"	-	-	200	830	585	457	128	-
3	Yes.	\$350	.06	150	1550	320	513	-	193
2	No	-	-	150	2615	1450	1555	-	105
3	"	-	-	-	23500	2400	2464	-	64
3	"	-	-	600	7790	810	855	-	45
1	Yes	900	.06	200	4750	630	1046	-	416
3	No.	-	-	-	2450	625	777	-	152
2	"	-	-	200	2075	480	494	-	14
1	"	-	-	50	2600	800	752	48	-

FARMERS*

RECAPITULATION

Names of Counties.	Number of reports.	Number of acres in farm.	Number of acres under cultivation	Number of acres in pasturage and woodland.	Number of sheep kept on farm.	Number of horses.	Number of cows.	No. of other neat cattle.	Is farm growing more or less productive?		
									More.	Less.	Same.
Androscoggin.....	2	220	85	135	40	7	19	6	2	0	0
Aroostook	92	19187	6322	12865	1448	403	463	631	80	0	12
Franklin	10	3764	786	2978	600	36	73	135	7	1	2
Hancock	15	1867	472	1395	135	41	53	36	9	5	1
Kennebec	4	889	250	639	79	12	25	76	3	0	1
Lincoln	25	2870	808	2062	225	60	84	107	14	7	4
Oxford	26	5053	1303	3750	293	85	260	203	20	1	5
Penobscot	68	11725	3456	8269	1785	222	353	382	54	6	8
Piscataquis	5	953	205	748	80	21	33	30	4	1	0
Sagadahoc.....	5	655	163	492	60	10	20	22	4	0	1
Somerset	35	7220	2220	5000	2107	110	151	258	21	8	6
Waldo.....	42	7705	2218	5487	1009	163	163	205	33	5	4
Washington	41	5995	1196	4799	279	83	168	205	29	7	5
Totals..	370	68103	19484	48619	8140	1253	1865	2296	280	41	49

RETURNS—Continued.

BY COUNTIES.

Value of real estate.	Value of live stock including poultry.	Value of farming utensils, tools, &c.	Value of carriages, wagons, &c.	Value of all other personal property.	Amount of money borrowed to pay farm expenses	Amount of money at interest.	Value of farm products: hay, grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., sold.	Value of stock products: beef, pork, mutton, wool, &c., sold.	Value of dairy products: butter, milk, &c., sold.	Value of poultry, eggs, &c., sold.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
6500	1500	610	220	20			690	200	625	45
306200	69153	25968	13070	24955	4050	10740	44618	13763	6866	1292
33300	11384	2560	1295	2940	1500	2850	2690	3220	1670	140
38300	7260	2390	2365	8110	550	11750	2954	1245	1420	778
18600	4500	1075	745	520		700	1220	3494	205	150
63900	14544	3510	3375	7735	200	32600	2990	2210	1935	885
77000	19680	4983	3575	8660	800	25565	5991	3096	8400	651
179925	49529	12321	11300	29561	2325	22100	12008	13213	7572	1618
7200	2999	530	565	430	60	950	675	567	735	160
14500	2349	825	660	1250	-	2100	1575	490	820	220
102550	34382	9387	4465	5992	300	15437	5698	9244	2257	1091
117550	30458	8219	5700	9470	2100	14100	9396	7804	2965	2280
72900	17579	4962	5890	18535	80	24474	7450	3008	3068	983
1,038,425	265317	77340	53225	118198	11965	163366	97955	61554	38538	0293

FARMERS'

RECAPITULATION

Names of Counties.	Amount of receipts from other sources	Estimated value of farm products consumed by family.	Amount of wages paid hired help.	Estimated cost of board of hired help.	Amount paid for fertilizers.	Amount paid for grain, feed, &c.	Amount paid for repairs on buildings	Amount paid for tools, &c.	Amount paid for interest.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Androscoggin	445	450	175	100	58	330	58	80	-
Aroostook	11675	21682	12382	5310	2342	1648	2991	2438	2283
Franklin	2530	1875	1516	649	175	1317	355	235	294
Hancock	2065	3150	1694	746	229	1621	460	247	344
Kennebec	665	525	996	430	230	1255	65	277	-
Lincoln	7545	4625	2747	1117	514	1921	927	608	37
Oxford	2672	4545	2878	1352	582	4039	1045	666	588
Penobscot	12747	10117	7524	3475	1403	6365	2358	1150	640
Piscataquis	925	950	345	133	103	400	105	25	50
Sagadahoc	550	625	379	162	75	410	135	110	50
Somerset	3209	5768	4248	1694	718	2678	644	642	309
Waldo	5791	7017	3670	1516	977	3041	1375	747	535
Washington	7970	6747	2106	919	448	2550	828	547	181
Totals	58789	68076	40660	17603	7854	27575	11344	7772	5311

RETURNS—Concluded.

—CONCLUDED.

Amount paid for insurance.	Amount paid for taxes.	Estimated value of family services on farm.	Estimated value of annual cost of family support	Is farm mortgaged?		If so, for what amount?	Total capital.	Total income.	Total expenses.	Income over expenses.	Expenses over income.
				Yes	No.						
\$ 16	\$ 126	\$ 675	\$ 1000	0	2	-	\$ 8850	\$ 2455	\$ 2618	\$ 65	\$ 228
757	4612	29120	42147	28	64	22220	454136	99896	106030	9868	16002
78	733	2800	5068	2	8	1800	55829	12125	13220	706	1801
136	686	3775	6350	2	13	3585	70725	11612	16288	260	4936
78	379	945	1675	0	4	-	26140	6259	6330	332	403
215	1405	5950	11700	2	23	1200	125864	20190	27141	688	7639
215	1498	9400	11895	5	21	6750	140263	25355	34158	285	9088
611	2942	16581	24930	10	58	6395	307061	57275	67977	4135	14837
37	151	1700	1650	1	4	800	12734	4012	4699	339	1026
24	215	1750	1649	0	5	-	21684	4280	4959	80	759
316	2616	9865	12455	1	34	2000	172513	27267	36185	1243	10161
377	1857	10225	17100	9	33	6175	187597	35253	41420	2913	9080
156	1459	8189	17731	4	37	1575	144440	29226	35114	2008	7896
3016	18679	100975	155350	64	306	52500	1,727,836	335205	396139	22922	83856

SUMMARY.

Number of farms returned	370
Total value of farms, including buildings.....	\$1,038,425 00
Average " " " "	2,806 55
acres in each farm	184
value per acre, including farm buildings.....	\$15 25
Total number of cows kept	1,865
Average " " on each farm	5
receipts per cow	\$20 66
Number of farms making profits.....	98
showing loss	270
neither gain nor loss.....	2
Average profit of farms showing gains.....	\$233 90
loss " " loss	310 58
Number of farms growing more productive.....	280
less "	41
holding their own.....	49
Average weekly wages paid permanent help.....	\$4 78
transient "	6 97
Number of farms mortgaged.....	64
Total value of farms mortgaged	\$205,150
amount of mortgages	52,500
Average rate of interest on mortgages.....	.0672
Number of mortgaged farms yielding profits	47
showing losses.....	17
Not including cost of living as expense, the	
Number of farms showing gain	281
loss	88
neither gain nor loss.....	1
Average profit of farms showing gain	\$291 65
loss " " " loss	141 61

REMARKS OF FARMERS.

I think the farmers that attend to their business and are not standing around with both hands in their pockets, sucking old black pipes and whining about hard times and waiting for something to turn up, but take hold and turn up something, are all right.

Presque Isle.

In the estimated value of annual cost of family support, our fuel and rent of buildings and a few other small things are not reckoned. I got in debt every dollar for the farm when I bought it, and paid \$2,000 for it twenty-two years ago and have built a good house at a cost of about \$1,000, and have the farm half paid for as you can perceive; have made a gain of perhaps \$700 in live stock, farming tools, carriages, and furniture. My wife and I have labored under the disadvantage of rather poor health. We think the prospect of clearing the farm of debt now is good. These figures are made for last year, 1889, which was hardly an average one for farmers.

Thorndike.

Farming at present is a precarious business owing to the depressed condition of all agricultural products. The true value of real estate is hard to determine; if valued according to net income, it would have to be rated very low. At present we are taxed to the utmost care and economy to live within our income. The adage, "He that by the plow would thrive must either hold himself or drive," becomes painfully apparent now, as we have to both hold and drive in order to live.

North Troy.

Market is very limited. We need a more direct connection with the railroad, thus giving an outlet to our products, and also the introduction of manufactories to utilize our water-power which is one of the best on the river. The farms of this section are more thoroughly worked than formerly. The practice of consuming the hay and grain of the farm at home, is gaining favor from year to year.

Princeton.

The western grain and meat is making farming pay less every year.

Houlton.

I have about \$9,500 in capital, and the receipts from farm about \$1,800, and expenses about \$1,300, leaving a net income of \$500.

It seems to me that we ought to get an income of 12 per cent on money invested in farm buildings, tools, and machinery, to equal six per cent on loan; but I find by my books after taking an inventory this spring, I am only about \$250 ahead of last year, but this is due partly to my scale on my stock, sickness, and what, perhaps, was spent in educating my children, and spent for pleasure, which was not included in estimated cost of family support.

Caribou.

Many farms are mortgaged at nine and ten per cent, and usury is eating them up.

Golden Ridge, (Sherman.)

My farm is small but I can make a good living from it and not work very hard myself, only in the summer. The farmers have done well this year on account of an excellent potato crop.

Presque Isle.

The selling value of farms is lower than ever in the history of our town. In short, there are many farms offered for sale at extremely low prices, often less than the cost of buildings, with none who care to purchase. Young men who have bought farms, mortgaging the same, almost always fail to make payments and generally lose all invested in the farm, as prices of farms have been constantly diminishing. Many such farms are without occupants, and as a result are rapidly running down. Farm population is rapidly decreasing in numbers; school districts that formerly had from twenty-five to fifty scholars have at present from ten to twenty-five, and some districts have too few to support a school. The outlook for farming is deplorable.

Sangerville.

There can be no doubt that the entire farm property of the State has depreciated fully 25 per cent, and in many cases 40 per cent, in the last ten years, by the true test of values, that is, forced sales, while the farms and buildings are improving, and all this, while village and city property as well as stocks and bonds are advancing in value continually. Where this will end, unless corporations, bond holders and capitalists, share the burden of taxation more equally with the farmer, no man can foretell. I speak in this matter freely as I have double the amount of city property than I have in farm property.

Vassalboro'.

In the past ten years, we have raised more or less hops and have got quite a profit in that line. After the Civil War, I purchased a

farm in addition to what I originally owned, of about 250 acres, which was mortgaged for \$3,500. I have managed to pay the interest and cut the principal down to \$1,600.

Carthage Berry Mills.

I will say that all I have I got here on this farm which was wild woods when I struck it forty-seven years ago, a boy of sixteen, with nothing but my hands, and I have had hard luck, paid out more for sickness than twice I now have. Have lost two wives and thirteen children, and have paid all my bills from the products of the farm.

West Willmantic.

Everything that is raised on our farms brings only a small price, not near so much as formerly. Our taxes are very much higher than in former years, and many of our store bills are at war prices. Real estate is paying more than its proportion of the taxes, especially the farms. Farms, for the last twenty years, have been depreciating in value, while real estate in villages and cities has advanced, and in the country towns, real estates are all valued as in former years or only a slight change. Twenty years ago, my farm would have sold for \$8,000 or \$9,000; it might now be sold for \$5,000 if there were any buyers. I am of the opinion that there should be some change in our legislation, and have things evened up a little, so the farmers can have a little rest, etc. In our town, there are many farms for sale, but no buyers. Just north of my farm, adjoining, is a farm of some 200 acres, and, twenty years ago, it was considered to be worth \$2,000. It can now be purchased for \$800, and I doubt if it can be sold for more than \$600. Our country farmers have to study economy in order to make the two ends of the year meet, while many of them have to hire money to pay hired help, and pay their taxes. I have some property in another town which is rented, and the rents received come very handy at the end of each year. Some farmers are blessed by having some valuable timber on their farms, which has been of much help to them, but will soon be cut off. It has been quite a help to some of the farmers, as it has given them employment through the winter months. Much of the personal estate, such as money at interest and different classes of bonds and securities, go untaxed. I would like to see a State law passed, whereby every tax-payer in our State, when giving in their inventory, would be put under oath. I believe it would increase the amount of taxable property. There is no

denying but there is a screw loose somewhere, and unless there is a change, ere long, I believe the farmers will all go to the wall, and I do hope there may be a change soon for the better. *Industry.*

Farm managed by father and son, one family, the son having three children under seven years of age. With the aid of improved labor-saving machinery, we do the work without hired help, excepting in haying season. Have rated live stock at selling figures, but to us they are worth much more, as the lot comprises some of the best strains of registered Jersey stock to be found in this section. Have great faith in farming, especially so as connected with the dairy interest, and propose to enlarge our capacity. The senior member of the firm began with "nothing" thirty-five years ago, and has made "two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." Never had time to grumble, and have earned money enough to pay taxes while his neighbor has been loafing at the village store, and scolding about "hard times." *Chesterville.*

Farm cuts about twenty or twenty-two tons of good quality of hay which is all fed out on the farm. But little fruit raised now; an old orchard, some young trees coming on. Amount of receipts from other sources includes about \$30 or \$40 sold yearly from maple sugar orchard of two hundred and fifty trees. Expect to cancel the mortgage the present year from another source, outside of farm income. Farming does not pay big profits at the present time, but furnishes a good home for the boys and girls, and a sure retreat for the family with something for the stranger at the gate, and the visitor is always welcome, for without our friends life would not be joyous and happy. *New Vineyard.*

In my opinion, at the present rate of taxes and high price of labor and low price of farm products, farming does not pay nor furnish a man a comfortable living unless he is willing to live on greens, and wear old clothes, or he has something behind it, and connects his farming with some other business. I think that the common farmers who have no other means of supporting their families are having the hardest times they have had for fifty years, and unless something turns up in their favor, a large part of the landed property will go into the hands of a few. *Jefferson.*

I don't think there is a farm in Wiscasset that would support a family of six people unless they had wood or timber or money at interest. I think there will have to be something done to lighten farmers'

taxes within a few years, or there will be more farms for sale than there are now. You can't get a young man now to stay on a farm. When he leaves school, he has got to leave the farm to get any money.

Wiscasset.

I consider that my farm pays as well as could be expected. Am putting more time and labor into it than formerly, and hope to get still better returns. Consider our taxes high, compared with other property. Look for better times for farmers who really put their shoulder to the wheel and try for themselves.

Fryeburg.

My farm, nine years ago, was valued \$3,000, and cut at that time about fifteen tons hay, and raised forty barrels apples. It now produces forty tons hay and 100 barrels apples, and if I have my health, it shall double this crop in a few years. I think it would be hard work to sell it now for \$2,500.

Hebron.

I have been on the farm thirty-eight years, and, with the strictest economy and blessed with good health, have been able to keep my family comfortable and make a small increase in the value of the farm. But I believe that with the same amount invested at five per cent interest and the same number of days' work in any of the mechanical trades at usual pay would give much better results. But I am not one that is always crying for the good old days of yore. I believe farmers are much better situated now than they were fifty years ago.

Bath.

I have six farms at present in this and adjoining towns. Do not sell much farm products excepting hay, but consume all grain and vegetables on farm. Have some well bred brood mares and am raising colts, as they pay better than beef at present prices.

N. Bradford.

Forty-eight years ago, I commenced making a farm from a lot of wild land. Of the first cost, \$1,000, I paid a part and mortgaged, and it was a long day before the mortgage was lifted. Have raised a family of six children, five boys and one girl, and gave them a little better than a common school education of those days. The boys did not naturally take to farming; one is a farmer, one a sea captain, two mechanics and one civil engineer.

Brewer.

This is a rather a rough estimate, but foots up about as it is. I am sixty-three years old, and my wife eight years younger, both in fair health. Have raised ten children, youngest eleven. First

break in family last fall, when we buried a daughter twenty years old.

Potato crop failed last year for the first time; only raised 150 bushels, usually raise 500; also apples were a complete failure on account of caterpillars. Family mostly grown up and out in the world with a good academic education. All very healthy.

Burlington.

I am in trade, too, or of course I should have had to borrow money to pay the cost of supporting my family above what I received from the farm.

Burlington.

Nearly all my stock is thoroughbred shorthorns, therefore I think they are more valuable than native stock, consequently the figures for them are somewhat larger. Twenty years ago I paid \$1,800 for my farm; since then I have built a shed 71x24 finished well and painted, put an addition to the barn 30x42, kept all the buildings well shingled and painted, and having done this, I do not think I could sell to-day for a dollar more than I paid for it. The day the census man was along I had the blues worse than to-day, and I gave him \$1,500 as the value of my farm, but that was too low. Since I received this blank from you I have carefully considered the questions and have made much more accurate answers than I could to the census enumerator. It seems to me that the census will not amount to anything, in fact it will be mostly guess work. The questions should have been printed in all the papers, or as you have done, sent by circular to every house, then there would have been ample time to consider and answer them.

Charleston.

There are several farms in my neighborhood mortgaged, some for one-half their value, and some for all they would bring. Within one mile, there are four farms vacated by their owners, who are giving attention to other kinds of business.

Pittston.

Outside of the income from my farm, as given above, I derive an average income of \$160 annually for services in other employments during fall and winter, which, I presume, is not to appear in answer to question number eighteen on the opposite page. Eighteen hundred dollars may seem a pretty high value on a farm showing so small an annual income, but the explanation is, that it is very favorably situated; manufacturing in my near vicinity enhancing the value of real estate.

Penobscot.

I don't think my farm could be rented at any price, as farms in general have to go begging for occupants around here, as help is so scarce, wages so high, and farm property has to pay all the taxes.

North Sedgwick.

My farm paid very well last year; the apple crop was good and prices were good, potatoes and beans paid well, butter and hay low, and stock was down. On the whole, by keeping out of debt and attending to business and looking out for everything, farming pays on some places here, while others fail, and many would fail if employed in something else; but there is no occupation in which a person can stay so long and lounge around and do nothing and seem to live and keep up appearances as staying on a farm.

Stockton Springs.

There are no chances to rent a farm to responsible parties. Help is scarce and men who work out by the day are better paid than a man who owns a farm. I am unable to work and we do not do much in the way of hoed crops. We hire a man in haying and some by the day at other times. The boys do the rest. The most of the hay is consumed on the farm. These answers apply to last year; some years we make a little gain and some years we fall astern.

Waldo Station.

The principal business is dairying, the cream going to the Turner Center butter factory; and fruit-raising, having about thirty acres of orcharding, some more than half in bearing. No hay sold from the farm.

So. Turner.

Last year was rather hard for farmers in this section, light crops with the exception of hay and quite low prices. Hired labor costs too much for the average farmer.

Unity.

I don't think I could rent my farm for a cent; no one wants a farm in our days, and I am getting that way myself. When one comes to depend on hired help such as one gets in these days, it is enough to turn the strongest mind.

Monroe.

Girls working in families receive on an average, \$2.00 per week. Men's wages by the day are about seventy-five cents and board.

Liberty.

I have quite a good farm and usually raise good crops. Have a very good orchard which pays well, but have too many varieties of

apples. Trees need good care and then they pay better than anything else according to the labor. Farm wages are so high, and the prices of what farmers have to sell so low, that it does not pay to hire much help.

Dixmont Centre.

If number twenty-six means simply the support of family, I would say about \$500; but I have three boys, two of whom have graduated from college and I have paid out on their account more than \$5,200. The third one, now fifteen years old, will go to Bowdoin in about two years.

Glenburn.

I draw from other business, in which I have capital engaged, about \$1,000 per year to support my farm and family, but I expend no time outside of the farm.

Revolution and civil war again, unless we have more equal taxation. The lumber kings pay no taxes; every township of lumber land has more income than any township of farms. Look at cities to which every farmer pays tribute. Bangor, for instance, increases her valuation \$2,000,000. She has built more than \$6,000,000 worth of buildings the last decade. Look at our highways; this town has \$8,000 worth of bridges to support, and the farmers of this town don't own more than \$40,000. The rest the money lender owns.

Kenduskeag.

I bought my home farm in 1871 at \$3,300; the other a few years later at \$600. The original cost of the home farm and permanent improvements since made, would amount to about \$5,000; the other, to about \$800. I have offered both farms for \$4,300, but have not found a purchaser. My property has not been made at farming. I was a clerk in stores for thirteen years and in trade for thirteen years more, and also made an investment in pinelands in Michigan in 1868, and sold it in 1873 at a good profit. I came to this farm in 1871, partly on account of ill health, and have rented my store since; but if some kind friend had kicked me back to my store when I first came here, it would have been a kind act, though I think my health has been much better on the farm. My conclusion is, that farming in Maine does not pay, and I give below some of my reasons for it. Taxes are too high. The cost of family living and education at this time are far in excess of farm profits. Too much money must be put into machinery and repairs, and to keep up with the times. The cost of labor is too much to compare with farmers' income. Finally, it is too fast an age for the slow income

of the Maine farmer. Sixty per cent of the farms are under mortgage, and probably fifteen per cent more are growing deeper in debt. The successful farmers are those who have some outside income, who have become in easy circumstances in other business, or those who hold some public office, or get a fat salary or pension. There is one other class of successful farmers; those who have wood, timber, hoop-poles, etc., enough to keep them fully employed in winter, and who live on the least possible cost consistent with a bare existence, and who pass in the community as regular grubbers. Such ones are laying up some money. They pay no interest, and get all they can. But God pity the man who has an average family, a common Maine farm, and has no income but that from such a farm. The climate is against him, and if he is a little in the rear financially, the devil is close at his heels.

Kenduskeag.

The above \$50 is the balance I owe on my land bought some years ago. I consider it nothing, as I can pay same any day, but, as I can get as much or more interest than I have to pay, it does not bother me. Many of above questions, I cannot answer. I will say that, with my health and the health of all members of my family, I can barely provide for my family. In case of sickness, we would have to get in debt. This shows how prosperous we farmers are. I say *we*, because I know I can do as well as any of our townsmen, and better than many, as fully 50 per cent of our farms are under mortgage, and they are growing poorer every year by reason of being stripped of hay which is sold, with nothing returned to the soil.

Kenduskeag.

My farm is new, am clearing land every year, so cannot give so fair an estimate as I could if the farm was old. Lumber region near, which makes wages higher than farmers can afford to pay.

East Winn.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

By HON. EDWARD WIGGIN.

Much has been said during the past year concerning the decline of agriculture in Maine, much more we think than the facts of the case will actually warrant. With the general condition of agriculture throughout the State this article will not have to do, but will be devoted more particularly to a brief consideration of the resources and capabilities, both as regards agriculture and other industries, of that large section of the State of Maine included within the boundaries of Aroostook county.

A journey through that flourishing county will convince the most casual observer that there, at least, agriculture is far from being on the decline, but is, on the contrary, in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. In preparing this article it will be manifestly impossible to avoid repeating much that the writer has already said elsewhere, as the facts in relation to this fertile region are the same, however often they may be repeated, or in whatever connection they may be given to the world. We shall proceed therefore as if nothing had ever been written concerning Aroostook and as though we were for the first time calling attention to the magnificent resources of this great county, premising that the report of this Bureau may fall into the hands of many who have not already become surfeited with accounts of the surprising fertility of the "garden county."

The county of Aroostook was incorporated in March, 1839, and was formed from the northern portions of Penobscot and Washington counties. It was enlarged in 1843 by additions from Penobscot, and again in 1844, by further additions from Piscataquis and Somerset counties. Its present area is about 6,800 square miles, or more than one-fifth of the entire area of the State of Maine. It will thus be seen that this great county is nearly as large as the state of Massachusetts and a third larger than the state of Connecticut. A large portion of the northern part of the county is still covered with a magnificent forest growth abounding in trees suitable for the finest timber, thus making it of great value as a lumber producing country. Aside from this the county was found to possess a soil of unequalled

fertility and to be peculiarly adapted to raising many of the staple products required as food for man and beast.

The principal river system of Aroostook is the St. John and its branches, though the southwestern portion of the county is drained by tributaries of the Penobscot. The St. John is a magnificent river and runs through Aroostook county for many miles before it becomes its northern boundary. Some of its branches are also noble rivers. The chief of these is the Aroostook river, a broad and smoothly flowing stream, which rises in the northern part of Piscataquis county and flows in a most tortuous course, but in a general northeasterly direction, across the county, leaving it in the town of Fort Fairfield and emptying into the St. John a few miles beyond the boundary. Fish river, which empties into the St. John at Fort Kent, is also a fine river, draining a large timber region and having upon its waters one of the grandest chains of lakes in the world. The Allegash is a river of much importance, having many large tributary streams running through immense timber tracts, the main river flowing into the St. John some twenty-five miles above Fort Kent. The Meduxnekeag, upon the south branch of which the beautiful village of Houlton is situated, is also an important stream. Its north branch runs down through the town of Monticello, and, crossing the border, unites with the south branch and enters the St. John at Woodstock. All these rivers have numerous branches, some of them of considerable volume, and abound in lakes of greater or less dimensions, making Aroostook county one of the best watered sections of New England. Upon all these rivers and streams are many mills where lumber is manufactured both for home consumption and for shipment to outside markets. The business of manufacturing cedar shingles in Aroostook has developed into immense proportions, mills for this purpose being established on all the rivers and streams, and this industry furnishes a large portion of the exports of the county. One mill at Van Buren manufactures nearly a million shingles every week, besides turning out a large amount of lumber in other forms.

The business of manufacturing long lumber for shipment to outside markets has already become an important industry, and extensive mills are now being built for this purpose. Besides the large amount of lumber furnished by the forests of Aroostook for home consumption and for shipment in the form of shingles, and the present comparatively small amount of long lumber shipped from

the county, immense quantities of timber are every year floated down the St. John river and its tributaries to be manufactured in New Brunswick. A special law allows this lumber cut in Aroostook to be driven down the river to mills in New Brunswick, there manufactured and returned to United States ports free of duty. This law is manifestly working against the interests of Aroostook county and of the State of Maine, as, by its action, the business of manufacturing this immense quantity of lumber, the product of Aroostook forests, is transferred from the county where it rightfully belongs and the profits derived from it go to enrich Provincial capitalists. Some idea of the great value of Aroostook county as a lumber producing region may be had from the following figures which show the amount of timber driven in the log from our forests and manufactured in New Brunswick. In the year 1890 there were driven down the St. John river and its tributaries the following quantities of lumber cut in the forests of Aroostook. These figures are reliable as they were taken from the records of the Houlton Custom House where manifests of all this lumber are given :

From the Aroostook river to St. John :	
Cedar	1,753,990 feet
Pine	1,596,973 "
Spruce	28,079,368 "
Total	31,430,331 feet
From Meduxnekeag river :	
Cedar	1,157,673 feet
Pine	33,830 "
Spruce	12,067,285 "
Hemlock	222,861 "
Total	13,481,649 feet
From Three Brooks, &c., Bridgewater :	
Spruce	2,169,014 feet
From St. John river :	
Pine, spruce and cedar (about)	59,000,000 feet
Total amount logs floated to New Brunswick,	106,080,994 feet

Not only do these figures show the great value of this section of the State as a lumber producing region, but they also indicate the vast addition that would be made to the volume of business and the

great financial profit that would accrue to our State could this lumber be manufactured upon our own soil. Surely the benefits of protection should be extended to our State in regard to this great industry and measures be taken whereby Maine could reap the benefit of the manufacture of the products of her own forests. Not only is Aroostook county a great lumber producing region, but its resources as an agricultural county are almost incalculable and are yet developed to a very small proportion of their natural possibilities. At the time of the incorporation of Aroostook county in 1839, but little was known of it except as a vast wilderness, abounding in timber and furnished with many rivers and streams upon whose banks operators were already engaged in cutting timber, the principal industry at that time being the making of pine timber, which was hewn in the woods and floated down the St. John river to market. In 1830, the entire population of the county was but 3,399.

Houlton was then but a small hamlet in the wilderness, not yet incorporated as a town, and this with a few other small settlements along the rivers and streams, together with the remnant of the Acadian refugees who had made their way up the river to the fertile intervalles on the Upper St. John, made up the total of the resident population of the county. The troubles arising from the boundary dispute called attention more particularly to this northern section and the agricultural advantages of Aroostook being thus partially made known, a considerable number of settlers were attracted to the county. In some places large farms were cleared at long distances from any other opening, solely for the purpose of raising supplies for the lumber operations, and each became afterwards the nucleus of a thriving settlement. Mills were built here and there upon available sites and, though rough and primitive in their construction, were the means of attracting settlers to their vicinity. Quite a number of those who came with the different militia forces that were sent to the frontier in the days of the famed Aroostook War remained to clear up farms, and thus furnished another evidence of the principle that war has ever been an important factor in the advancement of civilization. The census of 1840 showed 9,413 persons residing in the county, and in the next decade the number increased to 12,529. During these years the agriculture of the county was of a somewhat primitive kind, and was carried on with very little system.

The lumber operations furnished the only market for the farmer's surplus and the only crops raised to any extent were such as were

required in the woods, principally hay and grain. There were few roads passable in summer and in many places the rivers and streams were the only highways. In the fall of 1858 a party of some thirty gentlemen representing the principal newspapers of the State made an excursion to the county, penetrating what might then be truly called the "wilds of Aroostook," as far north as Presque Isle. The members of the party were surprised and delighted with this land of magnificent distances, with its vast extent of fertile soil, its grand agricultural resources, and its capability for supporting a large and thriving population. Upon their return glowing accounts of the advantages offered by this garden county were published in all the journals of the State and as a result the tide of emigration was turned in this direction and settlers began to flock into the new county and to hew out for themselves homes in the forest. In 1860 the population had increased to 22,479, a gain of ten thousand in round numbers during the decade. Then came the War of the Rebellion which for a time greatly interfered with the settlement of the county. Not only was immigration checked, but many of the brave sons of Aroostook left the plow in the furrow and the axe in the half felled tree and marched away to fight for the old flag. Immediately after the war immigration again commenced and many new towns were settled.

At that time the land was the property of the State and lots were sold to actual settlers at the nominal price of fifty cents per acre, to be paid in labor on the roads. Since that time the State has sold all the lands to non-resident proprietors, greatly to the advantage of those gentlemen but terribly against the interest of the county and of the State, and also of those who wish to purchase wild land upon which to establish homes and clear up farms. Despite all the ravages of the war the increase during the years immediately following was such that the census of 1870 showed a population in the county of 29,609. Since that time, aided by the introduction of railway branches to some sections of the county, the gain has been continuous until to-day the population of Aroostook is 50,000 in round numbers.

The soil of Aroostook in a large part of the county is mainly composed of disintegrating limestone, mixed with a rich vegetable deposit which makes a most fertile soil for agricultural purposes. The porous limestone beneath furnishes an almost perfect natural drainage which adds much to the value of the land. The land is

comparatively free from stone, easy of cultivation and very productive. Upon the higher ridges the original growth consists principally of maple and birch, while in the lower lands these are found mixed with the hemlock, spruce, cedar and other varieties of forest trees. Though the high hardwood ridges are much more easily cleared, as under favorable circumstances nearly all the timber can be burned on the ground where it was felled, yet the soil in the lower lands is deeper and of greater strength and capable of raising crops for a longer time without fertilization.

The extension of branch railroads from the New Brunswick system into Houlton and the Aroostook valley gave a new impetus to the agriculture of the county, and the results only show what might be the possibilities of this fertile region were its resources developed by a direct line of railroad communication running through the heart of the county and connecting with the great centres of trade. Soon after the building of the railroads the attention of starch manufacturers was drawn to this county and it was found that the soil was particularly adapted to the raising of potatoes of fine quality and in almost unlimited quantity. The introduction of the starch factories worked almost a complete revolution in the farming operations of Aroostook. The first one was built at Caribou nearly twenty years ago, and was soon followed by others, until there are now forty-two in the county. The culture of potatoes led to the clearing up and smoothing of large tracts of rough, stumpy land, formerly used only for pasturing, and thus many broad and beautiful fields took the place of these unsightly old "mortgages."

As the fine quality of Aroostook potatoes came to be known, buyers for the outside market appeared at all the shipping points, and thus the farmers were encouraged to extend their operations, an immense industry was built up, and Aroostook has become the great potato raising section of New England. Under the old system, or rather lack of system of agriculture in this county, the farmers handled little ready money, most of their trading being done on the credit system and in many cases the value of the year's crop was "taken up" at the store before the crop was harvested. Thus many farmers were continually in debt and not a few farms were mortgaged. The new order of things brought ready money and enabled the farmers to put their business on a more systematic basis. It not only resulted in clearing off many mortgages and thus afforded the farmer a degree of independence never before enjoyed, but its beneficial effects

were seen in better buildings, in an increased attention to home-adornments and in the introduction of many things which tended to an increase in social culture and refinement. Farming became less a continual round of dreary drudgery, of labor illy rewarded, and more time was afforded for mental culture and social enjoyment. The potato crop is now the leading cultivated crop of Aroostook and the one on which our farmers mainly depend for their cash income. In 1889, the entire yield in the county was upwards of 3,500,000 bushels. Of this amount fully 2,000,000 bushels were ground in the starch factories, and the remainder shipped to outside markets after reserving sufficient for seed and home consumption. It is estimated that the large sum of \$1,200,000 in cash was brought into the county for this one crop last year. For the present year the figures bid fair to exceed this amount very considerably, as the acreage planted was much larger and the yield has been exceptionally large. Though the rot is affecting the stock to some extent upon some farms, rendering it necessary for some to sell at once, yet the price paid in the last days of October was \$2.00 per barrel at the stations, and twenty-five cents per bushel, even for partially affected stock, at the factories. These figures will give farmers whose stock will not admit of later keeping, good returns, while everything points to higher prices for sound potatoes later in the winter. The figures of the census of 1880 show the average yield of potatoes in the United States to have been seventy bushels per acre. The average for the State of Maine was 111 bushels, and for the county of Aroostook 160 bushels per acre. This average will, we think be largely increased the present year as many enormous yields are reported from all the towns. In the great contest for the American Agriculturist prize for the largest quantity of potatoes raised on an acre, in 1889, open to all America, three of the five largest yields were obtained in Aroostook county. These were as follows: 1st, Charles B. Coy, Presque Isle, 738 bushels; 3d, Fred S. Wiggin, Presque Isle, 537 bushels; 5th, Delano Moore, Presque Isle, 523 bushels. The results of the contest for this year are not yet made public, but the yields from some Aroostook fields are such that unless the figures far exceed those of last year, the prize will again fall to this favored county.

Mr. Philo Reed of Fort Fairfield has this year raised 741 bushels on a measured acre, Mr. A. M. Dudley 605 bushels, and many other acres yielding upwards of 500 bushels, are reported. Many large fields have yielded an average of over 300 bushels to the acre, and

throughout the county the average yield per acre will go beyond all former years. This fact demonstrates clearly that although the farmers of Aroostook have been extensively engaged in potato culture for the past twenty years, no impoverishment of the soil has resulted. But the potato is not the only crop raised to advantage in Aroostook, as the figures of the last census show, and those of the present census, when published, will emphasize. In 1880, the average yield of hay per acre in Maine was about four-fifths of a ton, in Aroostook it was more than a full ton. The average yield of oats per acre in Maine was twenty-eight bushels, in Aroostook it was thirty-one bushels. Of wheat, the average yield in the State was fifteen bushels, in Aroostook it was seventeen bushels. Thus we see that in the matter of average yields Aroostook leads the State. Now, let us look at the aggregates. In 1880, Aroostook raised more than one-sixteenth of all the barley raised in the State, more than three-fourths of all the buckwheat, more than one-third of the rye, one-eleventh of the hops, more than one-fourteenth of the hay, and largely more than one-fourth of all the potatoes. Another interesting fact is, that while in that year Aroostook produced one-twelfth of the total value of farm products in the State, she expended but one thirty-second of the whole amount expended in the State for fertilizers. This is indeed a flattering comment on the fertility of Aroostook soil. In addition to the great value of its crop production, Aroostook, with its rich and abundant grasses and healthful climate, is peculiarly adapted to stock raising, and has been pronounced by dairymen from other sections, a "dairyman's paradise." There are already eight cheese factories in the county, some of which received almost 6,000 pounds of milk daily for a portion of last season. A butter factory is in successful operation at Fort Fairfield, and others are contemplated at different points. Could the raising of beef be made profitable anywhere in the East, it would be especially so in Aroostook, and sheep raising is at present an important and profitable industry in the county. By the returns of 1889, Aroostook ranked fourth among the counties of Maine in the number of sheep, having 34,855. The number of cows last year was 12,830 which number is exceeded by only three counties, viz, Penobscot, Cumberland and York. In the number of oxen Aroostook ranks fifth, having 2,419, while in swine the county takes the lead with 4,913. Another branch of stock husbandry which can be pursued with especial success in Aroostook is that of raising

horses. Nowhere in the world can better horses be raised than here. Hay and grain can be cheaply and abundantly produced, while the rich pasturage and pure water everywhere abounding, give a sturdy and healthy growth during the summer season. In the number of horses, Aroostook now has the proud distinction of standing first among the counties of the State, having by the returns of 1889, 9,994 matured animals, and 3,783 colts from one to three years old. As a fruit raising section Aroostook is fast coming to the front, and this is sure to be an important industry in the future. There are already many fine orchards in the county, and varieties adapted to the soil and climate are beginning to be raised in considerable quantities. Apples have this year been shipped from Aroostook to outside markets and have brought handsome returns, and the time is not far distant when Aroostook apples will have a prominent place in the market reports. Large plum orchards are being planted in many towns and some of these have already come into bearing and are yielding profitable returns. In a very few years many bushels of fine plums will be shipped from the county and thus another important addition will be made to the number of the valuable products of Aroostook. The figures and statistics given above amply justify Aroostook in her claim to be ranked as the garden county of Maine. It must be borne in mind, too, in considering these figures that Aroostook is still a young county and that many of its most productive portions are but little more than a quarter of a century from the greenwood, while some of its flourishing towns were entirely covered with their original forest growth but twenty years ago. All through the northern part of the county especially, may be seen fine farms with broad, smooth and productive fields and large and commodious farm buildings, whose owners cut the first tree after the close of the war. A large portion of these beautiful farms are owned by men who came to their new homes in the forest with hardly a dollar of capital, and have, by their energy and perseverance succeeded in surrounding themselves and families with every needed comfort. These results could have been possible only upon a soil of such fertility as to yield generous returns for the labor expended upon it. It must be remembered, too, in considering the aggregates of Aroostook's productions that only a comparatively small proportion of the land in the county has yet been brought under cultivation. In many of the towns already partially settled are broad areas of virgin forest still remaining,

while many whole townships upon which farms could be made are yet covered with their original growth.

A brief account of the history and development of the town of New Sweden may be interesting in this connection, not on account of its exceptional prosperity, as many new towns have done as well or better, but from the fact that it was settled wholly by colonists from a foreign land who knew nothing of the language, customs or methods of agriculture in the new country to which they were transported. The Legislature of 1869 appointed Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., Commissioner of Immigration with instructions to proceed to Sweden, collect a colony, accompany the colonists to Maine, and settle them upon a township in Aroostook county set apart for that purpose. Mr. Thomas' residence in Sweden as United States Consul, his acquaintance with the language and manners and customs of the people of that country, peculiarly fitted him for this important mission. He sailed for Sweden in the spring of 1870, and, upon his arrival, immediately proceeded to recruit his colony. He exercised great care in the selection of emigrants, accepting only such as he was assured were honest, industrious men, and of this class only those who were possessed of sufficient means to pay the expense of passage for themselves and families. The requisite number having been obtained, the little colony, accompanied by Commissioner Thomas, sailed on the twenty-fifth of June, 1870. The company consisted of fifty-one men, women and children who thus "with simple faith in the honor and hospitality of the State of Maine," consented to leave their native land and journey across the ocean to find new homes in what was to them the unknown wilderness of Aroostook. The tract set apart for their settlement was Township 15, Range 3, and the State engaged to give to each head of a family a lot of one hundred acres, to fell five acres of trees, and to build a comfortable log house upon each lot. On the twenty-third of July, 1870, the colonists arrived at their new home in the forest and at once commenced to accustom themselves to their new and strange surroundings. The work of clearing new land was one to which they were wholly unaccustomed, but they went to work with an energy and determination which promised success. It became necessary to supply them with implements and with provision until a crop could be harvested, and Mr. Thomas adopted the plan of selling them the required supplies to be paid for in work upon the roads. The amount of State aid thus furnished was about \$25,000,

nearly all of which was paid for within three years from the time of the arrival of the colony. During the next year and the years immediately following, large accessions were made to the colony, and every available lot in New Sweden being taken, lots were surveyed in the northern portions of the adjoining towns of Woodland and Perham and upon these many Swedish settlers were located. The town of New Sweden, while not naturally one of the very best for agricultural purposes and containing considerable waste land, is still a very good farming town and there are in it many sections of most excellent land. The town is well watered, being plentifully supplied with streams and brooks in every part. Upon an eminence in the southern part of the town a large and substantial two-story building was erected by the State, the upper story to be used as a place for religious meetings and public gatherings of the colonists and the lower story serving as a store where all needed supplies were kept for sale. This building was called the capitol, and has played quite an important part in the history of the new colony. It is now the property of the town of New Sweden, the upper story being used for a town hall and the lower story rented for a store.

Twenty years ago the entire township, and those portions of Woodland and Perham now occupied by Swedish settlers, was an unbroken wilderness, and a spotted line marked the only track through the woods from the suburbs of Caribou. Now one of the best roads in the State leads from Caribou village through Woodland to the capitol and runs for the entire distance through a cultivated section with smooth and productive farms and comfortable buildings. Throughout New Sweden, broad and well kept turnpikes are built in all parts of the town where roads are needed, and upon all these roads are fine fertile farms, with broad smooth fields and many large and commodious farm buildings. Upon all the handsome swells of lands are continuous stretches of cultivated land, and the dwellings are for the most part neatly and substantially built, with tastefully arranged and well kept grounds. A starch factory and numerous mills for the manufacture of long and short lumber have been erected and the exports from the town are now large. The town has three church buildings, and the citizens are a religious and law abiding people. There are six good schools in the town, three of which were taught during the past summer by young ladies born in the town and graduates of the Caribou High School. The people are honest, industrious and frugal, and have generally

adopted the manners and methods of their Yankee neighbors. There were in the town of New Sweden, (not including the Swedes upon adjoining portions of other towns), in the spring of 1890, 181 polls and a population of between six and seven hundred. There were at the same time, 52 oxen, 245 cows, 189 young cattle, 170 horses, 50 colts, 363 sheep, and 35 swine. The improvement made upon this wilderness town in twenty years is certainly very creditable to the thrift and energy of these worthy people, and the addition thereby made to the valuation of the State proves the wisdom and success of the enterprise. In many other new towns, settled by citizens of our own and other states, the improvements have been still greater, and the results achieved are truly wonderful. Still the resources of this grand county are but partially developed and its prosperity has but just commenced.

In all this great extent of area, with its fertile soil and almost unbounded possibilities as a producing section of the State, there are now less than fifty miles of railroad, consisting chiefly of spurs running from a foreign system into a few towns on and near the boundary line. A large part of even the cultivated portion of the county, is still unprovided with railroad communication, and the distance from any station renders it practically impossible for farmers in those towns to produce crops for exportation. The great need of the county is a direct trunk line on our own soil from which branches could be built in all needed directions and by means of which the county could be brought into direct connection with the outside markets. Given these needed facilities, the development of this county would in a few years add much to the valuation of the State, and serve to check the tide of emigration to the prairies of the West.

Address of Hon. William Freeman before the Farmers'
National Congress at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

We publish liberal extracts from the admirable address delivered at the session of the Farmers' National Congress, Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 28, 1890, by Hon. Wm. Freeman of Cherryfield :

“At the last session of this Congress held in Montgomery in 1889, there was placed upon the desks of some of its members, a slip of paper purporting to be printed in Chicago, which among other things informed us that the East—that New England, did not produce upon her farms only sufficient to “last her population seventeen days”—just “seventeen days” and no more. The writer did not state from what source he obtained his knowledge.

It will be my province and pleasure to undeceive those, if any such there are, who entertain such an erroneous opinion of the agricultural products and resources of the East, by facts and figures that will give a better and truer knowledge of her vast productions when taken in the aggregate, and particularly of Maine, which has never been considered an agricultural State.

In order that this congress may act understandingly and wisely, upon all the varied questions and interests which may, and will from time to time be presented for its consideration ; it is necessary that it should be made acquainted, so far as practicable, with every agricultural product, and every interest for which it is organized to promote and protect, in every section of this great Union, however remote, or however adverse or conflicting they may be. Knowing the agricultural needs of every portion of our country, it will be in the power of this united body to aid and afford that protection, by strong and united efforts which representatives from single states could not accomplish.

It should go farther. This congress, in order to act intelligently for the interest of agriculture in all its branches, and in every section of our wide, extended territory, should possess a general knowledge of every industry which draws its life blood from it, and what industry, among the tens of thousands that are carried on in this country, is not dependent upon agriculture? It is an industry upon which all others are founded, and without which no other industry

could possibly exist. Cripple the hands of the husbandman by enacting laws which bear heavily upon what he produces, and it not only affects him, but all other industries suffer in some degree. If manufactures and other industries languish and are unable to sustain themselves and are forced to suspend operations from whatever cause, the farmer feels a corresponding depression and his business suffers. All trades, business and occupations, are intimately connected with and dependent upon it for prosperity, for advancement, and for protection. But the fact is patent that none of these can live and prosper unless it draws its life from the heart of agriculture.

Agricultural science has made most wonderful progress during the past twenty years. If it requires skill, learning and experience equal to any of the so-called learned professions, why is it not now or fast becoming one of the learned professions? None command more talent or greater judgment and sound common sense to carry it on successfully, and understand its principles. No calling is more honorable, and in its ranks are found many men of great ability and learning, and of national fame.

We do not need to inquire what class of men, properly organized, united and directed, would wield the most political power, and have the most influence in shaping the affairs of this Republic, when we consider that two-thirds of the population of the United States are either wholly engaged in agricultural pursuits or indirectly interested in them. If ballots are engines of power, it behooves our rulers to consult the interests and wishes of that mighty body of men upon whose prosperity and influence they are too dependent not to listen with respectful attention, and to take heed to their interests and reasonable demands.

It is true that there is not so large a proportion of the population in the East engaged in agricultural pursuits as in the far West, or at the South, yet in New England, which is honey-combed with manufacturing and other establishments and industries, where almost every conceivable article which can be made from iron and steel, cotton and wool, from wood, paper, clay and straw, from glass, from gold and silver, and from almost every other metal and thing is wrought, yet her agricultural interests form no insignificant part of her wonderful industries. Even Maine, the extreme eastern State of the Union, which a distinguished gentleman from Ohio had occasion to say was buried up in ice most of the year, and which some

believe is only famous for its congealed water, has become noted for some of her agricultural products.

The whole number of farms in New England in 1880 were 207,432. As a rule they were unencumbered and operated by their owners. No unpaid mortgages were upon them. Of this number Maine had 64,309 farms, valued at \$102,357,615; of these 61,528 were cultivated by their owners. About one-third of the acreage of the State is included in her farms. Over one-half of the increase in population between 1870 and 1880 were farmers or agricultural laborers. Soon we shall have full returns from the census bureau. I regret we cannot have them here.

New England, and especially Maine, has superior grazing lands and as a sequent superior butter and cheese are manufactured in all of them. The value of the live stock in 1880 was \$69,068,077, and in Maine alone \$16,499,776. While large quantities of beef are brought into the eastern states from the West, Maine has annually sent droves upon droves of cattle and sheep into Massachusetts and other states for sale. New England produced in 1880, 70,697,238 pounds of butter and cheese. Of this, Maine's share was 15,271,696 pounds. About twenty-four pounds to every inhabitant, including infants.

New England raised in 1880, 4,079,545 tons of hay valued at about \$20,397,725. Maine's part of this was 1,107,788 tons. She not only raised all that she needed for her own consumption, but found markets for her surplus hay in other states, even as far south as New Orleans, and no better quality of hay can be produced in the world. The East does not boast of its countless flocks of sheep, but the census of 1880 shows a product of 6,985,011 pounds of wool, of which Maine supplied 2,776,407 pounds. It is a small industry compared with many others for which she is noted. The Island mutton of Maine has long been famous among epicures for its superior flavor and quality. The estimated value of farm produce in Maine alone was \$21,945,489.

The potato crop of New England by the tenth census reached 22,058,069 bushels. Maine's part was 7,999,625 bushels. In one county of Maine, Aroostook, 2,248,594 bushels of potatoes were raised. In 1875 there was but one starch factory in the State. In 1885 there were thirty-two starch factories in the county of Aroostook alone, which consumed 1,750,000 bushels of potatoes making

annually 7,400 tons of starch. One factory alone converted 100,000 bushels of potatoes into 500 tons of starch.

Would you expect the ice and rock bound coast of New England to be par excellence, a land of fruits and flowers, both wild and cultivated? There is no better portion of the United States in which to cultivate most kinds of orchard fruits than New England, and the quality of that raised is equal to that of any other section of the country, and superior in flavor to some grown in warmer latitudes, which, though of good quality are chiefly remarkable for their mammoth size and beauty. The value of the orchard product of New England in the tenth decade was \$4,245,559. Of this Maine had \$1,112,026. This does not include small fruits. While finding markets in other states for her apples, chiefly, she has sent many cargoes across the Atlantic, where they are prized for their good and keeping qualities. Apples are also sent to Massachusetts from Kennebec and other counties.

The small fruits of New England form an important branch of industry to her people. There, perhaps, is not a state in the Union where wild fruits grow more luxuriantly, in greater abundance, or of better quality than in Maine. Raspberries, blueberries, strawberries, huckleberries, cranberries, and some other small fruits, are natural to the soil and grow wild in great profusion, and not only do they form articles of luxury in their season, but are within the reach of the poorest of the laboring classes, and are sources of traffic and profit to her citizens and especially to the poor.

We will call your attention to one small fruit, the blueberry; you may say an insignificant one. We select this because we have never seen any mention made of it as a special industry, and also to illustrate some of the needs of the East and the workings of our laws. Blueberries are now canned all over the State of Maine. Within a comparatively few years it has become one of its important canning industries and factories have been established solely to pack them. In Washington county, the extreme eastern county of Maine, which borders on the St. Croix river and which first receives the light and warmth of the rising sun, 32,000 cases of blueberries of twenty-four cans in a case were canned in that one county alone in 1888, making 768,000 quarts, and more than twice that number are consumed by the inhabitants and marketed fresh. Those canned are sent all over the country and across the continent and Atlantic ocean. They are called wild fruit, and yet they are cultivated in one way.

Vast fields of blueberries where the plants spring spontaneously from the soil are annually visited, chiefly by thousands of women and children, during the summer vacation, a large proportion of whom live upon the ground in tents during the about six weeks of blueberry season, and gather the fruit, using rakes when the berries are well ripened. Many families obtain all the money earned by them during the year from this source, and some earn more than the head of the family earns during the entire year. The business is now becoming systematized. Large tracts of blueberry territory, in some instances covering many thousand acres, are controlled by individuals under lease, who every two or three years renew the crop by the torch, alternately burning a portion of the ground in the early spring when no damage can be done. The blueberry bushes would otherwise run out and a species of laurel, sweet fern and other vegetation take their place.

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Maine, according to the census of 1880, raised 2,265,575 bushels of oats, 665,714 bushels of wheat, 960,633 bushels of corn; of other grain crops—buckwheat, barley and rye she raised 651,284 bushels. Although she, in her grain product, does not compare with the Western States, her farmers can market all the grain and receive, in price, often three times as much per bushel for what they raise, as the record will show. The present census will show a gain in all grains but corn, if we are rightly informed.

Maine has but one county, Aroostook, which can be strictly called an agricultural county. Extending across the northern border of the State, it has an area considerably larger than the state of Massachusetts, possessing a climate and soil adapted to the cultivation of most grain crops. Though her winters are long, and her growing season short, her crops mature rapidly and never fail to yield abundant returns for the care bestowed upon her soil. In 1830, she had a population of only 3399. In 1880 she had increased in population from 3399 to 41,700, with a valuation \$7,564,932, and the present census will show a greater increase in wealth and population as well as in farming products.

While New England, and especially Maine, produces, of agricultural products, infinitely more than she can consume "in seventeen days," and in some articles sufficient to last through the entire year, and longer, and Maine could supply herself with what she needs from Aroostook county alone, were her resources fully developed,

and New England does supply herself almost wholly with garden vegetables ; she gathers her chief importance and her wealth and distinction from the vast number of other industries which employ so large a proportion of her population, and which enables the farmer to find a market for his products, and which draw from the great West vast quantities of grain to help sustain them, and from the South the products peculiar to her soil and climate. Among them we name her numerous lumber mills and wonderful variety of articles which are wrought from all kinds of wood, from all kinds of machinery, and cunning devices, born of the fertile brain of the Yankee ; her cotton and woolen manufactures which produce the almost innumerable articles of wear and other things made from them, so essential to our comfort, health, taste and luxury.

Her tanneries, her boot and shoe industries, which bring music from the lap stone ; her foundries and machine shops and iron works of all kinds, where is constantly heard the clang of steel, the anvil's ring and are seen myriads of sparks, which are incessantly thrown from the heated iron into space from innumerable forges worked by stalwart arms, which tell of tireless energy and labor directed by science and genius.

Her slate and granite quarries which are rapidly increasing and are assuming huge proportions, in which Maine is the third state in her State products, and the first in the extent of her granite industries, her immense lime quarries and the millions of barrels of lime which they annually produce ; her sea fisheries which exceed in value and extent all other states, and in which Maine stands second in the roll of states, and first in the importance and value of her river fisheries ; her sardine and lobster fisheries and canning establishments, in which Maine stands forth most prominent and at the present time, not only first, but almost alone, and annually packs 50,000,000 cans of sardines and 1,500,000 cans of lobsters ; her extensive cod and mackerel fisheries, her enormous trade in fresh, pickled and smoked fish of many kinds, reaching into the millions of boxes, barrels and pounds, making the swarming habitants of the vasty deep contribute to the sustenance of the nation, and to the increasing wealth of New England.

Her ship-building, in which Maine has annually built a greater amount of tonnage than any other state, and the present year will launch upon the bosom of the deep a vastly increased number and tonnage of wooden and iron ships, to bear upon the ocean's breast

the products of this great nation ; the surplus products of the unrivalled West, of the sunny South, and the busy and tireless East, to the fourquarters of the globe, and to bring back the freighted treasures and commerce of the Old World.

We cannot omit to mention the ice crop which is peculiar to Maine, and has always been a sure crop, and which the present year will bring millions of clean cash into that State as the result of a few weeks' labor of her ice kings in harvesting this comparatively new source of enterprise and wealth. The God of nature has made a rigorous season, productive of a mammoth industry, without capital and without labor to prepare it for the harvest.

These are some of the many industries of the eastern states, and of Maine in particular, which draw their life from the husbandman, and which could not exist but for his labors, and which, too, it is necessary should prosper in order that agriculture should thrive and prosper ; that a market may be found for all the agricultural products, not only of the East, but which the earth yields from her bosom, under the skilful hands of man in the South and West, on the Pacific slope as well as the Atlantic coast, and across the borders of the great gulf.

There should be no antagonism of sections or clashing of interests. The poor and laboring classes should not look upon those whom they think more fortunate than they, with envy or hate, nor the rich oppress those they employ. Their interests are mutual ; both classes are dependent upon each other and should act and work for the benefit of each other. Blot out the capitalist who uses his millions to employ labor, even if done for his own advantage ; shut down your mills ; harbor your ships ; shut off your steam ; stall the iron horse and stop all the wheels of business which require combined wealth to set in motion, and what would be the result to the wage-workers ? It only proves that their interests are identical. The one needs the money, the other the labor ; neither can live and prosper without the other, and they should work and live for each other's interests and each be protected by equitable laws. Who are the wealthy manufacturers and heads of large industrial establishments ? Who in this country to-day employ millions of wage-workers ? Who are the millionaires of our land that they should be held up as enemies of the poor and a reproach to all peoples ?

Nine-tenths of them sprang from the ranks of the workers of honest toil. Some were town paupers, and stepped from the poor

house into the world's arena, and worked up from rags and hovels to the possession of millions and to inhabit palaces. The poor man of to-day may be the rich man of to-morrow, and the rich man who is cursed or envied to-day may be the poor man to-morrow.

The possibilities of the poor man, the possibilities of the young man who has no money to pave his way, no legacy but his manhood, his health, and the intellect and the bone and muscle his Maker gave him, are beyond measure greater in this magnificent country of ours than in any other land under the broad canopy of heaven.

It is the glory of our great and glorious republic that the road to fame and honor and riches is open to him. No political trigs are in his way, no unjust and unequal laws bar his course, no obstacles impede him, but which industry, perseverance and energy can surmount. The man who to-day curses the successful man, and would tear down the great and glorious fabric which saves and protects him, may, in his turn, be the target for the shafts of calumny, jealousy, envy and hate.

When, in the race of life, the poor man has reached the goal for which he has striven and given his brain and muscle and supreme energies to reach, and has reached, he is no happier, the days of his pilgrimage on earth are no longer, his cares, perplexities, trials and sorrows, pangs and distresses, are no less, but are often augmented.

I wish to interject something more about Maine.

I cannot leave this great State without speaking of one thing in which she excels all other states. The United States coast survey informs us that she has a shore line of over 3,000 miles; that her southern ocean line is 227 miles in extent. No other Atlantic state possesses such wonderful scenery of mountain, rugged and picturesque coast combined. And what is better, her water gates, at the entrance of her bays, harbors and rivers are broad and deep and open to the world, inviting all to enter and enjoy the magnificent scenery of mountains, headlands and diversified coast, which no other Atlantic state can present. "With a summer climate unsurpassed in its pure, bracing health restoring and life building air," where malaria is unknown, and where severe forms of contagious and infectious diseases are never met except as the result of gross ignorance or neglect. Already, scattered along its entire coast from east to west, are seen beautiful cottages adding life and beauty to the landscape; cottages for the most part built by citizens of other

states, who for health or pleasure, seek her attractive shores, or, fleeing from the cares and perplexities of business, are glad to leave the oppressive, sweltering, enervating heat of their own homes, to find upon her hospitable shores much needed rest and quiet to recuperate their energies for renewed struggles and work in the busy world.

We hear again from Chicago, if her press represents her. I read from a Chicago paper which came into my hands since preparing the foregoing; "Reports from Maine show that the farmers are becoming less and less prosperous every year, and that sooner or later the farms of the State must be abandoned."

* * * * *

"A steady abandonment of farms, and sooner or later the farms of the State must be abandoned." A sad out look for the people of Maine. Abandon the farms in the State of Maine and the whole State will soon become a howling wilderness. But what are the facts? It is true that in some of the old counties some of the farms have been abandoned, while many that are reported abandoned have been incorporated in other farms. Could you expect it to be otherwise? Farms that have grown hoary with age, farms that for over two centuries (some of them) have labored and brought forth bountiful crops until now worn out, weary and exhausted with their travail—sapped of their marrow, they succumb and demand rest—rest to recuperate in Nature's laboratory.

It is also as true, that these abandoned farms even in the old sections of the State, are comparatively few, and form but a very small fractional part of the increasing remunerative farms in the State.

Who has the temerity to say that the farmers in the South are not now as a class, prosperous, and that sooner or later they will all have to abandon their farms as rats flee from a deserted ship, because there are to-day more worn out and abandoned fields in that marvelous country, blessed with a fertile soil equal to any upon which the sun ever shone, than can be found in New England; abandoned, because they too had become venerable with age, worn out and sapped by long service, to feed the people of the South, and now are neglected, cast off and deserted by their old loves who have sought and become wedded to virgin soil, fresher and newer fields and greener pastures, because they have ceased to contribute in full measure to the increasing wants of the husbandman?

Agriculture in Maine is on the increase. The present census will show that her farmers as a class have been prosperous. Returns from the largest county in the State, a county as large as some of the states themselves, show that the farms and farmers are in a prosperous condition, while throughout the whole country it is well known that farming is in a somewhat depressed condition.

* * * * *

There are now forty starch factories in Aroostook county, which last year consumed over 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes. Besides these 1,500,000 bushels were shipped and marketed. Add to these 500 000 bushels more for home consumption and kept for seed, and we find that that single county raised last year (1889) over 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and received for what she shipped \$1,200,000 in cash, and the present year she has one-third more acreage in potatoes than last. One farmer last year, from his farm of eleven acres of potatoes, realized net \$1,000 over and above all expenses, including the interest on the value of his land, and many farmers in 1889 cleared \$1,500 or over from their potato crop alone. In 1882 seven farmers in adjoining towns in the same county aggregated from the sale of their grain and potato crops \$14,685. Deducting all expenses, they each averaged as net profit \$1,756.43, and the report of the secretary of state for 1886 states that these were by no means exceptional cases. There has just been harvested in this county⁴ (1890), as estimated, about 100,000 tons of hay.

It is true, and we do not conceal the fact, that there has been in the past a large emigration from New England, and especially from Maine; that the census of 1880 shows that 182,257 of her native born population have gone to swell the population, and increase the wealth and intelligence, of all the states and territories in the Union. Who are the sons and daughters of Maine and New England who have left the homes of their birth to seek their fortunes in the great West, and in every section of this country? They are among your most distinguished statesmen. They have filled the highest offices in the gift of your states. They are among your law givers, eminent as jurists, dispensers of justice to your people. They fill your pulpits, are presidents and professors of colleges. They are among your leading journalists. They instruct your children. They contribute largely to your business and wealth. They are intelligent workers of your soil. Their bone and muscle turn up your prairies and make them groan with their fruitful burdens. They help form

the props and foundations of your best societies. They are supporters of religion, morality and virtue. They believe in school-houses and churches, they lend their influence on the side of virtue and morality. They believe in square and equal justice to every citizen. Their voices and their arms are raised at all times to put down anarchy, that hellborn product of Europe, and all its kindred crimes and vices, and to suppress everything that strikes a blow against our glorious institutions which are the bulwark of our liberties.

Notwithstanding this seeming drain from the very vitals of New England and from Maine, they both continue to increase in population and wealth. Maine's valuation has increased \$25,000,000 during the past decade. Her bank deposits have increased \$20,000,000. Her industries and wealth have increased in a far greater ratio. Her population has, too, increased, notwithstanding the effort made to show a falling off in population. Her farmers and her farms have increased. Her agricultural laborers have increased. That most esteemed, most sought after and most valuable of all the products of her soil, her native born sons and daughters, have, too, also increased in numbers, and have not deteriorated in quality. That crop upon which the West has drawn so lavishly has not diminished nor detracted one jot or tittle from the fair fame of the State which gave them birth.

While the sons and daughters of New England have in the past, been instrumental in founding new states and territories, she will yet in the future have a surplus to spare if necessary to build up other states and territories and still grow and increase in business, wealth and population. "Shall not the self same mould bring forth the self same men?"

I am glad to say that the tide has turned. The next decade will undoubtedly show a far greater increase in population, as well as in all material growth in the State of Maine. We have not intended to draw invidious comparisons between the East and West, or between any section of our common country. We yield pre-eminence to the great West, in her marvelous growth. We bow in admiration and great deference to her wonderful grain fields, waving with a golden harvest, and which traverse her rich prairies farther than the eye can reach. We cannot boast of a soil in all respects so easily worked, and from which burst forth such magnificent crops of cereals which would supply this continent, and we might almost say, which could supply the civilized world, at least "for seventeen days."

But the West cannot wholly be independent of the East. The East taps her vast granaries and draws from them the deficit she does not herself produce to help feed the hungry multitudes of artisans and wage-workers who swarm her living hives of industries, while the West in return takes from the East the thousand and one articles of commerce which she needs, and does not or cannot produce.

The South, too, sends to the East a portion of her cotton, sugar, rice and other crops which she raises in excess of her own consumption, and which cannot be grown in the East, receiving in exchange many necessaries and luxuries wrought or produced there. But, not content with this, she is drawing to herself vast streams of capital from the willing East to develop her long-slumbering resources, her immense iron and coal deposit and other minerals of value, which for ages have lain dormant, deep in the bowels of the earth, awaiting the birth of this coming, and to turn her vast forests of timber into gold, to establish cotton factories, iron furnaces, machine shops and the numerous other industries which follow fast in their train, and which will make her in the rapid future the rival of the East, in the extent, variety and value of her fast growing industries. And this is not all—the bone and muscle of the North are fast following these treasures, and New England cities like magic, are springing up in the heart of the South, cementing the two great sections by bonds of interest, brotherhood and consanguinity, which designing politicians cannot break.

The interests of all states and sections are identical, so far as go to make us a great people. It matters not on which side the balance is struck, the debt and credit are for the mutual advancement and benefit of all, and all are one.

* * * * *

MAINE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange was formed April, 1874, over sixteen years ago. The following statement gives a summary of the progress of the grange in the State since that period.

In Dec., 1874,	there were	70 subord. granges	and about	2,000 Members.
" 1875,	"	136	"	5,000
" 1876,	"	255	"	12,040
" 1877,	"	small gains in granges	"	9,637
" 1878,	"	140 subordinate	"	8,215
" 1879,	"	133 granges, no new ones	"	7,215
" 1880,	"	119 " 3 new ones	"	7,039
" 1881,	"	140 subord. granges	"	8,549
" 1882,	"	158	"	10,755
" 1883,	"	177 granges, 16 new ones	"	12,164
" 1884,	"	186 " 9 "	"	13,105
" 1885,	"	184 subord. granges	"	13,531
" 1886,	"	199 granges, 15 new ones	"	14,531
" 1887,	"	209 " 10 " and over	"	15,000
" 1888,	"	212 " 5 new ones	"	15,272
" 1889,	"	220 " 6 "	"	16,244

Returns for 1890 not complete, but will probably show a *small* gain in membership.

Nelson Ham of Lewiston was State Master for the years 1874-75-76-77. Daniel H. Thing of Mt. Vernon was State Master for the years 1878-79-80-81.

Frederick Robie of Gorham has been State Master for the years 1882-83-84-85-86-87-88 and 89, and Rufus Prince in 1890. Over three hundred granges have been organized in the State of Maine since its commencement. Many have become dormant for the lack of efficient leaders and good management.

PART II.

ABANDONED FARMS.

ABANDONED FARMS.

The Bureau has undertaken to solve the much discussed question as to the numbers and values of "abandoned farms" in the State. The following letter of inquiry was prepared and mailed to the assessors of towns and plantations. The form is similar to that issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

Town of _____

County of _____

By "abandoned farms" in this inquiry, are meant those formerly cultivated but now deserted, and upon which cultivation is now abandoned, and the buildings, if any, unoccupied and permitted to fall into decay. In some cases the grass is still cut on these farms, but nothing is done in the way of enrichment of the soil and the land is practically unproductive and left to run wild.

Classification.	Number.	Acreage.	Assessed value.	Estimated market value per acre.
Number of "abandoned farms" with buildings				
Number of "abandoned farms" without buildings.....				
Whole number of "abandoned farms" in town.....				

Signed,

Of Board of Assessors.

These blanks were sent to the assessors of all the cities, towns and plantations in the State, the majority of whom responded promptly; but many did not send in returns until after repeated

requests, and a few have failed to make any reply. Of the 16 cities, 415 towns, and 78 plantations in the State, six towns and six plantations have not reported. Section six, of the act establishing the Bureau, is as follows: "All state, county, city and town officers, are hereby directed to furnish to said commissioner upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor and labor industries, which shall be in their possession as such officers."

The aggregate number of "abandoned farms" reported, is 3,318. Estimating the number in the delinquent towns and plantations, on the average basis, at 80, the total number in the State is 3,398. In some instances, assessors seem to have misapprehended the term "abandoned farms," as defined in our letter of instructions, and have reported as "abandoned," farms that have been purchased by adjoining owners, and which are now parts of other farms. This may account for the large number of abandoned farms reported from several towns.

ACREAGE.

The total acreage of the abandoned farms reported is 254,513, an average to each farm of 76.7 acres.

VALUATION.

The assessed valuation is \$1,268,769, an average, including buildings, of about \$4.99 per acre. The acreage and assessed valuations, by counties, are as follows :

Androscoggin	8,033 acres, valued at	\$82,690
Aroostook	14,637 " "	26,231
Cumberland.....	7,591 " "	98,423
Franklin	27,497 " "	81,595
Hancock	5,409 " "	26,863
Kennebec	9,365 " "	70,840
Knox	3,915 " "	30,615
Lincoln	8,062 " "	64,186
Oxford..	41,420 " "	181,601
Penobscot.....	22,932 " "	72,907
Piscataquis	21,480 " "	51,953
Sagadahoc.....	9,147 " "	89,058
Somerset.....	31,249 " "	125,070
Waldo..	11,159 " "	83,667
Washington.....	13,681 " "	26,347
York	18,936 " "	156,723

The average number of abandoned farms per town in each county, is, in round numbers :

Androscoggin, 8 ; Aroostook, 2 ; Cumberland, 5 ; Franklin, 14 ; Hancock, 2 ; Kennebec, 5 ; Knox, 4 ; Lincoln, 7 ; Oxford, 15 ; Penobscot, 4 ; Piscataquis, 11 ; Sagadahoc, 11 ; Somerset, 8 ; Waldo, 7 ; Washington, 6 ; York, 12. The whole number of farms in the State in 1880, as reported by the United States census, was 64,309, divided among the several counties as follows :

Androscoggin.....	2,981
Aroostook.....	5,802
Cumberland..	5,415
Franklin ..	2,529
Hancock ..	4,078
Kennebec.....	5,431
Knox.....	2,457
Lincoln.....	3,213
Oxford.....	4,689
Penobscot.....	7,256
Piscataquis.....	2,114
Sagadahoc.....	1,336
Somerset ..	4,664
Waldo.....	4,277
Washington ..	3,062
York.....	5,005

The percentage of abandoned farms to the whole number in the State, is about .052+; by counties; Androscoggin, .034; Aroostook, .026; Cumberland, .023; Franklin, .134; Hancock, .018; Kennebec, .029; Knox, .022; Lincoln, .04; Oxford, .122; Penobscot, .037; Piscataquis, .111; Sagadahoc, .09; Somerset, .062; Waldo, .044; Washington, .056; York, .065.

The United States census for 1890, will undoubtedly show a considerable increase in the number of farms in the State, and therefore the above percentages, based on the census of 1880, are somewhat larger than they should be.

The "explanatory notes" of assessors throw much light upon the important question of the *causes* which have operated to produce the abandonment of farms in Maine.

ABANDONED

ANDROSCOGGIN

Towns.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Auburn	0	-	-	-
Durham	11	724	\$9250	\$12 00
East Livermore.....	0	-	-	-
Greene	1	60	450	-
Leeds	18	1253	11665	10 00
Lewiston.....	0	-	-	-
Lisbon	3	265	2200	-
Livermore.....	2	230	1200	5 00
Minot	9	-	-	9 25
Poland	4	690	17100	25 00
Turner.....	13	1149	12650	11 00
Wales.....	4	201	1690	8 00
Webster	5	442	3300	8 00
Totals.....	70	5014	59505	11 03

AROOSTOOK

Amity.....	0	-	-	-
Ashland	1	127	150	1 00
Bancroft.....	0	-	-	-
Benedicta.....	3	280	560	2 50
Blaine.....	0	-	-	-
Bridgewater.....	0	-	-	-
Caribou.....	0	-	-	-
Easton.....	0	-	-	-
Fort Fairfield.....	0	-	-	-
Fort Kent	1	100	100	1 00
Frenchville	2	240	100	1 00
Grand Isle	0	-	-	-
Haynesville.....	1	100	200	75
Hersey	9	1060	1100	1 50
Hodgdon.....	1	150	320	1 50
Houlton.....	0	-	-	-
Island Falls	4	530	2670	-
Limestone.....	0	-	-	-
Linneus	0	-	-	-
Littleton.....	0	-	-	-
Ludlow	1	80	150	1 50
Madawaaska	1	60	146	2 40
Mapleton.....	0	-	-	-
Mars Hill.....	0	-	-	-
Masardis	0	-	-	-
Monticello.....	0	-	-	-
New Limerick.....	1	148	615	7 00
Orient.....	1	100	125	1 00
Presque Isle.....	0	-	-	-

FARMS.

COUNTY.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
6	266	\$2250	\$8 50	17	990	\$11500
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	60	450
1	100	350	3 00	19	1353	12015
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	3	265	2200
0	-	-	-	2	230	1200
11	-	-	-	20	1462	13285
2	200	2000	10 00	6	890	19100
3	340	2400	7 05	16	1489	15050
0	-	-	-	4	201	1690
8	651	2900	5 00	13	1093	6200
31	1557	9900	6 71	101	8033	82690

COUNTY.

0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	127	150
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	3	280	560
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	100	100
0	-	-	-	3	330	150
1	90	50	50	9	-	-
0	-	-	-	2	200	250
1	100	50	50	9	1060	1100
0	-	-	-	1	150	320
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	536	830	-	8	1066	3500
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	40	100	1 00	2	120	250
2	60	300	5 00	3	120	446
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	148	615
2	200	200	1 00	3	300	325
0	-	-	-	0	-	-

ABANDONED

AROOSTOOK

Towns.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Sherman	0	-	-	-
Smyrna	0	-	-	-
Van Buren	1	-	-	-
Washburn	0	-	-	-
Weston	0	-	-	-
Woodland	3	380	\$400	\$2 00
Plantations.				
Allagash	0	-	-	-
Cary	No	return.	-	-
Castle Hill	0	-	-	-
Caswell	2	320	700	3 00
Chapman	-	-	-	-
Connor	2	100	115	1 50
Crystal	0	-	-	-
Cyr	6	300	300	1 00
Dyer Brook	1	84	150	2 50
Eagle Lake	2	220	200	50
Garfield	0	-	-	-
Glenwood	3	347	546	1 33
Hamlin	10	1175	3900	3 50
Hammond	0	-	-	-
Macwahoc	0	-	-	-
Merrill	1	116	87	75
Moro	0	-	-	-
Nashville	1	80	120	2 00
New Canada	0	-	-	-
New Sweden	0	-	-	-
Oakfield	No	return.	-	-
Oxbow	0	-	-	-
Perham	0	-	-	-
Portage Lake	2	200	575	1 00
Reed	0	-	-	-
St. Francis	0	-	-	-
St. John	0	-	-	-
Silver Ridge	1	43	130	3 00
Wade	2	632	1175	2 00
Wallagrass	0	-	-	-
Westfield	2	494	1350	4 00
Winterville	No	return.	-	-
Totals	65	7466	15984	1 97

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	160	\$240	\$2 40	1	160	\$240
3	-	-	-	4	-	725
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
5	500	540	2 00	8	880	940
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
10	1600	1434	2 00	12	1920	2134
-	-	-	-	11	-	1710
0	-	-	-	2	100	115
2	250	200	1 50	2	250	200
13	660	700	1 00	19	960	1000
0	-	-	-	1	84	150
0	-	-	-	2	220	200
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	386	386	1 00	7	733	932
0	-	-	-	10	1175	3900
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
3	300	225	75	4	416	312
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	400	400	1 50	5	480	520
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	400	200	50	4	400	200
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	300	300	1 00	6	500	875
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	315	250	1 50	3	358	380
8	760	1107	1 50	10	1392	2282
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	114	300	4 00	4	608	1650
76	7171	7812	1 59	152	14637	26231

ABANDONED

CUMBERLAND

Towns.	No of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Baldwin	0	-	-	-
Bridgton	11	707	\$8650	\$12 00
Brunswick	8	456	8950	18 00
Cape Elizabeth	0	-	-	-
Casco	7	400	2800	7 00
Cumberland	0	-	-	-
Deering	0	-	-	-
Falmouth	0	-	-	-
Freeport	7	436	4053	14 00
Gorham	8	458	8260	18 00
Gray	4	300	2425	8 00
Harpswell	0	-	-	-
Harrison	0	-	-	-
Naples	4	542	4725	9 00
New Gloucester	0	-	-	-
North Yarmouth	10	613	12360	20 00
Otisfield	3	162	1550	-
Portland	0	-	-	-
Pownal	6	406	6080	10 00
Raymond	0	-	-	-
Scarborough	5	-	-	-
Sebago	0	-	-	-
Standish	0	-	-	-
Westbrook	0	-	-	-
Windham	13	623	14685	15 00
Yarmouth	1	58	1500	25 00
Totals	87	5161	76038	14 18

FRANKLIN

Avon	4	900	1400	1 50
Carthage	9	675	1530	3 00
Chesterville	9	669	5340	8 00
Eustis	6	635	2775	4 25
Farmington	16	800	-	8 00
Freeman	0	-	-	-
Industry	4	833	2200	2 62
Jay	19	1446	12805	8 85
Kingfield	4	-	-	2 00
Madrid	6	700	1100	2 00
New Sharon	9	941	4675	4 75
New Vineyard	12	1540	4575	3 00
Phillips	18	2176	6665	3 00
Rangeley	1	200	400	2 00
Salem	6	480	2900	-
Strong	5	680	1900	3 00

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
11	763	\$5625	\$7 35	22	1470	\$14275
0	-	-	-	8	456	8950
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	200	1200	6 00	11	600	4000
2	74	650	8 00	2	74	650
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	170	1700	7 00	9	606	5753
1	50	1200	24 00	9	508	9460
0	-	-	-	4	300	2425
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	4	542	4725
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
7	185	3200	17 00	17	798	15560
3	415	1600	-	6	577	3150
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	6	406	6080
3	192	1710	10 00	3	192	1710
4	-	-	-	9	361	5350
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	20	150	8 00	14	643	14835
0	-	-	-	1	58	1500
38	2069	17035	10 92	125	7591	98423

COUNTY.

0	-	-	-	4	900	1400
3	400	\$ 510	\$1 50	12	1075	2040
15	1100	6425	5 84	24	1769	11765
5	950	1350	1 50	11	1585	4125
15	700	-	8 00	31	1500	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	4	833	2200
8	680	5050	7 42	27	2126	17855
3	-	-	1 00	7	-	-
8	800	800	1 00	14	1500	1900
2	185	525	2 17	11	1126	5200
4	360	1175	2 75	16	1900	5750
3	400	550	1 37	21	2576	7155
0	-	-	-	1	200	400
10	800	1600	-	16	1280	4500
0	-	-	-	5	680	1900

ABANDONED

FRANKLIN

Towns.	No of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre
Temple.....	24	-	-	\$1 00
Weld.....	18	-	\$5200	-
Wilton.....	6	480	1800	4 00
Plantations.				
Coplin.....	0	-	-	-
Dallas.....	0	-	-	-
Greenvale.....	0	-	-	-
Letter E.....	2	377	725	2 00
Perkins.....	6	720	1425	2 00
Rangeley.....	1	300	500	2 33
Totals.....	185	14552	57855	3 54

HANCOCK

Amherst.....	5	409	1789	3 33
Aurora.....	0	-	-	-
Bluehill.....	2	166	750	3 00
Brooklin.....	7	384	3385	7 00
Brooksville.....	0	-	-	-
Bucksport.....	4	254	1525	6 00
Castine.....	0	-	-	-
Cranberry Isles.....	3	104	2629	-
Deer Isle.....	0	-	-	-
Dedham.....	9	540	3500	4 00
Eastbrook.....	0	-	-	-
Eden.....	0	-	-	-
Ellsworth.....	0	-	-	-
Franklin.....	4	295	1587	4 00
Gouldsboro'.....	2	125	600	5 00
Hancock.....	0	-	-	-
Isle-au-Haut.....	0	-	-	-
Lamoine.....	0	-	-	-
Mariaville.....	0	-	-	-
Mount Desert.....	0	-	-	-
Orland.....	0	-	-	-
Otis.....	No return.	-	-	-
Penobscot.....	2	160	350	3 00
Sedgwick.....	0	-	-	-
Sullivan.....	0	-	-	-
Surry.....	4	275	2825	10 00
Tremont.....	0	-	-	-
Trenton.....	0	-	-	-
Verona.....	3	107	1600	7 00
Waltham.....	0	-	-	-

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
38	-	-	\$1 00	62	4960	-
26	-	\$3510	-	44	-	\$8710
8	750	1500	1 50	14	1230	3300
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	480	295	75	6	857	1020
3	380	450	1 25	9	1100	1875
0	-	-	-	1	300	500
155	7985	23740	2 65	340	27497	81595

COUNTY.

1	63	100	1 59	6	472	1889
4	709	688	1 00	4	709	668
0	-	-	-	2	166	750
2	129	405	7 00	9	513	3790
1	75	1000	-	1	75	1000
1	20	75	3 75	5	274	1600
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	45	550	-	4	149	3179
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	200	200	2 00	10	740	3700
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	256	698	3 00	8	551	2285
2	150	292	2 00	4	275	892
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	498	760	1 50	4	498	760
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
3	170	450	3 50	5	330	800
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	52	500	10 00	5	327	3325
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	3	107	1600
0	-	-	-	0	-	-

ABANDONED

HANCOCK

Plantations.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Long Island	0	-	-	-
No. 7	2	30	\$250	\$15 00
No. 21	1	160	255	1 25
No. 33	0	-	-	-
Swan's Island	0	-	-	-
Totals	48	3009	21045	5 71

KENNEBEC

Towns.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Albion	0	-	-	-
Augusta	0	-	-	-
Belgrade	0	-	-	-
Benton	3	131	1300	10 00
Chelsea	0	-	-	-
China	3	150	2000	13 00
Clinton	0	-	-	-
Farmingdale	0	-	-	-
Fayette	2	155	700	5 00
Gardiner	0	-	-	-
Hallowell	0	-	-	-
Litchfield	4	400	1600	3 00
Manchester	4	244	3375	15 00
Monmouth	6	355	4470	12 60
Mt Vernon	12	544	4420	10 15
Oakland	0	-	-	-
Pittston	4	312	2350	7 50
Randolph	0	-	-	-
Readfield	4	375	3000	10 00
Rome	6	500	1350	3 00
Sidney	17	1084	16675	16 00
Vassalborough	0	-	-	-
Vienna	-	-	-	-
Waterville	0	-	-	-
Wayne	10	446	4975	13 50
West Gardiner	6	229	2425	10 60
Windsor	2	150	1600	12 00
Winslow	4	145	1650	-
Winthrop	2	100	1600	24 00
Unity Pl.	0	-	-	-
Totals	89	5320	53490	11 02

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	2	30	\$250
1	33	\$100	\$1 25	2	193	355
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
26	2400	5818	3 33	74	5409	26863

COUNTY.

0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	100	250	2 50	4	231	1550
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	3	150	2000
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	85	300	4 00	3	240	1000
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	4	400	1600
0	-	-	-	4	244	3375
0	-	-	-	6	355	4470
7	800	4000	6 25	19	1344	8420
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	4	312	2350
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	4	375	3000
1	35	75	2 50	7	535	1425
6	292	2460	8 40	23	1376	19135
1	50	620	12 50	1	50	620
-	-	-	-	40	2000	4000
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	235	1245	7 25	14	681	6220
1	48	700	14 60	7	277	3125
0	-	-	-	2	150	1600
0	-	-	-	4	145	1650
6	400	3700	13 87	8	500	5300
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
28	2045	13350	7 98	157	9365	70840

ABANDONED

KNOX

Towns.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Appleton	6	300	\$2500	-
Camden	2	175	1900	\$11 00
Cushing	0	-	-	-
Friendship	0	-	-	-
Hope	19	1500	13800	9 00
Hurricane Isle	0	-	-	-
North Haven	0	-	-	-
Rockland	0	-	-	-
South Thomaston	0	-	-	-
St. George	1	50	500	12 00
Thomaston	0	-	-	-
Union	1	100	700	7 00
Vinalhaven	0	-	-	-
Warren	0	-	-	-
Washington	0	-	-	-
Matinicus Isle Pl.	0	-	-	-
Totals	29	2125	19400	9 75

LINCOLN

Alna	0	-	-	-
Boothbay	0	-	-	-
Boothbay Harbor	0	-	-	-
Bremen	1	70	400	5 71
Bristol	9	682	5592	3 00
Damariscotta	0	-	-	-
Dresden	0	-	-	-
Edgecomb	8	370	4805	7 00
Jefferson	29	1319	15509	-
Newcastle	12	880	11300	-
Nobleborough	5	400	3150	-
Somerville	3	170	1400	8 23
Southport	0	-	-	-
Waldoborough	10	700	3000	5 00
Westport	1	60	750	10 00
Whitefield	11	713	9112	12 00
Wiscasset	3	165	1660	10 00
Monhegan Pl.	0	-	-	-
Totals	92	5529	56678	7 62

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation
7	400	\$1800	-	13	700	\$4300
2	100	1600	\$16 00	4	275	3500
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
24	1200	7415	6 25	43	2700	21215
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	50	500
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	90	400	4 45	3	190	1100
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
35	1790	11215	8 90	64	3915	30615

COUNTY.

15	1200	3200	2 67	15	1200	3200
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	62	362	5 84	2	132	762
0	-	-	-	9	682	5592
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	8	370	4805
5	156	546	-	34	1475	16055
0	-	-	-	12	880	11300
0	-	-	-	5	400	3150
1	70	600	8 57	4	240	2000
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
12	875	2000	2 62	22	1575	5000
0	-	-	-	1	60	750
0	-	-	-	11	713	9112
2	170	800	5 00	5	335	2460
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
36	2533	7508	4 94	128	8062	64186

ABANDONED

OXFORD

Towns.	No of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Albany	No return.	-	-	-
Andover.....	3	300	\$800	\$ 4 00
Bethel	3	250	3900	18 00
Brownfield.....	6	350	2250	6 42
Buckfield.....	12	907	2721	3 00
Byron.....	5	500	700	2 00
Canton	2	-	-	-
Denmark.....	25	1150	14300	-
Dixfield	0	-	-	-
Fryburg.....	7	517	6900	8 00
Gilead.....	1	90	425	6 00
Grafton.....	3	250	650	3 50
Greenwood.....	20	2416	6485	5 00
Hanover	0	-	-	-
Hartford.....	16	1510	11115	7 00
Hebron.....	21	715	15150	10 00
Hiram.....	3	345	2450	7 00
Lovell.....	7	525	2800	5 33
Mason.....	0	-	-	-
Mexico.....	2	125	520	4 16
Newry.....	3	365	2107	6 00
Norway.....	6	440	2950	6 70
Oxford.....	7	474	3050	-
Paris.....	5	535	3400	6 00
Peru.....	10	1452	4900	3 37
Porter.....	2	150	800	2 00
Roxbury.....	No return.	-	-	-
Rumford.....	15	-	-	-
Stoneham.....	11	1000	2500	2 25
Stow.....	0	-	-	-
Sumner.....	4	426	1600	4 16
Sweden.....	12	720	4842	6 72
Upton.....	5	500	1225	-
Waterford.....	0	-	-	-
Woodstock.....	12	1153	4050	3 51
Plantations.				
Franklin.....	7	538	1105	2 25
Lincoln.....	0	-	-	-
Magalloway.....	0	-	-	-
Milton.....	5	637	1825	2 87
Riley.....	No return.	-	-	-
Totals.....	230	18340	105520	5 41

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
4	400	\$ 300	\$1 00	7	700	\$1100
8	600	3200	5 83	11	850	7100
3	265	1250	4 70	9	615	3500
19	1976	3952	2 00	31	2883	6673
2	215	170	1 50	7	715	870
6	-	-	-	8	500	1250
25	1083	5885	-	50	2233	20185
3	200	650	3 50	3	200	650
0	-	-	-	7	517	6900
2	200	200	3 00	3	290	625
2	250	250	3 00	5	500	900
11	855	2480	4 00	31	3271	8965
5	500	1000	3 00	5	500	1000
0	-	-	-	16	1510	11115
4	448	3300	8 00	25	1163	18450
5	616	3075	5 00	8	961	5525
15	1200	4800	4 00	22	1725	7600
8	800	800	1 00	8	800	800
6	600	600	1 00	8	725	1120
2	165	829	5 00	5	530	2936
28	1633	11970	7 33	34	2073	14920
2	95	400	-	9	569	3450
8	793	5800	7 00	13	1328	9200
5	472	1650	3 50	15	1924	6550
28	1100	2500	1 00	30	1250	3300
27	-	-	-	42	-	-
9	750	1200	1 60	20	1750	3700
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	453	1700	3 75	6	879	3300
49	2893	10785	3 73	61	3613	15627
2	200	225	-	7	700	1450
4	-	-	-	4	-	-
17	1696	2170	1 28	29	2849	6220
19	1822	3390	1 86	26	2360	4495
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
3	300	300	1 00	8	937	2125
343	22580	74831	3 37	573	41420	181601

ABANDONED

PENOBSCOT

Towns.	No of abandoned farms with buildings	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Alton	4	340	\$1140	\$1 84
Argyle	0	-	-	-
Bangor	0	-	-	-
Bradford	0	-	-	-
Bradley	0	-	-	-
Brewer	0	-	-	-
Burlington	3	250	455	1 82
Carmel	0	-	-	-
Carroll	4	280	1225	4 37
Charleston	6	465	3200	6 90
Chester	0	-	-	-
Clifton	4	315	1075	3 50
Corinna	0	-	-	-
Corinth	0	-	-	-
Dexter	No return	-	-	-
Dixmont	0	-	-	-
Eddington	4	417	1700	5 00
Edinburg	2	200	150	75
Enfield	4	510	890	3 90
Etna	10	829	2850	3 50
Exeter	7	715	4450	6 20
Garland	6	543	2185	6 66
Glenburn	2	102	444	4 35
Greenbush	0	-	-	-
Greenfield	0	-	-	-
Hampden	0	-	-	-
Hermou	0	-	-	-
Holden	7	517	2820	6 00
Howland	3	422	975	1 00
Hudson	4	235	950	6 00
Kenduskeag	0	-	-	-
Kingman	1	96	200	2 50
Lagrange	0	-	-	-
Lee	4	280	525	2 00
Levant	0	-	-	-
Lincoln	17	1320	2050	1 50
Lowell	3	200	250	1 50
Mattamiscotis	0	-	-	-
Mattawamkeag	0	-	-	-
Maxfield	4	282	950	3 36
Medway	2	230	230	1 00
Milford	2	110	1200	16 35
Mt. Chase	3	320	800	1 50
Newburg	0	-	-	-
Newport	11	885	8625	12 00
Old Town	0	-	-	-
Orono	0	-	-	-
Orrington	0	-	-	-
Passadumkeag	0	-	-	-

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY.

No of abandoned farms without buildings.	No of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation
6	670	\$790	\$1 20	10	1010	\$1930
4	369	391	1 25	4	369	391
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	100	305	1 75	5	350	760
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	173	350	2 00	6	453	1575
7	460	1750	3 80	13	925	4950
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	443	725	1 70	8	758	1800
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
10	300	2200	7 33	10	300	2200
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	4	417	1700
0	-	-	-	2	200	150
5	297	730	2 45	9	807	1620
7	375	1160	3 50	17	1204	4010
6	765	4450	5 82	13	1480	8900
7	517	1410	2 72	13	1060	3595
2	146	315	2 15	4	248	759
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
6	341	1010	3 00	13	858	3830
2	196	400	2 10	5	618	1375
3	287	675	3 50	7	522	1625
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	96	200
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
3	250	250	1 00	7	530	775
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
7	425	475	1 00	24	1745	1525
0	-	-	-	3	200	250
1	50	40	1 25	1	50	40
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	250	250	1 00	6	532	1200
1	140	140	1 00	3	370	370
0	-	-	-	2	110	1200
5	680	780	1 25	8	1000	1580
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
6	765	2715	4 00	17	1650	11340
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-

ABANDONED

PENOBSCOT

Towns.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Patten	0	-	-	-
Plymouth	3	220	\$ 995	\$8 00
Prentiss	14	1228	3030	1 23
Springfield	9	1002	2007	2 00
Stetson	4	422	2350	5 50
Veazie	0	-	-	-
Winn	0	-	-	-
Plantations.				
Drew	1	60	100	2 25
Lakeville	No	return	-	-
No. 2, Grand Falls	0	-	-	-
Seboeis	0	-	-	-
Stacyville	0	-	-	-
Webster	0	-	-	-
Woodville	4	325	775	2 38
Totals	152	13120	48596	4 16

PISCATAQUIS

Abbot	9	590	2125	-
Atkinson	6	777	3235	-
Blanchard	0	-	-	-
Brownville	0	-	-	-
Dover	0	-	-	-
Foxcroft	12	1200	1400	1 17
Greenville	2	200	300	2 50
Guilford	12	1044	5975	-
Medford	5	365	2608	7 00
Milo	3	276	2350	8 50
Monson	1	180	400	2 25
Orneville	10	800	800	1 25
Parkman	12	1215	4050	5 00
Sangerville	10	1000	1700	7 00
Sebec	17	1684	5235	3 10
Shirley	2	-	500	-
Wellington	9	993	2230	2 25
Williamsburg	5	600	700	1 00
Willimantic	0	-	-	-
Plantations.				
Bowerbank	0	-	-	-
Elliottsville	2	160	250	1 50
Kingsbury	8	910	1365	1 50
Totals	125	11994	35223	3 38

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	40	\$ 100	-	4	260	\$1095
2	133	125	\$ 47	16	1361	3155
5	550	475	1 00	14	1552	2482
6	640	1750	3 00	10	1062	4100
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	60	100
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	450	550	1 22	8	775	1325
116	9812	24311	2 32	268	22932	72907

COUNTY.

2	140	\$300	-	11	730	2425
1	104	650	-	7	881	3885
2	-	150	\$0 75	2	-	150
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
14	1400	2500	1 79	26	2600	3900
12	1200	2175	2 50	14	1400	2475
6	330	2050	-	18	1374	8025
0	-	-	-	5	365	2608
3	329	975	3 00	6	605	3325
12	1200	1200	1 00	13	1380	1600
5	400	400	1 00	15	1200	1200
7	700	1325	2 85	19	1915	5375
20	2000	2000	4 00	30	3000	3700
10	612	1320	2 16	27	2296	6555
2	-	400	-	4	-	900
6	371	525	1 50	15	1364	2755
2	200	160	75	7	800	860
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	100	100	2 00	1	100	100
2	200	200	1 00	4	360	450
2	200	300	1 50	10	1110	1665
109	9486	16730	1 84	234	21480	51953

ABANDONED

SAGADAHOC

Towns.	No of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Arrowsic	6	1006	\$9633	\$6 00
Bath	0	-	-	-
Bowdoin	25	1900	19816	8 00
Bowdoinham	26	1874	19139	10 20
Georgetown	0	-	-	-
Perkins	0	-	-	-
Phippsburg	0	-	-	-
Richmond	35	2078	26180	12 60
Topsham	1	100	950	9 50
West Bath	0	-	-	-
Woolwich	6	494	4150	-
Totals.....	99	7452	79868	9 26

SOMERSET

Anson.....	0	-	-	-
Athens.....	15	1015	6150	7 00
Bingham.....	13	1365	3750	2 75
Brighton.....	18	2700	4600	-
Cambridge	0	-	-	-
Canaan	0	-	-	-
Concord	6	600	1900	50
Coruville	5	275	1375	5 00
Detroit	0	-	-	-
Embden	14	1405	5715	-
Fairfield.....	14	925	9800	10 81
Harmony	0	-	-	-
Hartland.....	1	100	850	6 00
Madison.....	5	590	4000	6 78
Mercer.....	12	1183	7600	7 00
Moscow.....	4	510	700	1 37
New Portland.....	No return.	-	-	-
Norridgewock	15	1132	10500	8 00
Palmyra.....	0	-	-	-
Pittsfield.....	3	83	650	10 00
Ripley.....	8	774	4900	8 00
St. Albans	0	-	-	-
Skowhegan.....	0	-	-	-
Smithfield.....	0	-	-	-
Solon.....	6	630	5000	8 00
Starks.....	19	2016	13775	5 00
Plantations.				
Carratunk	0	-	-	-
Carrying Place.....	No return.	-	-	-
Dead River	1	275	1000	3 63

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
1	60	\$480	\$7 00	7	1066	\$10113
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
10	750	6000	6 00	35	2650	25816
0	-	-	-	26	1874	19139
3	600	550	1 50	3	600	550
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
8	285	2160	7 58	43	2363	28340
0	-	-	-	1	100	950
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	6	494	4150
22	1695	9190	5 52	121	9147	89058

COUNTY.

4	500	2000	5 00	4	500	2000
6	720	4900	7 00	21	1735	11050
8	950	1990	2 00	21	2315	5740
4	600	600	-	22	3300	5200
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	700	210	30	10	1300	2110
12	1530	4590	3 00	17	1805	5965
6	550	1850	3 50	6	550	1850
19	2119	5700	-	33	3524	11415
6	840	1750	2 08	20	1765	11550
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	100	850
0	-	-	-	5	590	4000
4	410	1750	5 00	16	1593	9350
4	600	480	80	8	1110	1180
4	427	3150	7 00	19	1559	13650
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
5	439	2000	5 00	8	522	2650
2	272	1600	10 00	10	1046	6500
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	430	1750	4 00	10	1060	6750
0	-	-	-	19	2016	13775
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	1	275	1000

ABANDONED

SOMERSET

Plantations.	No of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Dennistown	0	-	-	-
Flagstaff	0	-	-	-
Highland	3	640	\$1200	-
Jackmantown	0	-	-	-
Lexington	15	1488	3360	-
Moose River	0	-	-	-
No. 1, R. 2, W. K. R	3	366	1125	\$4 00
The Forks	2	200	500	2 50
West Forks	1	100	200	2 00
Totals.....	183	18372	88650	5 48

WALDO

Towns.	No of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Belfast	4	187	3350	17 00
Belmont	0	-	-	-
Brooks	20	1465	13400	9 15
Burnham	3	180	750	4 50
Frankfort	6	537	2225	5 75
Freedom	12	945	6425	-
Islesborough	10	511	4734	9 25
Jackson	15	1174	6100	6 00
Knox	0	-	-	-
Liberty	0	-	-	-
Lincolnville	4	254	2255	10 00
Monroe	5	279	1540	6 10
Montville	7	577	4950	8 57
Morrill	0	-	-	-
Northport	6	352	3325	-
Palermo	19	-	5900	-
Prospect	0	-	-	-
Searsmont	5	316	3750	-
Searsport	2	77	750	10 00
Stockton Springs	0	-	-	-
Swanville	0	-	-	-
Thorndike	12	937	5545	-
Troy	0	-	-	-
Unity	0	-	-	-
Waldo	0	-	-	-
Winterport	4	100	925	5 00
Totals.....	134	7891	65924	8 30

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
0				0		
0				0		
5	500	\$350		8	1140	\$1550
0	-	-	-	0		
3	400	750		18	1888	4110
1	90	300	\$3 00	1	90	300
3	300	300	1 00	6	666	1425
1	200	100	50	3	400	600
3	300	300	1 00	4	400	500
108	12877	36420	3 54	291	31249	125070

COUNTY.

3	120	950	8 00	7	307	4300
0	-	-	-	0		
18	693	3950	5 70	38	2158	17350
0	-	-	-	3	180	750
2	168	1000	7 25	8	705	3225
6	613	2300	-	18	1558	8725
6	284	2350	8 25	16	795	7084
3	243	725	3 00	18	1417	6825
2	105	570	5 43	2	105	570
3	200	200	1 50	3	200	200
1	75	600	10 00	5	329	2855
2	63	348	7 70	7	342	1888
2	175	950	5 42	9	752	5900
0	-	-	-	0		
4	330	2700	-	10	682	6025
1	-	250	-	20	-	6150
0	-	-	-	0		
2	199	850	-	7	515	4600
0	-	-	-	2	77	750
0	-	-	-	0		
0	-	-	-	0		
0	-	-	-	12	937	5545
0	-	-	-	0		
0	-	-	-	0		
0	-	-	-	0		
0	-	-	-	4	100	925
55	3268	17743	6 23	189	11159	83667

ABANDONED

WASHINGTON

Towns	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Addison.....	0	-	-	-
Alexander.....	12	1092	\$2695	\$1 75
Baileyville.....	10	998	1945	1 50
Baring.....	0	-	-	-
Beddington.....	2	61	662	10 00
Brookton.....	0	-	-	-
Calais.....	0	-	-	-
Centerville.....	6	600	1425	4 00
Charlotte.....	9	992	4225	-
Cherryfield.....	0	-	-	-
Columbia.....	2	117	373	3 00
Columbia Falls.....	0	-	-	-
Cooper.....	5	566	615	1 10
Crawford.....	No return.	-	-	-
Cutler.....	4	828	1452	-
Danforth.....	0	-	-	-
Deblois.....	1	120	310	3 33
Dennysville.....	0	-	-	-
East Machias.....	0	-	-	-
Eastport.....	0	-	-	-
Edmunds.....	0	-	-	-
Forest City.....	0	-	-	-
Harrington.....	0	-	-	-
Jonesborough.....	0	-	-	-
Jonesport.....	0	-	-	-
Kossuth.....	3	220	375	2 00
Lubec.....	3	180	430	4 00
Machias.....	0	-	-	-
Machiasport.....	0	-	-	-
Marion.....	1	50	250	1 00
Marshfield.....	0	-	-	-
Meddybemps.....	0	-	-	-
Milbridge.....	0	-	-	-
Northfield.....	4	40	-	25
Pembroke.....	0	-	-	-
Perry.....	0	-	-	-
Princeton.....	0	-	-	-
Robbinston.....	3	194	1060	-
Steuben.....	0	-	-	-
Talmadge.....	0	-	-	-
Topsfield.....	0	-	-	-
Trescott.....	1	50	508	75
Vanceboro.....	0	-	-	-
Waite.....	2	150	300	3 00
Wesley.....	2	250	385	87
Whiting.....	4	360	654	1 80
Whitneyville.....	0	-	-	-

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
9	830	\$610	\$ 50	21	1922	\$3300
14	950	1068	1 00	24	1948	3013
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	2	61	662
3	400	500	2 00	3	400	500
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	6	600	1425
2	140	475	-	11	1132	4700
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	202	442	3 00	3	319	815
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
5	480	760	1 50	10	1046	1375
0	-	-	-	4	828	1452
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	212	212	1 50	3	332	522
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	100	100	-	1	100	100
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
4	250	400	2 00	4	250	400
4	125	150	1 00	7	345	525
4	200	460	3 50	7	380	890
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
5	357	285	1 00	6	407	535
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
12	110	-	25	16	150	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	3	194	1060
2	154	386	2 25	2	154	386
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	200	350	1 75	3	250	858
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	2	150	300
11	700	500	50	13	950	885
0	-	-	-	4	360	654
0	-	-	-	0	-	-

ABANDONED

WASHINGTON

Plantations.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Codyville	3	328	\$410	\$1 50
Lambert Lake	0	-	-	-
No. 14.	2	175	450	1 25
No. 18.	0	-	-	-
No. 21.	5	250	625	2 25
Totals	84	7621	19149	2 41

YORK

Towns.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.
Acton	0	-	-	-
Alfred	11	460	5050	14 00
Berwick	2	110	2000	-
Biddeford	0	-	-	-
Buxton	0	-	-	-
Cornish	0	-	-	-
Dayton	9	724	6260	9 00
Eliot	4	150	3275	20 00
Hollis	14	427	4955	10 00
Kennebunk	0	-	-	-
Kennebunkport	4	124	2370	19 11
Kittery	1	50	475	9 50
Lebanon	13	586	4184	10 52
Limerick	0	-	-	-
Limington	24	-	-	-
Lyman	23	1426	12488	12 00
Newfield	13	1104	8425	7 63
North Berwick	16	1146	10590	13 00
Old Orchard	0	-	-	-
Parsonfield	20	1443	13405	-
Saco	0	-	-	-
Sanford	13	685	3500	6 00
Shapleigh	12	914	5604	6 50
South Berwick	6	165	1885	7 00
Waterborough	19	1422	11070	7 77
Wells	8	410	4710	7 00
York	10	674	14195	23 00
Totals	222	12020	114441	11 38

FARMS—Continued.

COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre.	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation.
0	-	-	-	3	328	\$410
4	400	\$200	\$3 00	4	400	200
2	150	200	75	4	325	650
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
2	100	100	1 00	7	350	725
89	6060	7198	1 56	173	13681	26347

COUNTY.

0	-	-	-	15	1118	6625
0	-	-	-	11	460	5050
0	-	-	-	2	110	2000
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
3	250	1200	5 00	3	250	1200
0	-	-	-	9	724	6260
0	-	-	-	4	150	3275
1	65	600	10 00	15	492	5555
3	290	2900	12 00	3	290	2900
0	-	-	-	4	124	2370
0	-	-	-	1	50	475
8	292	2092	13 87	21	878	6276
1	82	1350	20 00	1	82	1350
8	-	-	-	32	-	-
8	469	2360	8 00	31	1895	14848
11	896	5875	6 55	24	2000	14300
0	-	-	-	16	1146	10590
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
25	2061	9955	-	45	3504	23360
0	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	20	20	1 00	14	705	3520
2	120	270	1 75	14	1034	5874
2	104	725	7 00	8	269	2610
11	696	5250	7 57	30	2118	16320
7	453	3060	6 75	15	863	7770
0	-	-	-	10	674	14195
91	5735	35657	8 29	328	18936	156723

ABANDONED

RECAPITULATION

Counties.	No. of abandoned farms with buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre
Androscoggin	70	5014	\$59505	\$11 03
Aroostook	65	7466	15984	1 97
Cumberland	87	5161	76038	14 18
Franklin	185	14552	57855	3 54
Hancock	48	3009	21045	5 71
Kennebec	89	5320	53490	11 02
Knox	29	2125	19400	9 75
Lincoln	92	5529	56678	7 62
Oxford	230	18340	105520	5 41
Penobscot	152	13120	48596	4 16
Piscataquis	125	11994	35223	3 38
Sagadahoc	99	7452	79868	9 26
Somerset	183	18372	88650	5 48
Waldo	134	7891	65924	8 30
Washington	84	7621	19149	2 41
York	222	12020	114441	11 38
Totals.....	1894	144986	917366	7 16

NOTE.—Some of the above tables do not balance, as in several returns only totals

FARMS—Concluded.

BY COUNTIES.

No. of abandoned farms without buildings.	No. of acres.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated market value per acre	Total No. of abandoned farms.	Total No. of acres.	Total assessed valuation
31	1557	\$9900	\$6 71	101	8033	\$82690
76	7171	7812	1 59	152	14637	26231
38	2069	17035	10 92	125	7591	98423
155	7985	23740	2 65	340	27497	81595
26	2400	5818	3 33	74	5409	26863
28	2045	13350	7 98	157	9365	70840
35	1790	11215	8 90	64	3915	30615
36	2533	7508	4 94	128	8062	64186
343	22580	74831	3 37	573	41420	181601
116	9812	24311	2 32	268	22932	72907
109	9486	16730	1 84	234	21480	51953
22	1695	9190	5 52	121	9147	89058
108	12877	36420	3 54	291	31249	125070
55	3268	17743	6 23	189	11159	83667
89	6060	7198	1 56	173	13681	26347
91	5735	35657	8 29	328	18936	156723
1358	99063	318458	4 98	3318	254513	1268769

were given, and the figures appear in the columns of totals only.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

GREENE—We have some farms that have been sold to enlarge other farms and the buildings torn down. Our population has decreased, but it is more in the size than in the number of families.

POLAND—The farms with buildings are for sale and probably will not long remain abandoned, though nothing is done with them at present except to cut the hay, and the buildings are going to decay.

WEBSTER—There is naturally a vast difference in the value of the land in question, some of it being almost worthless, and some of it quite fair land.

CARIBOU—You don't find abandoned farms in a town that gains 1,300 in population in ten years, as this town has.

HAYNESVILLE—Of the two abandoned farms in our town, one is owned by a land company, and the other by an old lady, who, on account of age, left it and is living with her son-in-law who cuts the hay, but does nothing to enrich the soil.

WESTFIELD PLANTATION—One farm with buildings was abandoned because the owner died and the widow could not carry it on; the other has always been the property of the proprietors, passing from one shiftless settler to another. One without buildings was bought and improved by an aged man who died, leaving a good forty by forty feet barn on it, which was burned by a malicious boy; the owner of the other left his farm for work in Lewiston, the log house he left being since torn down.

BALDWIN—There are no such farms in this town as contemplated in your inquiry. There are a very few farms on which no one lives at present, owing to the death or old age of the owners, but no cases of genuine abandonment.

BRUNSWICK—Farm No. 1 is a small farm of thirty acres, land very poor, and the family that lived there was chargeable to the town, and the town cuts the hay.

Farm No. 2 is a fair kind of a farm. The family went to California some years ago and it was sold to the present owner who merely cuts a little wood and the hay.

Farm No. 3. The family who owned this farm all died except one daughter who married a farmer who lived near, and the farm has been abandoned except they cut the hay. Land very good, buildings not fit to live in.

Farm No. 4 was bought two years ago but very little paid on it, and the family gave it up this spring. It is owned by a man at Lisbon Falls. Buildings fair, land good, seventy-four acres, valued by us at \$1,700.

Farm No. 5, land poor, valued by us at \$500.

Farm No. 6, a good farm but the people who own it have given up farming on account of a large amount of money having fallen to them, and now live in the village. The farm contains one hundred and five acres, valued by us at \$4,000. All they do is to cut the hay and let the pasture.

Farm No. 7. Family all dead except one man eighty-five years old. All that is done is to cut the hay. It contains seventy-five acres and is valued by us at \$600.

Farm No. 8, small and poor.

FALMOUTH—In regard to abandoned farms, I hardly think we have any that come under that head, but the farms in this town are not in as good state of cultivation as they were ten years ago. Quite a number of our old farms have been bought by Swedes and they are bringing them into a better state of cultivation than the natives, owing to their cheaper mode of living. The farmers in this section must adopt some other method in selling their produce and establishing prices that will correspond with grocers' and dry goods merchants, if they intend to hold their farms. It can be done if they will only hold together.

AVON—The four farms returned as deserted are not abandoned in the true sense. The original owners are dead and other men have bought the farms and continue to cut hay on the same, although there is no one lives on either at the present time.

NEW SHARON—On the abandoned farms in this town I have estimated the market value less than the assessed valuation, as I think to force a sale at the present time they would not go above my estimate.

RANGELEY PLANTATION—The farm mentioned in this return is not wholly abandoned, although no one lives on it. It cuts from forty to fifty tons of hay, which is all hauled off in winter. House very

poor, but barn does very well for storing hay. This plantation is sparsely settled, only nine farms as yet.

BROOKSVILLE—I have reported one abandoned farm, the only one in town, and this one has been sold to Boston parties for summer cottages

DEDHAM—I think if these abandoned farms could be settled by Swedes it would be a good thing for the State. Six or seven of them have taken farms in Holden, adjoining us, and are doing well. I have visited every town in eastern Maine once or twice each year during the past seven years, and what I have seen of New Sweden and vicinity, am of the opinion that the effort made to settle that town with Swedes was one of the very best things ever done for this State.

MARIAVILLE—At the present time there are some twenty houses in town unoccupied, part of them owned by non-residents and the remainder by men that are away in other towns and cities working by the month and have their families with them. Their farms are worked a little, just enough to say they are not abandoned. The leather tannery business that has been here for forty-five years has gone down; done no business for one year. Farming as a business is not a complete success in this town, whether the fault of the farms or the farmers I am not competent to judge. Taxes are high and have been since the close of the war, also the rate of interest is high. Lumbering which has been the chief business in this place for sixty or seventy years is played out; lumber all gone. Market for farm produce is a poor, dull one; in fact cannot be called a market, only an exchange, where one can exchange what he can produce upon his farm for what he cannot produce.

MT. DESERT—I have reported no abandoned farms, yet there are a few places in town that might perhaps come under that head, but they are owned by wealthy men and were bought in the time of the land boom on this island for purposes of speculation.

PENOBSCOT—The five farms which I report as abandoned, cut about fifty tons of hay per year; buildings not occupied.

CLINTON—Our town is wholly occupied. I don't think there is an acre in town that ever was cultivated but what is now.

LITCHFIELD—The four farms reported are mostly owned by non-residents who happen to be the heirs of the original possessors.

The lands are for the most part in out of the way places ; the buildings have dropped down and much of the land, naturally poor, and not worth reclaiming, will eventually grow up to wood. There are many other small patches of worthless land that is left to grow up to bushes, mostly owned by heirs where the property has been divided up, and hardly salable at any price, but continue to be assessed for more than their actual value. The best of farm lands is very cheap, so that poor land has no attractions for buyers at any price, and the natural result will be that the best farms only will be cultivated in the future, and they more thoroughly and intelligently than in the past, while poor land will be given up and return to its primitive condition, where it ought to have always remained.

WAYNE—There have been some five or more abandoned farms, by reason of buildings being burned and poor locations, which have been sold in parcels for pastures or additions to other farms, which we have not included in our list. Of the fourteen reported there are not more than four that would be what an ambitious man would want for a farm.

WINSLOW—It is difficult to draw a dividing line between an abandoned farm and some of our non-resident real estate from which the owners have moved, and the farms now occupied by other parties, in many cases changing occupants frequently, and sometimes without occupants. We have quite a percentage of non-resident property, some of which is constantly depreciating, and the same may be said of much of the resident property. On the other hand, considerable of our non-resident lands are being cultivated and improved. Our town has increased somewhat in valuation and population since 1880, but mainly at points near manufacturing establishments in other towns close by our borders, in Waterville, Benton Falls and North Vassalboro. In my judgment, the property I have returned as abandoned is assessed at its full value, and after deducting the value of the buildings, the "market acreage" value would be about \$5.00, perhaps less.

WALDOBOROUGH—I think the burden of taxation must fall on the accumulated wealth of the country and not on the consumer ; also all species of property must bear an equal part of the burden. As long as young men can put their earnings where they are exempt or partly exempt from taxes they are not going to buy run out farms.

BROWNFIELD—These farms, in part, are abandoned by people who are liable to come back and live on them again. The most of them will be reckoned only for pasture land and to grow up to timber and wood. The hay is cut and hauled off, and the pastures occupied, but no crops are raised.

FRYEBURG—On all the seven farms I have given you there are buildings, and the hay is cut from year to year, but not used on the farms. Some of them will undoubtedly be occupied again, at least I trust they may. In the acreage there is included some wood that goes with the farms.

HANOVER—The abandoned farms in this town are used as pastures by owners of farms now occupied, and are assessed as part of the same, so the assessors' books do not show them separately, but it is about as I have put it in the return.

MASON—Of the eight farms which I have reported as abandoned, some are used as pastures, and some kept for hay, while others have been divided and are owned by more than one person and become part of their home farms. The land is good and there are reasonably good roads to all of them, and all are within a radius of about two miles. There is plenty of wood and timber and this would be a good chance for a small colony to locate. The land is in good condition to commence farming at once; taxes reasonable, good school and church quite near.

NEWRY—The hay crop is cut on four of the farms and the other turned out to pasturing.

PARIS—Hay is cut on all the thirteen farms reported, but none are cultivated.

PORTER—I have reported thirty abandoned farms, a large portion of which are used for grazing, and will ultimately return to scrub forest. They never should have been cleared. A small number of them are added to other farms and are tilled. I think if the State would make an effort to lessen taxes instead of trying to populate the smaller towns, it would do far more towards retaining their present population and prevent the increase of abandoned farms. The experience of this town has been that poverty decreases in the same proportion that abandoned farms increase.

SWEDEN—This is a very small town, only four miles wide by six in length, including a sand plain one and one-half miles square in

the west northwest part of the town. At one time, say forty years ago, the inhabitants numbered about 1,000, and now we think our census enumerator cannot give us 400. This town, as a town, owes nothing, and had at the end of the last fiscal year, \$2,465 39 in the treasury after all bills for 1889 were fully paid. The cost of maintenance of poor was \$81.58 for the year 1889, with a prospect for even a less amount to be paid for the year 1890 for same. There are very few indeed of the farms under mortgage, and only a very few really poor people in town. Nearly all the heads of families are well off, independent, on a small scale, but none very rich. Very many of the abandoned farms are well fenced with good stone walls, while many of them have nice stone walls dividing fields, where trees are thickly growing, fast making timber of all kinds for another generation. Some of them have grass fields worth mowing and much more of the land is used for pastures yet, but they are fast being choked up with brush of all kinds. This is an excellent town to live in; taxes are very low and the land fairly fertile; a modern built town house at the centre, three meeting houses, and seven excellent, modern built school-houses in as many districts, with excellent schools of reasonable length each year. What has caused this abandonment of farms in this town is a lack of public spirit in the most wealthy, and lack of home patronage for tradesmen and manufacturers.

ALTON—Some of the farms reported as abandoned are now connected with other farms but contain no inhabitants.

BANGOR—In response to your circular, I have to say in regard to the farms of Bangor, that we are not aware of any abandoned farms, though we think that the tendency is to a certain extent on the part of some of the young men born and brought up on farms, to abandon farming, at least in Bangor, and some of the larger holders of farm lands are adding to their holdings by purchase of small farms.

BRADFORD—There are some small places in town which the owners have left temporarily, which I do not consider abandoned; also others that are occupied as pastures.

CARMEL—There is no farm in this town that will properly come within the list as abandoned. All are cultivated to some extent.

CARROLL—The hay is cut on part and the others are pastured off the farms with buildings, and those without buildings are pastured.

DIXMONT—There are some farms that have been left in years past but have since been bought on to other farms and so are kept cultivated, some of them having buildings and others none. Those with buildings are rented to people who work out, so there are none that can be called abandoned, to my knowledge, in the town of Dixmont.

GREENBUSH—There are no abandoned farms in the town of Greenbush, although there are a few where no one lives at present, but they are under cultivation. There is a district in the back part of the town that was once thinly settled and some land cleared, but not what would be termed farms. That was in the days of the first settlement of the town, and their former owners moved nearer the river to take a hand in the lumbering and driving enterprise; but the old places are fast being taken up again, and there still is room for many more settlers.

HUDSON—The farms with buildings range from thirty-five to eighty acres; those without buildings from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty-eight acres. On the latter, the buildings have either been burned or rotted down. In addition to these there are many acres that in the early days of the town were cultivated and had habitations, but are in pasturage at present, and are owned by residents. There is also a large acreage of meadow lands owned by residents and non-residents, that produces a large amount of low land hay. Our high land is quite stony but has a strong productive soil well adapted to hay and grazing. With our pasturage and wild hay, the town is capable of producing a large amount of live stock, which was the case before prices ruled so low.

BOWERBANK PLANTATION—This plantation consists of fifteen families, all in a thrifty condition, all owning their farms and all free from debt, with two or three exceptions. There is a large amount of good farming land that is owned by the proprietors, which, if it can be bought, would make some of the best farms in the State.

ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION—The two farms with buildings are owned by residents and the grass is cut. Those without buildings are owned by proprietors. We have good farming lands and a good water power which is not improved, also a great amount of timber both hard and soft, and on one of the farms without buildings is a nice vein of roofing slate as yet undeveloped, which is within one-half mile of the C. P. Railroad.

ANSON—I do not think there are really any abandoned farms in the town of Anson. There are a very few where the buildings have been burned that have not been rebuilt, but they are pastured, and in some cases the hay is cut and part are cultivated, while some have been added to adjoining farms and receive the same care as the home farm; still there may, perhaps, be some four farms classed as abandoned, as I have reported.

HARTLAND—Replying to your favor, will say that we can find but one farm in town which we think entitled to a place in the enclosed blank. There are other farms here, or what used to be farms, and families living on them, and the buildings either destroyed or deserted, but the land has been bought and attached to adjoining farms and are being cultivated.

PALMYRA—There are none, or very few abandoned farms in Palmyra, but many partially abandoned, so that farm buildings go to decay and the land goes to make other farms larger. Part of it is improved and part turned to pasture or allowed to grow to wood. We have good farming land in this town and farms are not so liable to be abandoned as would be the case on poorer soil.

RIPLEY—Nearly all of the ten farms I have reported have just been abandoned and are producing a splendid lot of hay at present.

ST. ALBANS—We have no farms abandoned in the sense which you intend. Occasionally a small farm upon which the buildings are old and poor is sold to an adjoining farmer who makes it a part of his homestead. There are several instances of the loss of the buildings by fire, after which the owners have removed permanently to other quarters but still using the old farm for hay and pasturage. The general tendency is toward increasing the size of our farms by diminishing their number, and toward an improvement in their condition.

BROOKS—The thirty-eight farms which I have reported were all occupied and cultivated by their occupants thirty years ago. A great many of these farms where the buildings are wholly gone, and some where the buildings are still standing, have been purchased by the adjoining owners and are annexed to their home farms, and of course are now valued and taxed as one farm. We think there are few towns in the State that will show so many abandoned farms and such a fall off in their farming population as our town according to population. Cause, municipal indebtedness and excessive taxation.

FREEDOM—The farms which I have reported with buildings can be bought very low, probably lower than valued on our town books. They range, on town books, from less than three dollars to ten dollars per acre. Some have entire sets of buildings, some only house, others barn or shed. Some of those without buildings are good places where buildings have been destroyed by fire. The prospect now is that the places named will never be occupied by the present owners, with perhaps one or two exceptions. There are many other places now occupied that can be bought nearly as cheap.

ISLESBORO—In this town there is but little done to improve the soil. Men of this generation consider farming an unprofitable business and engage in other occupations, many going to sea, consequently the farms are in very poor condition. Except in a few instances, very little is done on them but to cut the hay and plant vegetables enough for family use. A syndicate, composed of wealthy gentlemen, own nearly one-third of the land in town, but they do not allow the buildings to go to decay. They bought it for speculative purposes.

JACKSON—The larger portion of the eighteen farms which I have reported belong to men who own other farms in town where they live, and cut the hay or pasture these places.

TROY—There are no abandoned farms in this town, strictly speaking. There are farms that have been sold to other parties and still cultivated, or in other words one farmer has bought out his neighbor and still cultivates the farm just the same.

CUTLER—I hardly know what to give as the "estimated market value." All mowing and tillage land is taxed on a valuation of six dollars per acre, and other lands, such as pasture, woodlands, &c., not over two dollars per acre, an average perhaps of one dollar per acre.

LUBEC—In some sense the farms I have reported have become abandoned, although in some cases they have passed into other hands and are only used as pastures. Perhaps they cannot be truly classed as abandoned farms, as the former occupants having become aged or infirm have transferred them to other parties for their maintenance during life, and not being cultivated are little more than wild land. In other cases the owners having gone to work in the factories have neglected them and allowed them to run out and become barren and unproductive.

ELIOT—We are fortunate in having but very few abandoned farms in Eliot. The four reported are small places and owned by heirs &c.

NEWFIELD—Very many farms, formerly occupied as such, have been sold in pieces to adjoining parties and so have become part of other homesteads. They are not included in the twenty-four which I have reported as abandoned.

WATERBORO'—In reply to your inquiry, I report thirty farms as abandoned, nineteen with buildings and eleven without. Most of these are pastured and the hay cut but are unoccupied, and probably the buildings will be removed, and as no bushes are cut or land plowed they will soon be covered with forest growth. Some are quite valuable for the timber on them. Possibly five of them will be re-occupied; the others ought not to be. In making a map of the town last spring I marked eighty places as abandoned, but they represent places in addition to those reported to you that have been joined to other farms and now have no separate existence. The larger part of these were deserted within fifteen years. Our assessed value is fully equal to the market value, except in a few cases where the land is well timbered. The whole movement is away from the farms, and as there is no demand the value is uncertain and very low.



PART III.

—
STRIKES.

STRIKES, THEIR CAUSES AND RESULTS.

STRIKES AMONG GRANITE WORKERS.

The strikes among the granite workers of Maine during the past year were conducted very systematically, and settlements made, were, in the main, very advantageous to the several unions. The causes leading up to these strikes, especially among the granite cutters, were brought about by a general movement among the members of the Granite Cutters' National Union to establish nine hours for a full day's work for five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturdays. Outside of the Eastern States, the granite cutters, in most places, were working but nine hours, and, at some places, but eight hours for a day's work, and, very singularly, at rates of wages much higher than paid in Maine and neighboring states for ten hours labor. The members of the western branches were not satisfied to see their brothers in the East working longer hours for less pay, and the men of the East were getting tired of doing so. By vote of the union taken in November, 1889, it was decided that on and after May 1st, 1890, nine hours should constitute a full day's work, for the first five days of the week, and eight hours on Saturdays. For all members of the union, wages by the day were to be the same as received for ten hours' work, and the piece prices, (though it was generally understood they were to be advanced slightly), were left with the different branches to regulate. That no undue advantage might be taken, the several branches were instructed to notify their employers, not later than February 1st, of the intended action to be taken May 1st. That the contractors were already aware of this, and that it did not meet with their approval, will be seen by the following copy of a letter sent to the granite manufacturers of the New England States :

ROCKLAND, January 4th, 1890.

Dear Sir: The action of the Granite Cutters' National Union, in voting to adopt nine hours for a full day's work without reduction

of pay after May 1st, 1890, in our opinion calls for some concert of action by the employers of granite cutters, to deal with the above question and others that will necessarily arise with it, and we suggest that the employers of granite cutters in New England meet at an early date in Boston, and take steps that will lead to the organization of an association which will aid us in more effectually handling the questions that arise between employers and organized labor. If the above suggestion meets with your approval, and you will attend such a meeting, kindly address W. S. White on the subject, stating where you should prefer such a meeting should be held, and about what date would be most convenient.

Very truly yours,

W. S. WHITE, *for Booth Bros. and Hurricane Island Granite Co.*

G. M. BRAINARD, *President Bodwell Granite Co.*

J. F. BODWELL, *President Hallowell Granite Works.*

The call for this meeting was very generally responded to, and, February 1st, 1890, some sixty delegates met at the Quincy House in Boston and formed what is known as the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New England, with J. Q. A. Field of Quincy as President, Walter S. Lyons of Boston, Secretary, and W. S. White of Rockland, Treasurer. A long list of Vice Presidents was also elected, and included from Maine, Thomas Couch, of firm of Browne, McAllister & Co., of Round Pond, and J. F. Bodwell of Hallowell.

Among the business transacted was the following: Voted, that it is the sense of this association that the price for all labor shall be by the hour or by the piece, after May first.

Voted, That it is the sense of this meeting that no increase of prices is justified in the present state of the business.

This organized movement on the part of the principal employers of granite workers of the New England States, caused much surprise and unfavorable comment among the employes, and they could not understand why any opposition should be offered to a movement that simply provided for an equalization of the hours of work among granite cutters all over the country, and the combination was looked upon more as an attempt to crush the union than as an honest opposition to a movement that would still leave them an equal if not an advantageous chance in a competitive market. The wages asked for under the new regulations would still be considerably less than paid outside the states included in the Manufacturers' Associa-

tion. State organizations supplemental to the general association, were formed by the manufacturers, that of Maine meeting first at Bangor, where the same resolutions relating to wages and the state of trade were passed. It seemed evident that strikes were now inevitable, not only among the granite cutters, but the other branches as well. The Paving Cutters' Union had demanded nine hours with increase of prices, to take effect April 1st, and it was generally understood among the contractors that the quarrymen would expect whatever concessions were made to the others; and no doubt this general agitation among the men, affecting as it did the whole granite business, led the contractors to choose the strikes as the quickest way to a settlement.

The temporary effect of these strikes on the granite business of the State, was, no doubt, very bad. The uncertainty of the result of the agitation, without doubt, kept many of the contractors from taking work in the spring that otherwise might have been secured. Not more than half the number of granite cutters have been employed that were in 1889, but this is not wholly attributable to the labor disputes. The granite business, like many others, has its busy seasons and its dull ones. The year 1889 was a very busy one in all branches of the business, and almost every quarry in the State was in operation. Many of the contracts that were being done then have been completed, and the business thus lessened for the time. To the advance in freights, caused by the demand for vessels to carry ice through the spring and summer of 1890, may, in a great measure, be attributed the falling off in the production of paving. The advance asked for by the paving cutters (where it was asked), did not exceed on an average, \$2.00 per thousand blocks, while the advance in freights was from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per thousand, so that to the advance in freights more than to the advance asked for by the men, should be charged the decrease in the paving business during the past year. The result of this agitation among the granite workers is apparently to their advantage. All of the cutters and paving makers and many of the quarrymen are established on the nine hour day, with eight hours on Saturdays, their demands, so far as they applied to the hours, being generally acceded to. Outside of Maine, wages have advanced for granite cutters, in some instances \$1.00 per day, and the demand for men has not been so great for years.

History is repeating itself, and goes to show that in the granite business as well as others, a reduction in the hours of labor, besides the increased opportunity for leisure and mental improvement, brings an increase of wages, and creates a demand for labor. We are slow to realize and concede this, but it is to be confidently expected that Maine's granite business will be benefited and not injured, by a reduction in the hours of labor and the payment of as high wages as are paid in other states.

STONE CUTTERS.

STONE CUTTERS AND TOOL SHARPENERS AT VINALHAVEN.

May 1st, all the granite cutters and tool sharpeners (for the cutters) in the employ of the Bodwell Granite Company, at Vinalhaven, stopped work, their request for a nine-hour day without reduction in pay, and advance in prices for piece work, having been refused by the company. The causes leading up to the strike were, on the one hand, the general movement among the granite cutters to establish the nine-hour day without any decrease in wages or prices, and on the other, the organized movement of the contractors to resist this movement, and their refusal to consider any but the prices of 1889. The company had been notified by the officers of the branch, February 1st, of the action about to be taken, and the revised bill of prices was presented April 3d, and was to take effect May 1st. This bill called for nine hours per day with eight on Saturdays, same pay for day work as received for ten hours. The piece work was advanced about ten per cent, and the regulations in general were more advantageous to the men. No official reply was received to either the bill of intentions or the bill of prices and regulations, until April 26th, and then in this form:

OFFICE OF THE BODWELL GRANITE COMPANY, }
VINALHAVEN, ME., April 26, 1890. }

T. J. Lyons and Others of the Committee:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the State Association of Granite Contractors in Rockland last evening, it was voted that the men have the option of working nine or ten hours as they may elect, but that the wages by the piece or by the hour shall not be increased above those paid during 1889; and Mr. Brainard (president of the company) wishes me to inform you that the above vote is our posi-

tion in answer to your request of nine hours per day with an advance of pay.

Respectfully yours,

BODWELL GRANITE COMPANY,

Per John Lowe, Supt.

Up to the date of reception of this letter the cutters had confidently expected that some reply would be received tending toward a compromise, and that a strike would be avoided, but as the proposition contained nothing but a point-blank refusal to consider anything but the prices of 1889, there was nothing left for the men but to accept the company's terms or insist on the new schedule. A meeting was held Monday evening, the 28th, and after consideration it was unanimously voted (on a secret ballot) that we stand by our bill of prices as presented, but to consider any and all propositions coming from the company tending toward settlement, and the secretary was instructed to notify the company of action taken by the branch, which was sent in the following communication :

GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION, }
VINALHAVEN, April 29, 1890. }

Mr. John Lowe,

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of Vinalhaven Branch Granite Cutters' National Union held at Vinalhaven on the evening of April 28th, 1890, your communication, (acting for Bodwell Granite Co.) was read, and it was voted that we stand by our request made to you for a nine hour day and bill of prices. In view of action taken by the branch, I am instructed to notify you that we shall stop working, Wednesday P. M., April 30th, 1890.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS J. LYONS,

Cor. Sec'y of Branch.

This action made no change in the situation, and Thursday morning May 1st, found the sheds silent and deserted. During the strike, no attempt was made to do the work with outside help, and it was not possible that any could have been obtained had there been a desire to do so. May 7th, (it having become evident that a settlement might be brought about,) the branch instructed its dispute committee to wait upon the superintendent and ascertain if they were willing to discuss the points at issue, with a view of effecting

settlement on other terms than those submitted. An affirmative answer brought about a conference between the committee and officers of the company on the fifteenth. Several meetings followed, resulting in a settlement, (a compromise,) by which the men were to work nine hours per day for the first five days of the week, and eight hours on Saturdays. Stone cutters working by the day were to be advanced two and one-half cents per hour, making the lowest day's wages \$2.70, and full day's pay for Saturdays. (The wages previously was \$2.75 for ten hours, with full day's pay for Saturdays.) The piece work prices were advanced, on an average, about five per cent, and the tool sharpeners were granted one-half hour's pay, or nine and one-half hours' pay for nine hours' work. The terms of settlement (with the exception of those applying to the sharpeners whose pay was now reduced considerably below that paid at other places,) were quite satisfactory. It was understood that no feeling had been created on account of the part any had taken in the strike, and that all could return to their old positions. The men resumed work the twenty-sixth, having been out twenty-one days. Their loss in wages would approximate \$4,850.00, or an average to each of \$50.00. This represents very nearly what they would have earned had they been at work all the time, but it is not a true estimate of their actual loss through the strike, as most of them were employed during the time about their homes, gardening, painting, repairing buildings, &c., work that they would have had to hire done under other circumstances. Besides this they received through their union from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, as strike pay. This was quite a stimulus in itself and served materially to keep men from hastily leaving home to seek work, and was especially beneficial on this occasion, as the black list was being freely circulated throughout New England against the members of the union who were on strike. The effect of this strike on the stone cutting of Vinalhaven during 1890, it would be hard to ascertain. It is possible that some contracts might have been secured, could the outcome of the agitation which existed among all the granite workers during the spring months have been foreseen. It is also very evident that neither side desires a repetition of the strikes of this year. By the terms of settlement, four months' notice is to be given by either side, of any proposed change in the prices or regulations prior to expiration of bill, June 1st, 1891. By this arrangement it is proposed that a committee from the union meet with a like committee from

the company, not later than February 1st, 1891. All grievances are to be submitted and adjusted, if possible, then and there, satisfactorily to both sides. By this means it is expected the necessity of strikes will be done away with. The company will know just what they will have to pay for the following sixteen months, and they can go into the market in the spring, when contracts are being let, with no fear of a strike on their minds. It will be equally beneficial to the men, as they will know just what they are going to have, and will not be looking forward to some date when it will be necessary for them to maintain a recognition by resorting to a strike. Then it may be that great good may come out of the disturbances of 1890, and a solution of our labor troubles be found.

STONE CUTTERS AT HALLOWELL.

May 1st, the one hundred and sixty granite cutters in the employ of the Hallowell Granite Works, Hallowell, struck. Their request was for the nine hour day, and same wages as received for ten hours, and an advance on piece work of from five to ten per cent. An offer from the company conceding the nine hours, and a slight advance, was unanimously rejected, and the branch voted to stop in a body. On the 12th, a conference was held between the officers of the company and a committee from the union. A settlement was arrived at by which the cutters were to receive thirty cents per hour for day work, and an advance of about six per cent on piece work, the settlement to stand for one year. In the mean time a number of the men had left town to seek work at other places; those who had not, returned to work on the 13th, having been out ten days. Total number of days lost 1,440, an average to each of nine days. The loss in wages would approximate \$3,600, an average to each of \$22.50. The cost to the union was \$1,401. The result of this strike was very satisfactory to the union, and, although the settlement was in the nature of a compromise, it gave to the union about all that was asked. The effect on the business was no doubt bad, as, through the uncertainty of the result, the company did not figure for work in the spring, that otherwise might have been secured. Shortly after settlement the crew was reduced. Not more than half the number of men have been employed in 1890 that were employed in 1889. No attempt was made to introduce outside help during the strike.

STONE CUTTERS AT BELFAST.

Eleven cutters in the employ of W. O. Sargent, at City Point, Belfast, struck for nine hours and same pay as for ten hours, \$2.75. In reply to their demand, Sargent's reply was that they belonged to the Contractors' Association, and could not comply with the demand, even if he wanted to. A few days after the strike, the foreman told the men that Sargent wanted them to draw up a contract, stating what they would work one year for, sign it and send it to him. The men asked him that, in case they did so, if he would agree to furnish them work one year, and he said he would not. So the matter was dropped. After which another proposition was submitted by the men, as follows: 25 1-2, 27 1-2, and 33 1-3 cents per hour, and notifying him that he could meet the committee at any time he called for them. The following week Mr. Sargent sent word that he would like to see the committee, at which time an agreement was entered into on the above basis. They were out ten days, the settlement being \$2.65 per day as standard, carvers to receive \$3.00 per day; nine hours to constitute a day's work, with eight on Saturdays and full day's pay for same. Loss in wages, \$286, an average to each of \$28.60. The loss to the union was \$123. No discrimination was shown. Part of the crew was employed to finish work on hand. Nothing has been done since early in July. Cutting department closed.

STONE CUTTERS AT GREEN'S LANDING.

September 16th, nineteen stone cutters in the employ of Neelon & Shields, stopped work, the wages due for past month not having been paid. The agreement entered into provided that pay-day should be not later than the fifteenth of each month. This gave the company the privilege of retaining a man's wages for a month and fifteen days, as wages paid are only up to the first of the month. The granite workers of this place are continually having trouble over their pay. A regular pay-day is quite a modern institution, and the experience of the past has led the men to be cautious of letting it go by without receiving their money. Formerly, stores were run by many of the different firms in connection with their works, and pay-days were so far between that the help were obliged to trade at these stores and pay whatever was asked, the prices being in most cases higher than goods could be purchased for, had

they their money to buy with. Finally the stores were closed up, and then the help had no protection at all, and many of the stone workers there to-day can show due bills for work done years ago that have never been paid for. The past year the different unions have been insisting on having a regular pay-day, and the strikes that have taken place were for this reason. In this instance the men were not paid until September 30th. The men then declined to return to work, as some of those who had served on a committee were singled out for discharge. October 5th, the matter was settled by all being put back to work. The men were out seventeen days, a total of 323 days, representing a total loss in wages of \$888.25, an average to each of \$46.75. The loss to the company was considerable, owing to delay, plant lying idle, &c. No other help was thrown out on account of this strike.

STONE CUTTERS AT ROUND POND.

This was included in the May strike, and was for bill of prices and same pay for nine hours as received for ten. Nineteen men were directly involved and they were out nine days. By the settlement, the work was made all day work as before. Wages were advanced slightly and nine hours was made a day's work with eight on Saturdays. The loss in wages would approximate \$427.50, an average to each of \$22.50, and a loss to the union of \$185.50. These men were in the employ of Brown, McAllister & Co.

SUSPENSION BY STONE CUTTERS AT HURRICANE.

February 13th, the foreman at Hurricane gave out a stone, telling the man he gave it to that it would be at a reduced price from that called for in bill of prices. The man, after consulting with officers of the union, refused to cut the stone, claiming that it was a violation of the agreement which provided that no change should be made in the prices by either party, except by mutual agreement, without sixty days' notice. The man was then told there was nothing else for him to do. The next day the foreman requested the union to take the matter under consideration and see if they would cut the stone (man-holes) at the reduced figures. A meeting was held and the men voted unanimously not to cut them for less than the bill; so they finished up what they had under the hammer, carried in their tools, and declared a lock-out. The company claimed that there was no lock-out and that the stone was

offered in good faith. There was no order for them, but they would take the risk of selling them if the men wanted to cut them for the price offered. They had no other work on hand, and if the men did not want to work for the price offered, it was all right, and the stone would not be forced on them, and they could wait till some other work was obtained. March 1st, the stone was offered to some of the men by the day, but as the case was then in the hands of the National Union Committee it was thought best to await their decision. The committee decided that there was no lock-out at Hurricane. March 28th the men resumed work, the company agreeing to pay the price called for on the stone in dispute. Twenty-five men were implicated in this dispute and some had found work at other places. The total number of days lost, provided the men could have had employment all the time, was seven hundred and fifty, an average to each of thirty days. The loss in wages would approximate \$1,500, while the cost to the union was \$850.

In accordance with the general movement for nine hours, the stone cutters stopped work May 1st. Their bill called for 30 cents per hour as the lowest for day work, an advance of 2 1-2 cents; the prices for piece work were about the same as for 1889. They returned to work after three days, their demands being acceded to in full. Some slight additions to the bill, suggested by the superintendent, were accepted by the union. The loss in wages would be about \$252, and the cost to the union was \$102. No discrimination was made, and no attempt was made to get outside help.

In June, the forty-one stone cutters at Hurricane were called out by the National Union to assist the men at Millstone Point, Conn., who were in the employ of the same corporation, and who were still on strike at that place. The Hurricane men were out nineteen days this time, and lost in wages about \$1,650, while the cost to the union was \$729. It was supposed by the union that the men at Hurricane were being used to do work that should be done at Millstone Point, and that, so long as Hurricane was open, the men at Millstone Point would get no settlement. No attempt was made to introduce other help.

STONE CUTTERS AT SOUTH THOMASTON.

A strike, involving some eight journeymen, occurred at South Thomaston in the spring, resulting from the demand for nine hours, and an advance in prices. The settlement was a compromise satis-

factory to both sides. Duration of strike, forty-three days. Cost to the union, \$358.50.

STONE CUTTERS AT BLUEHILL.

At Bluehill, nineteen cutters in the employ of the White Granite Company, struck for bill of prices and nine hours per day. They were out five days. The bill was accepted as presented, and calls for twenty-nine and one-half cents per hour as lowest day wage, nine hours per day, and eight on Saturdays, with full day's pay for same. This settlement was very satisfactory to the men and quite so to the contractors, as business has been very good all summer, with a scarcity of help. The loss in wages would approximate \$228.00, and average to each man \$12.00, which is fully made up by the advance gained. The loss to the union was \$107.50.

STONE CUTTERS AT CLARK'S ISLAND.

Twenty-six cutters in the employ of the Clark's Island Granite Company at Clark's Island, town of St. George, struck for the nine-hour day and eight hours on Saturdays, with same pay for day work as received for ten hours; also an advance on piece work of about ten per cent. They were out four days, a satisfactory settlement being arrived at. The lowest day wage was to be \$2.65, and an advance on the piece work of about five per cent. Nine hours was to constitute a full day's work, with eight on Saturdays. The loss in wages would approximate \$250.00, an average of \$9.61 each. Cost to the union, \$102.00. No discrimination was shown on account of part taken in the strike, and all returned to work that cared to.

PAVING CUTTERS.

STRIKES AMONG THE PAVING CUTTERS.

The strikes among the paving cutters were very similar to those among the stone cutters. Their new constitution which was to go into effect April 1st, 1890, provided that nine hours should constitute a day's work for five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturdays. Their manner of working is somewhat different from the stone cutters', whose work is more continuous. The paving season is usually from April 1st to December 1st, and prices paid for that time are, at most places, higher than in the winter months. The

stone cutters make a bill that extends throughout the year. Why the paving cutters should be cut down in the winter time, when even at the summer prices it is almost impossible to earn a living, is one of the unsettled problems of the labor question. The employers give as a reason that in the winter months they cannot make shipments, consequently their capital is idle, and the cut-down is to provide for the interest; but a better and more plausible reason is the fact that in the winter months many places have to close up altogether on account of the severe frosts and snow, both of which make it almost impossible to carry on the business. The large number of men thrown out of employment congregate at the places that are worked throughout the winter. This creates a surplus of paving cutters, and they are really at the mercy of the contractors, and in no condition to dictate terms. The work is almost exclusively by the piece, so much per thousand blocks. Prices differ somewhat at the different quarries, owing to the difference in the stone, some working a great deal easier than others. The systems under which the men work are quite numerous. Where they work by the day, they have the stone quarried to the proper dimension by a driller furnished by the employer. Working on dump, is where the stone is brought to them from the quarry. If the stone is any way regular in shape it is called stock; if irregular, it is termed grout. Motion work is where the cutter quarries his own stone. In some instances all the cleaning off and starting (heavy breaks and blasting) is done by the contractors. For all these different methods, different prices are paid; and it is in the regulating of these prices and the size of the blocks that the disputes are created. The Granite Manufacturers' Association includes this business, as well as quarrying and cutting.

The places where strikes have occurred during 1890, are Vinalhaven, Hurricane, Clark's Island, North Jay, Frankfort, Green's Landing, Mt. Desert and Long Cove.

PAVING CUTTERS AT VINALHAVEN.

April 10th, all the paving cutters in the employ of the Bodwell Granite Company, Booth Brothers and Hurricane Island Granite Company, Kittredge and Smith, and J. P. Ambrust, at Vinalhaven, struck. The bill of prices which they had presented for the summer season called for the nine-hour day, and an advance in prices over that paid in 1889, and was to go into effect April 1st. The advance

asked for, was, on an average, about \$2.00 per thousand blocks. A provision of their constitution is, that before a strike is declared, a conference must be asked for with the employers, and all honorable means used to bring about a settlement. This conference was called for April 2d, but owing to absence of some of the manufacturers, did not meet until the sixth. At this meeting nothing was conceded to the employes; they could have the option of working nine hours, but the prices would not be advanced above those paid in 1889. The result of this conference was forwarded to the headquarters of the union, and on the ninth a telegram was received ordering the men out. At noon of the tenth, the men, with the exception of some half dozen non-union men and one union man, stopped work. Nothing of importance transpired until the seventeenth, when a delegate from the central office arrived, empowered to make settlement. An interview was had with the contractors; the non-union men were induced to join the union, but no settlement could be arrived at, the union refusing to work with the objectionable party who had remained at work. It is to be regretted that at this time a proposition made by the manufacturers to submit the whole matter to arbitration was rejected by the union, although some of the contractors had openly declared that if arbitration was accepted and the decision did not suit them they would not continue to do business. They would all agree to start but would not agree to work any stated time. Still the union should not have considered this as a reason for refusal. Arbitration is the groundwork of all labor organization, and when it is refused it raises a doubt as to the justice of the claims in dispute. The decision would have bound both sides for the time stipulated, and if the contractors had refused to do business under the decision of the arbitrators, they would have stood in a very poor position before the public. April 30th, at noon, the men returned to work, a settlement having been effected the day previous between the contractors and two delegates from the local union. By the terms of this settlement the men were to receive the same prices as paid in 1889. The jobs would not be made strictly union, but the union would be recognized, and all committees would be received and treated with on all matters pertaining to the making of the paving. Thirty cents was to be the standard rate per hour for day work, with nine hours per day and eight on Saturdays. About forty-five paving cutters were implicated in the strike, and about twenty-five drillers and other help were thrown out. They

were out seventeen days. Many of them had found work at other places, but the loss in wages, &c., would approximate \$1,000, while the loss to the union was something over \$600. The result of the strike was practically a defeat for the union. Some union points were won, but they were of small concern, and the settlement virtually left the men with a worse bill than that of 1889. The time selected for the demand was, under the circumstances, very inopportune and not such as to warrant a successful issue. Large quantities of blocks had been carried over from 1889; the demand was not very general, and freights were so high, in consequence of the demand for vessels to carry ice, that it was not considered profitable to ship, except in cases where orders had to be filled. What effect the strike has had on the paving business of Vinalhaven it would be hard to describe, as the conditions mentioned would have to be considered, and the fact that not so many men have been employed through the summer, might be attributed to the same.

PAVING CUTTERS AT SOMES' SOUND.

July 17th, about seventy-five paving cutters in the employ of C. J. Hall and Whiting & Allen at Somes' Sound, Mt. Desert, stopped work, the cause being the non-recognition of the union. In the fall of 1889, when the prices were reduced from \$28.00 to \$25.00 per thousand, the men were given to understand by one of the contractors that the prices would be restored April 1, 1890. At the appointed time this promise was denied by the contractor, and he refused to pay more than the winter price of \$25.00. During the winter months many of the men had, at considerable expense to themselves, opened some good motions which they did not care to leave; and being union men they brought their grievance before the local board at Mt. Desert. The union voted to present a bill of prices to the firm in question, who, after considerable controversy, consented to sign a bill to take effect June 1st, and continue one year. All the other firms except the two mentioned, signed bills to the same effect. These two firms were the heaviest operators. They paid the same prices as the others, but would enter into no agreement with, or recognize the union in any form. The union endeavored by every means to effect a settlement on the basis of recognition of the union, but to no purpose. So on the 17th of July the men in the employ of these two firms stopped work. About half of them secured work in the vicinity and the others found work

outside the State. It would be impossible to estimate the loss in wages, but the loss to the contractors must have been considerable, as they have done practically nothing for the whole season since the strike. At Whiting & Allen's, a few non-union men have been employed: and at Hall's, a few green hands. The effect of this strike, which is still unsettled, has been very injurious. The output of paving has not been one-half what it would have been had there been no strike. This trouble will probably continue till spring, when it is expected that all the firms will recognize the union, and that the business of the place will resume its former proportions, and be conducted satisfactorily to both sides.

PAVING CUTTERS AT HURRICANE.

April 14th, twenty-seven paving cutters in the employ of Booth Brothers & Hurricane Island Granite Company at Hurricane Island, stopped work. Their demands were about the same as those made by paving cutters at Vinalhaven, April 10th. They were out thirteen days, the settlement arrived at being the same and included in that made at Vinalhaven. In the settlement, the Hurricane men may have obtained a slight advantage over their Vinalhaven brothers, but it was very slight.

It would be impossible to estimate the loss in wages, as most of the men left the island for other places. No attempt was made to employ non-union labor. Business has been very good in this line since the settlement.

PAVING CUTTERS AT GREEN'S LANDING.

In April, the paving cutters in the employ of Neelon & Shields, seventeen in number, struck. Cause; company would not sign their bill of prices. Most of the men found employment at other places. Number of days lost, about 150. Estimated loss in wages, \$390 00. The company did not sign the bill until about the middle of June, when work was again resumed.

Another strike took place September 16th, the firm not complying with agreement to pay from tenth to fifteenth of each month, and, in fact, did not do so but once during the whole season. Seven men were involved in this strike, which is not yet settled. Estimated loss in wages, \$125.00.

Several other strikes have taken place among the paving cutters at Green's Landing with other firms, all on account of not receiving pay according to agreement.

PAVING CUTTERS AT CLARK'S ISLAND.

June 17th, all the paving cutters in the employ of the Clark's Island Granite Company, twenty-four in number, struck. The trouble arose over paving, the dimensions of which were not specified in their agreement, and the price of which was not satisfactory to the union. The men were out four days, the settlement then made being to their advantage. The loss in wages would approximate \$249.60, an average of \$10 60 to each. All returned to work.

Another strike occurred at Clark's Island in August, among the paving cutters, the trouble being on account of alleged misrepresentations on the part of the men as to the number of blocks made. The accounts extended over the past two years, and when the men came to settle, it was found that some of them were thousands short of the count given, and for which they had received pay. (It is customary at some places doing paving business to take the men's count as to number of blocks made from month to month, unquestioned, paying them in part, and sometimes in full, the amount claimed, final settlement being made only when blocks are shipped or when men desire to go away.) The paving having become mixed, the shortage could not be charged to any particular persons, so it was sought to make those who were still on the work make up for the deficiency. This the men stoutly refused to do, claiming that they had received pay for no more blocks than they had made. The union backed the men up in their statements, and on August 16th, a strike was ordered and the men, to the number of nineteen stopped work. They were out seven days when a satisfactory settlement was arrived at, it being shown by the paving inspector's books that when blocks were hauled the men had not been given credit for them at the office.

The approximate loss in wages would be \$345.80, an average to each man of \$18.20

PAVING CUTTERS AT NORTH JAY.

April 17th, seventeen paving cutters in the employ of the Maine & New Hampshire Granite Company, at North Jay, struck against what they claimed to be a reduction in prices. Their bill of prices called for \$20 per thousand for New York blocks, made from stock quarried by the company, the same price as previously paid. This the company would not pay. They would agree to the rest of the bill covering motions and groat, but would not pay over \$18

for stock, saying that if they were obliged to pay more than that they would shut down the quarry. The men, at a meeting called for the purpose, voted to stand by the price, \$20 per thousand. The men were out twelve days and then returned to work at the company's offer. Their loss in wages would approximate \$442, an average to each of \$26, allowing ten days of the twelve to be fine weather, or such as to permit out of door work. The settlement was not satisfactory to the union. No attempt was made to introduce outside help, and no discrimination was made against the union men.

PAVING CUTTERS AT FRANKFORT.

In the fall of 1889, the New York & Maine Block Co., at Frankfort notified their men that a reduction would be made in prices of New York blocks from \$26 to \$24 per thousand. The former was the price paid since 1887. The men accepted the reduction, as they were not going to work all through the winter. In the spring of 1890, a bill was presented to the company by the local union of paving cutters, asking for the prices that had formerly been paid, \$26 for New York blocks, \$24 for Philadelphia blocks, and \$15 for Washington blocks to be cut from grout. The bill was returned unsigned. Fifteen men were at work, ten of whom left, the rest continuing at work. Non-union labor was employed, making an average crew of fourteen since the strike, including those who did not leave. The strike was declared in May and there has been no settlement yet.

QUARRYMEN.

QUARRYMEN AT VINALHAVEN.

June 2d, the quarrymen, blacksmiths, teamsters, engineers, carpenters and other laborers connected with the quarry, in the employ of the Bodwell Granite Co., at Vinalhaven, to the number of ninety-five, stopped work, their request for nine hours per day, and same wages, having been refused by the company. They could have the nine hour day if they desired it, but no advance would be granted in wages. The action taken by the men, was, no doubt, a great surprise to the company, as it was supposed that most of the men would be at their stations Monday morning, but the deserted appearance of the quarry when the bell rang in the morning soon dispelled that idea and gave evidence that there was to be a struggle. The disaffection that existed among these workers had been developing for some time. It was known that the granite cutters and paving

ing makers were to demand nine hours in the spring, and it was supposed by many of the quarrymen that whatever settlement was made with the cutters would be given to them without their asking. They were disappointed in this, for when the cutters went to work May 26th, a bell was erected on the shed, and was rung at five o'clock for the cutters to stop work, while the whistle, that all went to work by, did not blow till six. This greatly displeased the quarrymen and no doubt caused many of the conservative ones to join the quarrymen's union, which has been formed and was now in good working order. An offer by the company to compromise on a half way basis was at first refused, the men insisting on their full demand. June 23d, a meeting was held between the superintendents of the company and the full union, when a settlement was effected, and the men returned to work on the 24th. The terms of settlement were that all men should return to work, and no discrimination be made on account of the strike; nine hours to constitute a full day's work for five days, and eight hours on Saturdays. All were to be advanced one-half hour's pay, and some, at the company's option, to receive more than that. This settlement, and the spirit in which it was tendered, was very satisfactory to the men, and had it been offered at first, would undoubtedly have been accepted and the strike averted. The total loss in wages, allowing seventeen of the nineteen days that the men were idle to be fair, or such as to admit of out door work, and the average wages to be \$1.65 per day, would be \$2,664.75, or an average to each of \$28.05. The wages, while less per day, are more per hour, and through the different arrangement of the time, enabling the men to work more full days in the year, amounts to within \$7.67 of wages received per year under the ten hour system, while they work one hundred and seventy-six hours less, computed on an average of twenty-two days per month as follows:

UNDER THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

8 months or 176 days of 10 hours at \$1.65 per day,		\$290 40
2 " 44 " 9 " 1.48 1-2 "		65 34
2 " 44 " 8 " 1.32 "		58 08
		413 82

UNDER THE NINE HOUR SYSTEM

10 months or 220 days of 9 hours at \$1.56 3-4 per day,		\$344 85
2 " 44 " 8 " 1.39 1-3 "		61 30
		406 15

The result of the strike was very damaging, and must have resulted in a serious loss to the company otherwise than through the concessions granted to the men. Indirectly, all the other branches were drawn into the strike. The paving cutters were obliged to stop at the commencement, for want of stock; the stone cutters, who had just got started to work themselves, were gradually thrown out, until at the close, some seventy of them were necessarily idle, while all shipments were stopped, and vessels directed to Vinalhaven with stone from outside quarries were sent to other places to discharge, and vessels that were loaded would not sail for fear of trouble in getting discharged at destination. On the whole, the question had assumed quite a serious aspect, and its close was welcomed by all.

The men engaged in this strike received no financial aid from any source, and, although the poorest paid of any in the business, they held on with a tenacity that put to shame their more fortunate trade unionists, many of whom were receiving, while on strike, more money as strike benefit than the quarrymen when at work. No attempt was made during the strike to run the quarry with other help.

QUARRYMEN AT HURRICANE

May 5th, the stone cutters at Hurricane Island commenced to work on the nine hour day, and when the whistle blew at 5 P. M., for the cutters, the quarrymen, teamsters, etc., to the number of thirty-nine, stopped work. No notice had been given to the company of their intentions, nor had any advance been asked for. The foreman notified them that they would receive but nine hours' pay, but they continued working and stopping with the stone cutters. On the 13th, a communication was sent to the superintendent at Rockland, notifying him that they were working nine hours per day and should expect ten hours' pay. This was replied to by the superintendent in person, and the men were notified that unless they would work ten hours they might consider themselves discharged. The 15th they struck, remained out one day and then returned to work on the promise of receiving whatever concessions were granted to quarrymen anywhere else in the State. This was carried out. When the quarrymen settled at Vinalhaven, the Hurricane men were granted the same concessions. The loss in wages would approximate \$70. The whole crew were not involved, some twelve refusing to join with the others.

QUARRYMEN AT ROUND POND.

At Round Pond the quarrymen struck for nine hours and same pay, were out two days and returned at old conditions. About ten men were involved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLASTERERS AT PORTLAND.

Prior to the spring of 1882, the wages of plasterers at Portland was \$1.50 to \$2 per day. For the purpose of bettering their condition and securing higher wages, an organization was effected in March, 1882, which embraced all the plasterers in the city, forty in number. April 1st, same year, they demanded \$3 per day which was granted without any trouble. This system continued until May 1888, when an attempt was made to advance the price to \$3.50 per day. The union failed in this, but were successful in reducing the hours to nine per day, and receiving therefor the same pay as received for ten hours. Up to April 1, 1890, the system under which the plasterers worked was by the day, receiving for a job not less than one-fourth of a day, and claiming the same pay, \$3 for all the year. The agitation among the trades the past year led to the formation at Portland, of what is known as the builders' exchange. The action of this body was to the effect that on and after April 1, 1890, all work should be paid for by the hour. The plasterers' union protested against this to the boss plasterers, all of whom were members of the exchange, but to no effect. The men claimed that under this hour system, although the price offered, thirty-four cents per hour, was a higher rate than they were receiving per hour under the day plan, yet it would be to their disadvantage, as a good part of their time is used up in odd jobs, whitewashing, whitening, coloring, cementing, etc., sometimes two or three different jobs being included in a day's work; for instance, a man might be sent out to do a small job which takes him an hour to do. Under the hour system he would receive but thirty-four cents, while by the day plan, the system they have always worked under, he would receive seventy-five cents, or one-fourth of a day, and perhaps that might be all he would get that day. Against this system the men struck April 1st. Mr. R. K. Gately, employing ten men, and Mr. P. Ward, employing six men, notified their men that they would

continue to pay by the day as before, so their help did not stop work. Some of the men left the city, while the rest found work as best they could; those at work dividing the time with those who were not so fortunate. After the strike had been on nine weeks, six of the strikers returned to work by the hour. This led the union to take action, which resulted in the men being allowed to return to work at whatever terms they could make. At present some are working by the day and others by the hour. Non-union help was employed to take men's places during the strike.

LUMBER HANDLERS AT CALAIS.

June 2d, the lumber handlers in the employ of H. F. Eaton & Sons at Calais, struck for \$1.50 per day, the wages offered being \$1.25. Previous to the strike, some of the men who had become dissatisfied with their pay, had, on request, been granted an advance of ten cents per day, with the understanding that they say nothing about it to the rest, but as it was evident that the whole crew were about to ask for the advance, the firm, on June 2d, notified those who were getting the advance that their pay from then out would be at the old price, \$1.25. The men remonstrated and advised the company to pay the \$1.35 which would satisfy them all, and prevent any trouble. The company refused the overtures of the men, who, thereupon, stopped work in a body, and notified their employers that they would not return to work for less than \$1.50 per day. The disaffection soon extended to the other firms throughout the city and in a few hours business in that line was at a standstill, as the whole lumber business practically depended on the men who handled it on the wharves. The situation looked quite serious. The employes of the other firms being promised satisfaction, returned to work the next day, Eaton's men continuing the struggle. The men were now offered \$1.35 per day, all they asked for in the first place, but promptly refused it. Public sympathy had been aroused in favor of the strikers, and the action of the firm was severely criticised and commented on by many of the leading citizens. A liberal contribution of money was taken up for the strikers, who in the mean time had secured odd jobs at other work, thereby enabling them to successfully continue the fight. An offer of \$1.40 per day was made and firmly declined, when the firm undertook to let the work by the piece. A contractor who undertook the job secured a few Indians to work for him. This system proved very unsatisfactory,

and on the 17th the firm requested their old hands to return, grant-
them \$1.45 per day. The men accepted this and resumed their
employment, having been out fifteen days. Their total loss in wages
for that time, twenty-two of them, at the wage offered by the com-
pany, \$1.25 per day, provided they were idle all the time, would be
\$412.50, an average of \$18.75. Their gain is twenty cents per day,
or ten cents more than they asked at the commencement of the strike.
Total gain for the remainder of the season, or until December 1st, one
hundred and forty-one days, would be \$620.40 an average of \$28.20 to
each. The men directly interested in this strike were those who as-
sort and pile the lumber on the wharves after it comes from the mills,
from where it is brought on the cars. The men who put it on board
the vessels, pushers, and the stevedores, are different branches of the
business. The effect of this strike was very injurious, though not
to those engaged, through the accumulation of lumber at the mills.
Four of them, running night and day, were obliged to shut down,
throwing one hundred and twenty men and boys out of employ-
ment, who are earning, on an average, \$1.10 per day. Then the
St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad was much inconvenienced for want
of cars on which to transport the lumber.

The result of this strike will doubtless lead to something of larger
proportions. The men in all the different branches of the lumber
business, poorly paid at the best, have seen by the results of this
strike of a handful of men, without organization or any combined
influence to help them, what may be accomplished through united
effort and thorough organization; and without doubt the next move-
ment for an increase will be participated in by a greatly enlarged
number.

One great wrong that the laboring men of our eastern border
suffer is the competition created by the influx of Canadians. At
Calais and Milltown not less than one hundred and fifty are em-
ployed about wharves and mills, as ship carpenters, shoe factory
operatives, clerks &c. They live at St. Stephens, N. B., carry
their dinner with them and return at night. They pay no tax nor
contribute one cent to the support of the government. Their pres-
ence, especially in the dull season, is a menace to the American
workers by always creating a surplus of labor and tending largely
to keep wages down. There can be no doubt of the illegality of
the proceedings under the alien contract labor law. The fact that they
live in Canada and are employed in the United States should be proof

enough, and in the interest of American laborers, and on the principle of protection to American labor, this matter should be investigated. If Canadians want to work in the United States let them live here and help to support the government by being consumers of our products; otherwise reserve our labor market for those who are willing to do so.

LASTERS AT CALAIS.

April 26th, thirty-eight lasters employed at the St. Croix shoe factory in Calais, struck work. Trouble had been brewing for some time in the lasting room, on account of cut downs and extra work. At the above date, the superintendent was waited on by a committee of the lasters, who asked that the extra work be taken off, which was refused. The committee reported the interview with the boss, which resulted in their packing up their tools and leaving the shop in a body. There being no organization among the lasters they did not hold together. Some little change was made in the method of working but no advance in prices was granted. Some returned to work, others returned only to find their places filled by new men, some of them from Canada, while some would not return. On the whole the strike was a defeat for the lasters.

CAULKERS AT CALAIS.

May 10th, the caulkers working in and about Calais, gave notice to their employers that they would not work any more until their wages were raised from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Monday morning, May 12th, they went to their places of employment as usual, but refused to work until their employers came to terms. After a short deliberation it was decided that the caulkers should receive \$3.00 per day.

SHOE WORKERS AT SPRINGVALE.

The strike at the shoe shop of Fogg & Vinal, Springvale, in June, was brought about in this way: The work performed by the "beaters-out" was not satisfactory to the superintendent; in consequence, he proposed to them to do the work by the day, as he wished it done better, and promised that their wages would be made satisfactory. The men, having, under the system they were working, a very good job, declined the proposition for day work, and threatened that if they were cut down they would bring the matter before their union.

At this, the company (probably not being aware that a union existed in their shop), discharged all whom they supposed to be union men in the shop, fifty-four in number. These were members of the International Boot and Shoe Makers' Union, and included the beaters-out. The reason given for their discharge was that there was nothing for them to do. (Twenty-two of these were subsequently taken back, together with some new hands). Shortly after their discharge, the cutters, thirteen in number, were discharged. These were members of the Cutters' Union. The reason given for their discharge was that there was so much work cut ahead that they would not be needed. This was not very satisfactory to the cutters, who believed they were discharged for belonging to the Cutters' Union, and their suspicions were confirmed when they saw new men being hired to fill their places. Negotiations were entered into which led to a settlement between the firm and cutters; the terms being that all the cutters should be given their old places. This was not carried out by the company, only a part being put back. On this account those who had returned were ordered out by their union, until such time as those who were discharged by the company should be put back to work according to agreement. Seven cutters answered this call and were out four weeks. The settlement then made was that all who cared to, could return to work, and that no discrimination would be shown between union and non-union help. This has been carried out, and no trouble has occurred since. During the trouble two of the shoe workers were arrested under the intimidation law of the State, for interference and injury to the company's business. The suit was not pressed however, and the men were discharged.

STRIKE IN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY OF A. W. SHAW & CO.,
FREEPORT.

December 11, 1889, a strike occurred among the employes in the Freeport boot and shoe factory, then under the management of H. H. Shaw of Portland. The statement of the management of the factory is substantially as follows:

"This business was begun in 1886; had therefore been in operation three years. The strike occurred on the eleventh of December, 1889. Nearly every person in the employ of the firm had learned their trade, or such part as they had acquired, with the firm, and nearly all of them within that three years. We started the factory

upon cheap work, gradually increasing the grade of work as the skill of the workmen increased, so that at the time of the strike all fairly skilled workmen were employed on good work with first-class pay. We found the average earnings of all these had been, for some time previous to the strike, an average of \$11 per week; this included skilled and unskilled men, women and boys. Employment was constant. We planned at this time to fill the factory full, by employing about 100 more young men and women of the town, with the intent of educating them step by step in the same manner as we had done their predecessors, working them up grade by grade until all had reached a degree of skill sufficient to make the better work on which the whole factory would finally run."

This "plan" met with the disapproval of members of the union, who considered it as intended to supplant skilled labor with unskilled and cheap labor, and a strike was brought about, largely through the influence of prominent members of the union from beyond the limits of the State. Certain propositions for a settlement were made which were declined by the managers of the factory. The strike lasted until December 23d. Number of employes previous to strike, males, 113; females, 31. Number engaged in strike, males, 83; females, 26. The managers claim that "this is one of the few expensive and costly strikes where all parties are satisfied with the result." They estimate the total loss resulting to the employer and the employed, at from \$20,000 to \$24,000, and say that it took from the town and its citizens during the year, about \$75,000 or \$80,000, which would have been earned by the citizens had the strike not occurred. This went to Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

A strike was ordered in the Portland factory of Shaw, Goding & Co., in support of the strike at Freeport, but all returned to work, without making demands, the day after.

STRIKE IN SHIPYARDS AT BATH.

May 6th, a strike, involving some fifty ship joiners, in the employ of the New England Shipbuilding Co., Arthur Sewall & Co., and Wm. Rogers, took place. The demand was for nine hours, and increase of pay. The companies would not agree to this but did concede an advance of twenty-five cents per day for ten hours, which was accepted. The number engaged in the strike was but a small part of the total number of workmen, but the advance granted was shared by all, joiners and ship carpenters.

Several other strikes, mostly unimportant and of short duration, have occurred during the year. A strike of lasters in the employ of Webb & Cushing, Portland, on account of proposed prices for lasting shoes with patent leather tips, is, at the date of this report, (Nov. 20th) in progress. The following statement has been issued by the Portland Branch of the Lasters' Protective Union:

“In order that the public may not be misled in regard to the lock-out in the factory of Webb & Cushing by the ingenious statement published in the morning papers of Wednesday, we desire to lay the facts before them just as they are, without the least desire on our part to open a discussion on the merits of the case through the columns of the newspapers.

The facts are as follows: Webb & Cushing have for some time been paying the regular union schedule price for the lasting of their shoes, that all the other factories in the city of Portland are paying for similar work on similar grades of goods: the list itself is far enough behind the prices paid for the same grade of work in Massachusetts to allow the Portland manufacturers a competitive chance in the market. The prices themselves were made, and are now being paid by all the manufacturers in the place, and Mr. Cushing's is the first concern to attempt a cut down, or make any complaint in regard to them, and this at a time when the selling price of goods has advanced, to say nothing in regard to the advance in the prices of the necessities of the men themselves.

It has been stated that the lasters struck. Such was not the fact; they were locked out on Saturday last, when the superintendent submitted a price list to them which was a reduction of from one-half to one and a half cents per pair from former prices and which would cut the weekly wages of each one concerned from \$3 to \$5 per week. The presentation of this list was accompanied by the order that they need not return to work until the prices had been accepted. This, of course, they could not do in justice to the other manufacturers, for we see no reason why Mr. Cushing should not pay as much for his work as anybody else.

The statement in regard to prices on patent leather tips is misleading. Six cents a pair is not more than the 'factories in Lynn and other Massachusetts cities are paying.' The per cent extra allowed for tip itself may be a fraction of a cent in advance, while the price on the shoe itself is no more, and in many of the grades far behind those paid in Massachusetts and other New England States. If the firm

wanted to settle prices on the basis of those paid in Massachusetts with an intelligent allowance for the difference in facilities, etc., they failed to show any such desire to the committee who waited on them, and we assure them that such a settlement would be highly gratifying to the organization.

We cannot see why the firm should claim that they are paying more for their work than their competitors. As far as we are concerned as an organization, we can claim that anything in the nature of industrial disturbance, is a thing which we have studiously avoided. We realize that the interest of the manufacturers are identical with our own, and we deeply deplore the fact that we are compelled to make a contest, while we do not fear the outcome.

The list which was presented was from one-half to one and one-half cents per pair on patent tips reduction, and on the low cut or Oxford work; a price far below any paid here, one grade being listed at two and one-half cents per pair, while the lowest price paid in any other factory here is three and three-fourths.

It is necessary to secure the greatest degree of harmony in the trade that the prices in a locality where the products are so identical should be as near uniform as possible, as the possibilities of friction are greatly lessened, and a greater degree of confidence can be felt, both by employer and employed.

A reduction could not be taken at this time, as we believe that the necessities of the trade do not require it, and that the average weekly wage of \$9.23 of the Portland laster is already too small to admit of any inroads.

A reduction of one cent per pair on the lasting of boots or shoes means a reduction of from sixty cents to \$1.00 per week in the pay of the laster doing the work, and the loss of this means a loss of income which has never been more than adequate to an existence in conformity with the requirements of a Christian civilization, when we take into consideration the fact of the great loss of time the shoe factory operative must experience.

One year ago this same firm wished a reduction on a certain grade of goods, which was granted, they representing that by so doing they would be able to procure great amounts of orders, which would be of benefit to the employes, and so it might go on until the wage of the American mechanic dwindled to a mere insignificance, and we feel that in the present case we must cry halt.—*Portland, Maine, Branch, Lasters' Protective Union.*

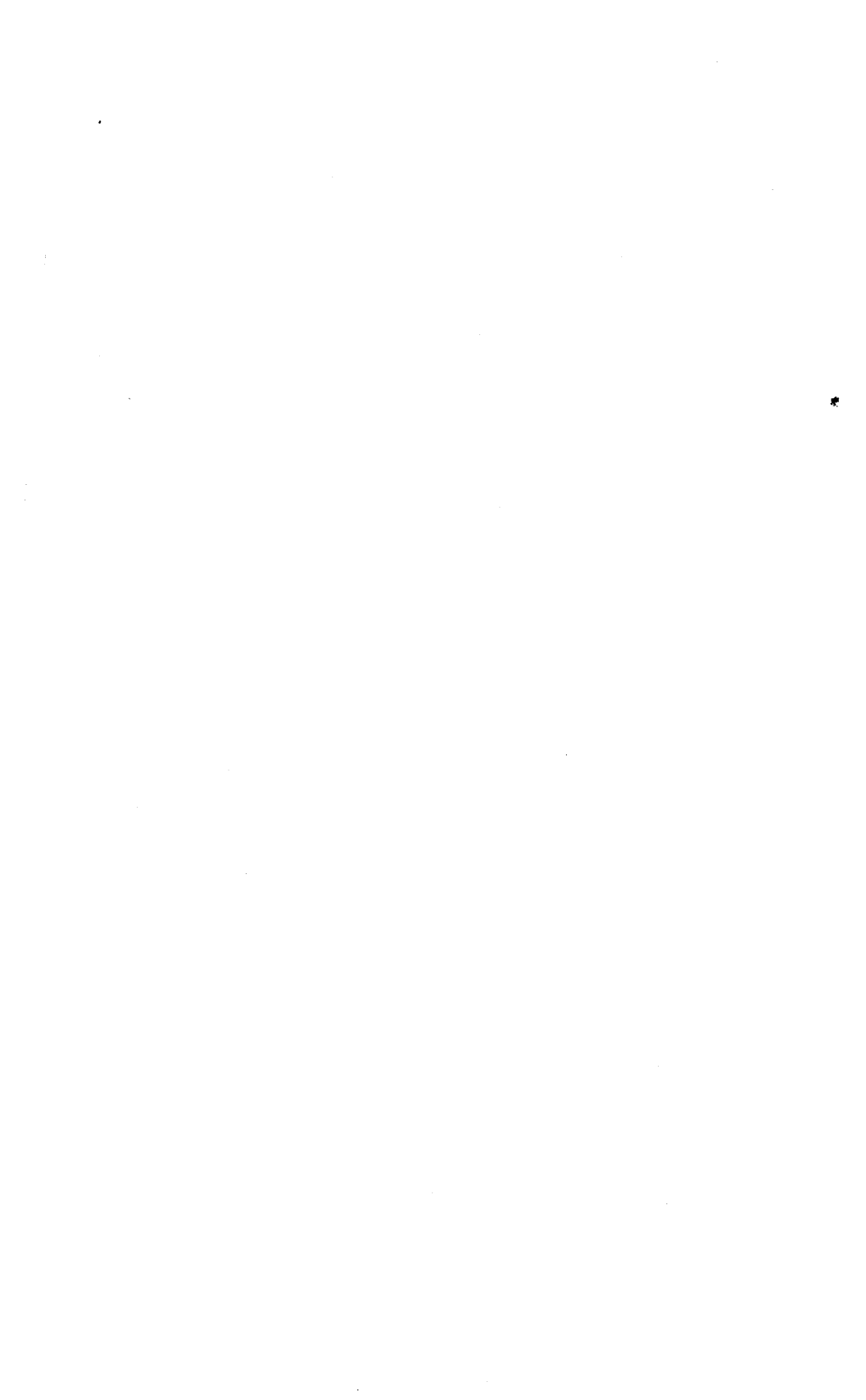
The following statement by the firm, has been made public :

“About four years ago Webb & Cushing started in to make shoes with patent leather tips, the first factory in Maine to turn out this style of work. The price for lasting ordinary work was four and a half cents a pair. The firm fixed the price at that time for the patent leather tips at six cents a pair. The lasters demanded more and struck because they couldn't get it. But since that time the firm have paid six cents a pair, just the price they made at first.

Now we come to the present trouble. This price of six cents a pair is really half a cent more than the factories in Lynn and other Massachusetts cities are paying. Moreover the firm sell their goods to parties west of Boston and have to compete with the Massachusetts factories. Hence the firm cannot afford to pay their workmen more than competing firms do. Added to this, even after the price of lasting patent leather tips is decreased from six cents to five and a half cents, as the firm propose, Webb & Cushing's shop is admitted to be the best shop in this section, as far as lasters' wages in general are concerned. The firm feel that they are fully justified in making the reduction.”

PART IV.

REPORT OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.



REPORT OF DEPUTY LABOR COMMISSIONER.

L. R. CAMPBELL.

This department was created in the winter of 1887. In July of the same year, I took the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of my duties.

Factory inspection was entirely new in our State, and therefore required a great deal of careful study on the part of the Deputy Commissioner in order to execute the law justly and successfully. There has been an increasing responsibility and an increased amount of work connected with the duties of this department, and a field of usefulness opens up, which calls for hard work and careful thought and is now demanding more time and attention than ever before.

This department has received letters and complaints on various subjects from a number of persons who misapprehended the duties of the Deputy Labor Commissioner under the act creating this department. The Deputy Labor Commissioner, has, nevertheless, inquired into and given the inquirers the best information possible on the several subjects submitted to him. Some of the complaints were trifling, some showed after investigation to be without apparent foundation.

TEN-HOUR LAW.

The limiting of the hours of labor for women and minors in factories and similar establishments, to ten hours, has given perfect satisfaction among the great masses of the people. The law of course is not perfect, but it can be changed from time to time as experience shows to be necessary. The Deputy Labor Commissioner has found some trouble in attending to women piece workers who go to work before the schedule time for the afternoon. This is owing, in a number of instances, to the fact that the power in the mills and factories is started up twenty minutes or thereabouts before

the time designated upon the time table. This should not be allowed. There should be secured to children, young persons and women, employed in factories and workshops, uniform and proper meal hours. To effectually stop this work at meal time, the Deputy Labor Commissioner would recommend that a law be enacted whereby in every manufacturing or mechanical establishment, a certain number of minutes be allowed to start the power before the time designated in the time table. The Deputy Labor Commissioner would suggest that five to six minutes be the maximum time allowed by law to start and regulate the machinery in all of said establishments where women and children are employed, before the schedule time.

ACCIDENTS.

Since my last report, a number of serious accidents have come to my knowledge, from personal observation and from reports through the press, in the various callings of the State. In one instance a workman in one of our cotton mills lost his life by backing, as he thought, upon the platform of the elevator, which he was running. The elevator had been run up by some one without this man's knowledge, and there being no gates or automatic closing hatches, this workman fell some fifty or sixty feet and was killed.

In January, 1889, the Deputy Labor Commissioner was summoned by the defence, in the following case: Alfred Leugerine, age sixteen, against the York Manufacturing Company of Saco, for the loss of a hand by getting it caught in a spinning frame. The case was of special interest, the plaintiff's claim being that the accident was caused through the carelessness of a fellow workman in starting up the machinery while he was cleaning it. The counsel for the plaintiff argued that the company was liable because of hiring incompetent and youthful workmen. The defence brought numerous expert witnesses to show that it is the custom in all cotton mills to employ boys who agree to do that kind of work. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant corporation.

A sad accident happened Tuesday morning, September 17, 1890, in the gig room of the Winthrop Mills Co. One of the gig belts got caught on a shaft and a man named John Botier put out his hand and took hold of the belt as it was going round the shaft, and either pulled or broke his arm off at the elbow. When help arrived the injured man was standing contemplating his arm, which lay on the floor beside him.

Walter Drew, a short time ago, was at work in the super-phosphate factory at Bangor; was caught in a belt and was badly bruised, his clothing being entirely torn off from him before the machinery was stopped. Such accidents as the above are frequently occurring in our State.

Everything should be done by law and its enforcement, that will in any degree lessen these accidents. The vast majority of mankind are dependent upon their daily labor for their bread, and consequently are interested directly and immediately in all those things which will lessen the chances of loss of life or limb, in their several vocations.

I would repeat the recommendation made in my last report.

I would also suggest that no child under the age of fourteen years be permitted to clean any part of the machinery in any factory while such part is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical powers. Notwithstanding the safeguards placed around machinery and tools by the State, to protect workmen from injury, the number of accidents will still remain very large.

If all the accidents happening in any one year within the borders of our State be summed up, as to the employer, the loss of valuable help: to the injured workmen, wages, often great suffering, and frequently loss of life or limb; it would be found to be a great pecuniary loss to the State.

In regard to accidents, the duty of the State is plain. First, to prevent accidents and mishaps as far as possible, by requiring all practical safeguards against them; second, and when they happen place the responsibility upon whom it may belong.

Third, that all manufacturers and manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the Deputy Labor Commissioner a written notice of all accidents to an employe while at work in any factory, manufacturing and mercantile establishment operated by them, whenever the accident results in death of said employe, or causes bodily injury of such a nature as to prevent the person injured from returning to his work within four days after the occurrence of the accident.

EXTRA HOURS.

Part of section first of the law of 1887 to regulate the hours of labor, reads as follows: and no male person sixteen years and over shall be so employed as above more than ten hours a day during minority, unless he voluntarily contracts to do so with the consent of his parents, or one of them, if any, or guardian, and in such case he shall receive extra compensation for his services; provided, however, any female of eighteen years of age or over may lawfully contract for such labor for any number of hours in excess of ten hours per day, not exceeding six hours in any one week or sixty hours in any one year, receiving additional compensation therefor; but during her minority the consent of her parents, or one of them, or guardian, shall first be obtained.

Since my last report, I have received a number of communications from persons complaining that they were compelled by their employers to work more than ten hours per day, and that they were told by their overseers and employers in some instances that they must work or leave and make place for others who were willing to work over time, and that they, the operatives, not wishing to lose their places were thus compelled to work extra time. These letters were seldom signed by the writers. One of the last letters received will illustrate the general nature of them all. This letter was received through the hands of Commissioner Matthews, and reads as follows:

“LEWISTON, OCTOBER 6, 1890.

Mr. Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner of Labor;

DEAR SIR: The —— Mill run by —— of this place are working their female help sixty-six hours per week. Please look into this matter, and oblige one who wants to see the law obeyed.” This communication was not signed.

Two days after receiving this complaint, the Deputy Labor Commissioner went to Lewiston and called at the mill named in the above letter. The manager was first interviewed in his office in regard to the matter complained of. The manager said “I have been using for a little time the extra hours that the law gives me to run my mill. As my goods are selling at this time better than at any other time of the year, I thought I would work a little extra time. A number of months of the year we are compelled to store our manufactured goods for want of sale. Now when our goods

will sell, I want to work my help some of the extra time that the law gives me, and if my present help will not work the extra time, I shall try and get help that will." The female help, numbering twelve persons, were next interviewed in the mill. At the commencement of this interview the help were given to understand that whatever information they might give in regard to working extra time would be treated as strictly confidential, and thus assured, they conversed upon the matter very freely. Five out of the twelve said that they did not want to work more than ten hours a day. One of them said: "I am all exhausted after working my ten hours, and I can't work any longer." Five of the women expressed themselves as willing to work extra time if their employers wanted them to, but preferred not to work a great deal of extra time evenings. Two of the women said that they liked to get all the extra time that they could.

The Deputy Labor Commissioner has traveled hundreds of miles in answer to complaints received by letters similar to the one given above, and interviewed many managers of factories and workshops in regard to alleged violation of the ten hour law. And when the complaint was made known to the managers, the general reply or answer was, "Why, I am working on my extra sixty hours a year." While it may be very convenient at certain times in the year, for some of the mills and factories to work more than ten hours a day, and this extra time may be the means whereby the operatives and employers receive a greater compensation for the time being, yet that clause of the law allowing employers to work their help sixty extra hours a year, furnishes employers who desire to evade the ten hour law a pretext for doing so, and makes the law more difficult of enforcement, and thus, in the end, does not give as good satisfaction to all concerned as a ten hour system regularly followed throughout the year.

The law plainly points out, in the following section, the manner in which the Deputy Labor Commissioner shall be guided in ascertaining whether there is a violation in the regular running time of a mill or factory:

SECT. 2. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a notice, printed in plain, large type, stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the exact time for commencing work in the morning, stopping at noon for dinner, commencing after

dinner, and stopping at night; the form of such printed notice shall be furnished by the deputy commissioner of labor hereafter named, and shall be approved by the attorney general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of section one, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week, in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment.

But for the extra time, the Deputy Labor Commissioner has no other guide than the word or statement of the manager or manufacturer in whose mill he may honestly believe that there may have been a violation of the law in regard to extra hours.

The Deputy Labor Commissioner would recommend that, if we are to continue this extra time law, some additional law be passed whereby it can be regulated and governed.

FIRE ESCAPES.

Section 26 of Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Maine, reads as follows:

“Every public house where guests are lodged, and every building in which any trade, manufacture or business is carried on requiring the presence of workmen or other persons above the first story, all rooms used for public assembly, or amusement, shall at all times be provided with suitable and sufficient fire escapes, outside stairs or ladders from each story or gallery above the level of the ground, easily accessible to all inmates in case of fire or of an alarm of fire; the sufficiency thereof to be determined as provided in the following section”: Section 27, “In towns or parts of towns having no organized fire department, the municipal officers shall annually make careful inspection of the precautions and safeguards provided in compliance with the foregoing requirements, and pass upon their sufficiency as to the arrangement and number, and upon their state of repair, and direct such alterations and additions and repairs as they adjudge necessary. In towns, cities and villages having an organized fire department, the duties aforesaid shall be discharged by the board of fire engineers.”

While the Deputy Commissioner of Labor is fully aware that the law creating this department gives him no authority to inquire or investigate into the sufficiency of fire escapes, outside stairs or lad-

ders in public buildings, hotels, factories and workshops, which would be sufficient and easily accessible to all inmates in case of fire or of an alarm of fire, yet having an excellent opportunity to observe the condition of egress in case of fire from the above class of buildings and from his extensive travel throughout the State, the Deputy Labor Commissioner has been able to observe quite minutely the condition of fire escapes, stairs, ladders, etc., in use for escape from fire in said buildings, and deeming that whatever knowledge he may have gained in his work of a public nature belongs to the people, he would therefore call the attention of the people of Maine to the precarious condition in which the operatives in some of our manufactories, and the condition of thousands of guests in our hotels and the public in general are placed in case of fire. The traveler in our State can see, on a number of our factories, outside wooden ladders which time and the elements have rendered unsafe even for the weight of a small child. These ladders must be, in case of fire, the only egress for a score or more of operatives. Many buildings of this class have iron fire ladders so poorly constructed that it would be dangerous in the extreme, under the excitement which a fire creates, for small children and timid women to attempt to reach the ground.

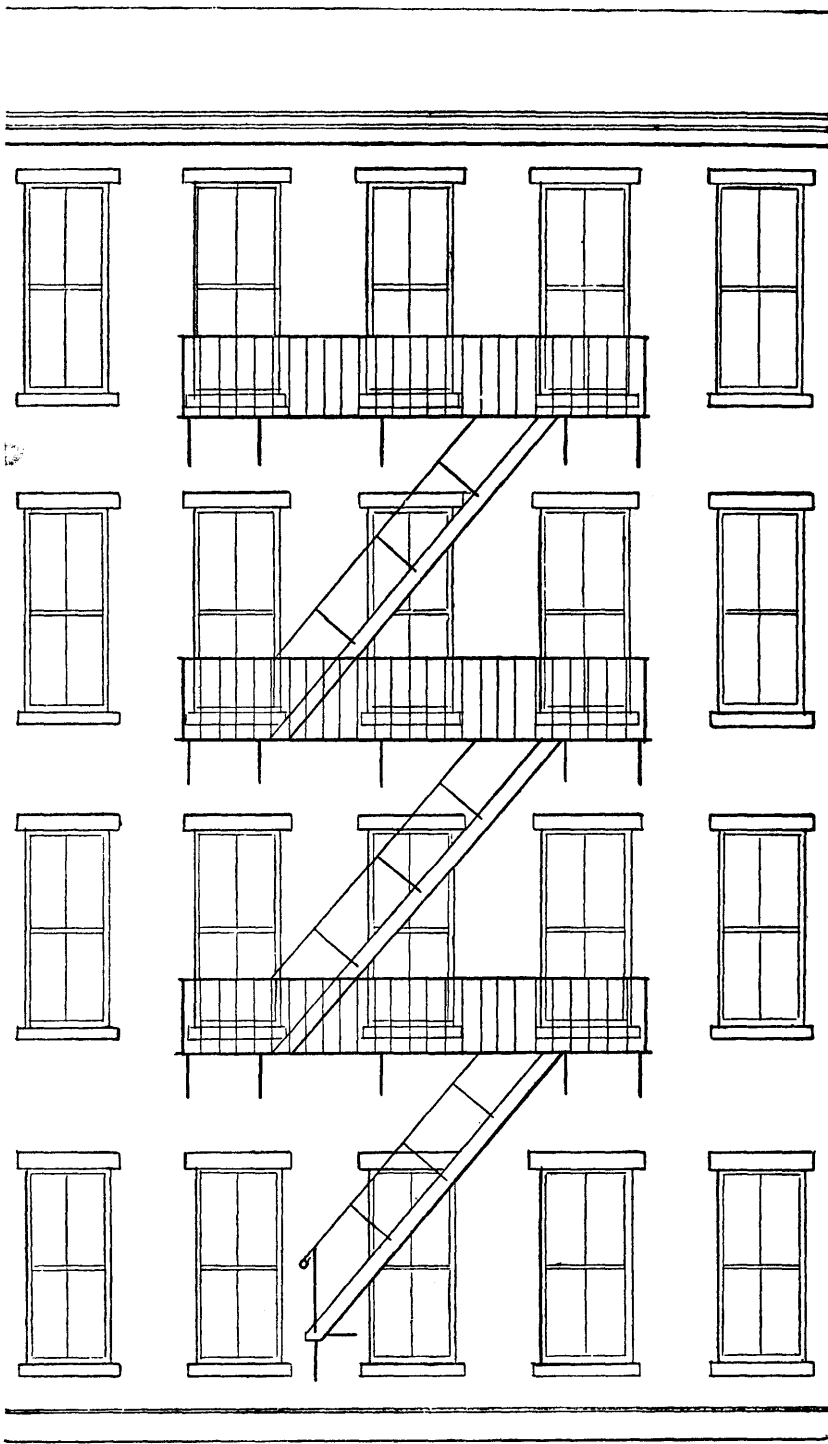
There are a number of buildings in Maine in which there are three and four hundred operatives employed, from which there are no fire escapes from the outside, and the egress from the inside stairways is poorly adapted for the escape of the operatives, under great excitement or from an alarm of fire.

It is the duty of the State to place all the safeguards practicable, to give greater safety to life, limb and the health of those of its citizens who toil in the workshops of the State. It is true that long ago the legislature saw the importance of providing for fire escapes in certain buildings, and enacted the law found in chapter 26, beginning at section 26, and extending to chapter 33 inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of 1883. That law provided that town officers and fire engineers should inspect the fire escapes and should be the parties to decide of the sufficiency of the safeguards in all cases. These officers, in the majority of instances, being poorly paid, and having little or no practical experience in such matters, and not comprehending the far-reaching importance of the subject, but believing that it is of little moment, have neglected, very generally, to carry out the wise provisions of the statute.

The matter of protecting the inmates of factories and public buildings from fire is receiving the most earnest attention from the law-makers and inspectors of factories in a number of our states.

The factory inspectors of several states say that very little opposition is encountered by them from the owners, lessees, or occupants of buildings in which they have ordered fire escapes, or changes whereby the inmates of factories and public buildings would thereby be better protected from fire. There are many difficulties to be met with in providing sufficient ways of escape in factories, hotels, and public buildings, which time and experience only will overcome. The inspectors of factories, from the nature of their employment and their extensive means for observation, their calling being a school fitting and qualifying them, are the best judges of what is essential and necessary in the line of fire escapes.

What is the best fire escape now upon the market, is a question. There are scores of fire escape manufacturers, and each one of them claims that his is the most practical and safe escape. Gradually, and mainly through the efforts of the Massachusetts factory inspectors, fire escapes in that state have been very much improved, and through the kindness of Chief Inspector Wade of said state we are able to present a cut of an outside fire escape, which, if properly put up and kept clear of obstructions, furnishes a good and reliable means of escape from fire.



IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE

CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND PUBLIC
BUILDINGS.*Commonwealth Building.*

BOSTON, MASS., July 1, 1890.

General Specifications for Fire-escapes, to be put up under the orders of the State Inspectors of Factories and Public Buildings, as approved by Rufus R. Wade, Chief Inspector.

This specification is intended for an ordinary fire-escape from a factory, workshop, tenement or lodging house or hotel, where not more than one hundred persons are to be accommodated or protected thereby.

For all fire-escapes or outside stairways from public halls and other places of assemblage, the plans and specifications of the escape or stairway must be submitted to the inspector for his approval before the escape is constructed; and in all cases the written order of the inspector is to be followed instead of this specification, if differing therefrom; and *any request for a change in or modification of this specification must be made in writing within ten days from the receipt of the order of the inspector, and accompanied by a plan and specification of the fire-escape which the party proposes or desires to build, showing its connection with the rooms of the building.*

For escapes constructed under this specification the stairs must never be less than 24 inches in width, and all passage ways on the balconies, between the stairs and the walls of the building, must be as wide as the stairs. The inclination of the stairs must not be greater than 48 degrees, or the rise of the steps more than nine inches, without the consent of the inspector. The stairs must connect with each story by railed balconies, and must, in all cases where practicable, descend to the ground. Where a fire-escape projects over a highway, the lower balcony must connect with the ground by a folding ladder.

Unless otherwise specified in the order of the inspector, the access to the balconies from the building may be by windows; but in no case must the distance from the top of window sill to the balcony floor be more than ten inches.

The top pieces of the balcony brackets may be of $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron, or $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch T or channel iron, and in either case must be bolted through the wall by not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolts, with 5-inch washers on the inside, and the brackets must not be more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

Braces to be of 1-inch round or square or 2×2 -inch T iron, securely bolted at top and entering the wall 3 inches at bottom, with a shoulder resting on a heavy washer.

The flooring of the balconies to be of $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron, set on edge, separated not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by thimbles, and securely bolted at least once in every 2 feet. Extra bearing-pieces must be put in where necessary to support the flooring.

Where the steps descend through the balcony, there must be at least 6 feet in vertical height between the front of the opening and the front line of the steps.

The stair stringers to be of iron, not less than 4 inches by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, properly bracketed to support the treads.

Treads to be made of $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch iron, set on edge, separated not more than $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by thimbles, and bolted in two places, making a tread not less than 7 inches wide and properly secured to the brackets.

Hand rails for balconies to be of $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch iron, 2 feet 10 inches high, set flat wise, filled under with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch round iron rods not over 8 inches apart; or any flat iron or round iron cross or fancy work for filling, strongly made and equivalent to the above may be used.

Rails to be strongly secured to the building. Stair rails to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, set flat wise, with upright supports not more than 2 feet apart. Balcony rails and stair rails to be braced at least once in 7 feet.

All the materials for the above work to be of the best refined iron, put together and secured to the building in a thorough and workmanlike manner, to the approval of the inspector.

CHILD LABOR.

I have found that part of the law known as the "child labor" law, prohibiting the employment of minors under twelve years of age, and fixing ten hours per day as the maximum length of time in which all children between the ages of twelve and fifteen are permitted to work, is giving good satisfaction among the laboring classes. I have found but a few manufacturers who have shown any opposition to the enforcement of its provisions. But what opposition I have found on the part of employers is based, not on the ground that ten hours a day is not as long a time as boys and girls under fifteen years of age should be required to labor, but that a compliance with this provision of the law would interfere with their business as conducted at present. A number of large manufacturing establishments do not care to employ children between the ages of twelve and fifteen, for this reason: Under the present law the children between the ages above named are compelled to attend school for a part of the year; and owing to this fact, in a number of instances, these establishments have substituted older help in place of these school children. These establishments by this means escape the annoyance and trouble of looking after school children to see that they are all right in regard to school certificates.

One of the greatest difficulties met with in the enforcement of this provision of the law, is the apparent indifference and often times the open opposition of the parents who seek for their children employment in our industries. Generally these parents are ignorant of the law, or if they know its provisions, are willing for the sake of receiving the small wages which their children can obtain, to break the law and take the chances of being punished.

In one instance I found a child who had a school certificate, certifying that she had attended school in Maine for a period of sixteen weeks, but on investigation it was proved that the child had not attended school in the United States in her life. The certificate proved to be a forgery.

In the issuing of school certificates to children certifying that they have attended school a certain number of weeks, there is no uniform system. In some towns the school committee issue these certificates, in others, the school authorities allow the teachers to issue them. This lack of system of allowing teachers to issue the certificates, and shifting the responsibility from the committees to the

teachers, opens the way and gives greater opportunity to violate the law by those wishing to do so. All certificates should be issued by the committees as the law provides.

A good compulsory education law will do a great deal towards solving this question of child labor. The law in Maine to compel the attendance of truant children, is practically a dead letter, and has been so for years, excepting in one or two cities where special officers are provided to enforce it. The manufacturer often complains that he sends the children out of his establishment to go to school, but instead of going to school they spend their time running about the streets.

On the necessity of compulsory education, all intelligent persons agree. It is admitted to be the duty of the State to educate the young, so that they may be able to discharge the duties and obligations of citizens in an intelligent manner.

I would recommend to the legislature that a law similar to the New Jersey compulsory education law of 1885 be enacted, or that part of the law pertaining to the duty of the police authorities to enforce the compulsory education law which is found in section six of said law, and reads as follows :

“And be it enacted, That in all cities having a duly organized police force, it shall be the duty of the police authority, at the request of the inspectors of factories and workshops, or of the school authority, to detail one or more members of said force to assist in the enforcement of this act, and in districts having no regular police force, subject to this act, it shall be the duty of the board of education, or the school district officers to designate one or more constables of said city, township or village, whose duty it shall be to assist in the enforcement of this act, as occasion may require.”

“RED LIGHTS.”

Along the rugged and picturesque shores, among the mountain passes, and along the borders of the beautiful lakes of Maine, hundreds of hotels are situated, some of which are five and six stories high. In these hotels thousands of guests are lodged and fed in the summer season every year. Every year, people from all parts of the Union and from foreign countries are coming in increasing numbers to our State, “where the air is pure and balmy, and merely to breathe it is like drinking the wine of life”. While the owners and lessees of these hotels have spared no pains to provide for their guests

and increase their comforts and multiply their opportunities for recreation generally, they have almost wholly overlooked and neglected to provide the means of escape from fire. The same thing can be said of nearly all of the hotels and public houses of **Maine.**

I would recommend that a law be passed by the legislature this winter, which shall be substantially as follows: First, requiring watchmen in all large hotels to be ever on guard in the night time looking after fires. Second, a fire alarm should be placed upon every floor of every large hotel to wake the inmates in case of fire. Third, portable fire escapes such as ropes or rope-ladders should be placed in all rooms not easily accessible to the stair-ways or outside fire escapes. And fourth, in hotels and lodging houses the halls and stair-ways should be properly lighted at night and at the head and foot of each flight of stairs there should always be kept during the night a "red light" burning. There should be posted in every such hotel or lodging house in every sleeping room in a conspicuous place, a notice giving directions of how to escape in case of fire.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, convened in the Council Chamber, New York City, August 27, 1890. Nine states of the Union, and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, were represented in the convention by seventy delegates. His Honor, the Mayor, Hugh Grant, was introduced and briefly addressed the convention, welcoming the delegates to the great city of New York, and extended the courtesies of the city and expressed the wish that the meeting of the convention would result in good not only to themselves but to the public at large. President Wade, of the Association, replied in a brief manner, and in the name of the convention, thanked the mayor for his kind expressions.

The following were the papers read at the convention:

4. Deputy Coe of New York to read a paper on "Compulsory Education in the State of New York."
5. Deputy John D'Arcy of New Jersey to read a paper on "Compulsory Education."
6. Inspector A. J. Cheney of Massachusetts to read a paper on the "Ventilation of School-houses and Public Buildings." Discussion.

7. Inspector Campbell of Maine to read a paper on the "Restriction of the Hours of Labor." Discussion.

8. Deputy Mrs. Alex. Bremer of New York to read a paper on "Women Factory Inspectors; their Usefulness." Discussion.

9. Inspector Evan H. Davis of Ohio, a paper on "The Protection of Elevators and Hoistways." Discussion.

10. Inspector J. H. L. Coon of Massachusetts, a paper on "Ventilation practically considered." Discussion.

11. Inspector J. S. Weinthal of New Jersey, a paper on "Model School Buildings."

12. Chief Wm. Z. McDonald of Ohio, a paper on "The Construction of School Buildings to protect Children from Dangers of Fire." Discussion.

13. Inspector Joseph A. Moore of Massachusetts, a "Description and Explanation of Fire-extinguishing Device."

14. Inspector John H. Ellis of Ohio, on the "Speed of Elevators." Discussion.

15. Inspector P. Callan of New Jersey, on the "Practicability of quickly stopping Machinery in Case of Accident." Discussion.

16. Inspector Frank Sayre of New Jersey, "Accidents in Factories." Discussion.

17. Deputy George A. McKay of New York, on the effect upon the "Health, Morals and Mentality to labor in Our Crowded Work-rooms."

Deputy Commissioner of Labor, L. R. Campbell of Maine, read the following paper on the "Restriction of the Hours of Labor in Factories and Workshops:—"

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION :—The question as to the reduction of the hours of labor to constitute a day's work has been agitated in the Old World and in this country for at least half a century. It is evident to every thinking person that it is impracticable to reduce the hours of labor in a manner whereby the world's product is curtailed or lessened in the least. It is an axiom universally recognized that all we are in science, art, morality, and indeed in true civilization, we owe, in a great measure, to our wonderful power of production in material things. That which distinguishes our present age from that of the rough stone age, when man stood apart even from his fellow-man in selfish isolation, and acknowledged no chief, obeyed no laws, except those of his baser

passions, is owing mostly, if not entirely, to the successful accomplishment of that command given to man, "Be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it." So in the discussion of the subject of the reduction of the hours of labor we must ever keep in mind that principle that any reduction of the hours of labor at the sacrifice of the world's product is suicidal to every interest, both of the employer and of the employes. Francis A. Walker very concisely says: "There is but one way in which you can shorten the hours of labor; you must promote intelligence and education among the people in order that with less labor and less capital they can produce a larger annual product." So from the above premises we may derive the following principle, to wit, any reduction of the hours of labor to be successful and permanent must be in proportion to the increase of production. The history of all successful movements for less hours to constitute a day's work, as a rule, is that they have been followed by a greater production in their several lines; and, also, these reductions in the hours of labor were generally followed by an increase of wages. Forty years ago it was the custom in all trades and callings to work thirteen and fourteen hours for a day's work, and with the then imperfect labor-saving machinery, the operatives in the various industries could purchase at that time with their labor few of the things which the most humble workman of to-day deems necessities, and very few of the things which we consider luxuries.

But wonderful the change that has taken place in the last thirty years in the mode and art of production. As wonderful in some of its realities as were the dreams and theories of the alchemists of old. This great change in industrial operations was brought about by the introduction and use of steam as a motive power, and by improved machinery in manufacturing and commercial enterprises. The first patent for the application of steam power to various kinds of machines was taken out as early as 1698 by Captain Savery of England. Since that time the names of inventors are legion, and they belong to every department of science and art; and to their skill and patient labor we owe the present perfection in the wonderful machinery of production, which we witness to-day in all industrial pursuits. The transition from the old custom of hand manufacturing to that of steam power was not accomplished without hardship to both labor and capital. The historian tells us that in England, in 1811, "such was the increase of machinery driven by steam, and such the

improvement made by Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton and others in machinery for spinning and weaving, that much distress arose among the working classes. The price of bread was growing higher and higher, while in many districts skilled operatives could not earn by their utmost efforts two dollars a week. They saw their hand labor supplanted by patent monsters of iron and fire which never grew weary, which subsisted on water and coal, and never asked for wages." Up to the period of the introduction of the mechanical industries, the north of England was meagre in population, and the people poor and ignorant. But the change wrought by the introduction of steam was magical. Factories were built; great cities, as Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Sheffield and Liverpool, made the north a new country.

And the prophecy of James Watts as he stood before George the Third of England, with a working model in his hand. His Majesty patronizingly asked him, "Well, my man, what have you to sell?" The inventor promptly answered, "What kings covet, may it please your Majesty, power."

In the New World at this time the industries were passing through similar experiences; but, owing to the abundance of cheap land, the operatives of the factories and workshops when out of employment were able to settle upon the public lands, and thus avoid many of the hardships experienced by the workmen of the Old World.

Under the domestic system of manufacturing, the work was all done at the homes or in small shops of the operatives; and the machinery employed was rude, and of but little utility in production. But at the advent of steam, and when the pushing and enterprising manufacturers saw that steam was to be the king of powers, factories and workshops equipped with steam power began to multiply, and the help to run these new plants of industry began to concentrate in large numbers, to co-operate in the production of the articles and wares of the various industries. Here it was that the first division of labor took place, which to-day distinguishes our modern industrial system from the old domestic system.

When this new factor of production—steam—was applied to the leading industries, that old enemy of large profits under the old system—competition—after a while made its appearance, and there was sharper competition among the manufacturers than ever before. To hold the markets for their wares, the managers of these industries were ever on the alert to reduce their cost. And the wages of the

operatives employed in these industries were continually being reduced to lessen the cost of the various products, until the condition of the operatives was such as to attract the attention of philanthropic men of both England and the United States. These men were instrumental in securing the passage of statutes regulating the hours of labor, preserving the health and promoting the education of young persons in mills and factories.

From 1825 to 1851, there was agitation among the various callings in this country to limit the day's work to ten hours. As early as 1840 the working time of the employes of the United States government, in the navy yards, was limited by proclamation of the president, Martin Van Buren, issued April 10, to ten hours.

It was not until 1847, and after a hard and protracted contest, that the friends of the ten-hour bill were successful in passing it through the British parliament. When this bill was under consideration in parliament, Lord Macaulay among other things said: "Never will I believe that what makes a population stronger, and healthier, and wiser, and better, can ultimately make it poorer. You try to frighten us by telling us that in some German factories the young work seventeen hours in the twenty-four; that they work so hard that among the thousands there is not one who grows to such a stature that he can be admitted into the army; and you ask whether if we pass this bill we can possibly hold our own against such competition as this. Sir, I laugh at the thought of such competition. If ever we are forced to yield the foremost place among commercial nations, we shall yield it, not to a race of degenerate dwarfs, but to some people pre-eminently vigorous in body and in mind." A great impetus was given to the ten-hour movement in this country by the action of the British parliament, and in New England in 1851 and 1852 it became one of the leading political questions of the day. And such friends of the ten-hour movement, in Massachusetts, as Henry Wilson, N. P. Banks, Benj. F. Butler, William S. Roberson and William Claffin, were among the members elected to the Legislature favorable to the ten-hour law. It may seem strange to be advocating at this late day the adoption of a ten-hour system for the manufacturing industries of our land, when there are a large number of men and many labor organizations advocating the eight-hour system, and when President Gompers of the Federation of Labor declares that within the last two months 250,000 mechanics and artisans in this country have been granted the

eight-hour system ; but the facts are that a large per cent. of the employes in and out of mills and workshops, in this country, work eleven and in a great many instances twelve and thirteen hours to constitute a day's work. As far as I have been able to learn, cotton factories in a number of the southern states work their poor operatives twelve and thirteen hours a day. In the last ten years a great deal of northern capital has been invested in southern mills where, with cheap labor and low-price cotton, the mills of the South are able to undersell the New England manufacturers in coarser cotton goods. One of the leading cotton manufacturers of my State said to me, "If I were to commence business to-day, and knowing as much as I do of the condition of things in my trade, I would start business at the South ; why, down in South Carolina they run their mills fourteen hours a day. They pay their help on an average eighty cents a day. We run our mills ten hours a day, and pay on an average over a dollar a day." In nine or ten states of this Union the labor of children and women is limited to ten hours a day ; and in the other thirty-two states the laws are either silent or allow more than ten hours a day. For instance, the public laws of Minnesota for 1885 imposed a penalty of from twenty-five to one hundred dollars to be inflicted upon any officer or employe of a railroad company who compels a locomotive engineer or fireman to labor more than eighteen hours a day, except in cases of urgent necessity. Again, in Georgia the code of 1882 provides "that the hours of labor shall be from sunrise to sunset, for persons under twenty-one, in manufacturing and mechanical employments."

Keeping in mind the general principle that we have laid down, to wit, that the reduction of the hours of labor to be successful and permanent must be in proportion to the progress of production, now are the products of the farms, the mills, the workshops and the mines of such quantity as will allow a reduction of the working time in all industries to ten hours or less a day ? In my State, since the adoption of the ten hours in lieu of the eleven hours, in mills and factories where machinery is employed, it is the universal verdict of manufacturers that their product is as great under the ten-hour system as it was under the eleven-hour system, and I think that the same answer comes from every state that has adopted the ten-hour system. We will not direct our address solely to the beneficial results which would accrue to the physical, mental, moral and social condition of all workmen in the reduction of the hours to ten or less, but we will

present it on the grounds of political economy alone. The national bureau of labor for 1886, under the caption of "Industrial depressions," demonstrates beyond a doubt that in the industries where steam and water power are used, in the past fifteen years new machinery has displaced a great amount of muscular labor. Let us take one or two illustrations in the manufacture of agricultural implements. New machinery during the past fifteen or twenty years has, in the opinion of some of the best manufacturers of such implements, displaced fully fifty per cent of the muscular labor formerly employed. Edward Atkinson, in a recent issue of "Bradstreet's Report," has a paper in which he maintains, with facts and figures, that labor-saving machinery has in farming, as in all other industries, cheapened production and lightened the load of the farmer. The decline in price of nearly all farm machinery since 1880 is from thirty to sixty per cent. Further, Commissioner Wright says, "The manufacturers of boots and shoes offer some very wonderful facts in this connection. In one large and long-established manufactory, in one of the Eastern states, the proprietors testify that it would require five hundred persons working by hand processes to make as many women's boots and shoes, as one hundred persons now make with the aid of machinery, a displacement of eighty per cent of labor." In a recent publication a writer said "that the steam engines in England alone could now do in eighteen hours what it took the ancient Egyptians twenty years to accomplish with one hundred thousand men. And the spinning machinery in Lancashire can do in one year as much work as twenty-one million persons could do with the old distaff and spindle in the same time." Investigation in these lines by experts shows that the same astonishing increase in the power of production exists in many other branches of industry. Prince P. Kropotkin, in "The Forum" for August, places the industrial increase of wealth in a nutshell when he says, "Industrial wealth has grown at a rate which no possible increase of population could attain, and it can grow with still greater speed."

I think the best business men of the country will freely acknowledge that the world's product is of such a quantity as to allow the reduction of the hours of labor in nearly all of the leading industries, to ten or less hours a day. We, as an organization of inspectors of factories and workshops, are anxiously waiting for our sister states to enact factory laws, and to welcome their inspectors into our body.

APPENDIX.

LABOR LAWS OF MAINE.

An Act to Regulate the Hours of Labor and the Employment of Women and Children.

SECT. 1. No female minor under eighteen years of age, no male minor under sixteen years of age, and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State more than ten hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in a week; and no male person sixteen years and over shall be so employed as above more than ten hours a day during minority, unless he voluntarily, contracts to do so with the consent of his parents, or one of them, if any, or guardian, and in such case he shall receive extra compensation for his services; provided, however, any female of eighteen years of age or over may lawfully contract for such labor for any number of hours in excess of ten hours per day, not exceeding six hours in any one week or sixty hours in any one year, receiving additional compensation therefor; but during her minority the consent of her parents, or one of them, or guardian, shall first be obtained.

SECT. 2. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a notice, printed in plain, large type, stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the exact time for commencing work in the morning, stopping at noon for dinner, commencing after dinner, and stopping at night; the form of such printed notice shall be furnished by the deputy commissioner of labor hereafter named, and shall be approved by the attorney general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so

stated shall be deemed a violation of section one, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week, in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment.

SECT. 3. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or agent for another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of section one, and every parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense. A certificate of the age of a minor made by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment shall be conclusive evidence of his age in behalf of the hirer, upon any prosecution for a violation of the provisions of section one. Whoever falsely makes and utters such a certificate with an intention to evade the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars.

SECT. 4. It shall be lawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in any manufacturing or mechanical business, to contract with adult or minor employes to give one week's notice of intention on such employe's part to quit such employment, under a penalty of forfeiture of one week's wages. In such case the employer shall be required to give a like notice of intention to discharge the employe; and on failure shall pay to such employe a sum equal to one week's wages. No such forfeiture shall be enforced when the leaving or discharge of the employe is for a reasonable cause provided, however, the enforcement of the penalty aforesaid shall not prevent either party from recovering damages for a breach of the contract of hire

SECT. 5. No child under twelve years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer or agent of another, employs or has in his employment any child in violation of the provisions of this section, and every parent or guardian who permits any child to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

SECT. 6. No child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State except during vacations of the public schools in the city or town in which he resides, unless, during the year next preceding the time of

such employment he has for at least sixteen weeks attended some public or private school, eight weeks of which shall be continuous ; nor shall such employment continue unless such child in each and every year attends some public or private school for at least sixteen weeks, and no child shall be so employed who does not present a certificate made under or by the direction of the school committee, superintendent of the public schools, or the teacher of a private school, that such child has so attended school ; and it shall be the duty of such committee, superintendent or teacher to furnish such a certificate in accordance with the fact, upon request and without charge ; provided, that this section shall not take effect until January one, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

SECT. 7. Any parent or guardian who procures a child to be employed contrary to section six, and any corporation, owner, superintendent, or agent of the owner of such establishment violating the provisions of said section, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, one-half to the use of the county and one-half to the use of the city or town where the offense is committed. Money so recovered to the use of the city or town shall be added to its school money. It shall be the duties of the school committees and superintendent of public schools to inquire into violations of said section, and report the same to the county attorney, who shall prosecute therefor.

SECT. 8. Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any such manufacturing or mechanical establishment shall require and keep on file a certificate of the age and place of birth of every child under sixteen years of age employed therein, so long as such child is so employed, which certificate shall also state in the case of a child under fifteen years of age the amount of his school attendance during the year next preceding such employment. Said certificate shall be signed by a member of the school committee of the place where such attendance has been had, or by some one authorized by such committee ; and the form of said certificate shall be furnished by the state superintendent of schools, and shall be approved by the attorney general. The deputy commissioner of labor hereinafter named, or either of his assistants, may demand the names of the children under sixteen years employed in such establishment, in the several cities and towns of the state, and may require that the certificates of age and school attendance prescribed in this section shall be produced for his inspection, and a failure to produce

the same shall be *prima facie* evidence that the employment of such child is illegal.

SECT. 9. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint a deputy commissioner of labor, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, who shall hold office for two years, or until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed. It shall be the duty of the deputy commissioner of labor to inquire into any violations of this act, and also to assist in the collection of statistics and other information which may be required for the use of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics; and said deputy commissioner shall, in addition to his salary provided by law, be allowed his reasonable expenses. Whenever the governor of this state shall be satisfied the deputy commissioner of labor cannot perform all the duties of his said office required by this section, in person, he shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint a sufficient number of assistant deputies to assist him in so doing. Said assistants shall hold their office for the term of two years, and act under the direction of said deputy commissioner of labor, and shall receive the sum of two dollars per day and reasonable expenses while actually engaged in duty. Said assistant may, at any time, be removed for cause by the governor. All bills for the expenses of the deputy commissioner of labor, and for the services and expenses of such assistant deputies, shall be audited by the council. For the purpose of inquiring into any violation of the provisions of this act, and enforcing the penalties thereof, such deputy commissioner and assistants may, at all reasonable times, enter any manufacturing or mechanical establishment and make investigation concerning such violations. Such investigation shall be conducted with as little interruption as possible to the prosecution of the business of such establishment. Whoever interferes with said deputy commissioner or his assistants in the performance of their duties as prescribed in this act shall be fined fifty dollars.

SECT. 10. Nothing in this act shall apply to any manufacturing establishment or business, the materials and product of which are perishable, and require immediate labor thereon to prevent decay thereof or damage thereto.

An Act to provide for the Fortnightly Payment of Wages.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :

SECT. 1. Every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, stone-cutting, mercantile, horse railroad, telegraph, telephone and municipal corporation, and every incorporated express and water company, any person or firm engaged in any of the above specified kinds of business, having in their employ more than ten persons, shall pay fortnightly each and every employe engaged in its business, the wages earned by such employe to within eight days of the date of said payment ; provided, however, that if at any time of payment, any employe shall be absent from his regular place of labor, he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter on demand.

SECT. 2. Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars on each complaint under which it is convicted, provided, complaint for such violation is made within thirty days from the date thereof.

SECT. 3. When a corporation against which a complaint is made under this act, fails to appear after being duly served with process, its default shall be recorded, the allegations in the complaint taken to be true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

SECT. 4. When judgment is rendered upon any such complaint against a corporation, the court may issue a warrant of distress to compel the payment of the penalty prescribed by law, together with costs and interest.

SECT. 5. The provisions of this act shall not apply to municipal officers whose services are paid for by the day, or to teachers employed by municipal corporations.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect May one, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

An Act relating to Employment of Labor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :

Whoever by threats, intimidation or force, alone or in combination with others, prevents any person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person, firm or corporation, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Act Establishing the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :

SECT. 1. There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be called the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of this department to collect, assort, systematize, and present in annual reports to the governor, to be by him transmitted biennially to the legislature, statistical details, relating to all departments of labor in the state, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring people ; and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the state, and also to inquire into the immediate causes of strikes, lock-outs or other disturbances of the relations between employers and employes.

SECT. 3. The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint immediately after this act goes into effect, and thereafter biennially, on the first Wednesday in February, some suitable person, who is identified with the industrial and labor interests, and who shall be designated commissioner of industrial and labor statistics, with an office in such place as shall be designated by the governor.

SECT. 4. The commissioner herein named, shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act, said commissioner is hereby authorized to employ such assistance and incur such expense, not exceeding fifteen hundred per annum, as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SECT. 5. The commissioner shall have power to take and preserve evidence, examine witnesses under oath, and administer the same, and in discharge of his duty, may enter any public institution of the state, and at reasonable hours when open for business, any factory, workshop, mine or other place where labor may be employed.

SECT. 6. All state, county, city and town officers, are hereby directed to furnish to said commissioner upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor and labor industries, which shall be in their possession as such officers, and said commissioner shall cause to be published and circulated in this state six thousand copies annually of the results of its labors, as to the objects for which commission is created.

SECT. 7. There is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the state treasury the sum of six thousand dollars for the ensuing two years for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; the commissioner herein named shall receive his salary in quarterly instalments, and the expenses of the bureau shall be paid on the vouchers presented by the commissioner, after the same shall have been audited and approved by the governor and council.

SECT. 8. Chapter one hundred and one of the resolves of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

The following is the amended law of Massachusetts establishing the Australian ballot system :

An Act to Amend an act to Provide for Printing and Distributing Ballots at the public expense and to regulate voting at State and City Elections.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Section four of chapter four hundred and thirty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight is amended by inserting after the word "residence" in the nineteenth line thereof, the words :—with the street and number thereof, if any,—and by adding at the end of the section the words :—and he shall also add his post office address. Section five of said chapter is amended by inserting after the words "his place of residence" in the sixth line, the words :—and, in case of a nomination for a city office. Section seven of said chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the words :—and to any party committee known to the secretary or clerk, as the case may be, as specially interested in the nomination. It shall be proper for the officers above named, in the decision of any question as to the proper political or party designation of candidates, to distinguish between candidates nominated by certificates of nomination, and those nominated by nomination papers. Section ten of said chapter is amended by inserting at the beginning thereof the words :—All ballots for use in state elections shall be prepared by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and all ballots for use in city elections shall be prepared by the clerks of the several cities respectively,—by striking out in the fourth and fifth lines thereof the words "residence, together with street and number, if any, and the party or political designation"; by inserting after the words "political designation" in the twelfth line thereof, the words :—The name of the city or town in which the candidate resides shall be added to the name of each candidate on ballots for state offices, and the street, with street number, if any, on which a candidate resides shall be added to the name of each candidate on ballots for city offices ; and there shall also be added to all the names of candidates their party or political designation,—by inserting in the thirty-seventh line thereof after the words "The ballot shall be," the word :—substantially,—and by inserting in the fiftieth line thereof after the words "such use only," the words :—and shall be on tinted paper, but of a dif-

ferent tint from that of specimen ballots. Section eleven of said chapter is amended by inserting in the third line thereof after the words "convenient numbers in", the word:—packages. Section twelve of said chapter is amended by striking out in the eleventh line thereof after the word "Commonwealth", the words "fourteen days", and inserting in place thereof the words:—at such time as he shall require,—and by striking out at the end thereof the words "and in cities the number of women so registered as voters". Section fourteen of said chapter is amended by striking out in the second line thereof the word "six", and inserting in place thereof the word:—five. Section sixteen of said chapter is amended by striking out at the end of the first sentence the words "one set forty-eight hours at least previous to the day of election, and the other set twenty-four hours at least previous thereto", and inserting in place thereof the words:—twelve hours at least previous to the day of election. Section twenty-one of said chapter is amended by striking out in the seventeenth line thereof the word "ten", and inserting in place thereof the word:—five. Section twenty-three of said chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—and of other sections relative to the duties of election officers. Section twenty-six of said chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the words:—as required by section twenty-four. Section twenty-seven of said chapter is amended by inserting in the fourth line thereof after the words "how he is about to vote", the words:—or place any distinguishing mark upon its ballot,—and by inserting in the ninth line thereof after the words "has marked his ballot", the words:—or otherwise violate any provision of this act. Section twenty-nine of said chapter is amended by inserting in the fourth line thereof after the word "withdrawal", the words:—or sign any such certificate or paper contrary to the provisions of this act,—and by inserting in the tenth line thereof after the words "deface any ballot", the words:—or shall take or remove any ballot outside of the enclosure provided for voting before the close of the poles. So that said chapter, as amended, shall read as follows:—

SECTION 1. All ballots cast in elections for national, state, district and county officers in cities and towns after the first day of November in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and all ballots cast in municipal elections in cities after that date, shall be printed and distributed at public expense, as hereinafter provided. The printing of the ballots and cards of instructions to voters shall

in municipal elections in cities be paid for by the several cities respectively, and in all other elections the printing of the ballots and cards of instructions, and the delivery of them to the several cities and towns, shall be paid for by the Commonwealth. The distribution of the ballots to the voters shall be paid for by the cities and towns respectively. The term "state election" as used in this act, shall apply to any election held for the choice of a national, state, district or county officer, whether for a full term or for the filling of a vacancy; and the term "state officer" shall apply to any person to be chosen by the qualified voters at such an election. The term "city election" shall apply to any municipal election so held in a city, and the term "city officer" shall apply to any person to be chosen by the qualified voters at such an election.

NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

SECT. 2. Any convention of delegates, and any caucus or meeting of qualified voters, as hereinafter defined, and individual voters to the number and in the manner hereinafter specified, may nominate candidates for public office, whose names shall be placed upon the ballots to be furnished as herein provided.

SECT. 3. Any convention of delegates representing a political party which, at the election next preceding, polled at least three per cent of the entire vote cast in the state, or in the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made, or any convention of delegates who have been selected in caucuses called and held in accordance with a special statute providing therefor, and any caucus so called and held in any such electoral district or division, may for the state or for the district or division for which the convention or caucus is held, as the case may be, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly filed, make one such nomination for each office therein to be filled at the election. Every such certificate of nomination shall state such facts as may be required as above for its acceptance, and as are required in section five of this act; shall be signed by the presiding officer and by the secretary of the convention or caucus, who shall add thereto their places of residence; and shall be sworn by them to be true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of the oath shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

SECT. 4. Nominations of candidates for any offices to be filled by the voters of the state at large may be made by nomination

papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than one thousand qualified voters of the state. Nominations of candidates for electoral districts or divisions of the state may be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by qualified voters of such district or division, not less in number than one for every one hundred persons who voted at the next preceding annual election in such district or division, but in no case less than fifty. In the case of a first election to be held in a town or ward newly established, the number of fifty shall be sufficient for the nomination of a candidate who is to be voted for only in such town or ward; and in the case of a first election in a district or division newly established, other than a town or ward, the number of fifty shall be so sufficient. Each voter signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any; and each voter may subscribe to one nomination for each office to be filled, and no more. Women qualified to vote for members of the school committee may sign nomination papers for candidates for the school committee. The nomination papers shall, before being filed, be respectively submitted to the registrars of voters of the cities or towns in which the signers purport to be qualified voters, and each registrar to whom the same is submitted shall forthwith certify thereon what number of the signatures are names of qualified voters both in the city or town for which he is a registrar and in the district or division for which the nomination is made; one of the signers to each such separate paper shall swear that the statements therein are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and the certificate of such oath shall be annexed; and he shall also add his post office address.

SECT. 5. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall, besides containing the names of candidates, specify as to each, (1) the office for which he is nominated; (2) the party or political principle which he represents, expressed in not more than three words; (3) his place of residence, and, in case of a nomination for a city office, with street and number thereon, if any. In the case of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, the names of the candidates for president and vice-president may be added to the party or political appellation.

SECT. 6. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for state offices shall be filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth at least fourteen days previous to

the day of the election for which the candidates are nominated. Such certificates and papers for the nomination of candidates for the offices of mayor and of aldermen in cities shall be filed with the city clerks of the respective cities at least ten days previous to the day of such election, and for the nomination of candidates for all other city offices at least six days previous to the day of such election.

SECT. 7. The certificates of nomination and nomination papers being so filed, and being in apparent conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to be valid, unless objection thereto is duly made in writing. Such objections of other questions arising in relation thereto in the case of nominations of state officers shall be considered by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and the auditor and attorney-general, and the decision of the majority of these officers shall be final. Such objections or questions arising in the case of nominations of city officers shall be considered by the board of registrars of voters, together with the city clerk, if not a member of such board, and the city solicitor, and a decision of a majority of these officers shall be final. In case such objection is made notice shall forthwith be mailed to the candidates affected thereby, addressed to their residences as given in the certificates of nomination or nomination papers, and to any party committee known to the secretary or clerk, as the case may be, as specially interested in the nomination. It shall be proper for the officers above named, in the decision of any question as to the proper political or party designation of candidates, to distinguish between candidates nominated by certificates of nomination, and those nominated by nomination papers.

SECT. 8. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination, by request in writing signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth ten days or with the proper city clerk five days, as the case may be, previous to the day of election, and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots. No nomination published and posted as herein provided shall be subsequently omitted as invalid.

SECT. 9. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when filed shall be open under proper regulations to public inspection, and the secretary of the Commonwealth and the several city clerks shall preserve the same in their respective offices not less than five years.

FORM OF BALLOTS.

SECT. 10. All ballots for use in state elections shall be prepared by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and all ballots for use in city elections shall be prepared by the clerks of the several cities respectively. Every general ballot, or ballot intended for the use of all male voters, which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall contain the names of all candidates whose nominations for any offices specified in the ballot have been duly made and not withdrawn in accordance herewith, and shall contain no other names: except that in the case of electors of president and vice-president of the United States the names of the candidates for president and vice-president may be added to the party or political designation: the name of the city or town in which the candidate resides shall be added to the name of each candidate on ballots for state offices; and the street, with street number, if any, on which a candidate resides, shall be added to the name of each candidate on ballots for city offices; and there shall also be added to all the names of candidates their party or political designation. The names of candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order, according to surnames, except that the names of candidates for the offices of electors of president and vice-president shall be arranged in groups, as presented in the several certificates of nomination or nomination papers. There shall be left at the end of the list of candidates for each different office as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to such office, in which the voter may insert the name of any person, not printed on the ballot, for whom he desires to vote as candidate for such office. Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such questions shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates. Special ballots in cities, containing only the names of candidates for the school committee, shall also be prepared in like manner and printed for the use of women qualified according to law to vote for members of the school committee. The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate by a cross mark (X) in a sufficient margin at the right of the name of each candidate his choice of candidates and his answer to the questions submitted; and on the ballot may be printed such words as will aid the voter to do this,

as, "vote for one," "vote for three," "yes," "no," and the like. The ballot shall be substantially of the length now required by law, and two or more times such width. Before distribution the ballots shall be so folded in marked creases that their width and length when folded shall be those of the ballot now required by law. On the back and outside, when folded, shall be printed "Official Ballot for", followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election, and a fac simile of the signature of the secretary of the Commonwealth or the city clerk who has caused the ballot to be printed. The special ballots printed in cities for the use of women qualified to vote for school committee shall contain the additional endorsement that they are for such use only, and shall be on tinted paper, but of a different tint from that of specimen ballots. Except as otherwise herein provided, ballots shall be printed in accordance with the existing provisions of law.

SECT. 11. All ballots when printed shall be folded as hereinbefore provided and fastened together in convenient numbers in packages, books or blocks, in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each polling place shall be kept and preserved by the secretary of the Commonwealth and the several city clerks.

SECT. 12. There shall be provided for each voting place, at which an election is to be held, two sets of such general ballots, each of not less than one hundred for every fifty and fraction of fifty registered male voters therein; and likewise two sets of such special ballots, each of not less than one hundred, for every fifty and fraction of fifty women qualified to vote for school committee therein; and it shall be the duty of the registrars of voters in each city or town in which an election for state officers is to be held to certify to the secretary of the Commonwealth at such time as he shall require previous to any such election the number of male registered voters in each voting precinct or in each town which is not divided into voting precincts.

INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

SECT. 13. The secretary of the Commonwealth, in case of a state election, and the several city clerks, in case of city elections, shall prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters at such elections, as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them,

and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled, and they shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty of this act, to be printed in large, clear type, on separate cards, to be called cards of instructions; and they shall respectively furnish the same and the ballots for use in each such election. They shall also cause to be printed on tinted paper, and without the fac simile endorsements, ten or more copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place at each election therein, which shall be called specimen ballots, and shall be furnished with the other ballots provided for each such voting place.

SECT. 14. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall, five days at least previous to the day of any election of state officers, transmit to the registrars of voters in each city and town in which such election is to be held, printed lists containing the names, residences and party or political appellation of all candidates nominated as herein provided for such election and to be voted for at each polling place, in each such city and town respectively, substantially in the form of the general ballot to be so used therein; and the registrars of voters shall immediately cause the lists for each town or voting precinct, as the case may be, to be conspicuously posted in one or more public places in such town or voting precinct. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall likewise cause to be published prior to the day of any such election, in at least two newspapers, if there be so many, published in each county, representing, so far as practicable, the political parties which, at the preceding election, cast the largest and next largest number of votes, a list of all the nominations made as herein provided and to be voted for in such county, so far as may be, in the form in which they shall appear upon the general ballots.

SECT. 15. The city clerk of each city shall four days at least prior to the day of any city election therein, cause to be conspicuously posted in one or more public places in each voting precinct of such city a printed list containing the names, residences and party or political appellations of all candidates nominated, as herein provided, and to be voted for in such precinct, substantially in the form of the general ballot to be so used therein; and he shall likewise cause to be published, prior to the day of such election, in at least two newspapers, if there be so many, published in such city, represent-

ing the political parties which cast at the preceding election the largest and next largest number of votes, a list of all the nominations made, as herein provided, and to be voted for in such city, so far as may be, in the form in which they shall appear upon the general ballots.

DELIVERY OF BALLOTS TO CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECT. 16. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall send, separately and at different times or by different methods, the two sets of general and special ballots, together with the specimen ballots and cards of instructions printed by him, as herein provided, to the several city and town clerks, so as to be received by them twelve hours, at least, previous to the day of election. The same shall be sent in sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the polling place for which they are intended and the number of ballots of each kind enclosed; and the respective city and town clerks shall, on delivery to them of such packages, return receipts therefor to the secretary. The secretary shall keep a record of the time when and the manner in which the several packages are sent, and shall preserve for the period of one year the receipts of the city and town clerks.

SECT. 17. The two sets of ballots together with the specimen ballots and cards of instructions printed by the city clerks, as herein provided, shall be packed by them in separate sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the polling precincts for which they are intended, and the number of ballots of each kind enclosed.

SECT. 18. The several city and town clerks shall send to the election officers of each voting place, before the opening of the polls on the day of election, one set of ballots so prepared, sealed and marked for such voting place; and a receipt of such delivery shall be returned to them from the presiding or senior election officer present, which receipt, with a record of the number of ballots sent, shall be kept in the clerk's office. At the opening of the polls in each polling place the seals of the packages shall be publicly broken and the packages should be opened by the presiding election officer, and the books or blocks of ballots shall be delivered to the ballot officers hereinafter provided for. The cards of instructions shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act for the marking

of the ballots and not less than three such cards and not less than five specimen ballots shall be immediately posted in or about the polling-room, outside the guard rails. The second set of ballots shall be retained by the respective clerks until they are called for or needed for the purposes of voting; and, upon the requisition in writing of the presiding election officer of any voting place, the second set of ballots shall be furnished to such voting place in the manner above provided as to the first set.

SECT. 19. In case the ballots to be furnished to any city or town or voting place therein, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall fail for any reason to be duly delivered, or in case after delivery they shall be destroyed or stolen, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such city or town to cause other ballots to be prepared substantially in the form of the ballots so wanting and to be furnished; and upon receipt of such other ballots from him, accompanied by a statement under oath that the same have been so prepared and furnished by him, and that the original ballots have so failed to be received or have been so destroyed or stolen, the election officers shall cause the ballots so substituted to be used in lieu of the ballots wanting, as above.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION OFFICERS.

SECT. 20. Two inspectors, with two deputy inspectors, additional to those now provided for, shall be appointed in each voting precinct in cities and in towns divided into voting precincts, and the provisions of law relative to inspectors and deputy inspectors shall be applicable to such additional officers. Two of the inspectors acting in each voting precinct shall be detailed to act as ballot clerks. In towns not divided into voting precincts, two inspectors, with deputy inspectors, shall be appointed, in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such officers in towns so divided, and the two inspectors thus serving shall act as ballot clerks. The two ballot clerks detailed and appointed as above in each voting precinct and town shall have the charge of the ballots therein, and shall furnish them to the voters in the manner hereinafter set forth. A duplicate list of the qualified voters in each precinct and each town not divided into precincts shall be prepared for the use of the ballot clerks, and all the provisions of law relative to the preparation, furnishing and preservation of check-lists shall apply to such duplicate lists.

VOTING SHELVES OR COMPARTMENTS.

SECT. 21. The officers in each city or town whose duty it is to designate and appoint polling places therein shall cause the same to be suitably provided with a sufficient number of voting shelves or compartments, at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others; and a guard rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot-boxes and of such voting shelves or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot-boxes nor the voting shelves or compartments shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guard rail. The number of such voting shelves or compartments shall not be less than one for every seventy-five voters qualified to vote at such polling place, and not less than three in any town or precinct thereof, and not less than five in any voting precinct of a city. No persons other than the election officers and voters admitted as hereinafter provided shall be permitted within said rail, except by authority of the election officers for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each voting shelf or compartment shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots.

PREPARATION OF BALLOTS.

SECT. 22 Any person desiring to vote shall give his name, and, if requested so to do, his residence, to one of the ballot clerks, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, clear and audible, and if such name is found upon the check-list by the ballot officer having charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard rail as above provided. The ballot clerk shall give him one, and only one, ballot, and his name shall be immediately checked on said list. If the voter is a woman, she shall receive a special ballot containing the names of candidates for school committee only. Besides the election officers, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided shall be allowed in said enclosed space at one time.

SECT. 23. On receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the enclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting

shelves or compartments so provided, and shall prepare his ballot by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or by filling in the name of the candidate of his choice in the blank space provided therefor, and marking a cross (X) opposite thereto; and, in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) against the answer which he desires to give. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment, the voter shall fold his ballot, without displaying the marks thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded until he has voted. He shall vote in the manner now provided by law before leaving the enclosed space, and shall deposit his ballot in the box with the official endorsement uppermost. He shall mark and deposit his ballot without undue delay and shall quit said enclosed space as soon as he has voted. No such voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, nor to remain within said enclosed space more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting shelf or compartment for more than five minutes in case all of such shelves or compartments are in use, and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer, whose name has been checked on the list of the ballot officers, shall be allowed to re-enter said enclosed space during said election. It shall be the duty of the presiding election officer for the time being to secure the observance of the provisions of this section, and of other sections relative to the duties of election officers.

SECT. 24. No person shall take or remove any ballot from the polling place before the close of the polls. If any voter spoils a ballot he may successively obtain others one at a time, not exceeding three in all, upon returning each spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately cancelled, and together with those not distributed to the voters shall be preserved; and with the check-list used by the ballot clerks, which shall be certified by them to be such, shall be secured in an envelope, sealed, and sent to the several city and town clerks, as required by law in the case of the ballots cast, and the other check-list used.

SECT. 25. Any voter who declares to the presiding election officer that he was a voter prior to the first day of May in the year eighteen

hundred and fifty-seven, and cannot read, or that by blindness or other physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, receive the assistance of one or two of the election officers in the marking thereof; and such officer or officers shall certify on the outside thereof that it was so marked with his or their assistance, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The presiding officer may in his discretion require such declaration of disability to be made by the voter under oath before him, and he is hereby qualified to administer the same.

SECT. 26. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not counted shall be marked "defective" on the back thereof, and shall be preserved, as required by section twenty-four.

PENALTIES.

SECT. 27. A voter who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or any person who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting, to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or otherwise violates any provision of this act, shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and election officers shall report any person so doing to the police officer in charge of the polls, whose duty it shall be to see that the offender is duly brought before the proper court.

SECT. 28. Any person who shall, prior to an election, wilfully deface or destroy any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who, during an election, shall wilfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instructions or specimen ballot printed or posted for the instruction of voters, or who shall during an election wilfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his

ballot, or shall wilfully hinder the voting of others, shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECT. 29. Any person who shall falsely make or wilfully deface or destroy any certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or sign any such certificate or paper contrary to the provisions of this act, or file any certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or suppress any certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or any part thereof which has been duly filed, or forge or falsely make the official endorsement on any ballot, or wilfully destroy or deface any ballot, or shall take or remove any ballot outside of the enclosure provided for voting before the close of the polls, or wilfully delay the delivery of any ballots, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECT. 30. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act, who shall wilfully neglect to perform such duty, or who shall wilfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the objects of this act, shall be punished by fine of not less than five nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved June 5, 1889.

An Act to amend an act relative to the Printing and Distributing of Ballots at the Public Expense.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Registrars of voters, to whom nomination papers are submitted for certification under the provisions of section four of chapter four hundred and thirteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall not be required in any event to certify upon any nomination paper a greater number of names than is sufficient to make the nomination under said chapter four hundred and thirteen, with one-fifth of such number added thereto.

SECT. 2. When candidates are nominated otherwise than by political parties which, at the state election next preceding their nomination, polled at least three per centum of the entire vote cast in the state, the name of any party so polling three per centum of such entire vote shall not, under the provisions of said chapter four hundred and thirteen, be used or contained in the party or political designation of candidates so otherwise nominated, except as describing and preceding some other name or term; and in case a nomination is made by a nomination paper, only the words "nomination paper", or abbreviated as "nom. paper", shall be added after such designation, which in such case shall not consist of more than two words.

SECT. 3. Certificates of nomination, under the provisions of said chapter four hundred and thirteen, for the nomination of candidates for state offices to be voted for at large throughout the state, shall hereafter be filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth at least twenty-eight days previous to the day of the election for which the candidates are nominated; and nomination papers for the nomination of such candidates shall be so filed at least twenty-one days previous to the day of the election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for all other state offices shall be filed as aforesaid at least eighteen and seventeen days, respectively, previous to the day of the election: *provided, however,* that such certificates and papers for the nomination of candidates for senator or representative to fill a vacancy may be filed, as hereinbefore provided, not less than ten days previous to the election for which the candidate is nominated. Except in the city of Boston,

certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for all city offices shall hereafter be filed at least eleven and ten days, respectively, previous to the day of the election for which the candidates are nominated; and in the city of Boston such certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall hereafter be filed, at least eighteen and seventeen days, respectively, previous to such day.

SECT. 4. In case a candidate who has been duly nominated, under the provisions of said chapter four hundred and thirteen, shall die before the day of election, the vacancy may be supplied by the political party or other persons making the original nomination, in the manner therein provided for such nomination; or if the time is insufficient therefor, then the vacancy may be supplied, if the nomination was made by a convention or caucus, in such manner as the convention or caucus has previously provided for the purpose, or, in case of no such previous provision, then by a regularly elected general or executive committee representing the political party or persons holding such convention or caucus. The certificates of nomination made for supplying such vacancy shall state, in addition to the other facts required by said chapter, the name of the original nominee, the date of his death, and the measures taken in accordance with the above requirements for filling the vacancy; and it shall be signed and sworn to by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention or caucus, or by the chairman and secretary of the duly authorized committee, as the case may be. The name so supplied for the vacancy shall, if the ballots for the office are not already printed, be placed on the ballots instead of the original nomination; or, if the ballots have been printed, new ballots containing the new nomination shall, whenever practicable, be furnished.

SECT. 5. Objections and other questions arising, in accordance with the provisions of section seven of said chapter four hundred and thirteen, in the case of nominations of state officers shall hereafter be considered by the secretary of the Commonwealth, the attorney-general and three other persons to be called ballot-law commissioners, and the decision of a majority of these officers shall be final. The said ballot-law commissioners shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council in the month of June or July of each year, and shall hold office for terms of one year beginning with the first

day of August. They shall be appointed from different political parties and shall serve without pay; and any vacancy occurring in their number shall be filled by appointment in the same manner for the remainder of the unexpired term. The auditor of the Commonwealth shall no longer act in the consideration of such objections and questions.

SECT. 6. No meeting not called and held on behalf of a political party which polled at least three per centum of the entire vote cast in the state for governor at the annual election next preceding shall constitute a caucus, or shall be authorized to make a nomination or to choose delegates to a nominating convention, under the provisions of said chapter four hundred and thirteen, unless qualified voters of the electoral district or division for which it is called participate and vote therein to the number of twenty-five. A nomination for an electoral district or division other than a representative district, if such district or division contains more than one town, or more than one ward of a city, shall not be made by a caucus, but every such nomination shall be made either by a convention of delegates, or by a nomination paper as provided in said chapter four hundred and thirteen. Any convention of delegates representing a political party which polled at least three per centum of the entire vote cast in the state for governor at the annual election next preceding may make a nomination for any electoral district or division of the state for which it is held.

SECT. 7. It shall be sufficient hereafter to furnish in each set of ballots to be provided, under the provisions of section twelve of said chapter four hundred and thirteen, for each voting place at which an election is to be held, a number of ballots not less than sixty for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters registered as in said section set forth.

SECT. 8. In all cases in which requirement is made by the provisions of said chapter four hundred and thirteen that certificates of nomination, nomination papers, records of ballots furnished and receipts therefor shall be preserved, a preservation thereof for a period of one year shall be sufficient.

SECT. 9. Objections to certificates of nomination and to nomination papers, and withdrawals by candidates from nomination, shall, under said chapter four hundred and thirteen, be made within seventy-two hours succeeding the last day fixed for the filing of such nomination papers.

SECT. 10. All signatures required under said chapter four hundred and thirteen shall be made in person.

SECT. 11. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall furnish partial ballots for the use of voters who are by changes in city or town boundaries authorized by law to vote for members of congress, councillors, senators or representatives in the general court in a city or town other than the one in which they reside. In addition to the official endorsement, there shall be printed on such ballots such words as will clearly indicate the voters for whose use such ballots are furnished, and they shall be furnished to such voters only.

Approved June 23, 1890.

COTTON MILLS.

Name of Mills.	Where Located.	No. of Spindles.	
		1880.	1890.
Androsoggin.....	Lewiston.....	58,776	61,912
*Avon.....	".....	-	-
Bates.....	".....	54,632	69,248
Continental.....	".....	70,274	70,272
Hill & Co.....	".....	51,360	53,056
Lewiston.....	".....	18,012	18,792
Lincoln.....	".....	21,744	20,244
Barker.....	Auburn.....	20,000	21,776
Cabot.....	Brunswick.....	35,000	45,360
Lockwood.....	Waterville.....	32,000	87,700
Edwards.....	Augusta.....	34,000	97,164
Kennebec River.....	Hallowell.....	15,200	15,000
Laconia.....	Biddeford.....	72,000	78,876
Pepperill.....	".....	86,000	105,932
York.....	Saco.....	33,000	50,368
Farwell.....	Lisbon.....	19,568	20,416
Portsmouth.....	South Berwick.....	9,000	9,000
Westbrook.....	Westbrook.....	10,000	24,264
Springvale.....	Sanford.....	-	19,510
		640,566	859,890
Increase in number of spindles.....			219,324

*Run no spindles; buy yarn, and weave.

SILK MILLS.

Name of Mills.	Where Located.	No. of Spindles
		1890.
Haskell Silk Company.....	Westbrook.....	11,000
W. K. Dana & Co.....	Westbrook.....	9,000

WOOLEN MILLS.

Name of Mills.	Where Located.	No. Sets of Cards.	
		1880.	1890.
Vassalboro.....	Vassalboro.....	22	22
F S Faulkner.....	Turner.....	4	4
Readfield.....	Readfield.....	2	2
Robinson & Co.....	Oxford.....	10	10
Harper.....	".....	4	10
Pondecherry.....	Bridgton.....	6	9
Forrest.....	".....	6	6
Reaves & Co.....	Warren.....	4	7
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Sangerville.....	Sangerville.....	3	4
Guilford.....	Guilford.....	3	6
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David Cowan & Co.....	".....	3	8
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Webster No. 1½.....	".....	2	1½
Webster No. 1½.....	Lewiston.....	-	2½
Dexter.....	Dexter.....	20	20
Amos Abbott & Co.....	".....	2	3
Mayo & Son.....	Foxcroft.....	4	6
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O. M. Tucker.....	Gardiner.....	3	-
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Old Town Woolen Mill.....	Old Town.....	-	4
D. R. Campbell.....	Sangerville.....	-	3
Carlton Mill Company.....	".....	-	3
Camden Woolen Company.....	Camden.....	-	5
Knox Woolen Company.....	".....	-	5
Megunticook.....	".....	-	1
Hollis Manufacturing Company.....	Hollis.....	-	4

The following list gives the tonnage of shipping *owned* in the State in 1880 and 1890. A large proportion of the shipping built in the State is owned by parties residing in other states.

Counties.	1880.	1890.
Androscoggin	-	121
Cumberland	82,334	47,749
Hancock	36,785	28,245
Kennebec	3,067	8,687
Knox	84,931	64,883
Lincoln	37,244	16,936
Penobscot	17,993	14,672
Sagadahoc	104,222	57,990
Waldo	46,771	23,038
Washington	46,395	36,977
York	11,326	4,671
Totals	471,068	303,969

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