

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers  Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1894.

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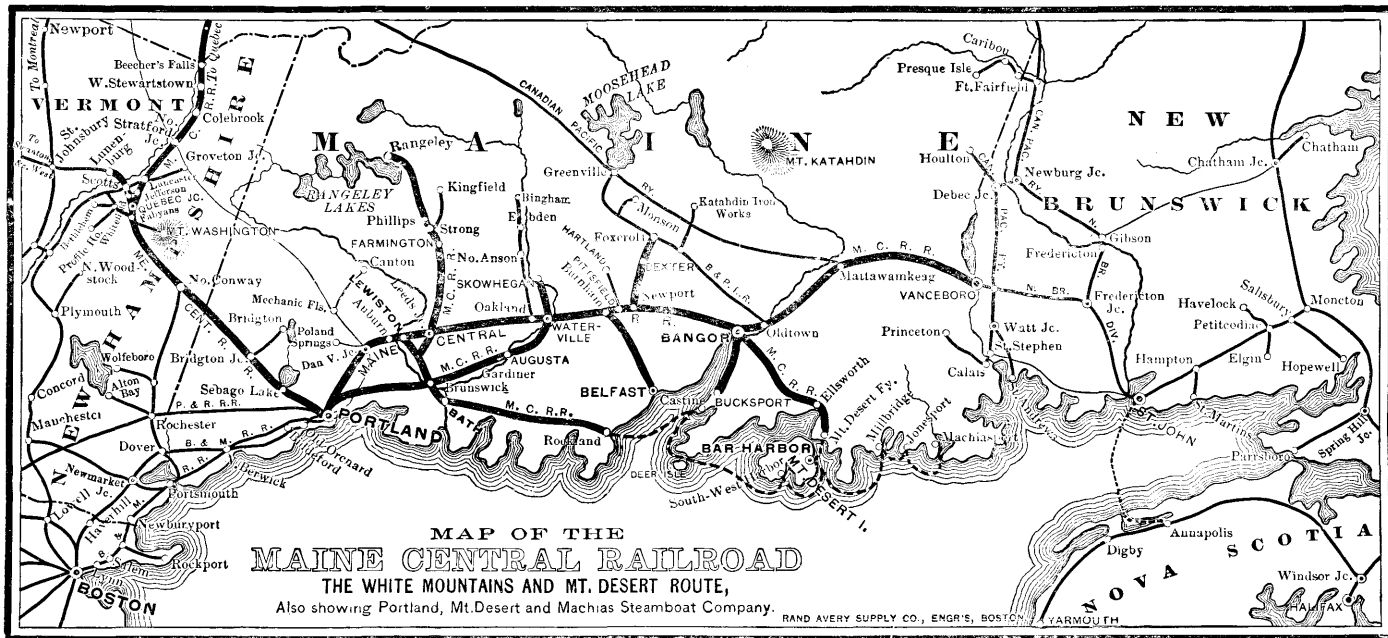
VOLUME I.

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AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1894.



**MAP OF THE**  
**MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD**  
**THE WHITE MOUNTAINS AND MT. DESERT ROUTE,**  
 Also showing Portland, Mt. Desert and Machias Steamboat Company.

RAND AVERY SUPPLY CO., ENGR'S, BOSTON

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL

AND

LABOR STATISTICS

**For the State of Maine.**

1893.

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AUGUSTA:  
BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1893.



# STATE OF MAINE.

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OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS, }  
Augusta, December 31, 1893.

*To His Excellency, Henry B. Cleaves, Governor of Maine:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for 1893.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS,

*Commissioner.*



## INTRODUCTION.

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In compliance with a resolve passed by the last legislature, instructing the commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics "to make a special investigation into the extent, location, description and pecuniary results to the State of the summer resorts of the State, and report the same in his next annual report," a large part of the work of the Bureau has been directed to an investigation of Maine's summer resorts. The following circular letter and questions annexed, was prepared and distributed through the mails, and by special agents:

### STATE OF MAINE.

#### BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS.

AUGUSTA,                      , 1893.

#### TO THE PROPRIETOR OR LANDLORD OF

By a Resolve passed by the last Legislature, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics was instructed "to make a special investigation into the extent, location, description and pecuniary results to the State of the summer resorts of the State, and report the same in his next annual report." The results of an exhaustive investigation of so important a branch of Maine industry as that of her "Summer Resorts," cannot fail to be of great interest and value, and should receive, in its prosecution, the cordial approval and co-operation of those by whose enterprise the volume of summer travel into our State has been so largely developed and increased.

The Commissioner herein asks a prompt answer to a few leading questions, which answers will be presented in tabulated form in his report. He also requests that brief descriptions of the beauties and attractions of your locality may be given under the head of



“Remarks.” Trusting that you will comply promptly with the request above made, I am

Respectfully yours,

S. W. MATTHEWS, *Commissioner.*

1. Hotel or Boarding House.
2. Name of House.
3. Proprietor or Landlord.
4. Post Office Address.
5. How many guests will your house accommodate.
6. Number of guests from out of the State in 1892.
7. Amount received from same.
8. Up to date is business more or less than last year.
9. Per cent of increase.                      Per cent of decrease.
10. Number of weeks open to summer travel.
11. Largest number of employes at any one time.
12. Amount of wages paid to same during season of 1892.
13. Total amount paid for Maine farm, garden and dairy products in 1892.
14. What are the particular attractions of your locality for summer visitors.
15. Remarks.

A large number of the proprietors and managers of summer hotels and boarding houses have complied with the request of the commissioner for necessary information, in whole or in part, while many have neglected to do so from an apprehension that their private business would be exposed to the public; a needless apprehension, as the tabulations in the report do not show individual answers to questions six and seven, these being given in aggregates.

The investigation has been mainly directed to the business of the year 1892, for two reasons: first, on account of the impossibility of obtaining returns covering the year 1893 in time for this report, many of the resorts being closed early in the season and the proprietors and managers removing to parts unknown; and second, for the reason that the business during the past season would not be a just representation of that of average years.

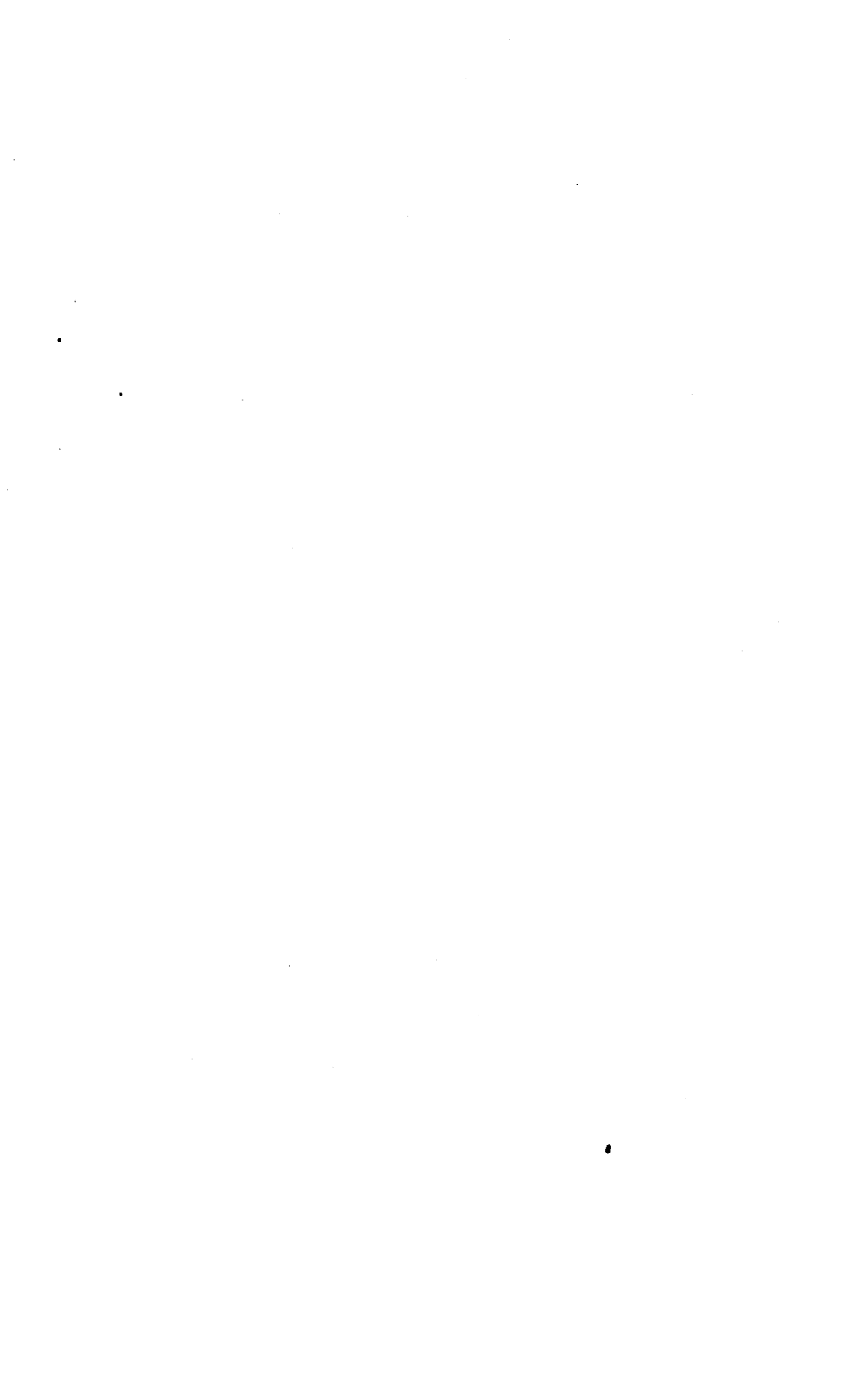
The field to be covered by the investigation is not only a broad but a difficult one. Almost the entire State has become “a pleasure park.” During the “heated season” nearly every section has its quota of visitors from beyond the limits of the State. Our

woods and lakes, as well as our hills and shores, are the favorite resorts of thousands, and camps and tents are the temporary habitations of multitudes who do not visit our more famed resorts and whose names are not found upon the registers of large and fashionable hotels. The amount of money expended by, as well as the number of these irregulars of the grand army of "summer visitors" from out of the State, can only be estimated.

Diligent inquiries have, however, been made by agents of the Bureau by which approximate results have been arrived at. Money comes to the State from its summer resorts through many avenues, such as camps and cottages, wages paid to guides, prices paid to farmers, gardeners and dairymen, for produce and supplies for man and beast, for transportation by public and private conveyances, etc., etc.

In prosecuting the investigation, the services of many competent persons in various sections of the State, have been employed, among whom we gratefully mention E. M. Blanding of Bangor, Dr. William B. Lapham of Augusta, Luther Maddocks of Boothbay Harbor, J. F. Sprague of Monson, W. H. Sherman of Bar Harbor, Fred R. Fife of Fryeburg, C. E. Littlefield of Caribou, and Miss C. T. Crosby ("Fly Rod") of Phillips, the results of whose investigations are incorporated in articles herein published which will be found very instructive and interesting reading.

Additional features of the report are an analysis of the eleventh census, relating to population and industries of the State, and returns of assessors of towns and cities, of factories, mills and shops for manufacturing purposes, erected, completed or enlarged during the past year. By an act of the last legislature, the title of "Deputy Commissioner of Labor" was changed to that of "Factory Inspector," with enlarged duties, and his reports are directed to be incorporated with those of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics. The report of the Inspector is accordingly given in this volume.



## MAINE SUMMER HOTELS AND BOARD- ING HOUSES.

The following list of hotels and boarding houses includes the larger part of those which do a summer business.

### Androscoggin County.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.
Auburn .....	Elm House .....	Auburn .....	75
Lewiston .....	DeWitt .....	Lewiston .....	100
	Hotel Atwood .....	Lewiston .....	50
	Exchange Hotel .....	Lewiston .....	100
	Hotel Rockingham .....	Lewiston .....	50
Lisbon .....	Lisbon Hotel .....	Lisbon .....	25
	Greenwood's .....	Lisbon .....	50
	Maine Central .....	Lisbon Falls .....	
East Livermore ...	Riverside House .....	Livermore Falls .....	25
	Rockemaka .....	Livermore Falls .....	50
Poland .....	Poland Spring House .....	South Poland .....	500
	Mansion House .....	South Poland .....	100
Auburn ..	Lake Auburn Springs Hotel .....	West Auburn .....	200
	Grand View House .....	West Auburn .....	

### Aroostook County.

Caribou .....	Vaughan House .....	Caribou .....	60
	The Lyndon .....	Caribou .....	100
Fort Fairfield .....	Collins House .....	Fort Fairfield .....	50
	Ervin House .....	Fort Fairfield .....	70
Houlton ..	Snell House .....	Houlton .....	80
	Hotel Exchange .....	Houlton .....	40
	Clark's Hotel .....	Houlton .....	50
Molunkus .....	Molunkus House .....	South Molunkus .....	50
Presque Isle .....	Presque Isle House .....	Presque Isle .....	75
Sherman .....	Sherman House .....	Sherman .....	30
Reed Plantation ...	Rollins House .....	Wytopitlock .....	

## Cumberland County.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.
Baldwin	Boarding House	Baldwin	50
	Riverside House	East Baldwin	25
Bridgton	Bridgton House	Bridgton	60
	The Cumberland	Bridgton	80
	Highland Lake House	Bridgton	30
	Meade Cottage	Bridgton	15
	Elmdale Cottage	Bridgton	20
	The Elms	North Bridgton	15
	Lake House	North Bridgton	20
Brunswick	Tontine House	Brunswick	100
	Mare Point House	Brunswick	40
	Elm House	Brunswick	25
	Garnet House	Brunswick	25
	Ivan House	Brunswick	30
	Chamberlain House	Brunswick	40
	Boarding House	Brunswick	30
Cape Elizabeth	Spurwink House	Cape Elizabeth	50
	Ocean House	Cape Elizabeth	75
	Cape Cottage	Cape Elizabeth	100
	Sea View Cottage	Cape Elizabeth	40
Freeport	Harraseeket House	Freeport	50
	Cushing House	Freeport	25
	Harlow House	Freeport	25
Gorham	Crystal Spring Farm	Gorham	20
	Gorham House	Gorham	25
	Village Farm	Gorham	15
	Burnell's Farm	Gorham	40
Gray	Mountain View Farm	West Gray	25
	Hotel Parker	Gray	30
Harpswell	Mansion House	Harpswell	25
	Bonanza House	Harpswell	25
	Oak Grove Cottage	East Harpswell	20
	Merriconeag House	South Harpswell	75
	Lawson House	South Harpswell	125
	Cliff House	Cundy's Harbor	30
	Union House	Cundy's Harbor	13
	Mansur House	Orr's Island	30
Harrison	Elm House	Harrison	20
	Pierce House	Harrison	20
	Idlewild Cottage	Harrison	25
Naples	Crockett Boarding House	South Naples	20
New Gloucester	Hicks Farm	Upper Gloucester	20
	Echo Farm House	West Pownal	14
Otisfield	Lake View House	East Otisfield	12
	Keene Farm	East Otisfield	15
	Jilson Farm	East Otisfield	20
Portland	Toronto Cottage	Peaks Island	20
	Avenue House	Peaks Island	60
	Highland Cottage	Peaks Island	20
	Innes House	Peaks Island	15
	Oak Cottage	Peaks Island	20
	Peaks Island House	Peaks Island	60
	Valley View House	Peaks Island	40
	Bethel House	Peaks Island	30
	Central House	Peaks Island	
	Chapman House	Peaks Island	150
	Union House	Peaks Island	100
	Bay View House	Peaks Island	75
	Central Cottage	Peaks Island	20
	Oceanic House	Peaks Island	60
	The Waldo (new)	Little Chebecogue	300
	Sunnyside House	Little Chebecogue	30
	Ottawa House	Cushing's Island	400
Dirigo		Long Island	80
	Granite Spring Hotel	Long Island	100
	Casco Bay House	Long Island	65
	Falmouth Hotel	Portland	400

Cumberland County—CONCLUDED.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for Guests.
Portland .....	Preble House .....	Portland .....	200
	United States Hotel.....	Portland .....	153
	City Hotel.....	Portland .....	109
	Perry Hotel.....	Portland .....	40
	St. Julian.....	Portland .....	150
	West End Hotel.....	Portland .....	75
Raymond .....	Chase House and Chadwick.....	Portland .....	80
	Hayden Boarding House.....	Raymond .....	14
	Lake View.....	East Raymond.....	10
	Raymond Spring House.....	North Raymond.....	22
Scarboro.....	Central House .....	Raymond Village.....	25
	Atlantic House .....	Scarboro .....	125
	Kirkwood House .....	Scarboro .....	150
	West Point House .....	Scarboro .....	47
	Cannock House .....	Scarboro .....	50
	Spurwink.....	Scarboro .....	12
	Higgins Beach House.....	Scarboro .....	70
	Forest House .....	Scarboro .....	25
	Sportsman's House .....	Pine Point.....	24
	Pine Point House .....	Pine Point.....	16
	Checkley House.....	Prout's Neck.....	75
	The Willows.....	Prout's Neck.....	50
	West Point House .....	Prout's Neck.....	50
	The Jocelyn .....	Prout's Neck.....	120
	Prout's Neck House.....	Prout's Neck.....	15
	The Southgate.....	Prout's Neck.....	60
	Centennial House.....	Prout's Neck.....	50
Standish.....	Sebago Lake Hotel.....	Sebago Lake .....	60
	Watchic Lake Farm .....	Standish.....	20
Sebago.....	Elm Cottage.....	Sebago.....	
	Highland Farm .....	Sebago.....	
	Hillside .....	Sebago.....	
	Douglass Farm.....	Sebago.....	
	Maple Farm.....	Sebago.....	
	Chadbourne House .....	Sebago.....	
	Winn Cottage .....	Sebago.....	
Westbrook.....	Presumpscot House.....	Saccarappa .....	50
	Highland House.....	Saccarappa .....	75
Yarmouth.....	Royal's River House.....	Yarmouthville.....	75

Franklin County.

Eustis .....	Shaw House.....	Eustis .....	50
	Coburn Hotel.....	Eustis .....	50
Via Eustis.....	Blanchard Hotel .....	Stratton .....	40
	Tim Pond Camps.....	Eustis.....	50
	Round Mountain Lake Camps .....	Eustis.....	25
	Somerset House .....	Eustis.....	20
	Spring Lake Camps.....	Eustis.....	20
	King and Bartlett Lake Camps.....	Eustis.....	35
	Deer Pond .....	Eustis.....	10
Farmington.....	Hotel Willows.....	Farmington .....	100
	Stoddard House .....	Farmington .....	100
	Exchange Hotel.....	Farmington .....	70
	Elm House.....	West Farmington.....	25
Kingfield .....	Hotel Winter .....	Kingfield .....	75
Phillips .....	Barden House.....	Phillips.....	50
	Willows Hotel.....	Phillips.....	50
Rangeley .....	Rangeley Lake House.....	Rangeley .....	125

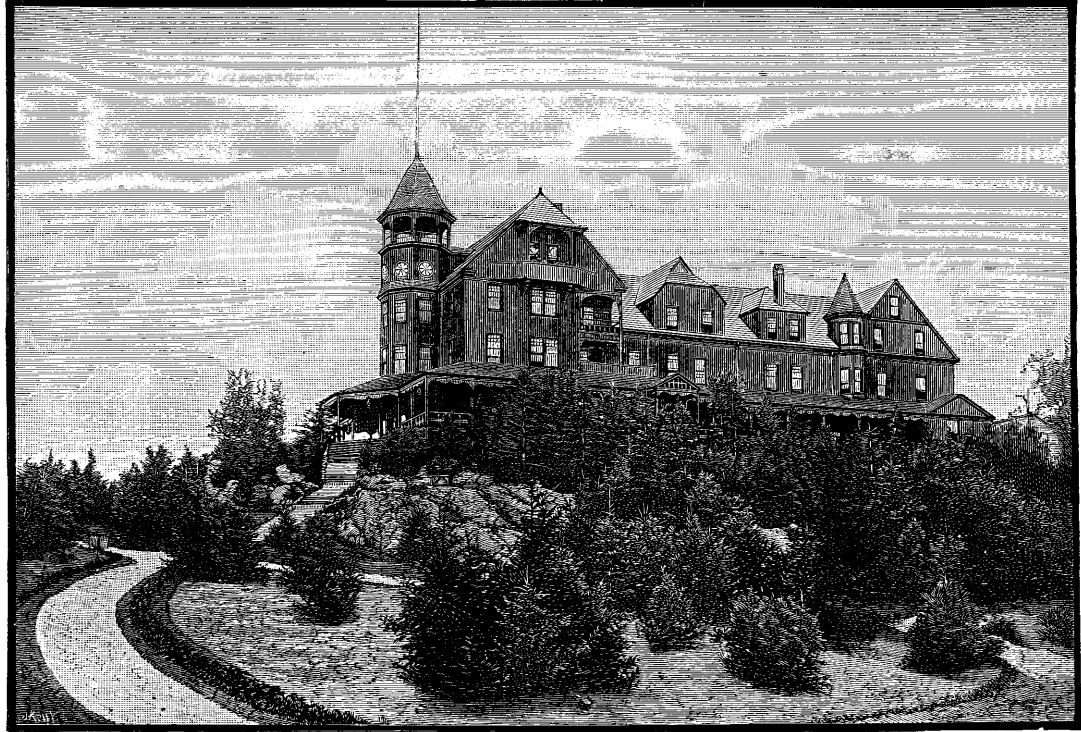
## COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIAL

## Franklin County—CONCLUDED.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.
Rangeley Lakes...	Mountain View House.....	Rangeley.....	50
	Mooselookmeguntic House.....	Indian Rock.....	50
	Oquossoc Angling Asso. Camps ..	Indian Rock.....	32
	Pleasant Island Camps.....	Indian Rock.....	35
	The Birches.....	Haines Landing.....	40
	Camp Bemis.....	Bemis.....	40
	Upper Dam House.....	Bemis.....	30
	Middle Dam House.....	Bemis.....	40
	Oxford Club House.		
	South Arm Hotel.		
	Anglers' Retreat.....		40
	Lake View Cottage.....		12
	Beaver Pond Camps.....		20
	Forest Camps.		
Loon Lake.....	Camp in the Meadows.....		30
Magalloway River.	Camp Caribou.....		40
	Kennebago Lake House.....		30
Strong.....	Porter House.....	Strong.....	25
Weld.....	Pleasant Pond House.....	Weld.....	25
Wilton.....	Wilton House.....	Wilton.....	25

## Hancock County.

Bluehill.....	Copper Exchange.....	Bluehill.....	20
	Pendleton House.....	Bluehill.....	20
Brooklin.....	Bluehill Inn.....	Bluehill.....	52
	Watson House.....	Brooklin.....	10
	Hotel Dority.....	Brooklin.....	20
	The Lookout.....	Brooklin.....	30
	Castle View Cottages.....	Brooklin.....	40
Brooksville.....	Sunny Ledge.....	Brooklin.....	10
	Oakland House.....	Brooksville.....	25
Castine.....	The Acadian.....	Castine.....	80
	Castine House.....	Castine.....	40
	Bay View.....	Castine.....	50
Deer Isle.....	Sunset House.....	Green's Landing.....	50
Eden.....	Rodick House.....	Bar Harbor.....	600
	Grand Central.....	Bar Harbor.....	350
	West End.....	Bar Harbor.....	400
	St. Sauveur.....	Bar Harbor.....	150
	Malvern.....	Bar Harbor.....	150
	Newport House.....	Bar Harbor.....	150
	Louisburg.....	Bar Harbor.....	300
	Hotel des Isle.....	Bar Harbor.....	120
	Rockaway House.....	Bar Harbor.....	100
	Belmont.....	Bar Harbor.....	130
	The Porcupine.....	Bar Harbor.....	100
	Lynam House.....	Bar Harbor.....	80
	Marlborough House.....	Bar Harbor.....	75
	Parker House.....	Bar Harbor.....	70
	Ocean House.....	Bar Harbor.....	40
	Birch Tree Inn.....	Bar Harbor.....	50
	Hamilton House.....	Bar Harbor.....	40
	Green Mountain House.....	Bar Harbor.....	75
	Salisbury Cove House.....	Salisbury Cove.....	12
	Ellsworth.....	American House.....	Ellsworth.....
Hancock House.....		Ellsworth.....	75
Franklin House.....		Ellsworth.....	20
Franklin.....	Relay House.....	Franklin.....	20
	Junction House.....	Franklin.....	12
Gouldsboro.....	Bay View House.....	Go'dsboro.....	20
	Wood Boarding House.....	West Gouldsboro.....	15
	Hammond Boarding House.....	South Gouldsboro.....	10

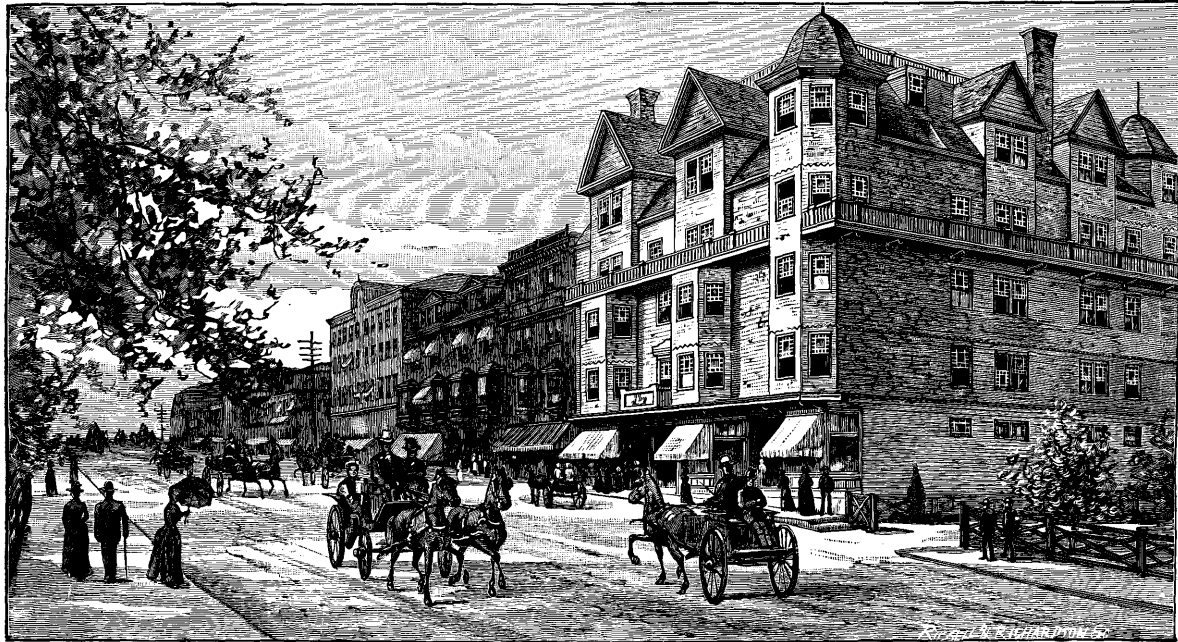


THE BLUFFS, MT. DESERT FERRY.









THE PORCUPINE, BAR HARBOR.

Hancock County—CONCLUDED.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.	
Hancock .....	Crabtree House .....	Hancock .....	25	
	Wooster House .....	Hancock .....	20	
Mt. Desert.....	Tarratine House.....	Hancock Point .....	100	
	The Bluffs.....	Mt. Desert Ferry.....	100	
	Maine Central Hotel.....	Mt. Desert Ferry.....	30	
	The Glencove.....	Seal Harbor.....	125	
	Seaside Inn .....	Seal Harbor.....	200	
	Harbor View .....	Seal Harbor.....	25	
	Bay View House .....	Pretty Marsh .....	30	
	Harbor Cottages .....	Asticon .....	100	
	Rock End House .....	Northeast Harbor .....	60	
	Kimball House .....	Northeast Harbor .....	150	
Great Pond.....	Harbor Cottage.....	Northeast Harbor .....	125	
	Roberts House.....	Northeast Harbor .....	40	
	Clifton House.....	Northeast Harbor .....	40	
	Northeast Harbor House .....	Northeast Harbor .....	35	
	Central House .....	Mt. Desert .....	25	
	Great Pond House .....	Great Pond .....	25	
	Sedgwick .....	Travelers' Home .....	Sedgwick .....	13
		Hotel Sorrento.....	Sorrento.....	300
	Sullivan .....	Hotel Connors.....	Sorrento.....	50
		Manor Inn .....	Sullivan .....	75
Tremont.....	Island House.....	South West Harbor.....	150	
	Claremont .....	South West Harbor.....	75	
	Dirigo House .....	South West Harbor.....	60	
	Freeman .....	South West Harbor.....	40	
	Holmes' House .....	South West Harbor.....	40	
	Ocean .....	South West Harbor.....	100	
	Stanley .....	South West Harbor.....	80	
Dedham .....	Sea Wall .....	South West Harbor.....	80	
	Lake House .....	Green Lake .....	50	
	Woodland House.....	Green Lake .....	40	
	Dedham House.....	Green Lake .....	50	

Kennebec County.

Augusta .....	Augusta House .....	Augusta .....	250
	Hotel North .....	Augusta .....	150
Belgrade .....	Cony House .....	Augusta .....	150
	Railroad House .....	Belgrade .....	25
	Central House .....	Belgrade Mills.....	40
China .....	Gleason House .....	North Belgrade .....	15
	McLaughlin House .....	Weeks' Mills .....	15
Clinton.....	Village House .....	Clinton .....	25
	Clinton House .....	Clinton .....	25
Gardiner .....	Young's Hotel .....	Gardiner .....	75
	Evans House .....	Gardiner .....	25
Hallowell .....	Hallowell House .....	Hallowell .....	30
	Manchester .....	Lake House .....	Manchester .....
Monmouth .....	Hotel Brown.....	Monmouth .....	10
	Mt. Vernon .....	Leighton House .....	Mt. Vernon .....
Oakland .....	Oakland House .....	Oakland .....	40
	Bricket House.....	Oakland .....	25
Readfield .....	Hotel Elmwood .....	Readfield .....	50
	Hutchinson House .....	Readfield .....	8
Rome.....	The Birches .....	East New Sharon.....	25
	Revere House .....	East Vassalboro .....	25
Vassalboro.....	Murray House .....	Vassalboro .....	50
	Dow House .....	Vassalboro .....	20
	Elmwood Hotel .....	Waterville .....	150
Waterville.....	Bay View House .....	Waterville .....	125
	Wayne House .....	Wayne .....	100
Winthrop .....	Winthrop House.....	Winthrop .....	50
	Stanley House .....	Winthrop .....	25
	Robbinsdale House .....	Winthrop .....	15

## Knox County.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.
Camden.....	Bay View.....	Camden.....	100
	Mountain View.....	Camden.....	75
	Ocean House.....	Camden.....	50
	Magnolia.....	Camden.....	20
Friendship.....	Cedar Crest.....	Camden.....	24
	Geyer's Hotel.....	Friendship.....	25
Rockland.....	The Bay Point.....	Rockland.....	300
	Thorndike Hotel.....	Rockland.....	100
Rockport.....	Lindsey House.....	Rockland.....	25
	Rockport Hotel.....	Rockport.....	25
	Beauchamp.....	Rockport.....	20
	Carlton House.....	Rockport.....	70
Union.....	Burton House.....	Union.....	40
Thomaston.....	Knox House.....	Thomaston.....	50
	Clinton House.....	Thomaston.....	25
South Thomaston..	Rawson House.....	Owl's Head.....	10

## Lincoln County.

Boothbay.....	Ocean Point House.....	Ocean Point.....	40
Boothbay Harbor..	Boothbay House.....	Boothbay Harbor...	75
	Weymouth House.....	Boothbay Harbor...	50
Bristol.....	Bay View.....	Pemaquid.....	16
	Ocean View.....	New Harbor.....	30
	Hotel Pemaquid.....	Pemaquid.....	14
	Summit House.....	South Bristol.....	50
Damariscotta.....	Maine Hotel.....	Damariscotta.....	50
Dresden.....	Kennebec House.....	South Dresden.....	10
Jefferson.....	Lake House.....	East Jefferson.....	30
Southport.....	Sidney House.....	Capitol Island.....	80
	Samoset House.....	Mouse Island.....	100
	Chase House.....	Squirrel Island.....	125
	Rosewood Cottage.....	Mouse Island.....	30
	Devon Rocks.....	Southport.....	14
	Waldoboro.....	Medomak House.....	Waldoboro.....
Westport.....	Riverside House.....	Waldoboro.....	25
	Echo Farm.....	Westport.....	12
Wiscasset.....	Hilton House.....	Wiscasset.....	30
Monhegan.....	Mrs. Young.....	Wiscasset.....	20
	Albee House.....	Monhegan.....	35

## Oxford County.

Bethel.....	Bethel House.....	Bethel.....	50
	Alpine Cottage.....	Bethel.....	25
	Spring Grove House.....	Bethel.....	25
	The Elms.....	Bethel.....	25
	Chamberlain's.....	Bethel.....	10
Brownfield.....	Pequawket House.....	Brownfield.....	30
	Central House.....	Brownfield.....	15
Buckfield.....	Hotel Long.....	Buckfield.....	20
Byron.....	Houghton's.....	Byron.....	12
Canton.....	Revere House.....	Canton.....	25
	Lake View Farm.....	Canton.....	10
Denmark.....	Brackett House.....	Denmark.....	15
	Wentworth Farm.....	Denmark.....	25
Dixfield.....	National House.....	Dixfield.....	25
Fryeburg.....	Fryeburg House.....	Fryeburg.....	25

Oxford County—CONCLUDED.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.	
Fryeburg.....	Evans Boarding House.....	Fryeburg.....	25	
	Walker House.....	Fryeburg.....	25	
	Wiley Boarding House.....	Fryeburg.....	8	
	Page House.....	Fryeburg.....	15	
	The Oxford.....	Fryeburg.....	150	
	Maplewood House.....	Fryeburg.....	25	
	Heald Boarding House.....	Fryeburg.....	5	
	Randall Cottage.....	Fryeburg.....	15	
	Bradley House.....	Fryeburg.....	15	
	Woodlawn Cottage.....	Fryeburg.....	12	
	Elmwood Cottage.....	Fryeburg.....	50	
	Hiram.....	Mt. Cutler House.....	Hiram.....	15
		Wadsworth Hall.....	Hiram.....	20
Porter.....	Libby House.....	Porter.....	50	
	Manowondo.....	Kearz Falls.....	25	
Lovell.....	American House.....	Lovell.....	100	
	Fairview House.....	Lovell.....	50	
Norway.....	Beal's House.....	Norway.....	100	
	Elm House.....	Norway.....	75	
Paris.....	Hubbard House.....	Paris.....	75	
	Union House.....	Paris.....	75	
	Andrews House.....	South Paris.....	25	
	Paris House.....	South Paris.....	35	
Rumford.....	Maple House.....	West Paris.....	75	
	Hotel Rumford.....	Rumford Falls.....	200	

Penobscot County.

Bangor.....	Bangor House.....	Bangor.....	300
	Bangor Exchange.....	Bangor.....	100
	Windsor House.....	Bangor.....	250
Burlington.....	Penobscot Exchange.....	Bangor.....	250
	Burlington House.....	Burlington.....	25
Carmel.....	Carmel House.....	Carmel.....	18
	Elm House.....	Carmel.....	10
Charleston.....	Trustee House.....	Charleston.....	75
Corinna.....	Corinna House.....	Corinna.....	50
Dexter.....	Exchange Hotel.....	Dexter.....	100
	Skelton House.....	Dexter.....	20
	Dexter House.....	Dexter.....	30
Glenburn.....	Pushaw House.....	East Bangor.....	15
	Perch House.....	Pushaw Lake.....	15
Greenbush.....	Olamon House.....	Olamon.....	25
	Central House.....	Olamon.....	25
Enfield.....	Cold Stream House.....	Enfield.....	30
	Clark's Hotel.....	Enfield.....	50
	Montague House.....	Montague.....	50
Etna.....	Echo Farm.....	Etna.....	200
	Bushwell's.....	Etna.....	100
Howland.....	Howland Exchange.....	Howland.....	25
Kingman.....	Kingman House.....	Kingman.....	25
Lincoln.....	Lincoln House.....	Lincoln.....	50
Nicatouas Lake.....	Nicatouas House.....	Lowell.....	40
Mattawamkeag.....	International.....	Mattawamkeag.....	20
	Riverside.....	Mattawamkeag.....	20
Medway.....	Medway Hotel.....	Medway.....	25
Milford.....	American House.....	Milford.....	25
Newport.....	Shaw House.....	Newport.....	50
	Wayside Inn.....	East Newport.....	10
Old Town.....	Cousins' Hotel.....	Old Town.....	30
	Exchange.....	Old Town.....	30
	Crocker House.....	Old Town.....	25
Orono.....	Orono Hotel.....	Orono.....	30

## Penobscot County—CONCLUDED.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.
Orono .....	Young's Hotel .....	Orono.....	20
Passadumkeag ....	Passadumkeag Exchange .....	Passadumkeag .....	40
	Riverside Hotel .....	Passadumkeag .....	35
Patten .....	Patten House .....	Patten.....	75
	Sebois Farm .....	Patten.....	60
	Shin Pond House.....	Patten.....	25
Plymouth .....	Plymouth Hotel.....	Plymouth.....	10
Springfield.....	Burr Hotel .....	Springfield.....	30
Veazie.....	Everett House.....	Veazie.....	10
	Townsend's Hotel.....	Veazie.....	12
Winn .....	Katahdin House .....	Winn.....	75

## Piscataquis County.

Brownville.....	Stevens House .....	Brownville .....	25
	Philbrook House .....	Brownville.....	20
Chesuncook Lake..	Chesuncook House.....	North East Carry .....	25
Katahdin Iron W'ks	Silver Lake House.....	Katahdin Iron W'ks .....	75
	Mill Camp .....	Katahdin Iron W'ks .....	20
Dover .....	Blethen House.....	Dover .....	50
	Dover House .....	Dover .....	50
Foxcroft .....	Foxcroft Exchange .....	Foxcroft .....	50
Guilford .....	Turner House.....	Guilford .....	20
Milo .....	Oriental House.....	Milo.....	25
Monson.....	Lake Hebron Hotel.....	Monson.....	50
	Elliott's Cottage .....	Monson.....	4
Elliottsville.....	Onawa Cottage .....	Monson.....	15
Moosehead Lake ..	Kineo House .....	Kineo.....	350
	Lake House .....	Greenville .....	40
	Macfarlane House.....	Greenville .....	20
	Gerrish Place .....	Greenville .....	20
	Deer Island.....	Greenville .....	50
	Eveleth House.....	Greenville .....	35
	Moosehead Inn.....	Greenville Junction.....	100
	Roach River House .....	Roach River.....	50
	Upper Roach River Farm .....	Roach River.....	30
	Randall's Camps.....	Roach River.....	20
	Lily Bay House.....	Lily Bay.....	25
	Moosehead House.....	Moose Head .....	30
	Winnegannock House .....	North East Carry .....	20
	Penobscot House .....	North East Carry .....	25
	Seboomook House .....	North West Carry.....	25
Sebec .....	Jordan Camps.....	Sebec .....	12

## Sagadahoc County.

Phippsburg.....	Ocean View.....	Popham Beach.....	100
	Eureka.....	Popham Beach.....	75
Bath .....	Sagadahoc House .....	Bath .....	80
	Phoenix House .....	Bath .....	30
	Commercial House.....	Bath .....	20
	Revere House.....	Bath .....	50
	W. C. T. U. House.....	Bath .....	10

**Somerset County.**

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.
Bingham .....	Stage House .....	Bingham .....	50
Brighton .....	Wesserunsett House.....	Bridgton.....	25
Hartland .....	Park House.....	Hartland .....	25
	Hartland House.....	Hartland .....	20
Madison.....	Weston House.....	Madison.....	50
	Lake House.....	East Madison.....	10
	Lake House.....	Madison Center.....	20
	Fairgrievs Bay Hotel.....	Skowhegan.....	50
Anson .....	Somerset House.....	North Anson.....	40
Norridgewock .....	Quinnebasset House.....	Norridgewock.....	60
Pittsfield .....	Lancy House.....	Pittsfield.....	75
Skowhegan .....	Hotel Coburn.....	Skowhegan.....	100
	Hotel Heselton.....	Skowhegan.....	150
	Skowhegan House.....	Skowhegan.....	75
Solon .....	Carratunk House.....	Solon.....	50

**Waldo County.**

Belfast .....	Crosby Inn. ....	Belfast .....	100
	Windsor Hotel.....	Belfast.....	60
Burnham.....	Dodge Boarding House.....	Winnecook.....	12
Islesboro.....	The Islesboro.....	Bangor.....	100
Freedom .....	Towle House.....	Freedom.....	25
Northport.....	Northport Hotel.....	Northport Camp G'd.....	160
	Herrick House.....	Northport.....	20
Searsport.....	Searsport House.....	Searsport.....	75
	Seavey Boarding House.....	North Searsport.....	12
Stockton Springs.....	Fort Point House.....	Stockton Springs.....	300
Unity .....	Central House.....	Unity.....	20
Winterport.....	Clark's Boarding House.....	Winterport.....	10

**Washington County.**

Brookton.....	Baskahegan House.....	Brookton.....	50
Calais.....	St. Croix Exchange.....	Calais.....	50
	Border City Hotel.....	Calais.....	75
	American House.....	Calais.....	100
Cutler .....	Hotel Cutler.....	Cutler.....	100
Danforth.....	Hotel Vendome.....	Danforth.....	40
	Exchange.....	Danforth.....	25
	Foss House.....	Danforth.....	20
	Danforth House.....	Danforth.....	30
Eastport.....	Quoddy Hotel.....	Eastport.....	75
	Bay View House.....	Eastport.....	50
	American House.....	Eastport.....	25
	Langthorne House.....	Eastport.....	10
Forest City.....	Bay View House.....	Forest City.....	40
Grand Lake Stream.....	Union House.....	Grand Lake Stream.....	25
	American House.....	Grand Lake Stream.....	25
Lambert Lake.....	Lake View House.....	Lambert Lake.....	25
Lubec.....	Nemattano.....	North Lubec.....	150
Machiasport.....	Harbor View.....	Machiasport.....	20
Pembroke.....	Farnsworth House.....	West Pembroke.....	20
Princeton.....	Princeton House.....	Princeton.....	40
Vanceboro.....	Maine Central.....	Vanceboro.....	50
	Vanceboro Exchange.....	Vanceboro.....	17
Wesley .....	Bacon Farm.....	Wesley.....	25



## York County.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.
Alfred .....	Central House .....	Alfred .....	50
	Alfred House .....	Alfred .....	25
Berwick .....	Grant's Hotel .....	Berwick .....	25
Biddeford .....	Biddeford House .....	Biddeford .....	100
	Goose Rocks House .....	Biddeford .....	100
	Sea View House .....	Biddeford Pool .....	150
Cornish .....	Lincoln House .....	Cornish .....	100
	Fair View House .....	Cornish .....	100
	Park House .....	Cornish .....	30
	Smith's Inn .....	Cornish .....	30
Kennebunk .....	Grove Hill Hotel .....	Kennebunk Beach .....	100
	Ridgewood .....	Kennebunk Beach .....	100
	Wentworth's .....	Kennebunk Beach .....	90
	Eagle Rock .....	Kennebunk Beach .....	70
	Sea View .....	Kennebunk Beach .....	50
	Granite State House .....	Kennebunk port .....	50
	Buss Rock House .....	Kennebunk port .....	40
	Seaside House .....	Kennebunk port .....	50
Kennebunkport .....	Ocean Bluff .....	Kennebunk port .....	370
	Parker House .....	Kennebunk port .....	150
	Beach House .....	Kennebunk port .....	80
	Cliff House .....	Kennebunk port .....	150
	Glen Cottage .....	Kennebunk port .....	40
	Ledge Cottage .....	Kennebunk port .....	15
	Sea Grove Cottage .....	Kennebunk port .....	25
	Riverside House .....	Kennebunk port .....	40
	Glen House .....	Kennebunk port .....	75
	Grand View Cottage .....	Kennebunk port .....	15
	River Bluff House .....	Kennebunk port .....	50
	Highland House .....	Kennebunk port .....	50
	Nouantum .....	Kennebunk port .....	45
	Arundel House .....	Kennebunk port .....	50
	Norton House .....	Kennebunk port .....	50
	Bickford House .....	Kennebunk port .....	50
	Forest Hill .....	Kennebunk port .....	10
	Shiloh House .....	Cape Porpoise .....	40
	Prospect House .....	Cape Porpoise .....	25
Kittery .....	Champernowne .....	Kittery Point .....	10
	Pocahontas .....	Kittery Point .....	125
Limington .....	Elm House .....	Limington .....	10
North Berwick .....	North Berwick Hotel .....	North Berwick .....	25
	Main St. House .....	North Berwick .....	30
Old Orchard .....	Old Orchard House .....	Old Orchard .....	490
	Ocean House .....	Old Orchard .....	200
	Imperial .....	Old Orchard .....	450
	Hotel Fiske .....	Old Orchard .....	300
	Sea Shore House .....	Old Orchard .....	250
	Lawrence House .....	Old Orchard .....	200
	Everett .....	Old Orchard .....	150
	Alpine .....	Old Orchard .....	75
	Belmont .....	Old Orchard .....	75
	Irving .....	Old Orchard .....	40
	Revere .....	Old Orchard .....	100
	Gorham House .....	Old Orchard .....	300
	Montreal .....	Old Orchard .....	120
	Atlantic .....	Old Orchard .....	75
	Lowell .....	Old Orchard .....	50
	Cleaves .....	Old Orchard .....	75
	Ingleside .....	Old Orchard .....	50
	Linwood .....	Old Orchard .....	50
	Bay View .....	Old Orchard .....	100
	Highland .....	Old Orchard .....	80
	Sea Foam .....	Old Orchard .....	25
	Western House .....	Old Orchard .....	30
	Billow .....	Ocean Park .....	40
Parsonsfield .....	Forest Lake Hotel .....	East Parsonsfield .....	60

York County—CONCLUDED.

Location.	Name of House.	Postoffice.	Capacity for guests.
Saco.....	The Bay View.....	Saco.....	200
	Saco House.....	Saco.....	25
	Saco River House.....	Saco.....	50
Wells.....	The High Rock.....	Ogunquit.....	30
	Mennetenka House.....	Wells Beach.....	35
	Bay View House.....	Wells Beach.....	50
	Hotel Matthews.....	Wells Beach.....	25
	Highland Cottage.....	Wells Beach.....	50
York.....	Sea Cottage.....	York Village.....	100
	Hotel Bartlett.....	York Village.....	150
	Albracca.....	York Harbor.....	150
	Harmon House.....	York Harbor.....	100
	Marshall House.....	York Harbor.....	250
	York Harbor House.....	York Harbor.....	100
	Norwood Cottage.....	York Harbor.....	50
	Whiting Cottage.....	York Harbor.....	50
	Baker Cottage.....	York Harbor.....	50
	Donnell House.....	York Beach.....	100
	Hotel Rockaway.....	York Beach.....	75
	Beach House.....	York Beach.....	30
	Agamenticus.....	York Beach.....	40
	Sea View House.....	York Beach.....	50
	Concord House.....	York Beach.....	60
	Fairmount House.....	York Beach.....	50
	Ocean House.....	York Beach.....	300
	Atlantic House.....	York Beach.....	100
	Garrison House.....	York Beach.....	100

## HOTELS AND BOARDING

## Androscoggin

Name of House.	Proprietor or Landlord.	Postoffice.	Capacity.
Poland Spring House .....	Hiram Ricker & Son ..	South Poland .....	500
Mansion House.....	Hiram Ricker & Son ..	South Poland .....	100

## Aroostook

Vaughan House.....	B. J. Smith.....	Caribou .....	60
The Lyndon.....	Sidney T. Bailey.....	Caribou .....	100
Collins House.....	M. E. Collins.....	Fort Fairfield.....	50
Molunkus House .....	Fred A. Wing .....	South Molunkus .....	50

## Cumberland

Riverside.....		East Baldwin .....	25
Bridgton House.....	J. L. Quint .....	Bridgton .....	60
The Cumberland.....	Misses E. L. & M. A. Bacon .....	Bridgton .....	80
Highland Lake House.....	R. Dodge .....	Bridgton .....	30
Meade Cottage.....	T. E. Meade .....	Bridgton .....	15
Elmsdale Cottage.....	E. M. Segon .....	Bridgton .....	20
The Elms.....	C. W. Hill .....	North Bridgton .....	15
Lake House.....	J. B. Martin.....	North Bridgton .....	20
Gurnett House.....	Robert Jordan.....	Brunswick .....	25
Ivan House.....	Auguste Lemieux.....	Brunswick .....	30
Harraseeket.....	Byron R. Bearse.....	Freeport.....	50
Crystal Spring Farm.....	W. I. Bickford .....	Gorham.....	20
Mountain View Farm.....	Silas L. Adams.....	West Gray .....	25
Merriconeag.....	J. J. Pooler.....	South Harpswell.....	75
Cliff House.....		Cundy's Harbor.....	30
Echo Farm House.....	L. P. Crockett.....	South Naples.....	20
Lake View House.....	Hernon Webber.....	West Pownal.....	14
Keene Farm.....	Moses Spiller.....	East Otisfield .....	12
Jillson Farm.....	F. L. Keene .....	East Otisfield .....	15
Chapman.....	E. B. Jillson .....	East Otisfield .....	26
Oak Cottage.....	M. Chapman.....	Peaks Island .....	150
Union House.....	Henry T. Skillings .....	Peaks Island .....	20
Valley View.....	Hosea French.....	Peaks Island .....	100
The Waldo.....	Wm. S. Trefethen.....	Peaks Island .....	40
Granite Spring Hotel.....	Sidney W. Sea .....	Little Chebeague.....	
	Ernest Ponce .....	Long Island.....	100
	J. Hayden.....	Raymond.....	14
Lakeview .....	Thomas J. Brown .....	East Raymond.....	10
Raymond Spring House .....	Charles E. Small.....	North Raymond.....	22
Central House .....	Wm. H. Smith .....	Raymond Village.....	25
Atlantic House.....	S. B. Gunnison.....	Scarboro .....	125
Camnock House .....	Mrs. S. Libby .....	Scarboro .....	50
Forest House.....	J. C. Seavey .....	Scarboro .....	25
Checkley House.....			
The Willows.....	Ira C. Foss.....	Prout's Neck .....	125
The Jocelyn.....	Frank B. Libby.....	Prout's Neck .....	120
The Southgate.....	J. M. Kaler.....	Prout's Neck .....	60
Watchie Lake Farm.....	Charles Stone.....	Standish .....	20
Sebago Lake Hotel.....	Amos W. Knight.....	Sebago Lake .....	60

**HOUSES MAKING RETURNS.**

County.

1893 COMPARED WITH 1892.			Weeks open.	Number of employes.	Employes' wages.	Paid for farm produce.
Business.	Increase.	Decrease.				
More .....	.....	.....	18	195	\$16,000	\$11,000
More .....	.....	.....	28	33	3,916	5,000

County.

More .....	.05	.....	26	17	\$1,600	
More .....	.50	.....	26	10		
More .....	.....	.....	14	13		
Same .....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,500	

County.

More .....	.25	.....	20	2	\$ 120	
Less .....	.....	.20	24	15	1,000	\$1,500
Same .....	.....	.....	24	13	1,250	
Same .....	.....	.....	22	1	45	
More .....	.30	.....	15	4	105	
More .....	.05	.....	13	6	400	
.....	.....	.....	9	6	145	
Less .....	.....	.....	8	10		
Less .....	.....	.25	15	4	85	
More .....	.50	.....	20	8	500	
Less .....	.....	.15	13	5	364	1,800
Same .....	.....	.....	22	3	175	
More .....	.12	.....	26	5	400	
.....	.....	.....	14	22	330	2,310
Less .....	.....	.....	14			
Same .....	.....	.....	24	4	400	
More .....	.50	.....	13	3	75	50
.....	.....	.....	24			
More .....	.10	.....	10	2	80	1,700
Same .....	.....	.....	12	3	152	
More .....	.....	.....	17			
Less .....	.....	.10	20	6	450	
Less .....	.....	.25	12	15	400	
Same .....	.....	.....	10	6	300	
Less .....	.....	.20	13	30	700	1,125
More .....	.....	.....	8	1	40	
More .....	.25	.....	10	1	40	
Same .....	.....	.....	20	6	260	
Same .....	.....	.....	24	7	300	
Less .....	.....	.30	10	25	1,500	6,000
Same .....	.....	.....	9	8	250	75
More .....	.33	.....	8	5	35	
More .....	.....	.....	15	35	.....	1,000
More .....	.13	.....	10	20	750	500
Less .....	.....	.20	10	10	450	
Less .....	.....	.40	15	3	125	
More .....	.50	.....	24	10	1,000	

## HOTELS AND BOARDING

## Franklin

Name of House.	Proprietor or Landlord.	Postoffice.	Capacity.
Willows Hotel.....	M. H. Keniston.....	Phillips.....	50
Rangley Lake House.....	John B. Marble.....	Rangley.....	125
Mountain View House.....	Kimball & Bowley.....	Rangley.....	50
Beaver Pond Camps.....	Edward Grant.....	Rangley.....	20
Kennebago Lake House.....	Richardson Brothers.....	Kennebago Lake.....	30
Camp Kennebago.....	C. F. Richardson.....	Indian Rock.....	32
Pleasant Island Camps.....	Billy Soule.....	Indian Rock.....	35
Camp Bemis.....	F. C. Barker.....	Bemis.....	40
The Birches.....	F. C. Barker.....	Haines Landing.....	40

## Hancock

The Lookout.....	Owen L. Flye.....	Brooklin.....	30
Castle View Cottages.....	N. V. Tibbetts.....	Brooklin.....	40
Sunny Ledge.....	Mrs. J. J. Bridges.....	Brooklin.....	10
The Acadian.....	W. A. Walker.....	Vinalhaven.....	80
Sunset House.....		Green's Landing.....	50
Salisbury Cove House.....	Thomas S. Liscomb.....	Salisbury Cove.....	12
	S. G. Wood.....	West Gouldsboro.....	15
Avondale.....	Mrs F. E. Sherman.....	Bar Harbor.....	20
Birch Tree Inn.....	J. Andrew Rodick.....	Bar Harbor.....	40
Belmont.....	J. C. Manchester.....	Bar Harbor.....	120
Louisburg.....	J. Albert Butler.....	Bar Harbor.....	250
Lynam's.....	J. S. Lynam.....	Bar Harbor.....	80
Malvern.....	Emily Bentzon.....	Bar Harbor.....	125
Marlboro.....	H. P. Higgins.....	Bar Harbor.....	75
Newport.....	W. M. Roberts.....	Bar Harbor.....	125
Porcupine.....	Chas. R. Bacon.....	Bar Harbor.....	50
Rockaway.....	T. L. Roberts.....	Bar Harbor.....	100
Roderick.....	D. Rodick & Sons.....	Bar Harbor.....	700
St. Sauveur.....	Alley Brothers.....	Bar Harbor.....	150
West End.....	O. M. Shaw & Son.....	Bar Harbor.....	400
Manor Inn.....	Wm. O. Emery.....	Sullivan.....	75
Hammond House.....	J. C. Hammond.....	South Gouldsboro.....	10
Maine Central Hotel.....	O. B. Goodwin.....	Mt. Desert Ferry.....	30
The Glencove.....	Lynam & Campbell.....	Seal Harbor.....	125
Bay View House.....	W. H. Freeman.....	Pretty Marsh.....	30
Harbor Cottages.....	A. Condage.....	Asticon.....	100
Kimball House.....	L. E. Kimball.....	North East Harbor.....	150
Great Pond House.....	J. F. Emery.....	Great Pond.....	25
Travelers' Home.....	D. P. Dority.....	Sedgwick.....	13
Island House.....	Henry H. Clark.....	South West Harbor.....	150
Dirigo.....	C. M. Holden.....	South West Harbor.....	60

## Kennebec

Augusta House.....	A. W. Thayer.....	Augusta.....	250
Hotel Elmwood.....	M. T. Knowlton.....	Readfield.....	50
The Birches.....	Saunders & Joyce.....	East New Sharon.....	25
Revere House.....	Albert M. Bradley.....	East Vassalboro.....	25
The Elmwood.....	H. E. Judkins.....	Wateville.....	150
Wayne House.....	J. C. Steinchfield.....	Wayne.....	100

HOUSES MAKING RETURNS—CONTINUED.

County.

1893 COMPARED WITH 1892.			Weeks open.	Number of employees.	Employees' wages.	Paid for farm produce.
Business.	Increase.	Decrease.				
Same .....			24			
More.....	.65		22	16	\$300	\$3,000
Less.....		.20	20	9	600	
Same.....			22	2	300	400
Less.....		.35	18	8	780	1,549
Less.....		.30	20	8	1,200	67
More.....			22	12	1,300	
Less.....			15	8	1,200	1,000
Less.....			15	7	1,100	1,000

County.

More.....	1.00		16	6	\$ 75	
More.....	.20		14	4	175	\$150
Less.....		.10				
Same.....			11	20	1,200	350
More.....	.25		22	8	500	
Less.....		.02	22			
Less.....			16	4		
			26	6		
Same.....			17	7	325	
Same.....			26	23	1,900	
			10	45	3,500	
More.....	.08		14	26	1,630	1,400
Same.....			12	25	2,000	
Same.....			18	25	1,500	
Same.....			18	18	1,200	
Same.....			14	16	950	
			14	10	450	
			14	50	3,000	
			10	50		
More.....	3.20		13	15	1,602	580
More.....	.20		12	2	60	15
More.....	.05		22	8	480	306
Less.....		.05	12	27	1,300	600
More.....	.20		13	5	100	
			16	25	1,300	500
Same.....			16	50	3,000	2,000
More.....			26	2		
Less.....			26	3	150	
Less.....		.40	16	20	1,600	
More.....	.50		12	10	200	500

County.

Same.....				25	\$1,400	\$800
Less.....		.50		26	250	400
More.....	1.00			8		
Less.....		.50		16	200	500
Less.....		.10		24	3,000	
Same.....				12	180	

## HOTELS AND BOARDING

## Knox

Name of House.	Proprietor or Landlord.	Postoffice.	Capacity.
Magnolia .....	Mrs. J. H. Deerow .....	Camden .....	20
Cedar Crest .....	Mrs. C. E. Palmer .....	Camden .....	24
Beauchamp .....	J. H. Handley .....	Rockport .....	20
Burton House .....	F. E. Thompson .....	Union .....	40

## Lincoln

Bay View .....	C. P. Tibbetts .....	Pemaquid .....	16
Ocean View House .....	N. J. Hanna .....	New Harbor .....	30
Hotel Pemaquid .....	J. E. Nichols .....	Round Pond .....	14
Summit House .....	Nelson W. Gamage .....	South Bristol .....	50
Kennebec House .....	John W. White .....	South Dresden .....	10
Chase House .....	K. W. Richards .....	Squirrel Island .....	125
Devon Locke .....	W. Scott Pierce .....	Southport .....	14
Echo Farm .....	B. F. Jewett .....	Westport .....	12
.....	Mrs. Hannah Young .....	Wiscasset .....	20
Albee House .....	Mrs. W. L. Albee .....	Monhegan .....	35

## Oxford

Boarding House .....	E. C. Chamberlain .....	Bethel .....	10
Pequawket .....	Frank E. Libby .....	Brownfield .....	30
Houghton's .....	John Houghton .....	Byron .....	12
Lake View .....	John Foye .....	Canton .....	10
The Oxford .....	O. A. Kneeland .....	Fryeburg .....	150
Bradley House .....	Miss Franc Charles .....	Fryeburg .....	15
Walker House .....	J. B. Dresser .....	Fryeburg .....	28
Boarding House .....	Miss Abbie Page .....	Fryeburg .....	15
Randall House .....	Mrs. Mary A. Randall .....	Fryeburg .....	15
Boarding House .....	A. H. Evans .....	Fryeburg .....	25
Boarding House .....	F. H. Wiley .....	Fryeburg .....	8
Boarding House .....	Mrs. S. Heald .....	Fryeburg .....	5
Beul's Hotel .....	P. D. Lowell .....	Norway .....	100
Union House .....	H. Cummings .....	Paris .....	75

## Penobscot

Trustee House .....	E. L. Macomber .....	Charleston .....	75
Exchange Hotel .....	Owen E. Blackden .....	Dexter .....	100
Pushaw House .....	Ned S. Wilson .....	East Bangor .....	15
Nicatouas Sporting House .....	J. Darling .....	Lowell .....	40
Sebols Farm .....	Geo. Cooper & Co. ....	Patten .....	60
Shin Pond House .....	.....	Patten .....	25
Katahdin House .....	S. B. Gates .....	Winn .....	75

HOUSES MAKING RETURNS—CONTINUED.

County.

1893 COMPARED WITH 1892.			Weeks open.	Number of employees.	Employes' wages.	Paid for farm produce.
Business.	Increase.	Decrease.				
More.....	.10		24	4		
Same.....			12	5	\$144	
Same.....			17	4		
Less.....			24	7		

County.

Less.....			14	5		
Less.....		.10	12	4	\$100	\$30
Less.....		.05	12	4	100	
Less.....			15	7	360	
Less.....			8	2	80	
Less.....		.20	12	23	1,200	3,800
More.....			12	3	40	
More.....			13			
More.....	1.00		13	3	130	
More.....		.20	12	5	135	400

County.

Less.....		.10	12	1	\$ 30	
Less.....		.25	24	6	1,000	
Same.....			26	3	150	\$100
Less.....			20	2	140	
Less.....			26	2	2,000	7,200
More.....	.50		17	2	60	
More.....	.25		26	4	400	1,000
Same.....			26	3	275	
More.....	.20		16	2	75	350
Less.....			16	3	100	
Less.....			16	3	38	19
Less.....		.5	16	2	80	
More.....	.35		26	13		
Less.....			20	8		

County.

More.....	.50		26	9	\$ 500	\$ 437
More.....	.21		26	12	2,088	5,785
Same.....			12	2	200	
More.....	.25		30	15		
More.....			13	6		
More.....	.20		26	5		100
More.....	.15		30	15	2,706	



## HOTELS AND BOARDING

## Piscataquis

Name of House.	Proprietor or Landlord.	Postoffice.	Capacity.
Phillbrook House .....	George Bishop .....	Brownville .....	20
Mill Camp .....	George I. Brown .....	Katahdin Iron Works .....	20
Lake Hebron Hotel .....	M. K. Scrymgeour .....	Monson .....	53
Cottage .....	T. P. Elliott .....	Monson .....	4
Onawa Cottage .....	C. A. Davis .....	Monson .....	15
Mt. Kineo House .....	O. A. Dennen .....	Kinco .....	350
Moosehead Inn .....	Amos H. Walker .....	Greenville Junction .....	100
Randall Camps .....	C. H. Randall .....	Roach River .....	20
Lily Bay House .....	M. G. Shaw & Sons .....	Lily Bay .....	25
Moose Head House .....	H. I. Wilson .....	Moosehead .....	30
Penobscot House .....	Geo. C. Luce .....	Northeast Carry .....	25
Seboomok House .....	Wm. C. Young .....	Northwest Carry .....	25
Jordan's Camps .....	Frank A. Jordan .....	Sebec .....	12

## Somerset

Wesserunsett House .....	Frank T. Farrin .....	Brighton .....	25
Weston House .....	Hilton & Smith .....	Madison .....	50
Lake House .....	Ephraim Witham .....	East Madison .....	10
Lake House .....	W. D. Hayden .....	Madison Center .....	20
Fairgrievs' Bay Hotel .....	Geo. B. Fairgrievs .....	Skowhegan .....	50
Quinnobasset House .....	Stephen Frothingham .....	Norridgewock .....	60
Hotel Heselton .....	E. C. Heselton .....	Skowhegan .....	150

## Waldo

The Isleboro .....	Frank D. Puiten .....	Bangor .....	100
Northport Hotel .....	M. C. Hill .....	Belfast .....	100
Herrick House .....	Joh. B. Herrick .....	Northport .....	20
Searsport House .....	Wm. E. Grinnell .....	Searsport .....	75
Boarding House .....	George Seavey .....	North Searsport .....	12

## Washington

Hotel Cutler .....	Eben Sears .....	Boston .....	100
Quoddy Hotel .....	Kenney & Bucknam .....	Eastport .....	75
Nemattano .....	Hugh Campbell .....	Boston .....	150
Harbor View .....	Alfred Higgins .....	Machiasport .....	20
Farnsworth House .....	A. S. Farnsworth .....	West Pembroke .....	20
Bacon Farm .....	Wm. B. Holway .....	Wesley .....	25

HOUSES MAKING RETURNS—CONTINUED.

County.

1893 COMPARED WITH 1892.			Weeks open.	Number of employes.	Employees' wages.	Paid for farm produce.
Business.	Increase.	Decrease.				
More .....			26	3		
Less.....			35	2	570	850
More.....	50		26	10		700
Same.....			22			
Same.....			24	5	250	70
Less.....		15	20	150	11,000	10,500
Less.....			26	33	2,700	7,000
Less.....		40	16	2	80	45
Less.....		50	12	12	720	1,000
Less.....		10	20	6	360	2,000
Same.....			10	6	150	300
More.....			16	9		
More.....			18	2		

County.

More.....	10		26	12		
Less.....			26	12		
More.....			8	4	100	
More.....	40		12	7	200	
.....			13	14		
Less.....		10	26	8	1,100	
More.....	40		14	32	5,625	

County.

More.....	15		10	24	500	1,200
More.....	10		9	27	1,082	
.....			8	4	70	100
Less.....		50	26	10	800	1,000
Less.....			12	4	288	

County.

Less.....			10	17	500	500
Less.....		8	26	14	1,000	
Same.....			9	25	800	500
More.....			30	4		
.....			12	7	325	700
.....			35	5	550	

## HOTEL AND BOARDING

York

Name of House.	Proprietor or Landlord.	Postoffice.	Capacity.
Park House .....	D. E. Lord .....	Cornish .....	30
Smith's Inn .....	Roscoe G. Smith .....	Cornish .....	30
Grove Hill Hotel .....	William F. Paul .....	Kennebunk Beach .....	100
Wentworth's .....	Owen Wentworth .....	Kennebunk Beach .....	90
Eagle Rock .....	J. D. Wells .....	Kennebunk Beach .....	70
Ocean Bluff .....	Stimpson & Devnell .....	Kennebunkport .....	370
Riverside .....	A. H. Littlefield .....	Kennebunkport .....	40
Nonantum .....	H. A. Heckman .....	Kennebunkport .....	45
Bickford House .....	J. W. Bickford .....	Kennebunkport .....	50
Forest Hill House .....	A. N. Boothby .....	Kennebunkport .....	10
Prospect House .....	Luther Emerson .....	Cape Porpoise .....	25
The Champernowne .....	Horace Mitchell .....	Kittery Point .....	100
Pocahontas .....	H. A. Cobb .....	Kittery Point .....	125
North Berwick Hotel .....	M. S. Hurd .....	North Berwick .....	25
The Imperial .....	D. H. Swan .....	Old Orchard .....	450
Hotel Fiske .....	C. H. Fiske .....	Old Orchard .....	300
Sea Shore House .....	F. G. Staples .....	Old Orchard .....	250
Lawrence House .....	John H. Horne .....	Lawrence, Mass .....	200
Revere House .....	L. A. Pillsbury .....	Old Orchard .....	100
Montreal House .....	Mrs. A. B. Blanchard .....	Old Orchard .....	120
Highland House .....	Mrs. A. B. Anderson .....	Old Orchard .....	80
Sea Foam House .....	Mrs. C. B. Judd .....	Old Orchard .....	25
Weston House .....	M. A. J. Staples .....	Old Orchard .....	30
Billow House .....	Elizabeth S. Knight .....	Ocean Park .....	40
Bay View House .....	Mrs. E. Manson & Son .....	Bay View .....	200
The High Rock .....	J. H. Littlefield .....	Ogunquit .....	30
Minnetonka House .....	A. A. Perkins .....	Wells Beach .....	35
Bay View House .....	C. P. Nash .....	Nashville, Vt .....	50
Hotel Mathews .....	Mrs. W. G. Mathews .....	Wells Beach .....	25
Albracca .....	Elias Baker & Son .....	York Harbor .....	150
Harmon House .....	J. H. Varrell .....	York Harbor .....	100
Marshall House .....	Edwin S. Marshall .....	York Harbor .....	250
Donnell House .....	S. G. Donnell .....	York Beach .....	100
Hotel Rockaway .....	Henry A. Mitchell .....	York Beach .....	75
Beach House .....	Mrs. M. H. Sayward .....	York Beach .....	30

HOUSES MAKING RETURNS—CONCLUDED.

County.

1893 COMPARED WITH 1892.			Weeks open.	Number of employes.	Employes' wages.	Paid for farm produce.
Business.	Increase.	Decrease.				
More .....			26	7	\$800	
More .....			22	8		
Less.....		50	10	18	600	
Less.....		20	12	18	1,000	\$700
More .....	20		12	13	700	500
Less.....		33	13	125	4,000	3,000
Less.....			10	9		
More.....			14	12	500	1,900
Same.....			13	11	550	
Less.....			8	1	30	175
Less.....			8	3		
Same.....			13	30	1,300	4,000
More.....			10	35	1,400	1,000
More.....	10		26	4		600
Less.....		35	9	83	3,200	1,789
Less.....		20	14	100	5,000	3,500
Less.....		20	10	70	3,000	3,000
Less.....		33	9	30	888	500
Less.....		33	12	15	200	150
Less.....		10	12	18	475	
Less.....		3	15	10	150	300
Less.....		25	12	3		
Same.....			10	4	175	350
Less.....		50	12	12	300	300
Same.....			10	54		
Same.....			26	6		
More.....	20		12	5	100	
More.....	25		12	7	520	
Less.....			16	2	125	
Less.....		25	34	36	1,800	1,000
Less.....			13	26	1,700	
Same.....			12	100	6,900	2,000
Less.....		7	13	14	399	213
More.....	15		8	10	460	300
Less.....			18	6		

## RECAPIT

Counties.	CAPACITY.		BUSINESS COMPARED.		
	Number reports.	Capacity	More.	Less.	Same.
Androscoggin .....	2	600	2		
Aroostook .....	4	260	3		1
Cumberland .....	37	1,673	14	11	9
Franklin .....	9	422	2	5	2
Hancock .....	31	3,240	10	6	8
Kennebec .....	6	600	1	3	2
Knox .....	4	104	1	1	2
Lincoln .....	10	320	4	4	
Oxford .....	14	498	4	6	2
Penobscot .....	7	390	5		1
Piscataquis .....	13	695	4	6	3
Somerset .....	7	365	4	2	
Waldo .....	5	307	2	2	
Washington .....	6	390	1	2	1
York .....	35	3,740	9	20	6
Total .....	190	13,611	66	68	37

ULATION.

EMPLOYES.		WAGES PAID EMPLOYES.			FARM PRODUCT.	
Number reports.	Number	Number s.	Number employes.	Wages.	No.	Amount paid.
2	228	2	228	\$19,961	2	\$16,000
4	50	2	27	3,100		
34	304	32	259	12,228	10	16,060
8	70	8	70	7,382	6	7,016
28	510	24	448	28,197	10	3,491
6	70	5	65	5,090	3	1,700
4	20	1	5	144		
9	56	8	51	2,145	3	4,230
13	52	11	31	2,348	5	8,669
7	64	4	38	5,494	3	6,322
12	240	8	216	15,320	9	21,665
7	89	4	51	7,025		
5	69	5	69	2,749	3	2,300
6	72	5	68	3,175	3	1,700
35	905	27	812	35,372	20	24,677
180	2,799	146	2,438	\$149,719	77	\$116,830

## ANALYSIS.

Number houses reporting capacity for guests .....	190
Aggregate capacity .. .. .	13,611
Average capacity .. .. .	72
Number houses reporting business compared with 1893,	171
Number reporting increase over 1892. ....	66
decrease from 1892 .....	68
about the same .. .. .	37
employes .. .. .	180
Aggregate number of employes .. .. .	2,789
Average number of employes per house. ....	15
Number reporting wages paid employes .....	146
Aggregate number of employes so reported.....	2,438
Average sum paid to each. ....	\$61.41
Number reporting amount paid for farm products ...	77
Aggregate amount so paid .. .. .	\$116,830
Average paid per house .. .. .	\$1,517
Number reporting amount paid by guests from out of the State.....	174
Aggregate amount so paid .. .. .	\$971,952
Average per house.....	\$5,585
Average per guest.....	\$15.53
Number guests reported from out of the State in the 174 houses .. .. .	62,509
Capacity of 174 houses making reports of amount paid guests. is .. .. .	12,495
Capacity of entire number in our first list, which is 559 houses, is .. .. .	34,995
Number of guests in 174 houses reporting is .....	62 589
On the same basis, the number of guests in 559 houses in our first list, would be .. .. .	175 881
Average amount of money expended at houses re- porting, is .. .. .	\$15.53
Amount expended by total number of guests from out of the State during the season of 1892, is .. ..	\$2,731,431

A large proportion of the guests at hotels are registered at different houses, and of course the number of different individuals is much less than that above stated. If, to the number of visitors

from outside the State registered at hotels and boarding houses, we add the number of those occupying cottages, boarding at private houses, camping out in the woods and at the lakes and on the sea shore, the total number of different persons coming to the State during the season may be safely estimated at 200,000.

A large amount of money is paid to hotels in Portland, Bangor, Rockland and other places which cannot be regarded as "summer resorts" but as points of distribution for visitors stopping temporarily at these places on their way to the summer resorts. The total amount of money expended at hotels and boarding houses in the State will reach nearly \$3,000,000 annually.

**COTTAGES.**

Thousands of cottages for the accommodation of summer visitors have been erected on the sea coast from Kittery Point to Quoddy Head, while thousands more are found at our inland resorts. A complete investigation of these would require an army of agents. Those at

**Bar Harbor**

are reported by an agent at that place as follows :

Number of cottages <i>owned by residents</i> and occupied by non-residents in 1892...	41
Rent paid to residents for same .....	\$26,650
Number of cottages owned by non-residents and occupied by same.....	134
Total number of occupied owned by non-residents .....	175
Number of non-residents occupying cottages owned by residents .....	142
Number of non-residents in cottages owned by same.. ...	467
Total number in cottages (not including guests).. .....	609
Number of employes in cottages .....	583

A large number of rooms in blocks and private houses are occupied by visitors, and in the harbor a fleet of yachts is always at anchor with a large number of guests on board.

The average cost of cottages belonging to non-residents, not including the land, is \$15,000. Several cottages have cost from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Building is largely done in the winter, thus furnishing employment for the resident population.



**Boothbay Harbor.**

Total number of cottages .....	54
Valued at.....	\$12,000
Number of visitors from out of the State.....	410

**Boothbay.**

Number of cottages .....	54
Valued at.....	\$18,500
Number of visitors from out of the State.....	530

**Southport.**

Number of cottages .....	153
Valued at.....	\$53,700
Number of visitors from out of the State.....	540

The hotel trade in this section has fallen off largely while that of cottages has increased.

**GUIDES.**

The names and locations of about one hundred guides in the vicinity of Moosehead lake have been obtained. In the Rangeley lake region there are fifty professional guides. In other sections, including upper Penobscot, Aroostook and Washington counties, there are a large number of professional guides, carrying the entire number to at least five hundred. These men do not all have regular employment but are estimated to average about \$200 each. Their *per diem* rates range from two to three dollars each. The total amount paid to guides is estimated at about \$100,000.

**ITEMS.**

Seventy-seven houses have reported amount paid for "Maine farm, garden and dairy products" at \$116,830, an average per house of \$1,517. The market provided for our farmers through its summer resorts, including cottages, cannot be estimated at less than \$1,000,000. Many report, "raise our own products."

The number of inland steamers upon our lakes and ponds largely employed as pleasure boats and for the transportation of summer visitors, as reported by the inspectors of steamboats, is ninety-three.

## CONCLUSIONS.

The investigation "into the extent, location, description and pecuniary results to the State of the summer resorts of the State" has been confined to an investigation of "results" accruing from visitors from *outside of the State*. There can be no important "pecuniary results" to the State from the patronage of our summer resorts by people living within the State. This investigation is the first undertaken on the lines indicated by the resolve of the last legislature, and, while incomplete, as the extent and diversified character of the work and the small amount of means at the disposal of, the commissioner rendered unavoidable, is yet sufficient to show the importance of our summer resorts, and furnishes the basis for approximate estimates as to their "extent and pecuniary results." When all the elements of expenditures are taken into account, including transportation to and from the State, conveyances to different points within the State, hotel and boarding house accommodations, money paid to guides, and especially for the erection, maintenance and support of cottages, the "pecuniary results to the State" from its summer resort business cannot be estimated at less than \$10,000,000 per annum.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF ATTRACTIONS OF DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.**

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**Poland Spring House, South Poland.**

The famous Poland Spring, the drives noted for beautiful scenery and good roads, boating and fishing.

**Mansion House, South Poland.**

Poland Spring water, the finest in the world, first-class hotel, and the finest country scenery in America, including numerous lakes.

**The Vaughan House and the Lyndon House, Caribou.**

Fine locations in a beautiful and prosperous village. A central point for parties going to the fishing and hunting grounds in northern Aroostook. A salmon pool within five minutes' walk from houses. Good trout fishing near by. Fine partridge shooting in the fall; and abundance of large game, deer, moose, caribou and bear.

**Collins House, Fort Fairfield.**

Located three miles from Aroostook Falls and twenty miles from the celebrated Grand Falls, N. B. Trout fishing is very good in places from one to fifteen miles distant.

**Molunkus House, South Molunkus.**

Molunkus lake, a beautiful sheet of water situated about one and one-half miles from the house, abounds in trout, perch and pickerel. Deer, fox and small game are abundant in the neighboring woods.

**Riverside House, East Baldwin.**

Fine drives and mountain views, trout brook fishing, pure and cool air.

**Bridgton House, Bridgton.**

Fishing, boating, mountain climbing and fine drives.

**Cumberland House, Bridgton.**

Beautiful drives, the best of fishing especially for black bass, excellent water.

**Meade Cottage, Bridgton.**

Gunning, fishing, boating, fine drives and mountain scenery.

**Elmdale Cottage, Bridgton.**

Boating, fishing, fine drives, free use of boats on lake, steamer on lake.

**Gurnett House, Brunswick.**

Pure spring water, fine grounds, good boating and bathing, fine beach.

**Adams House, Brunswick.**

Situated on the New Meadows river, a fine arm of the sea, four miles from Bath, same from Brunswick. A favorite resort for parties seeking clam and lobster suppers.

**Crystal Spring Farm, Gorham.**

Fine spring water, pond near by, trout fishing, boats for rowing, good stable and hall. Eight trains a day to and from Portland.

**Mountain View Farm House, West Gray.**

Most beautiful scenery in the world; fine drives over the best of roads; best of black bass fishing in Little Sebago lake which joins the farm and is but ten minutes' walk from the house. Pure water which comes out of a ledge rock ten feet below the top. This house stands on the summit of West Gray highlands which is 592 feet above sea level and commands an uninterrupted view of over two hundred miles of horizon, taking in all the White Mountain ranges and a broad side view of all the hills and mountains from Mt. Blue in Phillips to the Wells hills on the coast; also of islands in Casco bay. Seguin light is seen very plainly every clear night.

**Merriconeag House, South Harpswell.**

Location one of the best along the coast; always cool. Driving, fishing, boating and bathing.

**Lawson House, Harpswell.**

Good bathing, boating and fishing, delightful scenery, fine ocean view. Overlooks Casco bay and its islands.

**L. P. Crockett's Boarding House, South Naples.**

Situated at the extreme north end of lake Sebago. Salmon fishing in the spring and a desirable place all the season for those who like the water.

**Echo Farm House, West Pownal.**

Fine drives and mineral spring water.

**Lake View House, East Otisfield.**

Beautiful views, good air, fine rowing and bathing, splendid water, opportunities for fishing and gunning.

**Keene Farm House, East Otisfield.**

Beautiful location on high land overlooking two ponds and a broad view of the country. Good chance for boating, fishing, bathing and hunting. Pure spring water.

**Chapman House, Peaks Island.**

Splendid boating and fishing. Lovely walks and shady nooks. Air fragrant with fir balsam and salt sea breezes. A retired spot among the wilds of nature where land and water meet in their most attractive forms. One mile from church and theatres. A fleet of large steamers makes frequent trips between the island and Portland.

**Oak Cottage, Peaks Island.**

Bathing, boating, angling, sailing, deep sea fishing and picturesque scenery in every direction.

**Valley View House, Peaks Island.**

Situated on a point of land only a few yards from Trefethren's landing. The water coming near the house on two sides makes it one of the coolest places on the coast. Beautiful trees surround

the house giving the lawn a delightful shade. The steamers running up and down the bay and the many sail boats furnish a constant varying scene to the resting visitors. These boats afford opportunities for visiting Portland and the many islands that dot beautiful Casco bay.

**Granite Spring Hotel, Long Island.**

Noted for its beautiful groves, beaches and fishing, also its pure spring water. This house furnishes a great many dinners and clam bakes for clubs and societies.

**Lake View Boarding House, East Raymond.**

Pure air and water and delightful scenery. White mountains in the distance. A fine view of Lake Sebago and surrounding country.

**Raymond Spring House, North Raymond.**

Beautiful and picturesque scenery, with hills and mountains; abounds with lakes and streams filled with fish. Near famous Poland spring. Raymond spring furnishes water equal to that of Poland spring.

**Central House, Raymond.**

Centrally located on main traveled road. Borders on Sebago pond with a splendid view of the lake in front of the hotel, with three ponds in rear of the hotel. The Central House is a great favorite with a large number of Portland people.

**Forest House, Scarboro Beach.**

Beautiful drives and unequalled facilities for surf bathing, boating and fishing, make it one of the most desirable locations on the whole coast of Maine. Delightful scenery, cool, refreshing sea breezes.

**Checkley House, and the Willows, Prout's Neck, Scarboro.**

On the one side is a quiet beach with opportunity for "still bathing;" on the other side only a few rods away bathing in the ocean surf. Sail boats, row boats and yachts with experienced boatmen for sails upon the ocean or up the Scarboro river.

**The Jocelyn, Prout's Neck, Scarborough.**

Situated about ten miles from Portland. Is one of the finest sea-side resorts on the New England coast. The air is the purest, the bathing, fishing and boating unsurpassed, while the woods with their fragrant balsam and the "Magnificent Rocks" contribute to the enjoyment of visitors.

**Watchic Lake Farm House, Standish.**

The lake is a few rods from the house giving a fine chance for boating and fishing. Fine view of the mountains, beautiful drives, cool breezes from the lake.

**Sebago Lake Hotel, Lake Sebago.**

Salmon fishing and fine boating, pure air and pure water.

**Willows Hotel, Phillips.**

The scenery is wild and grand. From the mountains flow numerous streams which furnish excellent trout fishing. Game is quite plenty, including deer, caribou, bear, partridge, &c.

**Rangeley Lake House, Rangeley.**

A dozen ponds near by. Good hunting and fishing. This is the starting point for the Rangeley chain of lakes, Kennebago, and the upper Franklin and Oxford region, one of the most famous and popular hunting and fishing resorts in New England. [See article.]

**Beaver Pond Camps.**

These camps are located twenty eight miles from Rangeley, reached by team to Kennebago lake then by boat across lake and up Kennebago river. Grand scenery, fine hunting and fishing.

**Kennebago Lake House.**

Splendid trout fishing and hunting.

**Camp Kennebago, Indian Rock.**

Beautiful lakes, trout and land-locked salmon fishing, fine scenery, the purest of air, sure cure for hay fever.

#### **The Lookout, Brooklin.**

House situated at the end of Flye's point. Every room commands a view of the water. Excellent boating and bathing, fine scenery, good roads for driving and cycling.

#### **Castle View Cottages, Brooklin.**

There are many points of interest lying within the town of Brooklin, but its most attractive feature is its shore front and beautiful scenery. The steamer landing is made at Castle View, a naturally pretty point. Across the bay from Naskeag point can be seen the Tip Top house at Mt. Desert, while Isle au Haut, Bluehill and Camden mountains are plainly in view. In fact this place combines all the attractions and beauties of bay, shore and forest and is well adapted to families where there are enough pleasant people without too many social demands. There are four daily boats during the season, the Frank Jones, Catherine, Juliette and Castine.

#### **The Acadian, Castine.**

Excellent opportunities for boating, fishing and driving, beautiful location, healthy atmosphere, easy of access, unsurpassed in natural attractions, pleasant village with wide shady streets, quaint old fashioned houses, French Fort built in 1626, Fort George built in 1779, Fort Madison built in 1814, and other matters of historical interest.

#### **The Sunset House, Green's Landing, Deer Isle.**

One of the most beautiful places on the coast of Maine, commanding a full view of the many islands of Penobscot bay. We have a boating slip almost at our door which provides nicely fitted boats for rowing or sailing.

#### **Hotels at Bar Harbor.**

(See article )

#### **Salisbury Cove House, Salisbury Cove.**

Located in a quiet village near Frenchman's bay. A fine view of Green Mountain, which is 1,527 feet above the sea level, and within five miles of Bar Harbor.



**S. G. Wood, Boarding House, West Gouldsboro.**

Lake in rear of the house and salt water in front. Pleasant drives both on the coast and inland.

**J. C. Hammond, Boarding House, South Gouldsboro.**

All kinds of water attractions, sailing, rowing, etc. Grand views of mountains and bays.

**Maine Central Hotel, Mt. Desert Ferry.**

Located on the shore of Frenchman's bay, eight miles from Bar Harbor. Fine view of the bay.

**The Glencove, Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert.**

Beautiful combination of mountain and sea views. Pretty little harbor and sandy beach, wild wood walks, rocky points and cliffs of the ocean shore, sea, lake and brook fishing, pleasant drives, delicious air and pure water.

**Bay View House, Pretty Marsh, Mt. Desert.**

Pure sea air, lovely place for boat sailing, first-class fresh and salt water fishing, fine beaches for bathing, near to and fine view of Mt Desert hills.

**"Harbor Cottages," Asticon, Mt. Desert.**

The "Harbor Cottages" are located directly at the head of North East Harbor, one of the most picturesque of the inlets upon the Maine coast. It is almost entirely fringed with woods and has clean, bold, rocky shores, whose fine curving lines yield an outline of unusual beauty. The view from the cottages seaward, includes, with the harbor as a foreground, an outlook over the adjacent islands to the south, and the basin they enclose toward the open sea, and the view on the land side commands the fine eastern sweep of "Brown Mountain" and the hills and forests that surround it. This location combines to an extent unrivalled by any other hotel site at Northeast Harbor, the various advantages of accessibility to fields, mountains, woods, inland lakes on the one hand, and the sea on the other. The paths to Sargent's mountain, to Brown mountain,

and to Asticon, a fine lookout east of the cottages, all start near by. Those who seek a summer home in the country, or in the mountains, or by the sea, will find their various tastes satisfied in the one location here. The harbor is so thoroughly protected that the use of row boats and canoes is safe in almost any weather. The location of the cottages within the shelter of the hills and among the forests frequently affords a welcome relief from the rawness and dampness of the air of the outer shores, especially during foggy weather. The fogs which hang about these outer shores and the open sea frequently do not penetrate to the head of the harbor, so that it may be safely said that there is not nearly as much fog at this place as on the outer shore during the summer months. Those who once visit this locality return year after year.

**Kimball House, Northeast Harbor, Mt. Desert.**

Boating, driving and magnificent scenery. The combination of sea and mountain air and views makes Northeast Harbor one of the most attractive places on the coast of Maine.

**Great Pond House, Great Pond.**

Hunting, fishing, boating, driving and charming scenery. The greater number come during the month of October in quest of game which is plentiful. Many come in February and March for the trout fishing, and again in May and June. There are eight lakes and ponds within a radius of one to five miles, and some fine catches are made. The popularity of this resort is rapidly increasing.

**Island House, South West Harbor, Tremont.**

Pure air, pure water, beautiful scenery, excellent boating and driving. Lakes and mountains near by, deep sea fishing and lake and brook fishing.

**Dirigo, South West Harbor, Tremont.**

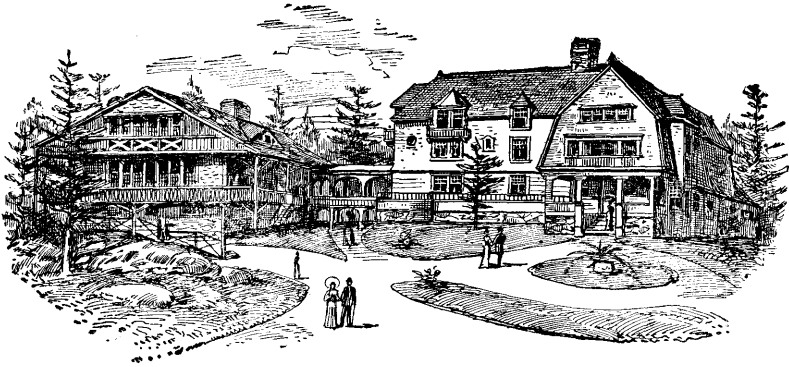
All the beauties of Mt. Desert.

### Manor Inn and Swiss Chalet, Sullivan.

Located at Sullivan harbor near the head of Frenchman's bay opposite Bar Harbor and about eight miles distant from it. Sullivan harbor lies upon the coast of Maine looking southward upon Bar Harbor and its cluster of isles, and far out to the open sea beyond; while to the right and left the Blue hills, Hancock Point and Sorrento are plainly in view. In the rear, in a vast semi circle, the Schoodic, Catherine, Tunk mountains and the Blue hills gradually rise with bold peaks here and there, forming in the distance a mountain range diversified with many a sparkling brook and quiet pond and lake, which makes the outlook unrivaled on the coast for its beauty, variety and grandeur. Sullivan harbor is not affected by fog to the extent of that prevailing at Bar Harbor. Neither is it subject to the untempered tidal currents and ocean blasts, but enjoys an agreeable climate as indicated by a mean temperature during the warmest weather, of 75 degrees Fahrenheit by day, and of 64 degrees by night. The view from the Manor Inn, of inland and ocean scenery, is superb. The rides and drives in the vicinity are delightful, comprising both sea and mountain views. One of the mountain drives takes you through pine forests, gradually ascending until, at an elevation of nearly a thousand feet above the sea, one can look down through what is called the "Hole in the Wall" upon a myriad of small lakes and ponds, an inland panorama not excelled, if equalled, in a region noted for its diversified and charming scenery. The woods in the vicinity abound in such game as deer, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, partridges, etc., while within a distance of about twelve miles the fresh water lakes, ponds and streams, are famous for trout, bass, pickerel, white perch and other varieties of fish; and in the season Frenchman's bay is the resort and feeding ground for many varieties of ducks.

### Tunk Pond Camps.

Located in Hancock county at the foot of Tunk pond, on the route between Ellsworth and Cherryfield. These camps are in process of construction, and will be managed by the lessee, Benjamin D. Wyatt of Boston. This is a region celebrated for deer, partridge, woodcock, etc. During the month of October last, 14,000 land-locked salmon and Loch Leven and Von Behr trout six months old, were placed in the waters in the vicinity. A small



MANOR INN AND SWISS CHALET, SULLIVAN.



plant of land-locked salmon was placed in these waters five years ago by the Messrs. Campbell of Cherryfield, and some have been taken during the past season weighing six pounds. In connection with the camps, a hatchery with a capacity of 1,000,000 eggs, an ice house, and all necessary out buildings are being erected. During the winter the camps will be increased in number to meet all requirements for next season.

#### **Augusta House, Augusta.**

The capital of the State, situated on the east and west banks of the Kennebec river, forty miles from the sea and at the head of steamboat navigation, Augusta is beautifully located in the midst of many pleasant resorts for summer visitors. Lake Cobbosseecontee, a beautiful sheet of water ten miles long and from two to three wide, is five miles west, on the main road to Winthrop. Excellent fishing, where bass, white perch and trout abound. At Hammond's Grove at the north end of this lake, in the midst of tall old growth pines, are ten cottages. Five cottages have been erected on the east shore near by, while many cottages are scattered all along the east shore, six of which are owned by people outside the State. There are many sail boats and small steamers upon this lake. Togus pond, four miles long and one and one-half wide, is about five miles east from Augusta. Long pond and Webber pond are from six to seven miles east, where white perch and pickerel are plentiful. Other lakes and ponds in the vicinity, are Lake Marranocook and Annabescook. Belgrade, Snow and Long ponds. Numerous trout brooks and fine shooting for partridges and woodcock in the vicinity. The sojourner at Augusta can visit the fine seaside resorts at Boothbay, Squirrel and Mouse islands, by steamer or car to Bath, and thence by steamers plying between Bath and those interesting points which are visited by thousands every season.

#### **Hotel Elmwood, Readfield.**

Near Lake Maranocook; famous for its enchanting scenery and abundance of gamey fish.

#### **"The Birches," Rome, East New Sharon Post Office.**

Fine boating, fishing and bathing.

**Revere House, East Vassalboro.**

Near China lake, a beautiful sheet of water. Bradley island, a charming spot. lies out in the lake about two miles from the hotel and reached by a little steamer, sail boats and row boats. White perch, bass and pickerel are the leading fish.

**The Elmwood, Waterville.**

Located in one of the handsomest inland cities in Maine. Delightful atmosphere, cool nights and but few hot days, beautiful drives, charming walks, fine boating and fishing in adjacent lakes.

**Wayne House, Wayne.**

Healthful location, pure spring water, grand and picturesque mountain and lake scenery, pleasing drives, boating and abundant fishing.

**Magnolia House, Camden.**

Mountain, lake and ocean scenery, fine drives, grand opportunities for boating and fishing, fine harbor. Steamboat from Boston every day.

**Cedar Crest, Camden.**

Located on crest of hill two hundred feet above sea level. Overlooks Penobscot bay. Sailing, fishing and bathing, woods, ponds, lakes, mountains on north shore of bay and on the west and south. Pure water and soft, beautiful air.

**Simpson House, Rockland.**

Pure, cool air, boating, fishing, pleasant groves, large grounds, extensive and magnificent views of sea and mountain, also sea bathing.

**The Beauchamp, Rockport.**

Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, mountain scenery. Nearly all the attractions to be found on the coast of Maine. Fine views of mountain and sea. Clam bakes are among its attractions.

**Burton House, Union.**

Beautiful scenery, boating and fishing. Pike and perch abounds and the ponds in this vicinity are to be stocked with lake trout.

The terminus of the Georges' Valley Railroad just completed will be here for the present, and with this means of connection Union is destined to become one of the famous inland summer resorts of Maine.

**Bay View House, Pemaquid.**

Located at the head of John's bay commanding a view unsurpassed by any on the coast. Rowing, sailing, fishing and bathing, beautiful walks and drives. "Pemaquid's history dates back nearly three centuries, or to thirteen years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, and for the relic hunter this is a rich field, and the ruins of old forts, the paved streets of the ancient city, the old burying ground with its head stones with quaint inscriptions, and the collections of relics from the ruins will interest him for many an hour."

**Ocean View House, New Harbor.**

Fine fishing, yachting, good beach for riding or bathing and a grand ocean view.

**Summit House, South Bristol.**

Refreshing sea breezes and pure water; a splendid view from the summit, excellent fishing and boating, charming walks and drives, quaint and cleanly village life, absence of excitement. South Bristol presents many attractions similar to those of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence.

**Chamberlin Boarding House, Bethel.**

Beautiful hills and mountains, lovely valleys and the grand old Androscoggin river; charming drives in all directions. A great country for those who are afflicted with hay fever and the like.

**Pequawket House, Brownfield.**

Mountain scenery, trout and bass fishing, fine drives, pure spring water not excelled even by Poland springs; near to railroad. The views of mountain scenery are the grandest. Mt. Washington, Chocorua, and numerous other mountains and hills of Maine and New Hampshire can be seen from the carriage on a large number of the pleasant drives. From Burt mountain, one hour's drive from



the village, can be seen Portland and the intervening lakes and villages. Lovewell's pond and many other lakes and ponds can be seen from an eminence near the village.

**Houghton's, Byron.**

Renowned for trout fishing, hunting, grand scenery, pure air and water and gold mining.

**Lake View Farm House, Canton.**

Located on the side of a hill close to the shore of Lake Anasagunticook overlooking three villages. A most delightful place for a summer resort.

**Fryeburg.**

(See article.)

**Beal's Hotel, Norway.**

Forty-eight miles from Portland on the line of the Grand Trunk, half way from the sea to Gorham, New Hampshire, the eastern gate to the White Mountains. Within five minutes walk of the foot of Lake Penneesseewassee, a beautiful sheet of water six miles in length, studded with islands, which, as well as the shores of the lake, are dotted with cottages. Fine lake and mountain scenery furnishing amusement for the angler and tourist and health to the invalid. Fine black bass fishing.

**Union House, Paris.**

Mountain scenery, dry and pure air, fine drives.

**Kennebec House, South Dresden.**

Boating, fishing, and the beautiful scenery of the Kennebec river.

**Lake House, East Jefferson.**

Pleasantly located at the head of Damariscotta lake, a body of water twelve miles long by two wide in the widest place. The lake is well stocked with fish of several kinds.

**Pierce Boarding House, Southport.**

A fine sheet of salt water for sailing and rowing; cool sea breezes; as good a place for absolute rest as the State affords. All our guests are from out the State.

**Young Boarding House, Wiscasset.**

The beautiful harbor with its facilities for rowing and sailing, many lovely drives, and clear bracing air.

**Trustee House, Charleston.**

Located in a delightful and healthful village on an elevated site commanding a charming prospect of the landscape to the south and east. Only five hours' drive to the large hunting grounds in the northern part of the State where there is plenty of game, including deer, moose and caribou. Pure spring water. Fine fishing near by for brook and lake trout, pickerel, white perch and black bass.

**Exchange Hotel, Dexter.**

On a branch of the Maine Central Railroad from Newport Junction. Near Silver lake, a beautiful sheet of water supplied with row boats and sail boats. Splendid scenery and fine fishing in the vicinity for trout, white perch and black bass.

**Pushaw House, East Bangor.**

Beautiful scenery, good fishing, rowing and sailing on Pushaw lake.

**Camp Nicatous, Lowell.**

Located on an elevated point of land midway up the lake on the west shore, commanding a fine view of the lake and surrounding country. The lake is nine miles long by two wide and is near the head waters of Machias, Union, Narraguagus and Schoodic rivers. For trout fishing, deer shooting and small game there is no better place in Maine.

**Sebois Farms, Patten Post Office.**

Located twenty miles from Patten, in one of the best game preserves in the State. A great resort for sportsmen. Numerous ponds, lakes and brooks abounding in trout frequently weighing three and four pounds. A very paradise for hunters and fishermen.

**Shin Pond House, Patten Post Office.**

Trout fishing during the summer months, an abundance of partridge, duck and other fowl in September, moose, deer and caribou

in October. Deer are very plenty and sportsmen take a large number every fall, and yet they are rapidly increasing.

#### **Katahdin House, Winn.**

Situated on the Penobscot river and Maine Central Railway, fifty-five and one-half miles from Bangor in a pleasant and healthy village. Mt. Katahdin is in full view of the place. Trout streams at short distances. Ponds and lakes where perch and pickerel are abundant, near by. Game plenty. No water more pure can be found than the spring that supplies the Katahdin House.

#### **Piscataquis County.**

(See article.)

#### **Wesserunsett House, Brighton.**

Pure spring water, healthy air, beautiful scenery, good fishing.

#### **Lake House, East Madison.**

Located on the shore of Hayden lake, which is five miles long and one and one-half broad. Scenery around the lake is not surpassed for beauty. Connected with the house is a steamboat capable of carrying fifty passengers, and numerous row boats. An abundance of white perch, black bass and pickerel.

#### **Lake House, Madison Center.**

Lake and a beach equal to any inland resort in Maine. A splendid place for bathing. An abundance of perch, bass and pickerel, and land-locked salmon are beginning to be taken. Connected by stages with the Maine Central station at Skowhegan five miles distant, and with Somerset station at Solon eight miles.

#### **Quinebasset House, Norridgewock.**

The house is very pleasantly situated just across the street from the Kennebec river. Beautiful scenery, fine drives and rowing, pure water and air.

#### **Hotel Heselton, Skowhegan.**

Charming scenery, pure water, hunting, fishing, elegant drives.

**Dodge Boarding House, Winnecook, Burnham.**

The beautiful Winnecook lake affording abundance of fish, plenty of good row boats and sail boats and one small steamer.

**The Islesboro, Islesboro.**

Located at Sabbath Day harbor. The view is fine. One can see Castine light on Dice's head; the old historic town of Castine; Cape Rozier, the beautiful Eggamoggin Reach, and in the distance the hills and mountains of Mt. Desert. Besides the salt water advantages, there are several fresh water ponds on the island where fishing is good. The facilities for bathing and boating are not surpassed on Penobscot bay. Small beaches abound, and it is always safe for sail or row boats. The island is situated midway between Castine and Belfast, about ten miles from each. Islesboro is connected daily by steamboats with Bangor, Boston, Bar Harbor, Castine and Belfast.

**Northport.**

(See article.)

**Searsport House, Searsport.**

Searsport is situated at the head of Penobscot bay in a valley backed by high mountains that afford, with the bay in front, scenery equaled by few spots on earth. With boating, fishing, shady drives, mountain climbing, visits to the celebrated Swan lake and Stockton Springs, the weeks of summer can be spent pleasantly and profitably here, for the cool sea breezes soon bring health and strength to the worn and weary.

**Seavey Boarding House, North Searsport.**

Near a beautiful lake (Swan lake) and living springs, beautiful scenery, good fishing, rowing and sailing. A nice little steamer on the lake.

**Park House, Cornish.**

Fishing, hunting and fine mountain scenery. Pure water and air. On the Maine Central Railroad near Saco river, thirty miles from Portland.

**Grove Hill Hotel, Kennebunk Beach.**

A most beautifully varied shore made up of smooth, broad sandy beach, with superb surf bathing, pebbly shores and rocky bluffs, with fields, farms, groves and forests of pine, spruce and fir in close proximity. Normal temperature during July and August about seventy degrees. Deep sea and river fishing and boating. It is a rare combination of the country and sea shore. Our elevated location commands a view of Mt. Washington on the one hand and miles of the broad Atlantic on the other. Rowing up the beautiful Kennebunk river seven or eight miles is a special feature, as well as the yearly boating carnival, with decorations and illuminations. With hotel accommodations to suit almost any purse, there is little to be desired which Kennebunk Beach does not possess for an ideal summer resort.

**Ocean Bluff, Kennebunkport.**

Situated near the point of Cape Arundel on a high bluff overlooking the ocean Every room commands an ocean view, and surrounded as it is on three sides by water, an ocean breeze always blows. The ocean view is unlimited and grand, the inland scenery remarkably fine, taking in the entire sweep of the horizon from east to west including views of the White Mountains, Maine and New Hampshire hills, Mt. Agamenticus and York Nubble.

**The Champernowne, Kittery Point.**

Situated in the ancient and historic town of Kittery, the oldest town in the State, and located on a promontory extending into Portsmouth harbor, commanding an uninterrupted view of the Atlantic ocean, Piscataqua river, and inland, making the scenery picturesque and diversified. Excellent boating, good bathing, pleasant walks, riding and driving. Deep water fishing.

**The Pocahontas, Kittery Point.**

Located on Gerrish island, with combinations of sea shore and country. Boating, bathing, riding, fishing and hunting. Ruins of several old forts in the vicinity.

**Hotel Fiske, Old Orchard.**

This famous summer resort is situated on the coast of Maine, about one hundred miles east of Boston, on the Boston and Maine

Railroad, and twelve miles west of Portland. Its northern latitude, and constant breezes blowing right from the ocean, render it the most cool and comfortable resort on the eastern coast. Its fine, hard and dry beach is unsurpassed for driving and promenading. The bathing is particularly fine, with its grand, clean surf entirely free from all undertow. To the rear of the beach are the highlands extending to the water's edge and covered with extensive pine forests, creating a balmy atmosphere most beneficial to invalids.

Other hotels and boarding houses at old Orchard reporting attractions as above, are the Imperial, Sea Shore House, Lawrence House, Revere House, Montreal House, Highland House, Sea Foam House, Western House, Billow.

#### **The Bay View, Ferry Beach, Saco.**

Sea shore and country combined. Fine beach, excellent and safe bathing.

#### **The High Rock, Ogunquit.**

As a summer resort, Ogunquit is unsurpassed in natural advantages and location. A very smooth, hard beach which is wider than any other north of Cape Cod and is three miles long, safe for bathing, and one of the best on the coast of Maine. Unexcelled for river fishing, bathing and boating.

#### **Minnetonka House, Wells Beach.**

Fine sea view and good bathing and fishing. Two beaches, one three and one-half miles long, and one two and one-half miles long.

#### **Bay View House Wells.**

Wells beach is one of the finest on the coast. An unobstructed view of the ocean. Boating, fishing and shooting are among the attractions.

#### **The Albracca, York.**

Boating, bathing, fishing and driving.

#### **Marshall House, York Harbor.**

Located at York Harbor on an elevated point of land commanding an ocean and inland scenery unsurpassed on the Atlantic seaboard. The "Short Sands", a firm, hard beach, lies immediately in

front of the house, so sheltered by projecting points that the heavy sea swells never interfere with bathing or boating. The sea view is extensive and the inland scenery delightful.

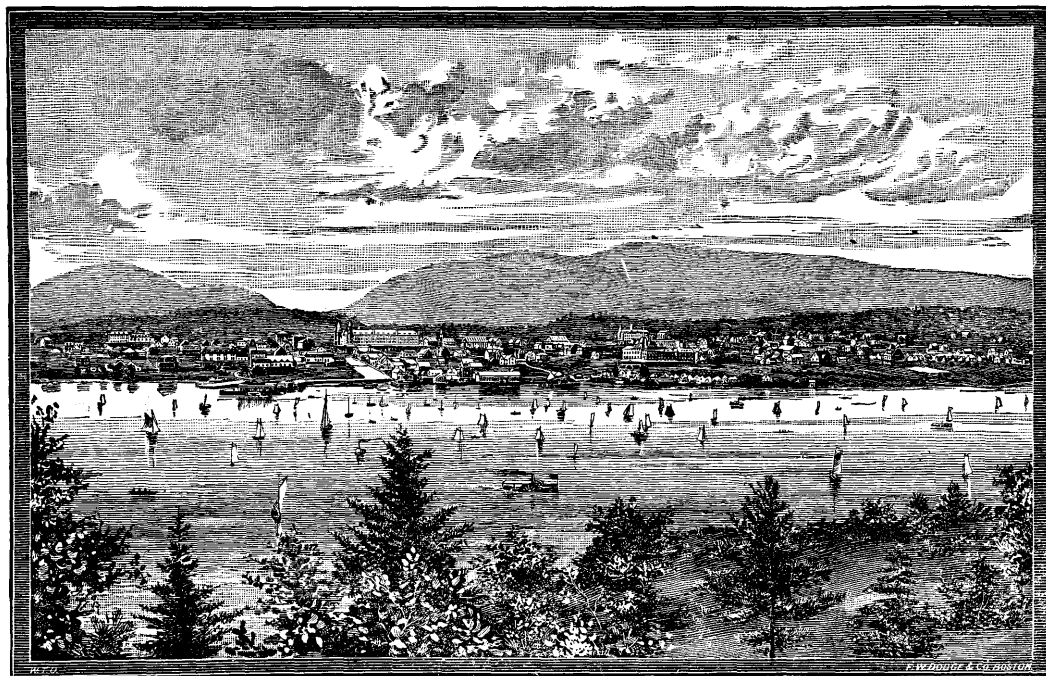
#### **Donnell House, York Beach.**

Long Beach, a firm hard beach nearly two miles in length, affords excellent facilities for surf bathing. Sea fowl of many different species are shot in large numbers off "The Nubble," while the woodlands a few miles distant abound in partridge, woodcock, snipe and other game. From three to five miles from the shore, cod, haddock and mackerel abound, while rock cod and perch are caught from the rocks near "The Nubble." Pleasure yachts are always in readiness.

#### **Bar Harbor.**

Mount Desert, in Hancock county, is the largest island on the New England coast. It is 110 miles east of Portland by water and 180 miles by the rail route. It contains about 100 square miles of territory, and upon this comparatively small area can be found fifteen mountain peaks varying in height from 700 to 1,500 feet above the sea level; fifteen ponds and lakes from a few acres to several square miles in area; deep gorges and picturesque glens, bold promontories and broad stretches of forest, sparkling streams, bays, harbors, coves and indentations of every variety and form. Its mountains can be seen sixty miles at sea and are remarkable as being the first landmarks for mariners.

There are three towns on the island, viz: Eden, Mount Desert and Tremont. In the northeast corner, in the town of Eden, where the waters of Frenchman's bay meet to mingle with the broad Atlantic, is Bar Harbor, the queen of American summer resorts, and the Eden of the east. Only a few years ago, Bar Harbor was but a little fishing hamlet. Its inhabitants were few in number and simple in manner of living. Little did they dream of the glorious future in store for their island home. In 1850, the artist, Church, visited the island and boarded at a farm house. A few Bangor people spent their vacation here, and slowly but surely Bar Harbor crops toward notoriety. No land companies with glowing advertisements and special inducements, lent their aid to bring about the wonderful change. Where once was a forest, are now magnificent hotels, palatial residences and handsome business



BAR HARBOR.









STANWOOD COTTAGE Mrs. J. G. BLAINE, BAR HARBOR.

blocks. Wide streets, fine drives, electric lights, beautiful churches and club houses, a powerful water system, a good fire department and the best sewerage system in the State, are to be found in this summer city. Startling as these changes may appear, they are but the result of the natural attractions of the island graphically represented by the pencils of world renowned artists, and carefully fostered by the encouraging hands of industry and perseverance. This great transformation has not taken place without bringing its train of natural results. Bar Harbor has been, and is now, one of Maine's greatest sources of revenue. The Mount Desert branch of the Maine Central Railroad would not have been built had Bar Harbor not existed; Bath would not have built the steamers Sappho, Frank Jones and others; Brewer would not have furnished the steamers of the Bangor and Bar Harbor line; vestibule trains would have been an unknown luxury; Bangor lumber, Brewer bricks, Rockland lime and Portland cement, would have sought other and less profitable markets, and much of the farm and dairy products of Eastern Maine would have gone begging for profitable buyers. Farms in Hancock county once abandoned, are now made profitable by having one of the best of markets near at hand. All over the county will be found small garden farms raising early vegetables, cultivated berries, etc., for the Bar Harbor market.

#### Portland and Casco Bay.

Portland, the commercial metropolis, and "the gateway to the magnificent resort and sporting regions of Maine" is truly beautiful of situation. In the graphic language of Mr. Haynes, author of "The State of Maine in 1893": "Its slightly location, the wonderful beauty of its prospects, its elegant residences and business blocks, its perfect drainage, the purity of the air, \* \* \* make it a most attractive location for a home, and its hotels are not excelled in the State. Here is a bay extending from Cape Elizabeth to Cape Small Point, a distance of about eighteen miles, with a breadth of about twelve miles, more thickly studded with islands than any water of like extent on the coast of the United States. Hundreds of picturesque cottage homes dot nooks and inlets and crown the points, capes, headlands and three hundred islands of Casco bay, all located upon choice spots selected by their various owners as the most lovely—in fact, it is the beauty spot of the

'Summer Play Ground of America,' and of all beautiful places along its shores, there are none to surpass, and few that equal the attractiveness of Casco bay, of which the harbor of the city of Portland forms a part." The Boston and Maine system, the Grand Trunk, the Portland and Rochester Railways, as also two lines of ocean steamers and steamers to New York and Boston have their termini at Portland, which is, therefore, the great distributing point for tourists and visitors to other summer resorts of the State. Of the numerous islands in Casco bay, Cushings, Peaks, Long, Little and Great Diamond, Great and Little Chebeage are the most beautiful, and are the resorts and summer residences of many of the wealthy citizens of Portland and of cities beyond the limits of the State. There are a number of hotels and boarding houses besides a large number of cottages upon these islands, and a large number camp out yearly. Numerous steamers ply between Portland city and the islands and thousands of excursionists visit those beautiful resorts almost every day during the summer season.





GLEN COVE CROSS LAKE, AROOSTOOK COUNTY.



FORT KENT ROAD—A GLIMPSE OF MADAWASKA LAKE, AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLES ARE CONTRIBUTED  
BY AGENTS OF THE BUREAU.

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**Aroostook County.**

Aroostook county possesses the finest fishing grounds in the State of Maine, excelling even the Rangeley and Moosehead regions. Its value and beauty have never been written up, and if sportsmen outside of its limits could once enjoy the pleasure of a visit to its wonderful lakes and streams, they would never be again satisfied with the expensive luxury of the older sections.

If any sportsman interested in fish and game will take a good map of Aroostook county and examine the intricate net work of streams and lakes in the northern part of the county, he will at once see the possibilities of a successful trip through any part of them. To write them all up would require more space than can be used at this time and we can only refer to what we consider the greatest sporting section of New England. Let any sportsman take a map and follow the course of the Fish river waters from their head to their junction with the St. John river at Fort Kent, and no such water area can be found elsewhere in the whole United States. Every stream, brook and lake abounds with trout, togue and white fish, and there is not in the whole vast stretch of waters a single pickerel, black bass or other destructive fish.

The Fish river has two branches which join about twenty miles from its mouth. The East branch has its head in Long lake which is about nine miles long and four miles wide; a thoroughfare one mile in length brings us into Mud lake, a small lake about one and a half miles square; thence a thoroughfare of three-quarters of a mile runs into Cross lake, which is about eight miles long and five miles wide; another thoroughfare brings us into Square lake, about ten miles long and six miles wide; from thence a thoroughfare of three miles in length brings us to Eagle lake, the largest lake in the chain, eighteen miles long and four to six miles wide.

The West branch also empties into Eagle lake. The head of the West branch is in Big Fish lake, a most magnificent body of water, nearly square and six miles in diameter. From Big Fish lake it is twenty miles by stream to Portage lake. Portage lake is about six



miles long and three miles wide; four miles of a thoroughfare takes us into Long lake, ten miles long and four miles wide; and from thence to Eagle lake six miles; from Eagle lake to Fort Kent it is about twenty miles.

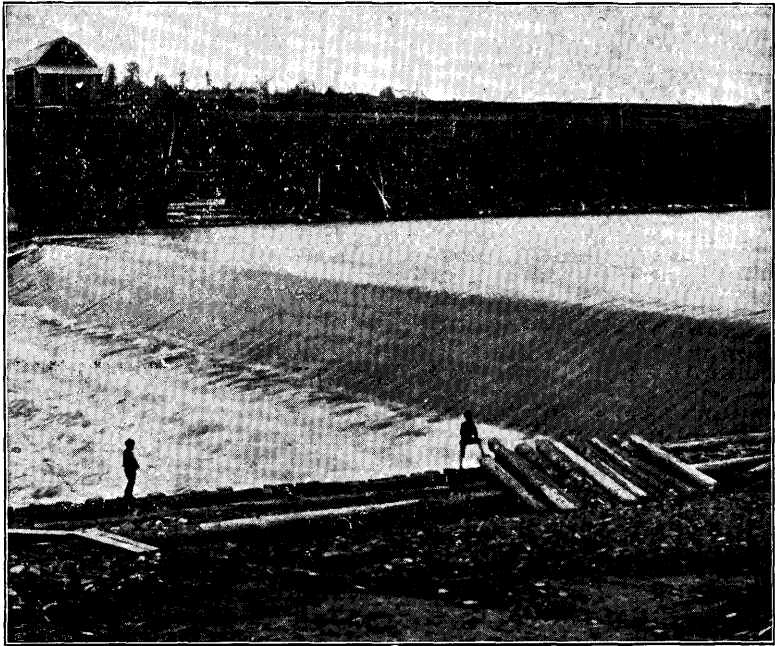
Here we have on one river, no point of which is over fifty miles from its mouth, eight lakes with a water area of two hundred and fifty square miles, with all the brooks, small lakes and streams not included. Every lake, thoroughfare, stream and brook abounds with fish, and along their shores moose, caribou and deer roam undisturbed.

The difficulty in reaching these sporting grounds has in the past prevented their being better known, but since the opening of the road from Caribou to Fort Kent access is easy to any and all parts of them. A four hours' drive from Caribou and you are on the fishing grounds and can choose your location and proceed to it by canoe, even if thirty miles away. The fishing commences as soon as you get to the water, and the only choice the angler has to make is the size of the trout and toge he wishes to catch. Square lake gives the largest trout, and Eagle lake the largest toge. Trout from half a pound to a pound and a half are everywhere, and in certain localities in all the lakes trout weighing from two and a half to five pounds can be taken till the sportsman is tired. Togue run from four to fifteen pounds, and in June and September they will take a fly as readily as any game fish. And an eight or ten pound toge on a six ounce fly rod, will give as much sport as a twenty pound salmon on a salmon rod.

These fishing grounds are practically an unknown wilderness, and if any one wishes to enjoy nature in all its primeval beauty he should not miss an opportunity to visit this sportsman's paradise. It is easy of access, and its facilities unsurpassed. Good camping grounds, cool, clear water, and everything that a true sportsman requires are found everywhere. A tent beside a cool, spring brook, a spruce bough bed, thick and wide, and a good cook and guide, leave nothing to be desired.

Next to Fish river, the head waters of the Aroostook are the most desirable location, and for the sportsman who does not wish to camp in his own tent and provide his own commissary department, offer unsurpassed facilities.

A day's drive from Caribou through a most beautiful country and over good roads, brings you to Oxbow, on the Aroostook river.



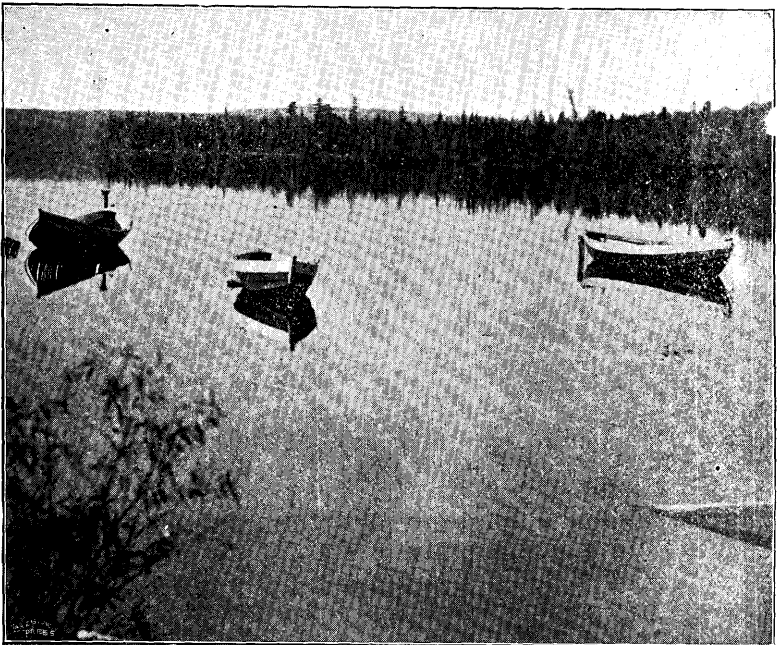
CARIBOU DAM AND SALMON POOL, AROOSTOOK COUNTY.







CROSS LAKE, AROOSTOOK COUNTY.



MADAWASKA LAKE, AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

From there you can travel either by canoe or buckboard to Atkins' camps on Munsungen or Moosealuck lakes, which are the head waters of the Aroostook river, and twenty miles from the nearest clearing. Here will be found good beds, fine cooking and unlimited sport. Atkins also has camps on the head waters of the Big Machias which enters the Aroostook at Ashland. Lovers of the rod and rifle will here find a real paradise for the hunter and fisherman.

The writer saw last year a lot of views taken on Munsungen lake by a party of three gentlemen from Providence, R. I., one view showing eleven moose, and one showing seven caribou, besides many others showing groups of three or four. These pictures were taken without any special preparation or effort.

Madawaska lakes, only seventeen miles from Caribou, are unsurpassed for beauty and sport. In June, the fly fishing for trout is at its best. These lakes are at the head of the Madawaska stream, which enters the Aroostook four miles below Caribou. These are among the best natural trout waters in the county, and without restocking, would furnish an unlimited supply of trout. These waters have, however, been recently stocked with land-locked salmon, and in a few years will furnish a large supply of this best of all game fish. Caribou and deer are plenty in the vicinity of these lakes, and are seen every day.

The salmon pool on the Aroostook river at Caribou, is beginning to attract sportsmen from outside the county. It is the opinion of the fish commissioners, both of Canada and the United States, that Aroostook river waters are, for the propagation of salmon, equal to any waters on the continent. Up to the present time only a few even of the local sportsmen have tested its capabilities, or enjoyed its advantages. Thousands of salmon ascend the river every year to their spawning grounds at the head of the river in Munsungen and Millinocket lakes.

The local fish and game association at Caribou, has taken great interest in the matter, and has commenced stocking the river with Penobscot river salmon, and in a few years expect to greatly increase the number of fish.

This article can only give a brief sketch of the most accessible regions in this section. There are many places on the Allegash and upper St. John, that can be reached at a small expense, where months can be spent and unrivaled sport enjoyed.

Information in regard to any part of this region, can be obtained from the president of the Northern Aroostook Fish and Game Association, with headquarters at Caribou, Maine.

#### RANGELEY AND DEAD RIVER REGION

Maine, the old pine tree State, is fast becoming the play ground of our nation. Each year, the number who, during the summer months, come within its borders for pleasure, rest and health, increases by thousands. Yet there are hundreds of square miles of wilderness, where the mountains, lakes and rivers give a charming, variable and even beautiful scenery, where fish and game abound, that have never yet been invaded, save perhaps by the lumberman or now and then some hunter more venturesome than the rest.

Lying to the northwestern boundary of Maine in Oxford, Franklin and Somerset counties, is the Rangeley and Dead river region, covering an area of two thousand square miles.

This includes some of the best hunting grounds, and the grandest of scenery, and has been called the "Switzerland of America," by those who have traveled in this and foreign lands.

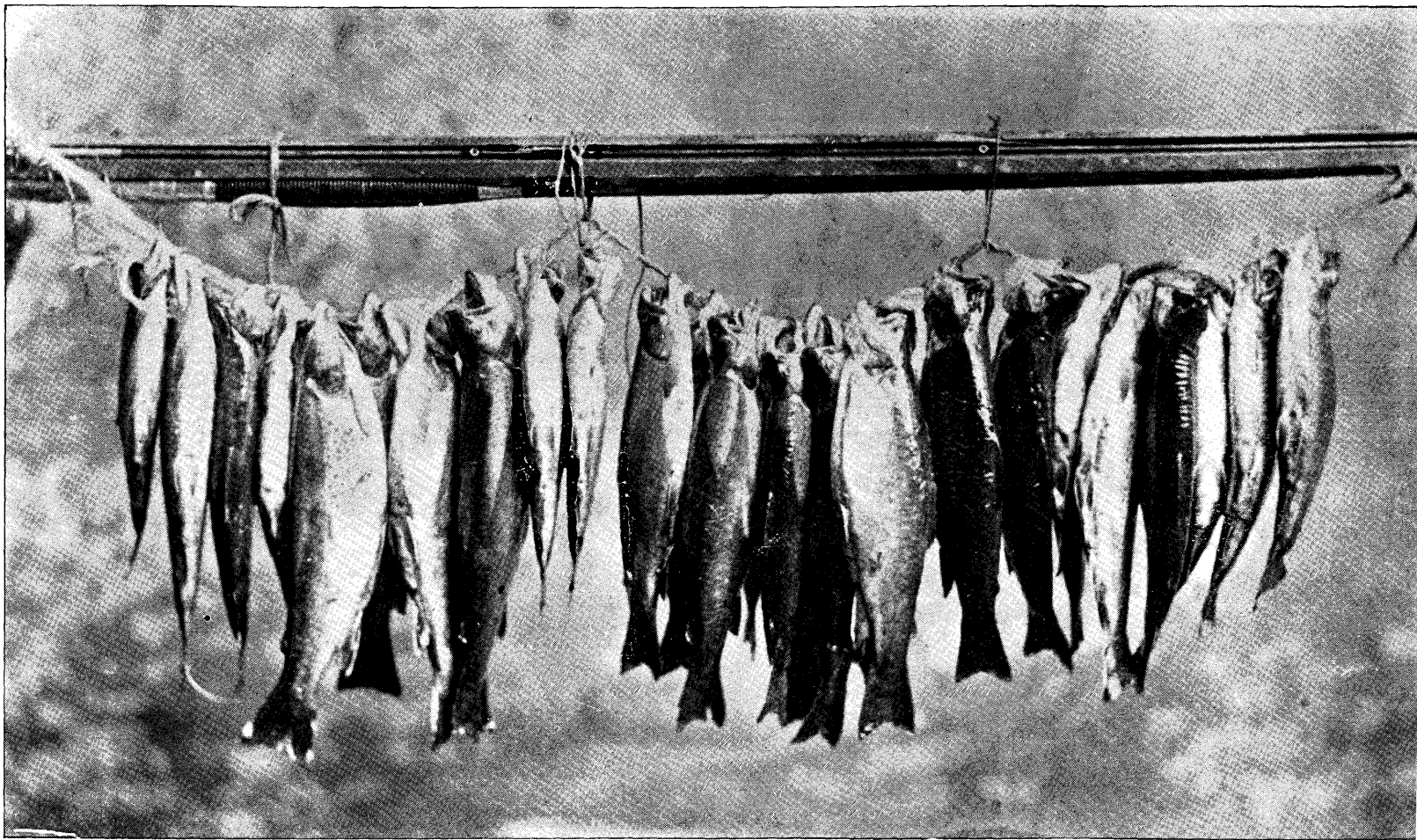
The highest of this wonderful and world renowned chain of lakes, "The Rangeleys" is situated at an altitude of eighteen hundred (1,800) feet above the sea level.

These lakes are known severally as Rangeley or Ogowossoc, Cup-uptic, Mooselookm-guntic or Big lake, Molechunkamunk, Welokennebacock, and Umbagog.

These six lakes are all connected by narrows or streams, forming one continuous water communication of fifty miles. It is from these waters and brooks, the speckled trout, the largest ever caught in the world, have been taken.

It was not many years ago there were no hotels. What now? The railroad has recently been extended into the very heart of the wilderness. The hotels and camps are numerous and not excelled by any in New England.

During the past season, which is from the middle of May to the first or middle of October, nearly five thousand (5,000) sportsmen and tourists have visited this region, which is reached via Maine Central Railroad from Portland to Farmington, from there by the



AN AFTERNOON CATCH OF TROUT AT RANGELEY.





“Toy Railroad,” the two-foot gauge, Sandy River, Phillips and Rangeley railroads, whereby those leaving Boston in the morning take supper on the shore of the lake.

During the first two months of the open season of 1893, over seventy deer shot by sportsmen, were carried away in the baggage cars of Sandy River and Phillips and Rangeley railroads.

Of the Rangeleys, which are in Franklin and Oxford counties, we will first give some account.

Rangeley perpetuates the name of an eccentric but thrifty English squire who purchased a township of 70,000 acres and penetrated the wilderness many years ago. What led him to this, then remote, corner of the world, can only be conjectured.

The thriving village of Rangeley is located at the head of the lake, and is the central place for those going in all directions. Here is the Rangeley Lake House, that accommodates a large number. It is kept by J. B. Marble and is one of the leading summer houses in Maine. The shores of this lake have been cleared and fine farms are located here. From one, a thousand tons of hay was cut last season. Many cottages have been built close to the water's edge. On an island, “Maneskootuk,” the owner, F. S. Dickson, Esq., a Philadelphia lawyer, has built thereon his summer “camp” which is most unique as well as beautiful in construction, while the grounds with over nine hundred flower beds and thirty kinds of trees may well be called a paradise.

It was the ripple of the waves as they reached the shore of this lake, that lulled to sleep in childhood the author of “Rock me to sleep Mother,” and the little steamer Florence Percy now makes daily trips across the waters, while several larger steamers make regular trips carrying passengers and mails.

Twelve years ago the fish commissioners put young salmon into this lake, and, much to the angler's joy, they are now often caught in all the lakes. The largest yet taken weighed ten and one-half pounds, and was caught by Judge William P. Whitehouse of Augusta, Maine, then a guest of Hon. F. E. Timberlake, at his cottage on Rangeley lake. General George Harmon, Dr. Carrington of Connecticut, Mr. R. A. Tuttle of Boston, also have summer cottages on this lake.

At the foot of the lake is the Mountain View House, a large, well kept summer house, always filled with a merry, happy company. From here, ladies and children can at any time row on the

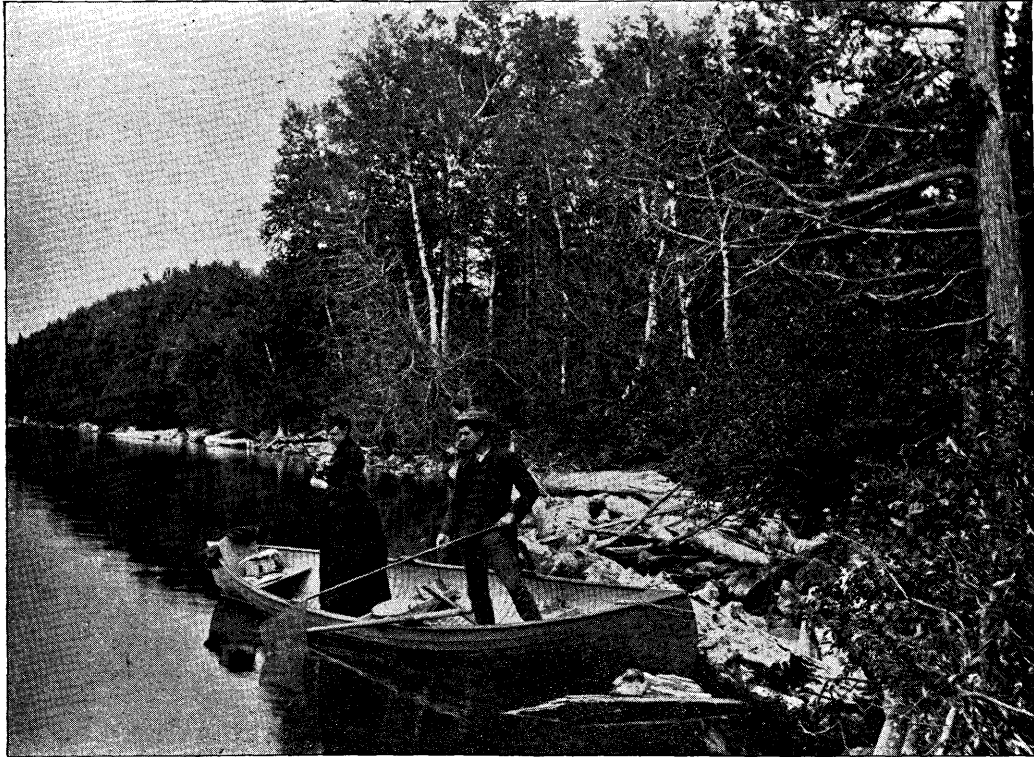
lake, as the house is built in the cove, commanding an exceptionally pretty view. Bald mountain rears its head into the clouds only one mile from the house, from whose summit there is a grand view of the whole chain of lakes.

At the foot of the lake is the steamer landing, and from here a "carry" which is a good carriage road, of little over a mile through the woods, leads to the Mooselookmeguntic lake, where another large hotel with the same long name stands. So many wonderful catches of fish have been made here it is called the "home of the big trout."

Connected by the narrows with Big lake is Cupsuptic. On its shore half a mile from the hotel, is a log cabin, built on a high rock. This is owned by Maine's honored Senator, Wm. P. Frye, who in June and September is always to be found here, for his favorite sport is fly fishing. We are glad that this great statesman, only a few rods from his camp, caught the largest trout ever taken on the fly. It weighed over ten pounds. Others weighing more have been caught but not in this manner.

At "Indian Rock", where Kennebago stream empties into this lake, the Oquossoc Angling Association have their club house. This association is composed of wealthy gentlemen from Massachusetts, New York and other states, who, with their families, spend many weeks here annually, leaving many a dollar for every trout hooked. While traveling through the lakes, one often meets a party who say "we are going into camp," and not every one understands clearly what a camp means. Instead of a hotel for the accommodation of guests, are numerous log cabins. These cabins contain two or three rooms, sleeping and sitting room. Everywhere one finds comfortable beds and all needed comforts.

In the sitting room, the object most likely to attract attention is the open fire place, and there is always a generous supply of wood and birch bark to start a fire when needed. What is more cheerful than a blazing open fire? The space between the logs of the cabin is chinked in with moss, but the atmosphere, morning and evening is chilly, and these fires are very comfortable. The cozy sitting room contains easy rocking chairs, a table for writing, while on the walls are often a deer's head, outline sketches of trout, or some picture, skin, bird's wings, as souvenirs of the happy days passed here. Each one of these cabins is called a camp.



REELING IN THE LAST TROUT AT RANGELEY.

[From Christmas number of "Shooting and Fishing."]



Near by these cabins or camps, as every one calls them, is a large cabin which contains the dining room and office. In front of each camp is a piazza, where one can hang up his fishing tackle and sit for hours, watching the little steamer as it appears and disappears; view the fleeting shadows as they chase each other over the mountain; welcome the returning angler with his day's catch, and forget the conventionalities of life, as one drinks in the pure air laden with the perfume of spruce and pine.

There is no place where the healing power of nature is so quickly felt. For those suffering from lung trouble, hay fever, or overworked nerves, perfect rest is found. Year by year the number increases, who devote their summer leisure to hunting and fishing, and who are on the outlook for an opening, where, with rod and gun, they can secure abundance of pleasure, as well as the renewal of wasted energies and a new lease of life.

Four miles up Cupsuptic lake, is Pleasant Island camps, owned and run by the famous hunter, "Billy" Soule, who often has more than fifty guests.

Down Mooselookmeguntic lake some five miles, is "The Birches," twenty or more fine camps which are on an island, and six miles below, at the foot of a mountain, on the shore of the lake, is Camps Bemis, as many more inviting camps. These are both owned and carried on by Captain Fred C. Barker, who has three steamers that continually come and go over the lakes.

At the foot of the lake, is the Upper Dam hotel, one of the modern houses where large numbers of fishermen meet. Here are "the pools" from which more large trout have been taken than any other pools in the world.

Mooselookmeguntic, Molechunkamunk, and Welokennebacook, are connected by only a quarter of a mile walk. In the summer of 1893, a new steamer, the "Captain Farrar," costing \$10,000, was put into these lakes. At the head of the lake, Dr. Haven, John Thayer of Massachusetts, and other wealthy gentlemen, have their summer cottages. J. Parker Whitney, a California millionaire, has a beautiful residence on the left shore, where he has expended thousands of dollars. At the foot of Welokennebacook, is Anglers' Retreat, another fine hotel, where the fishing is not excelled. Five miles from here at "B" pond, is the Oxford Club House, where Gov. Wm. E. Russell and a party of friends come each season to cast the fly.

These lakes, except the Rangeley, are surrounded by one vast forest, that extends from the shore as far as the eye can reach, over the mountains, which tower one above the other.

Umbagog lake is the last in the chain. These waters are controlled by the Androscoggin Water Power Company, who have built the dams at an enormous expense. They cut millions of feet of lumber, which is taken to market down the lakes into the Androscoggin river. From every hotel and camp, it is not far to the different brooks and ponds, where the fisherman can drop the worm or cast the fly, always sure of success. The number of little lakes, some of them but recently discovered, in this region, are many.

Contiguous to the Rangeley lakes and emptying into them, are Kennebago and Parmachenee, both possessing the same general characteristics as the large lakes. Parmachenee is reached by the way of Cupsuptic. Here is "Camp Caribou," which has been leased by a wealthy New York club.

Kennebago lake is ten miles from Rangeley village and at a higher altitude. It is reached by buckboard road. Halt way at Loon lake are small, neat and well kept camps, with eleven lakes and ponds near by. Kennebago lake is thought by many to be one of the most picturesque lakes in Maine. It is completely surrounded by mountains, one stretch of forest. Here is a large hotel and several camps on the shore. From here, Seven Ponds are reached, which are far her away in the dense wilderness, there being no pretense of a settlement near. Big game roam unmolested through the forest; the brooks and ponds are full of trout.

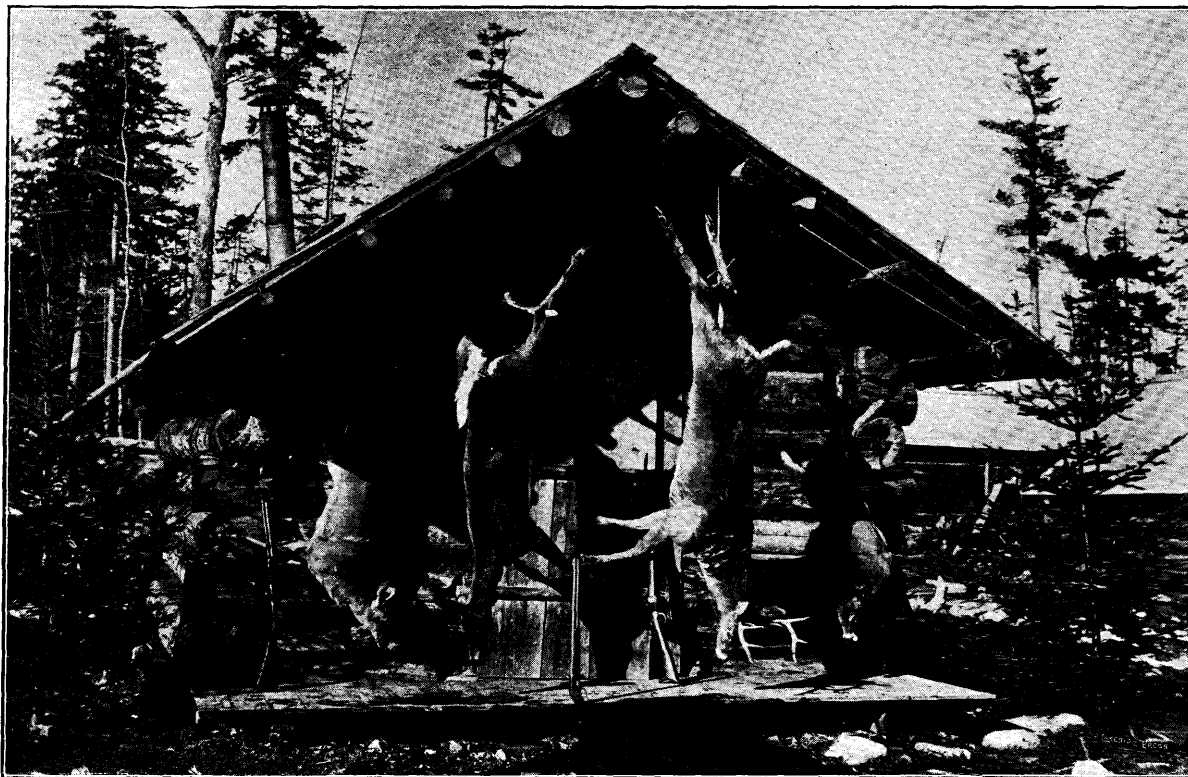
The Dead river region is reached by the same route, stopping at a railroad station four miles before reaching Rangeley, where by stage one drives across the country eighteen miles over a new road which was made in 1893 by Isaac Green of Coplin, whose farm of one mile square the new road crosses, lessening the distance nearly twenty miles to the little hamlet of Eustis, surely,

"Mountains like sentinels stand  
To guard this enchanted land,"

for Mt. Abram, Mt. Saddleback and historic Bigelow, rise above the smaller ranges. This region has been made famous by poets, painters and writers, as it is the route of Arnold to Quebec. The little village of Flagstaff, eight miles below Eustis, is where the soldiers on that march placed the flagstaff and unfurled the flag.







"A VANQUISHED FAMILY AT KING AND BARTLETT LAKE."

This region is indeed the true poetical conception of the wilderness in all its wild beauty, unpolluted by the march of modern progress. It is a joyous and pleasant land, and its guests pass their time largely out of doors, in the full appreciation of its atmospheric elixir. At Eustis, the central starting place for all the camps, there is one store, two hotels. The Shaw House has recently been enlarged to accommodate the increasing rush for the woods. There are no hotels at any of the ponds or lakes but the log cabin, which is so inviting, and where for vacation days, it is fast becoming "the thing to do." The different camps to which the tourist goes by buckboard, on horseback, or on foot, as is often the case, are Tim Pond, known everywhere as one of the best places at all seasons for fly fishing; although the trout here are not large, they are numerous and very gamey. The camps, twenty in number, were more crowded during the summer of '93 than ever before. They are kept by J. K. Viles who is making improvements continually. Some of the best catches of trout on record were made here.

Prof. A. M. Mayer, Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey, who won the national championship for casting at New York, spends many weeks here with his family.

Twelve miles from Eustis, in another direction, is Round Mountain lake, where a dozen well built camps are in charge of Edgar Smith. It is a very pretty place. Here Ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, Ex-Gov. Stearns of Rhode Island, Bishop Yocum of New Jersey, and their families delight, to try wilderness life.

Kibby camps, on Kibby stream, near several lakes, is owned by one of the best hunters, A. B. Douglass, who not far from camp shot the huge bull moose which now attracts so much attention at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C.

Eight miles from Eustis is Deer pond, where A. S. Douglass has three good camps. This is the half way place to King and Bartlett camps, more than twenty in number. The proprietor, Harry Pierce, keeps the camps open for the hunter until January 1st. More hunters come here and kill more big game than from any other camp in Maine.

There are a number of lakes here, and the Spencer river and other streams afford as good trout fishing as any place in the world. The miles the camps are located from any clearing only adds to their attraction.

Philadelphia and New York families delight to come here, as they do, each season. During the month of October, 1893, over thirty deer and two moose were shot by the hunters at King and Bartlett. Blakesley camps, fifteen miles from Eustis, are in the midst of wonderful hunting and fishing, and a pleasant place to try camp life. Several camps were built at Spring lake, four miles from Flagstaff, in 1893, and as they are well located, will be visited by the sportsman.

In another direction from Eustis, twelve miles away, are Chain Pond camps, owned by Megantic Club, who control 250 square miles in Maine and Canada. Their club house is on Spider lake, in Canada. Since the opening of the new road across the county, the members are coming to this preserve by way of Eustis. Near Chain ponds, are two farms of Shaw & Son of Bath, who own 25,000 acres of land, and each winter do an extensive lumbering business.

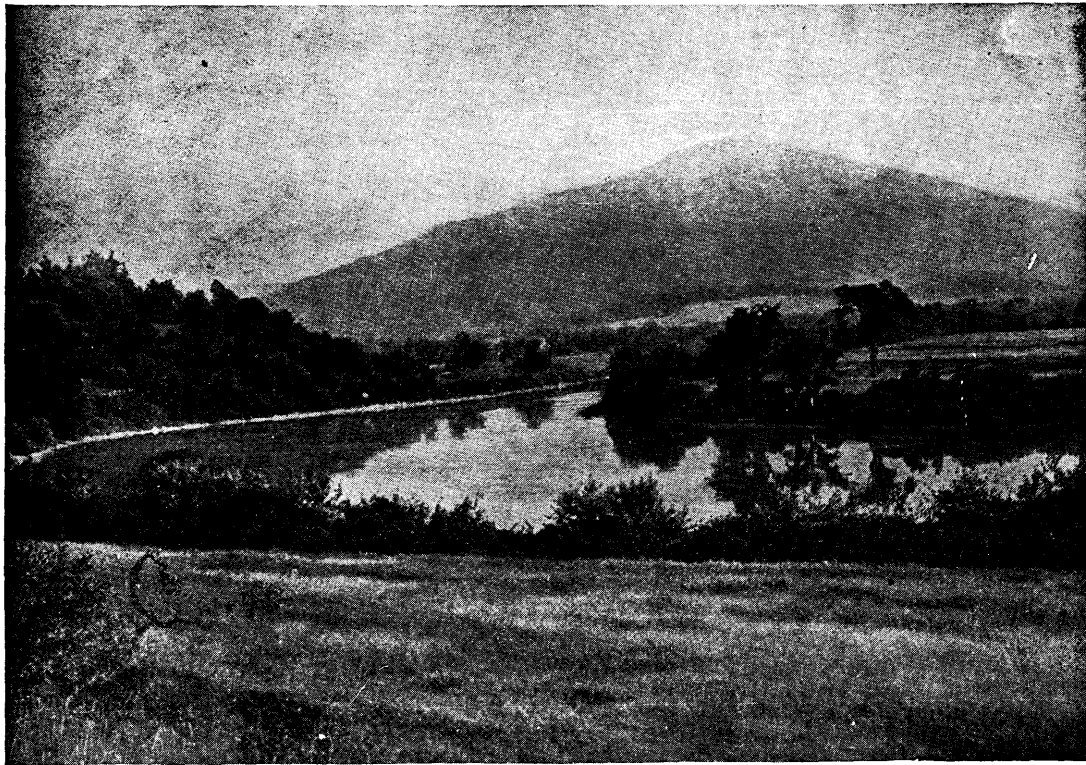
The vast wilderness of the Dead river region, has a better record for large game than any section in New England. But little idea has been given of the "happy hunting ground" in this sketch. No figures are needed to tell of the benefit to our farmer the opening up of this new country gives. Hundreds of dollars are paid annually for the eggs and poultry which must be brought in, as there is not enough to supply the demand.

The large number of men employed as guides, to say nothing about that paid hotel keepers, bring thousands of dollars here. The gold mine of our State is the money left by its summer guests. Should not our laws be such as to increase and protect our fish and game?

#### COUNTY OF OXFORD.

On account of mountain scenery, the northerly part of New England has often been called the Switzerland of America. This mountain range extends from Katahdin at the east to the Green mountains on the west, and within it are the sources of the principal rivers of New England and most of its larger bodies of fresh water. Oxford county, lies almost entirely within this region, and includes the water-sheds of the Androscoggin and the Saco, and a large portion of the northern chain of lakes. For many years it has been a summer resort, and its popularity has been constantly on the increase. In the days of the old stage coach and country





VIEW ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN. (BETHEL.)

taverns, city people were in the habit of going up among the hills and mountains of Oxford, where the air was bracing, the hill and mountain climbing invigorating, and where the sultry summer months could be pleasantly and profitably spent. With the coming of railways, the number of summer visitors increased, and now there is hardly a village of any note that does not have its regular comers and a large surplus population, during certain portions of every year. Indeed, these summer visitors are not confined to the villages, for there are many farm houses situated on the hillsides and along the water courses, that have been found sufficiently attractive to induce the same parties to occupy the spare rooms and regale themselves upon the fresh products of the dairy and the farm, year after year.

The railway facilities for reaching Oxford county, are now of the best. The Grand Trunk road bisects the county, and is a thoroughfare through some of its grandest scenery as well as some of its most charming summer retreats. The mountain division of the Maine Central on its way through the notch of the White hills, passes through the Oxford county towns of Hiram, Brownfield and classic Fryeburg, while the Portland and Rumford Falls, traverses Hebron, with its famous seat of learning, Buckfield, with its delightful village, Sumner, famed for its mountain views and fertile hillside farms, Canton, for its beautiful lake and picturesque villages, Peru and Dixfield, with their broad belts of intervale and the forest background, and lastly Rumford, the ancient Pennacook, which after the lapse of more than a century since the first settlers came, has aroused from her Rip Van Winkle sleep, and promises in a very short time to become by far the richest and most populous town in the county, and among the most important in the State. Connected with these three lines of road, at convenient points, are stages to convey passengers to all points intervening, and beyond into the regions of forest and lake.

At Fryeburg, there are stage lines for North Fryeburg, Lovell, and Sweden, and on all these lines the scenery is decidedly alpine in its make up, and the White mountain range is constantly in view. Ponds are scattered here and there, their overflow being tributary either to the Saco or the Presumpscot.

Bridgton, though situated in Cumberland county, is closely connected with the towns of eastern Oxford. It has its own line of communication by way of the Maine Central, to Bridgton Junction,

and then by its own narrow gauge road, and also by way of Sebago lake. It is a famous summer home for city people, and a most charming section of country. It has a daily stage line to Sweden, Waterford, and to other points.

Oxford village is situated at the southern part of the county. It is a thriving manufacturing village, and has charming surroundings. On its north, are Paris and Norway, and on the east, Hebron, of which it once formed a part. City people have found their way here, and those who come once, are quite sure to repeat their visit. There is a daily stage to Edes Falls, by the way of Otisfield.

Norway has stage connections with Greenwood and Waterford, and Waterford is one of the pleasantest towns in the county, and the scenery is varied, presenting in close relations, the grand and the beautiful. There are three post offices, in as many villages, situated in various parts of the town. In the olden times, it was famous for its stage connections. It has numerous ponds, and Crooked river, one of the principal inlets of Sebago lake, takes its rise at Songo pond, in Albany, and runs through the entire length of Waterford. North of Waterford, is Stoneham, a rural town, and sparsely settled, through which a stage runs from the Grand Trunk at Paris, to Lovell. This region abounds in wild scenery, and in its mountain streams are found the speckled trout in great abundance, which renders it a great attraction to sportsmen. North Waterford is only about twelve miles from Bethel Hill, through a most interesting country, and the Albany Basins are on this route, and also Songo pond, the head waters of the Presumpscot river.

At South Paris on the Grand Trunk there are stage connections with Paris Hill, in addition to those already mentioned. At West Paris, a beautiful and thriving village on the banks of the Little Androscoggin, a charming little summer resort, are stage connections with Woodstock, North Paris and West Sumner.

In fact, Oxford county is a net work of stage lines connecting every part of the country, and rendering every nook and corner accessible. And everywhere, is the same varied scenery of woodland and meadow, upland and plain, hills and mountains, rippling brooks, flowing rivers, and quiet ponds and lakes; and everywhere, a pure and invigorating atmosphere, renewing health and strength, and giving an improved tone to all the vital energies. It has been found a haven of rest and recreation to thousands of toilers in the crowded cities, and its benefits are every way reciprocal.

**Andover.**

Andover, though situated on the border of civilization, has long been a favorite summer resort. There are no great summer hotels there, but there are numerous private families who open their houses for summer guests and who find it profitable to do so. Perhaps the fact that the town is situated on the border of the great forest region, and in quite close proximity to the lakes, has had the effect to popularize it as a summer resort. Formerly the place was reached by a daily stage from Bryant's pond, distant twenty miles, but since the opening of the Portland and Rumford Falls railroad to the latter place, Andover is reached by a much shorter route, and stages pass between the two places each way twice daily. This enables a party starting from Portland in the morning, to reach Andover a little after noon in season to go through to the lake, if that be his objective point, the same day. This is a great saving of time without any increase of expense.

The town of Andover was mostly settled from the old Puritan town of the same name, in Essex county, Massachusetts, and by a superior class of citizens. They carried with them to their new homes, their habits of morality and observance of religious ordinances, as well as their habits of industry and thrift, and as they cleared up their farms, they erected churches and established schools, and in intellectual, moral and religious culture, they have always kept abreast of other much more favored localities. Situated on Ellis river, a tributary of the Androscoggin, twenty miles from railway communication at Bryant's pond, and little more than half that distance, at Rumford Falls, Andover is a fine farming town, and its height above the sea level insures it a dry and bracing atmosphere. Andover Corner is a pleasant village, situated upon table land with an abundant supply of water and perfect drainage. It is situated thirteen miles from the south arm of Richardson's lake, which is reached by an easy road. A road also leads from this place to Umbagog lake, by way of Andover Surplus and Upton, reaching the lake near the mouth of Cambridge river. There is good fishing in the streams by either route, and hunting in the proper season. For sportsmen, therefore, Andover has long been a favorite resort. Another way to reach Andover, is by steamer from Bethel Hill on the Grand Trunk road, down the

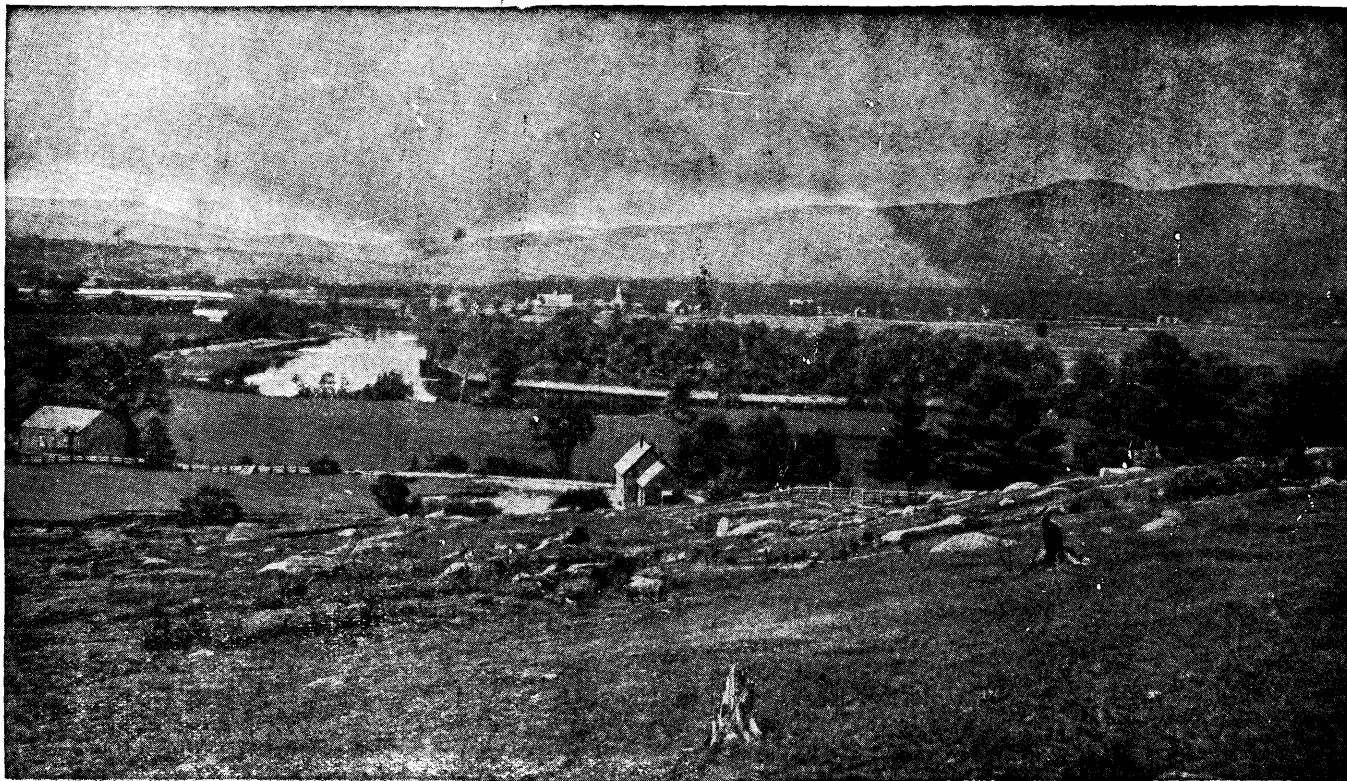


Androscoggin to the mouth of Ellis river, a point which is only nine miles from Andover village. Still another, is through the back way, leaving the cars of the Maine Central at Colebrook, N. H., passing down through Dixville notch, and reaching the Umbagog at Errol, then either to the south arm of Richardson's lake, and thence to Andover, or across Umbagog to Upton, and to Andover by way of "B" Hill and Andover Surplus. Whatever way it is reached, Andover is one of the most interesting of the many summer resorts in Oxford county. It has one very comfortable hotel.

#### Bethel.

The superior attractions of Bethel as a summer resort, have long been known and recognized, and no town in the county has a larger influx of summer visitors. Situated on the line of the Grand Trunk railway, distant seventy miles from Portland, it is easy of access and when reached it is one of the most delightful towns in all New England. Indeed, there is scarcely a place anywhere where the beautiful and the grand mingle together in greater harmony than here. Bethel is nearly twice the size of ordinary Maine townships and has many miles of roadway. The Androscoggin river passes lengthwise through the town and in its meanderings makes up a complement of about fifteen miles within the town limits. Roads pass down each side of the river and have numerous branches leading in different directions, and there is not a road that, as a driveway, does not have attractions peculiar to itself. There are within the town, numerous hills and mountains easily accessible, from the summits of which views most magnificent are had. The town is filled with delightful nooks and corners, with shaded driveways, sometimes leading through rocky glens and again along placid streams; here disclosing vistas most picturesque and enchanting, and there giving examples of the wildest alpine scenery.

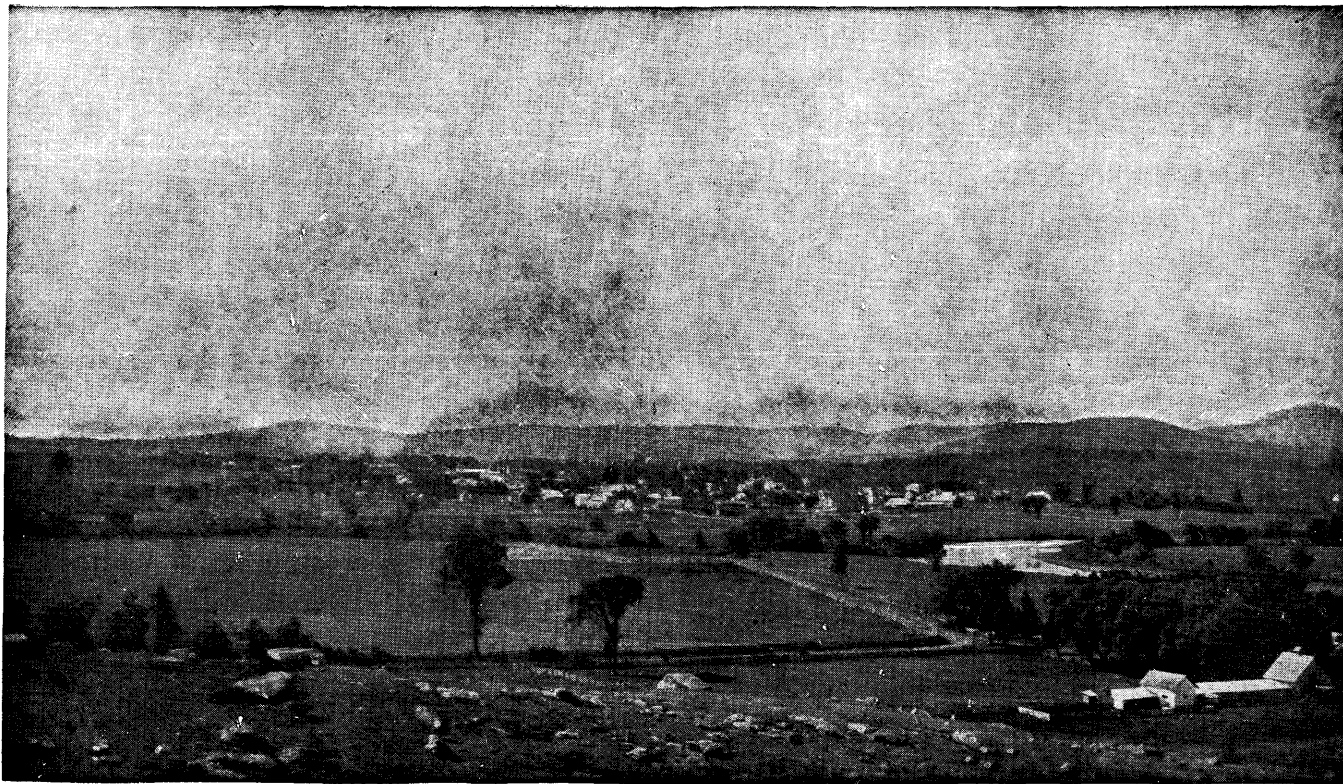
Bethel Hill is the chief center of attraction, but other parts of the town, Mayville, Sunday River, Grover Hill, Swan's Hill and other places, have their enthusiastic admirers. There are good summer hotels at the Hill, but by far the larger portion of the summer residents have their homes in private families. The old mansion houses built by the grandfathers, large and well ventilated,



MAYVILLE, BETHEL.







BETHEL HILL.

are admirably adapted to this purpose, while many modern houses have been erected with this purpose in view. Some of the principal points of attraction may be briefly alluded to. Paradise Hill is situated only a mile from the common at Bethel Hill, and a walk to this delightful spot before breakfast, is an excellent appetizer. The environments of this part of Bethel are plainly seen from this place in the form of a circular wall of mountain apparently broken only at two or three points by narrow passes, the elevation upon which one is standing being the center, at the base of which is a valley, within which are swells of land of moderate height, exhibiting almost every variety of landscape. A mile and a half to the north, the Androscoggin pursues its serpentine course, and when the lights and shadows are at their best, and the fleecy clouds float along against the azure sky, the mountain scenery from this elevation is most enchanting. The mountains in Dixfield, Newry, Grafton, Greenwood and Conway, are plainly in view. This Paradise Hill is the pride of Bethel Hill people, and no visitor is expected to go away without ascending it at least once.

A little east of the Middle Intervale road, near the house where the late John Russell lived, whose house for several years was the summer home of Miss Lucy Larcom, a beautiful westerly view is had, which is shown in the cut. The valley of the river can be seen extending between the mountain passes away into New Hampshire, through which is seen the Androscoggin meandering amid numerous little islands, until it reaches the base of the hill at our feet, when it turns abruptly to the north toward the mouths of Sunday and Bear rivers. The good intervale farms, the neat dwellings, the beautiful groves, the lights and shadows on the mountain sides, and the full view of the different peaks of the White hills, all unite to render this one of the most charming spots in town, and it is within twenty minutes' ride of the common on the hill. By pursuing this route to the top of Farwell's mountain, the view is much expanded, and the line of the railroad can be seen for a distance of ten miles.

A ride from Bethel Hill to Mount Abram, in Greenwood, is worth the while. The route may be made over Paradise hill, through the Irish neighborhood, or by way of Locke's mills. If by the former, fine forest views may be seen on the way. Howe hill is reached with a carriage, but from this point the ascent must be made on foot. The view from the summit is very fine. In the vicinity is a

cave where ice remains all the year round, and parties have frequently enjoyed the luxury of an iced drink here in midsummer. By the side of Twitchell pond, (named for Captain Eleazer Twitchell,) toward Greenwood city, is an overhanging cliff several hundreds of feet high, the road passing between the base of the cliff and the pond. These places are not in Bethel, but the road which leads to them is, for much of the way. The Boston artist Griggs, once painted this cliff and pond with marked effect, and his work was much admired.

The Albany basins or ket les. are within two hours' ride of Bethel, on the North Waterford road, and are visited by large numbers of people. The road is quite level and somewhat monotonous. It passes along by the side of Songo pond, and a considerable part of the way is bordered by bushes or woods. The basins or kettles are depressions worn into the solid rock by the action of water, perfectly formed and some of them of great size. One is twenty-eight feet in diameter, about fifty feet deep. There are at least thirteen of these basins, but they are not uniform in shape, and some of them are quite imperfect. There must have been a time when the volume of water was much greater than now, to bore these immense wells. Similar basins, but on a much smaller scale, may be seen at Chapman's mill above Mayville, and show the effects of long continued action of water upon the solid rock.

A delightful trip is down the Androscoggin to Newry Corner, and up Bear river to Grafton notch. Leaving the Sunday river road at Hastings Corner, and crossing Sunday river by the covered bridge near its mouth, we pass the Ebenezer Eames' place; the farm once occupied by Peter York and later by Leander Jewett, then on by where the Smiths lived, we cross Bear river near where it flows into the Androscoggin, and are in Newry. Bear river is bordered by fine farms, but back of these is the forest primeval. Except on the two rivers, the town is mountainous, and for the most part still covered with wood and timber. At the head of the tide is the Poplar tavern, and a little farther on is the site of Dr. Joshua Fanning's lumber mill, and Screw Augur Falls. Here is a tortuous channel cut down through the solid rock to a depth of about fifty feet, through which the river flows. It is a curious piece of nature's work and a view of it well repays a visit. Half a mile above is a singular passageway in the river known as the jail. A little farther up is the Grafton pass or notch. On the easterly side of it is Saddleback,

and on the westerly, Old Spec, properly Lincoln Peak. The mountain scenery here is among the boldest in the State, and in the notch is the head water of Bear river, which flows southwardly into the Androscoggin, and of the Cambridge, which flows northwardly into Umbagog lake.

A pleasant and attractive drive is up Sunday river. Crossing the river to pretty Mayville, then down the Androscoggin to Hastings' corner, taking in a view which is shown by the cut, then up the right bank, of Sunday river passing Maple grove, a well known summer resort long kept by the Misses Locke, the level road leading through farming lands and forests, and backed on each side by mountains, at length after a ten mile stretch, reaches the border plantation once called Ketchum but now known as Riley. At every point the way seems to be blocked by impassable mountains, and one wonders how he is ever to get through, but the road winds around and between them, and is really an easy one, while the drive is most romantic. Riley, situated on the border of the great forest belt, is a famous fishing region, and is visited by a large number of sportsmen. Deer and other game also abound here.

The ride to West Bethel affords fine interval and upland views, especially from the top of Robertson's hill where Oliver Fenno, the early blacksmith settled. The road passes the Seth Wight place and the Samuel Barker farm, and reaching West Bethel, and turning to the left, the road to Mason's mill in the town of Mason, is attractive. This town is named for Dr. Moses Mason, who built the first mills, and there is fine fishing in this region for those who like to beguile the wily trout. It is a pretty, rural town, much of it still in primitive woods, and herein is the attraction. On returning, when the summit of Robertson's hill is reached, the view of Bethel Hill from this point is as picturesque as can possibly be desired, and such as to enrapture the lover of landscape beauty.

The road from West Bethel through Gilead to Shelburne, N. H., leads along by the riverside and presents many pleasant vistas, especially in the vicinity of Pleasant river. The interval through this region is narrow and the wooded background sometimes rising into mountains, affords an agreeable contrast.

The scenery on both sides of the river through the entire town is very attractive. At Bean's Corner, now generally called East Bethel, are some very fine interval farms, the river here forming a nearly half circle. Passing upward by the church and by several



thrifty farmsteads, which were among the first settled in the town, we come to the farm where Josiah Bean, an early settler, lived, and where his descendants in the fourth generation now reside. From this place, looking backward diagonally across the intervals, is one of the most charming views in the whole town. The road here is considerably above the river level, and the view of the broad and fertile bottom lands in rear of Bean's Corner and across into Hanover, is unobstructed save by an occasional giant elm with branches drooping as if in mourning for its mates which fell by the hands of the woodman's axe, in the long ago. One loves to linger long in this enchanted spot, almost entranced by the exceeding beauty and variety of the landscape spread out before him.

There is a stage line between Bethel Hill and Umbagog lake, over which mails and passengers are carried thrice weekly. The route is through Newry and Grafton, along Bear river, and through Upton to the lake shore. The distance from railway to lake is not far from twenty-five miles, and to the lover of nature in her wilder moods, a most interesting and enjoyable one. The scenery along this route to Grafton notch, has already been described, and an account of the lake region to which it leads belongs to another department of this work.

There are three churches at Bethel Hill, and several others in different parts of the town. The people are genial and social in their habits, and spare no pains to render the stay agreeable of those who come here to spend the summer months. Bethel abounds in ice-cold springs, and in clear, mountain streams, the water supply in all parts of the town being abundant and of the best. The water supply at Bethel Hill, is not excelled by that of any other place in the State. It is taken from Chapman brook, way up on the mountain side, its source being mountain springs; the supply is abundant, soft as rain water, and clear as crystal. This is of great importance, both to the permanent and transient residents, for pure water is among the most precious gifts of God, and without it, perfect health is impossible anywhere. Bethel has but little water power for propelling machinery. The Androscoggin river falls less than a dozen feet in its long course through the town and its tributaries within the town are small and of but little account for manufacturing purposes. The chief business of the town ever has been, and must continue to be, agriculture, and for this employment, the natural facilities could hardly be improved.

This occupation does not interfere with the business of taking summer boarders, but rather facilitates it, furnishing a home market for the surplus products of the farm, and a rural population is that with which city people delight to make their temporary homes.

#### **Bryant's Pond.**

The village of Bryant's Pond, is situated on the Grand Trunk Railway, sixty-two miles from Portland, in the town of Woodstock. There is a hotel here, the capacity of which is about thirty guests, and there are several private families who take more or less of summer boarders. The pond is a beautiful sheet of water lying westward of and just out of the village. It is nearly two miles long by from three-fourths of a mile to a mile wide. It is fed mostly by springs and the water is clear and cool. Mount Christopher rises abruptly from the westerly side of the pond, to a height of 300 feet, and the scenery is picturesque throughout all this region. The pond and village are situated in the west part of the town. At the north are other bodies of water, South, Round and North ponds, and on the shore of the latter, Mrs. Dudley has a well patronized summer boarding house which has been well patronized for many years. Mr. William H. Pearson also has a place on the north side of the pond where he annually accommodates a number of boarders. From Bryant's Pond, a daily stage starts on the arrival of the afternoon trains from Portland, and passing through North Woodstock, Milton Plantation and Rumford, reaching Andover the same night. There are many places along this stage line where people from the city find a summer home among the farmers. The scenery along the "Whale's Back," through Milton, by the Androscoggin, through Rumford, and by Ellis river to Andover, flanked by wooded heights on either hand, is characteristic of this highland region.

### Fryeburg.

“The village stood on a wide plain, and around it rose the mountains. \* \* \* Behind the black boles of the elms that swept the vista of the street with the fine gray tracery of their boughs stood the houses, deep sunken in the accumulating drifts, through which each householder kept a path cut from doorway to the road, white and clean as if hewn out of marble.”

These are the opening words of “A Modern Instance,” descriptive of the scenes of the story, a picture of Fryeburg, Me., where Howells sojourned for a little time some years ago.

“The picture sketched by Mr. Howells is a winter view of one of the fairest spots in old New England—lovers of the old town will say, ‘in the world;’” \* \* \* “the picture does not give a hint of the loveliness with which the town is decked in summer time, as it sits among the White hills girt round by a wide green sea of intervale and arching elms, and by wooded slopes and rocky crests. from which the breezes come that whisper of the feathery pines.”

This fair region was once the home of the Pequawkets \* \* \* and their wigwams occupied the present site of the village of Fryeburg. \* \* \* “Pequawket” meant, ‘here is a crooked place,’ referring to the winding river.

“From the heart of Waumbek Methna, from the lake that never fails,  
Falls the Saco in the green lap of Conway’s intervalles;

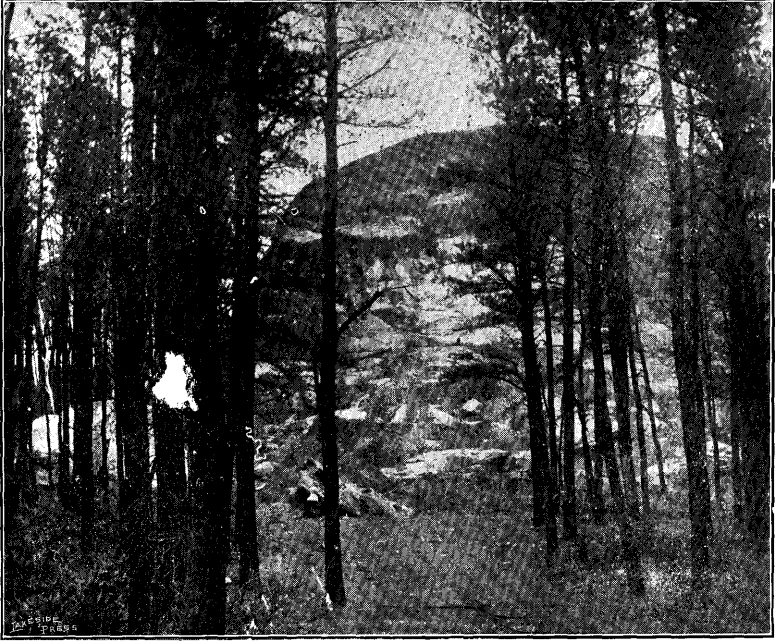
There in wild and virgin freshness its waters foam and flow,  
As when Darby Field first saw them, two hundred years ago.”

So Whittier sings, speaking the name of an explorer, who, in 1642, ventured into the White Mountains, searching for the gold and silver which the sailors, on the ocean off Casco bay, imagined the water on the rocks to be, as it shone in the sunlight on those distant white hills. \*

Wonderfully beautiful is this village, with its broad streets and walks with double rows of stately elms, and sublimely grand the view of mountains.

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\* From an article on Fryeburg in the New England Magazine for September, 1893, by John Stuart Barrows.



JOCKEY CAP, FRYEBURG.



STREET SCENE FRYEBURG.



“Range after range, sublimely piled on high,  
 Yon lofty mountains prop the incumbent sky.  
 Such countless tops ascend, so vast the heap  
 As if, when gushed the deluge from the deep,  
 The rushing torrents wrecked the guilty world,  
 And all the rocky fragments hither whirled.”

So sang Enoch Lincoln in his poem, “The Village,” before he became governor of Maine.

It is no wonder that long before the Maine Central Railroad was built through this historic place to the White mountains, great numbers of persons seeking rest or pleasure, annually came here to remain during the summer and autumn. Little change has taken place to mar the beauties of the immediate surroundings. Stark and Pine hills which touch the borders of the village afford opportunities to look upon numbers of ponds and lakes, the gently flowing Saco as it threads its winding way through long stretches of green intervals, and the grand mountains around and beyond.

The rides and walks are made more pleasant and picturesque by the conveniences of easy access to the more attractive spots. Jockey Cap, an immense rock formation overlooking Fight Brook and Lovewell’s pond, is ever an object of wonder and admiration.

“And thou, bald scalp, like the bald crown of Time,  
 Lifted above thy sylvan sea sublime,”

is reached by a well worn pathway, made by those who often visit its summit.

The lakes and ponds which are easily reached, abound in fish, and prove a great attraction for those who like to “throw the fly,” and the scores of clear silvery brooks that come dashing down the mountain and hillsides beguile many an hour of him who loves to take the sweetest of the finny tribe, the speckled trout, from their cool retreat.

As sang Izaak Walton :

“Blessed silent groves, O may you be,  
 For ever, mirth’s best nursery!  
 May pure contents  
 For ever pitch their tents  
 Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these  
 mountains,  
 And peace still slumber by these purling fountains;  
 Which we may every year  
 Meet, when we come a-fishing here !”

Large numbers of boarding houses with good fare and moderate prices, as well as the hotels, of which "The Oxford," built in 1893, charmingly located and modern in its conveniences, afford restful homes for travelers and tourists.

Reached easily by street cars, only two miles from the village, are the extensive grounds of the "Maine Chautauqua Union," with its large "auditorium," its scores of cottages and hotels, around which, invitingly beautiful, underneath the overhanging foliage of white maple trees, the elm and the pine, are clean walks and the carpet of sweet scented grasses. Gently gliding by is the famed Saco river, while beyond, stretch miles of intervale lands with the extensive mountain view. Thousands visit this charming place during the annual meetings which occur the latter part of July and the first half of August to take part in the work of the "Union" or listen to the able speakers and enjoy the delightful music always provided by the management.

Fifty miles from Portland on direct line of railroad to the White Mountains, Fryeburg is reached by way of the Maine Central Railroad from Portland. Trains usually leave Portland in the summer season, at 8.45 A. M., 1.05 and 6.00 P. M., convenient for passengers who arrive on the morning boat from Boston; the 12.30 and 5.00 o'clock trains from Boston, arriving at Fryeburg at 10.30 A. M. and 3.00 and 8.00 P. M.; from North Conway and the White Mountains, by three trains each day, or by carriage roads.

The summits of Pine and Stark's hills are but fifteen and thirty minutes' walk from the village; Jockey Cap but five minutes' drive or by a short walk; Lovewell's pond and Fight brook, by a delightful drive of fifteen minutes; Maine Chautauqua Union grounds, by a two miles' ride by horse cars, or by a good carriage road; "Around the Square," one of the most picturesque ten-mile carriage drives in this mountain section; North Conway, by cars or a ten-mile drive on excellent roads. Mount Tom, Pleasant mountain, and many other places of interest are easy of access. Sebago lake, one of the best of Maine waters for salmon fishing, can be reached by rail in less than one hour; Kezar ponds and scores of trout brooks are conveniently reached by carriage.

Beyond the immediate foreground of interval, divided by the Saco river, are Green and Kearsarge mountain (3,400 feet high); Twin and Sable mountains, Bald Face (3,600 feet high), Chocorua on the

left and Royce on the right. The White Mountains rising above and beyond form a semicircle of some thirty miles of continuous mountain scenery, the view of which is unobstructed from Fryeburg village.

#### Norway.

Norway village situated at the foot of Great Penissewasse pond or lake, is one mile from the Grand Trunk railroad at South Paris and is connected therewith by the Norway branch railroad. It is somewhat of a manufacturing place having a very good water power supplied by the outlet of the lake. It is a thriving and prosperous village and the largest in the county of Oxford. Its people are energetic, persevering and sanguine, and are justly proud of their accomplishments. The country about the village is level, but most of the town is made up of upland, including some high hills. Its chief attraction as a summer resort is its beautiful lake which nearly bisects the town, it being about five miles in length. The lake is well supplied with boats including those propelled by steam, and within a few years, numerous summer cottages have been built around the lake shore. These are occupied largely by the villagers during the summer months, though a few belong to outsiders. There are facilities for much expansion in this direction, and the indications are that in the near future summer homes will greatly multiply around this clear and beautiful body of water.

There are many elevations in town where those who prefer the exhilarating air of the hills, can easily find summer homes. Pike's hill, near and overlooking the village, is one of the most notable. From its summit, the views are charming, and it is easily accessible. Millett's hill is another desirable locality, and there are others at Swift's Corner, Noble's Corner, and in various parts of the town. The hotel accommodations at the village, are first-class, and the living services everything that can be desired.



### Paris Hill.

“Beautiful for situation and grand for observation,” are words that have been spoken of this village for generations. It is situated 831 feet above the sea level, the highest village in the State with one exception. Its extended and varied views at once attract and fix the attention of the beholder. It was Henry Tudor, barrister at law, who once visited this village, and who published his *tour of North America* in 1831, who said that “Paris Hill is a place as little re-sembling its European original as a cottage does a palace; at the same time it may be said, that to the extent in which it falls short of its great prototype as to architectural beauty, does it exceed it in the beauties of nature, being surrounded by a circle of mountains of the most imposing and romantic features.” The mountain view to the westward and northward of Paris Hill, is indeed unparalleled. The Ossipee is noticed at first, to the southward of the westward line; next, we have a clear view of Pleasant mountain with the house upon its summit, and next, though much farther away, the beautiful Chocorua may be seen.

Then in order, Whiteface, Passaconaway, Tripyramid, and Moat are outlined against the sky, and clearly visible in a clear day. Then a lone peak rears its proud head far above the horizon, cone-shaped and regular in its outline, and by the aid of a glass, a summer house is seen upon its top. This is the famous Kier-sarge, a landmark for seamen approaching the coast and well known to people who “go down to the sea in ships.” Passing northwardly, Carrigain, Doublehead, Giants’s Stairs and Bald-face, appear in order, each having outlines peculiar to itself, and most of them those characteristics which have suggested these names. Then we reach the White mountain group, or Presidential range, among which the trained eye distinguishes the rounded swell of Madison, the sharp spurs of Adams, Jefferson and Clay, and then the supreme head of Washington, which is frequently hidden in a cloud of mist.

Paris Hill is situated three miles from the railway station at South Paris, with which a carriage makes connection with every train from and for Portland and Montreal. Its glory to a certain extent, has long since departed, for before the days of railways, it was an important centre of trade and of business. This change, however, renders it none the less desirable as a summer home, but rather

increases its charms. It is a quiet place, situated amid scenes of rural beauty, surrounded by pleasant farms and orchards, and occupied by an intelligent, cultivated and hospitable people. The air, from the great height of the village, is of course, purified and bracing. There is a good supply of excellent spring water, while the village and its entire surroundings are cleanly and healthful. There are two churches in the village, with regular services, a printing office, a weekly paper, and at the present time, the county buildings are here located. Among the distinguished men who have had their homes in this village, are Hannibal Hamlin, Enoch Lincoln, Albion K. Parris, Horatio King, Virgil D. Parris, Charles Andrews, Levi Hubbard, Alvah Black, Stephen Emery, Joseph G. Cole, Thomas Crocker, George F. Emery, Alanson Mellen, Sidney Perham, besides the Rawsons, the Dudleys, the Andrews, the Cummings, and many others.

#### PENOBSCOT BAY AND RIVER.

Maine's largest bay is the majestic Penobscot, a worthy receptacle for the waters of the magnificent river of the same name. From picturesque White Head and the rockbound promontory of Owl's Head easterly to Mount Desert's rugged isle stretches this expansive bay, reaching also northward to breezy Fort Point where the waters of Penobscot river unite with those of the grand old bay.

Penobscot bay is indeed a superb body of water and its resort attractions need only to be made known that it may become a paradise of summer tourists. Along its picturesque shores the diversified scenery includes towering mountains, bold headlands, and sandy beaches, all distributed with a lavish hand. Nestling in its bosom are innumerable islands, both great and small. Some are no larger than the average boulder, while others cover many square miles of territory, comprising populous towns and villages. Some of the islands in the lower bay are famous for their granite, and the finest building stone in the world is to be found here in inexhaustible stores.

From the earliest times the praises of the Penobscot have been sung in both prose and verse by American and foreign writers. Spanish, Dutch, French and English navigators all showered their

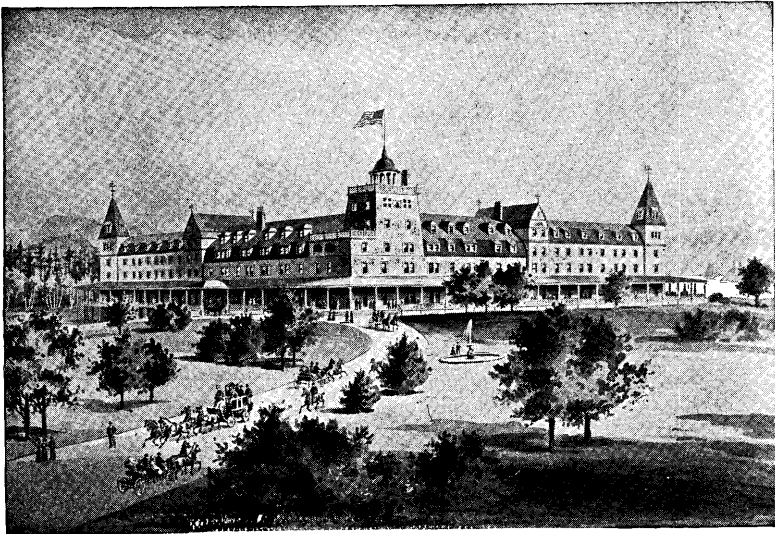
praises upon the Penobscot. Among the names bestowed upon it by the early Spanish explorers were Rio Grande and Rio Hermoso—the great river and the beautiful river. In 1556 Thevet, the French navigator, described it as one of the finest rivers in the whole world. Champlain, exploring for the French in 1604, spoke very enthusiastically of the Penobscot. The Dutch were so charmed with this region as to send in 1676 and capture the French fortifications on the river and bay. The Dutch later gave way to the English but the French retained possession of a portion of the river up to about the middle of the next century, when the fall of Quebec led to all this region passing under British control where it remained until the days of the Revolution.

Entering from the west the portals of Penobscot bay, one rounds Owl's Head, the rays from whose lighthouse illumine far out over the ocean. Rockland, the busy limerock metropolis, greets the vision, its background of hills making a very attractive picture. Rockland is not only famous for its limerock quarries and lime kilns, but is also an important centre of the granite industry, and in recent years has made advancement in other lines, notably as a summer resort. Distant only a couple of miles and reached by a short drive from the city, is that fine peninsula designated as Bay Point, where has been reared one of the largest and best appointed of Maine's caravansaries. Large sums of money have been spent in beautifying the environs and several miles of drive have been constructed through the woods and along the cliffs. Another near by resort in much favor with Rockland citizens, is Crescent beach. Rounding the breakwater and continuing up the westerly shore, Bay Point is soon passed and also attractive Warrenton park, while later is seen Ballard park, the home of numerous summer cottagers. The wide-awake town of Rockport, noted for its product of lime, and famous throughout the world because of the fleet of vessels that have gone forth from there, is next encountered. From Rockport was launched the splendid Frederick Billings, for some years the largest wooden ship afloat. The town has a hotel of sufficient capacity to afford excellent accommodations for summer tourists, while the attractions of the vicinity are many.

The picturesque Camden mountains early attract the attention of visitors to Penobscot Bay, and the charming town of the same name, nestling at their base, is deservedly one of Maine's most popular resorts. Of the numerous peaks of this famous mountain chain,



NORTHPORT HOTEL.



BAY POINT HOUSE, ROCKLAND.



Megunticook (1,457 feet) and Battie (1,325 feet) are the highest, and their spurs reach down even to the water's edge. Around the base of the mountains are numerous drives, abounding in picturesque scenery, while Sherman's Point and Ogier's Hill each has its distinctive attractions. One of the most charming drives leads to Lake City, a resort of numerous cottages on the shore of Megunticook lake, and where has recently been erected a fine summer hotel. Camden has numerous hotels and boarding houses for the entertainment of summer visitors, while its shores are lined with some of the most elegant summer cottages along the Maine coast, notably the palatial Norumbega of Hon. J. B. Stearns. Camden was visited a year ago by a disastrous fire in its business quarter, but the village has now been rebuilt, and the 3,000,000 brick laid during the season just closed, make it one of the most substantially constructed towns in the State.

Lincolnton, with its sandy beach, has attractions of its own, while Northport, with its campgrounds, probably draws the largest crowds of any Penobscot Bay resort. Here is located the Wesleyan campground, whence the Methodists from all over Eastern and Central Maine congregate, and removed but a short distance is Temple Heights, the abode of the Spiritualists. Extensive improvements recently inaugurated at Northport, by the Methodists, have made it a model seaside city, and the popularity of this resort has never been as high in the past as it is today. The shores are lined with neat and attractive summer cottages, there being already 150 of these, while others are projected. A commodious hotel, built only a few years, has done much to enhance the popularity of Northport. One of the attractions of the immediate vicinity is a slightly eminence known as Mt. Percival. Among the pastimes of a sojourn at Northport, rowing and sailing play a prominent part. Only three miles away is Belfast, one of Maine's thriving cities, occupying a hillside location, from which her citizens look out upon what they proudly call the Bay of Naples. Belfast has many attractive drives, and boasts of an admirably located and finely appointed hotel, at which summer guests can be afforded excellent entertainment. Swan Lake, reached by a pleasant drive from Belfast, is famous for its big trout, and thither devotees of the rod and reel like to resort.

Continuing up the bay, Searsport, a town possessing a good share of summer attractions, is reached. This village is known

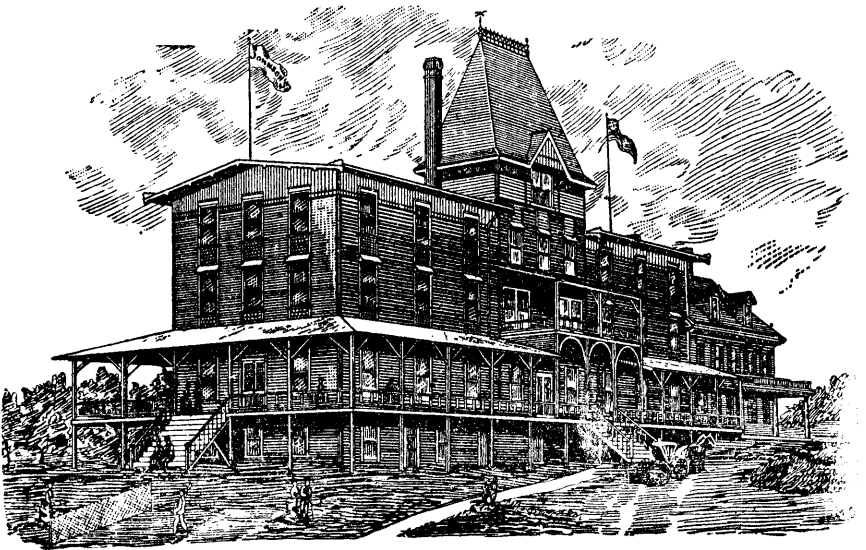
throughout the globe because of the numbers of shipmasters it has contributed to the merchant marine, and its citizens to-day are largely those who, after years of active labor have retired from a seafaring life. The hotel here, at which many summer tourists have been entertained, was recently destroyed by fire, but efforts are already well advanced, under the active encouragement of the newly organized board of trade, and Searsport will soon have a new and model hostelry. Passing Brigadier's island, somewhat noted for the salmon catches made in the weirs there, Fort Point is neared. Fort Point, Stockton Springs, has for many years been one of the best known resorts on the river, and here is located a palatial summer hotel, besides numerous cottages. Fort Point is doubtless the coolest resort along the New England coast, and beside its scenic and healthful attractions, the locality is interesting because of the ruins of old Fort Pownall, built in 1759.

Leaving Fort Point, and continuing down the eastern shore of Penobscot Bay, the rugged promontory of Dice's Head with the lighthouse thereon, presents itself to view, and soon, after a sail past numerous summer cottages, some of them of palatial proportions, historic Castine is reached. Castine and its environs are famous for their traditions connected with the old Indian and colonial wars. The town is named in honor of the French Baron de St. Castine, who married a beautiful Indian girl, the daughter of Madockawando, a sagamore of the Tarratines. Castine has been the scene of many an eventful struggle in the long ago, and on this historic peninsula are to be seen evidences of fully a score of fortifications erected there at different periods during the past three centuries. The most prominent of these is Fort George, located on an eminence just back of the town, it being the best preserved earthworks of its years in Maine, or, in fact, in New England. Castine has numerous summer boarding houses, and also a first-class tourist hotel. Its harbor is admirably adapted for yachting, while a sail up the picturesque Bagaduce is one of the attractions of the vicinity. Nautilus island, near the entrance to Castine harbor, has been converted into an elegant summer home by a wealthy New York manufacturer.

Directly across the harbor from Castine, and separated from that interesting town by the waters of the attractive Bagaduce, is Brooksville, destined in time to be prominent in resort circles. Extensive land purchases have been made here for resort purposes, and large expenditures have already been made in developing them.







THE ISLESBOROUGH, ISLESBOROUGH.

Brooksville juts boldly into Penobscot bay, in the rocky promontory Cape Rozier, and rounding this we pass into Eggemoggin reach. Pumpkin Island light marking the entrance to this unique water highway. For miles extends the reach, resembling almost an inland river, sheltered as it is by the outlying islands, while on the north and east are the mainland towns of Sedgwick and Brooklin, each possessing attractions innumerable for the summer tourist. A few miles to the northeast looms up the peak of Blue Hill mountain, and nestling at its base is a pretty village, its shores washed by the waters of attractive Bluehill bay. A modern summer hotel has recently been erected, and Bluehill also boasts a fine mineral spring. Passing out of Eggemoggin reach, and rounding Naskeag point, the lower extremity of Brooklin, Mt. Desert island looms up ahead in all its incomparable grandeur.

Midway of Penobscot bay, its northern extremity of Turtle Head about equally distant from Castine and Belfast, is Long island, or Islesborough as it is more generally called. The island is thirteen miles in length but quite narrow, varying in width from two miles to a few rods. Prominent among the attractions are the drives, and the island affords in the vicinity of thirty miles of good roads for driving, the landscape being diversified and picturesque. Islesborough has for years now been steadily growing in favor as a resort, and in the volume of its summer travel it easily leads all the other islands of the bay. While there are cottages throughout the entire length of the island, the chief resort centers are Sabbath Day Harbor, Hewes' Point and Dark Harbor. The two former are the older of the three and each has a large colony of summer cottages. Directly across from Sabbath Day Harbor is Coombs' Bluff, a bold promontory rising to a height of 140 feet the highest elevation but one on the island. At Hewes' Point there is an eminence christened Mt. Abraham, 130 feet, on which has been reared an observatory, the view therefrom being one of the most interesting of panoramas. At Dark Harbor has been erected a modern hotel of attractive architecture, and the Islesborough Land and Improvement Company owning it control a large amount of land on the island. At Sabbath Day Harbor, there is also a large and commodious summer hotel.

Southeasterly from Islesborough are Little Deer Isle and Big Deer Isle, both favorite resorts of summer cottagers, and yearly becoming more so. Ample boating and fishing facilities are

afforded, while the larger island abounds in attractive drives. Deer Isle is of extensive area, with a large all-the-year-round population, quarrying and fishing being the chief industries. Green's Landing and Sunset are perhaps the leading resort centers, although the whole island has great possibilities in this direction. Further down the bay are the famous granite islands of North Haven and Vinalhaven, abounding in scenery of rugged beauty, which is already beginning to be appreciated by the summer tourist. Still further down the bay, well out in the ocean, lies one of Penobscot's brightest gems, Ile au Haut, its hills rising from the water's edge to a height of 600 feet, and being visible far out to sea.

The Penobscot river, whose waters unite with those of the bay of the same name, is indeed a magnificent tributary. This noble water highway, the greatest artery of the State, rises 300 miles away amid the mountains and forests of Northwestern Maine. In its descent to the ocean, the volume of its waters is swelled by the East branch, Mattawankeag, Passadumkeag, Piscataquis and Kenduskeag rivers, besides countless other streams. In the 8200 square miles drained by the Penobscot there are 1604 tributary streams indicated on the State map, and 467 lakes and ponds. It has been one of the traditions among the Indians that the Penobscot river has 1000 islands, and it is safe to assert that there is at least one island for each day in the year. A few miles above Fort Point, where the waters of the river and bay commingle, the river is divided by the island of Verona. The main volume of water passes to the west of the island, and directly opposite the lower extremity of Verona, and on the Penobscot's westerly bank, at the same time overlooking the bay, is Sandy Point, which is rapidly coming to the front as a place of summer resort. Here is the Hersey retreat, where the young people of the Universalist society of Bangor pass a portion of the summer. Other cottages are projected there, new water works are in contemplation and the future of Sandy Point as a resort, is bright. As a scenic river, the Penobscot is unsurpassed, and the sail from Sandy Point through the ever interesting narrows, past attractive Bucksport with Fort Knox standing as a guardian sentinel on the opposite bank, past Prospect and Frankfort with glimpses of their granite mountains of Heagan, Musquito and Waldo, and onward past Winterport and Hampden, to the head of navigation at Bangor, the "Queen city of the East," is a memorable one, and always to be recalled with pleasure.

Increased transportation facilities, both steamboat and railroad, are playing an important part in the development of this region, and fortunate is the river and bay in the service enjoyed during the summer months. The Maine Central railroad reaches the Penobscot at Bangor, Bucksport, Belfast and Rockland, while Camden and Rockport have connection by an electric railroad with Rockland. The river landings and ports on the westerly shores have daily connection with Bangor and Boston by the palatial steamers of the Boston and Bangor Steamship Company, while those on the eastern shores are in direct connection with Bar Harbor and Bangor via the commodious steamers of the Bangor and Bar Harbor Steamboat Company. The superb Frank Jones of the Portland, Mt. Desert and Machias line, runs regularly between Rockland, Islesborough, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor and Machias, while an innumerable fleet of smaller steam craft ply between the various bay ports, making transportation at all times easy and pleasurable.

#### **Bangor and the Upper Penobscot.**

Located as Bangor is at the head of navigation on the imperial Penobscot at its junction with the waters of the less pretentious Kenduskeag, the business portion is largely in the valley, while the surrounding heights afford picturesque sites for residences. Bangor has a fine harbor, easily accessible for vessels of large size, and the scene is an animated one along the docks where vessels are being loaded with lumber, ice and the diversified products of this region. The city has tributary to it, a large and fertile territory, and is universally recognized as the metropolis of eastern Maine. In business enterprise and public spirit, Bangor is unsurpassed by any city of its size, while the widely famed hospitality of its citizens makes it an enjoyable place in which to sojourn. The city is favorably known for the number and excellence of its hotels, and being midway between Bar Harbor and Moosehead lake, it is a favorite resort with summer tourists and sportsmen.

Bangor is especially famous for its drives, and in the towns immediately contiguous to the city the scenic attractions include mountain, lake, pond and stream, conspicuous among them being Pushaw lake, Phillips lake, Eddington pond, Holbrook's pond, Orrington pond, Hermon pond, Black Cap mountain, Swett moun-

tain, and Saunders' mountain, while the city itself has its Lover's Leap and its Highlands. To the westward of the city, and within the limits of Penobscot county, are the Dexter lakes and also Sebasticook lake, Newport, already quite a resort, while Unity lake, in the edge of Waldo county, has its Wildermere park and a colony of cottages, and Moose pond, Hartland, has its Castle Harmony and other club houses, being a favorite retreat of prominent Boston sportsmen and business men.

Bangor enjoys the unique distinction of being the only place of size on the globe where salmon fly-fishing can be successfully practiced within the city's limits, and in one season recently a Bangor lumber manufacturer brought to the gaff and successfully landed twenty-seven salmon, aggregating 500 pounds in weight. The Bangor salmon pool, whence are taken all the salmon caught with a fly on the Penobscot, is situated about a mile above the city and just below the falls that span the river at the Bangor Water Works dam. The Penobscot River Salmon Club house, a neat and commodious headquarters for the salmon fishermen, is located directly opposite the pool on the Brewer side of the river. The total catch at the Bangor salmon pool for 1893 was eighty-seven fish aggregating 1 477½ pounds. The largest salmon taken with the fly during the season tipped the scales at thirty pounds.

In the fall months, the Bangor markets and taxidermy establishments are filled with trophies, indicating that the city is the centre of a wonderful game country. Northern Maine has great possibilities as a sportsmen's paradise. Moose, caribou and deer, as the result of wise game laws, are multiplying rapidly. The State is now a great deer park, and so abundant are the deer as to become almost a nuisance to the farmers because of their propensity to devour growing crops. The most gratifying feature in connection with Maine's big game relates to the moose. Of all the wild game that roams the forests of the northeast, the moose is easily king. Time was, only a few years ago, when the statement was generally published, and as universally believed, that the moose would soon become as extinct as has the buffalo, which in herds of countless thousands, formerly roamed the western plains. Happily this prediction has not been fulfilled, thanks to Maine's policy of game protection, and to the wholesome sentiment of her people, which has made its operation rather a matter of conscientious scruple than of mere submission to an arbitrary law.

Throughout the forest districts of the State, where a few years ago moose were rarely seen, they are now of common occurrence. There are no longer indications that they are diminishing, but on the other hand all signs point to the certainty of their rapid increase. During 1892, there were killed a greater number of these noble animals by legitimate sportsmen than in any previous year for a generation, and this season the evidence warrants the belief that the increase has continued. During the first two weeks of the open season of 1893, no less than thirteen moose heads, the trophies of local and visiting sportsmen, were sent in to one Bangor taxidermist to be mounted. Northward from Bangor are game resorts innumerable, whither sportsmen wend their footsteps. Among the best known are those at Niatous lake, the head waters of the Passadumkeag river. Winn, fifty miles above Bangor, is an important point of departure for sportsmen bound to the Washington county lakes and to various resorts along the Mattawamkeag and Penobscot East Branch. Moosehead lake and all the great Piscataquis game country is tributary to Bangor. The upper Penobscot country, heretofore accessible only via Moosehead lake, is, by the new Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, to be brought into direct communication with the outside world.

The new road carries the sportsman and tourist into the heart of Maine's finest game country and greatest scenic attractions. From Brownville, henceforth to be distinguished as Aroostook Junction, the road skirts a low range of hills, overlooking the Pleasant river valley. Across the smooth and level grassy surface of this sylvan dale, marked by foliage, fringed water courses, and bordered by forests of spruce and fir, rises the picturesque chain of mountains encircling Katahdin Iron Works, filling the horizon from north to west and beyond. Leaving this enchanting picture behind, the road plunges into the forest and crossing the Penobscot west branch at North Twin dam, continues on to the Penobscot east branch, and thence onward to the Aroostook boundary. The region traversed, will compare favorably for wildness and sublimity of scenery with any in this country. The road passes near large lakes that rival those of Switzerland in beauty. It crosses beautiful rivers and rushing streams, in full view of falls and cataracts of surpassing loveliness. And at intervals along the whole distance, Katahdin, Maine's monarch among her mountains, solitary, sublime and supreme in his unbroken forest domain, reveals him-

self in all his majesty. It is a great system of lakes that will be opened up by the new line, among those near by being Schoodic, Seboes, North Twin, South Twin, Milinokett, Pamedumcook and Ambejus, while further to the northward is a veritable network of lakes, the largest of these, Chesuncook, twenty miles in length and the most expansive in the upper Penobscot region, being reached via the picturesque Ripogenus Rips.

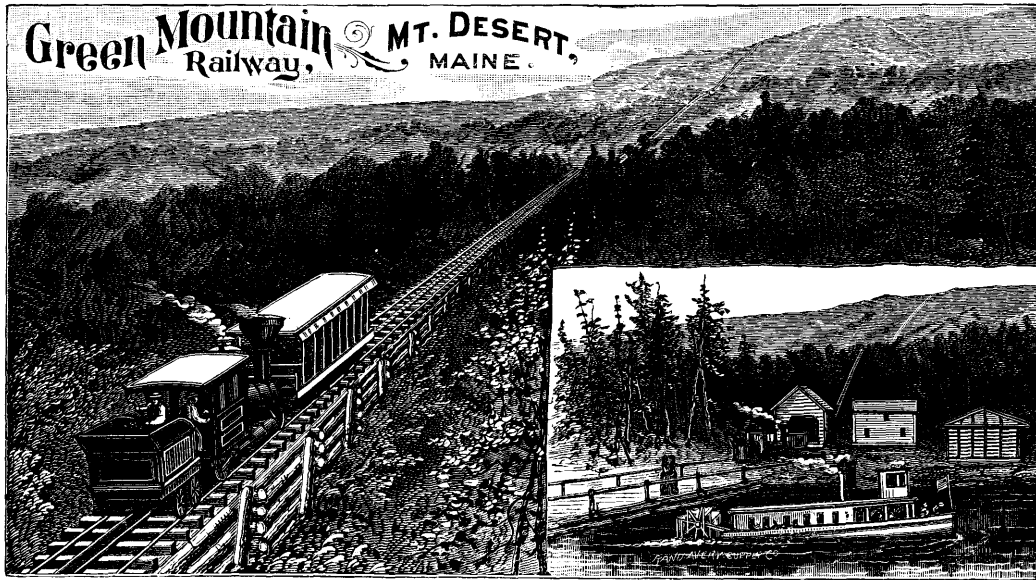
#### FRENCHMAN'S BAY.

Frenchman's bay boasts not only of Bar Harbor but of other resorts as well, hotels and cottages having sprung up at numerous points along its picturesque shores. Sorrento, perhaps the most famous of these summer cities, is located near the head of the bay, on a peninsula three miles in length and of an average width of a mile and a half. From the shore line the land rises in natural terraces, thus affording very eligible sites for cottages, and encircling the whole, is a superb avenue six miles in length and winding around its shores from bay to bay. Many miles of avenues and streets have been laid out and constructed under the supervision of an expert landscape gardener, and myriad cottages have been erected here, some of them very magnificent, prominent among them being the summer home of Hon. Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H., who has been an active promoter of the Frenchman's Bay Land and Water Company, through whose efforts Sorrento was brought into being. Upon an eminence, its broad piazzas looking out upon the beautiful bay, is a splendid summer hotel of modern architecture.

Distant not far to the south, are the resorts of Winter Harbor and Grindstone Neck, the former being on the Gouldsboro mainland, while the latter is a narrow and rocky peninsula directly opposite Bar Harbor. Winter Harbor is at the head of a superb harbor, and its entrance is through an archipelago of beautiful islands. The Winter Harbor Land Company was one of the early land companies in Frenchman's bay, and it aided materially in bringing this section to the front. One of the newer corporations, is the Gouldsboro Land Improvement Company, but with capable men at the helm and with unlimited funds at its control, great things have been accomplished, especially so at Grindstone Neck. Here has been erected a modern summer hotel of unique architecture, and it is surrounded by a score or more of costly seaside residences, the summer homes of wealthy New York and Philadelphia people.







Sullivan harbor, to the north of Sorrento, has for many years been in favor with summer tourists and the view therefrom of the mountains of Mt. Desert is a superb one. Through the instrumentality of the Sullivan Harbor Land Company the natural attractions of the locality have been materially enhanced and the drives in the vicinity are especially noteworthy. Sullivan harbor has its Manor Inn and Swiss Chalet, besides various cottages and other attractions. Across the stretch of Sullivan river is Mt. Desert Ferry, the railroad terminus of the Mt. Desert branch of the Maine Central railroad, and here on an eminence overlooking the bay is The Bluffs, a hotel of modern construction and large capacity. Mt. Desert Ferry is the point of arrival and departure of the splendid Pullman vestibule trains to and from Boston, and during the summer months is one of the most important railroad stations along the Maine Central railroad. Via the elegant steamer Sappho, Mt. Desert Ferry is brought into intimate connection with Bar Harbor only eight miles away across the bay, and by means of a fleet of swift and commodious steamers the various bay resorts are readily accessible from Mt. Desert Ferry.

Hancock Point, southward from Mt. Desert Ferry and reaching out into Frenchman's bay, has myriad attractions of its own and is the abode of a numerous and delightful colony of cottagers, while good hotel accommodations are also to be obtained there. "La Belle Lamoine," separated from Hancock by an arm of the sea, extends well out into the bay and is a charming resort town, prominent among its attractions being the drives. Lamoine has various cottages and also a first-class summer hotel, named after the famous play "Shore Acres," the scenes of which were laid in this town.

#### HANCOCK COUNTY'S INTERIOR RESORTS.

Ellsworth, situated at the head of navigation on Union river, is the capital city of the great resort county of Hancock, and is the home of Maine's honored senator, Hon. Eugene Hale, his elegant residence, "The Pines," having entertained during the summer months distinguished personages from all over the land and from foreign climes as well.

Union river has tributary to it numerous lakes and ponds, whether in the open season tourists and sportsmen resort. Prominent among them is Green lake, a fine sheet of water nine miles in

length and easily accessible by rail. On the east shore of this lake the United States Government has established extensive fish hatching works and here land-locked salmon and trout are hatched in large numbers. Green lake has for years been a favorite resort of land-locked salmon and there is great sport in angling for this noble fish. Dr. W. M. Haines of Ellsworth, has for years had on the shores of the lake a charming retreat, Camp Comfort, and in association with Senator Hale, the lake has been supplied with superior steamboat facilities. The Green Lake Club, an organization of wealthy Bangoreans at the head of which is Eugene M. Hersey, Esq., President of the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association, have erected a handsome club house on a bluff overlooking the lake. There are other camps and cottages on the lake shores largely built by Bangor parties. Phillips lake, to the westward from Green lake, is something of a resort, with a good hotel overlooking the lake and with numerous cottages on its picturesque shores and islands. Alamoosook lake, in the edge of Orland, enjoys also considerable reputation as a summer retreat.

Following up the valley of Union river one soon reaches the forest depths, the waters abounding in trout and the woods populous with deer and other game. Here are camps innumerable whither sportsmen resort during the months when it is allowable to pursue the denizens of the forest. Prominent among the new organizations whose object is the development of the fish and game interests is a syndicate of Maine and Massachusetts sportsmen who under the name of the Hancock County Fish and Game Preserve have acquired title to 15,000 acres of wild land located between the towns of Franklin and Cherryfield. The waters of the tract comprise eight lakes, the largest, Big Tunk, being seven miles in length. Numerous camps are to be erected and the improvements contemplated include a first-class fish hatchery. A noteworthy feature of this preserve is its nearness to Bar Harbor and other celebrated summer resorts.

## ALONG THE WASHINGTON COUNTY COAST.

Eastward from Frenchman's bay we round Schoodic Point and Petit Menan Light comes into view. Gouldsboro, whose shores we skirt for some miles, is well adapted for resort purposes and some thousands of its acres are controlled by the Gouldsboro Land Improvement Company. Gouldsboro is the last town in Hancock county and our course henceforth is along the Washington county coast. Petit Menan, the peninsula portion of the town of Steuben, juts far out into the ocean and its tall white tower and flash light is a welcome beacon to sailors for many miles around. Petit Menan is controlled by a land company, and is expected to have a good resort in the future, although the death of the company's chief official has delayed the carrying out of the original plans. Petit Menan enjoys the unique distinction of having the largest deer park in the State, it being enclosed with a wire fence and populous with deer.

Passing Petit Menan, Jordan's Delight is soon encountered, this being a small and rocky island, which boasts of a natural arch and monument. Entering Narraguagus bay, Milbridge, a busy seaport town is visited, and Cherryfield, a few miles up the Narraguagus and a village of considerable importance because of its lumber and other industries, is reached by a drive of a few miles. A few miles above Cherryfield, and reached by a pleasant drive through the blueberry plains, is Schoodic lake, where a good hotel is to be found, and all the requisites of a comfortable resort. Narraguagus bay abounds in many island gems destined to come to the front when Washington county's wonderful coast line enters upon a period of more complete resort development. Ripley's Neck, Harrington, is distant only about three miles from Milbridge and on this picturesque peninsula a large resort hotel has been erected recently.

Continuing eastward and passing Nash's Island light, we enter Moose-a-bee Reach, a long stretch of water with the mainland on one side and many islands on the other. In the midst of the reach, and fronting on the waters of this island jewelled bay, is Jonesport, a charming town with much to commend it to the tourist. The drives in the vicinity are attractive and stages run regularly to numerous inland towns. Leaving Jonesport, our course lays among a very network of islands, among them being Great and Little

Spruce, and then Roque island, the latter abounding in diversified scenery and populous with its colony of summer cottagers. Passing the mouth of Little Kennebec, the Point of Main is encountered, and further to the east is Libby Island light, its gray shaft rising to a height of sixty-two feet.

Machias bay soon opens up with Stone's island and Starbird's island on the west and Cross island on the east. At Starbird's creek is Lime Rock cottage, so called because of the unique fossil limestone found there. Further to the left is Howard harbor, at the head of which is Howard mountain, 257 feet in height, the several features of this singular sea wall of perpendicular rocks being Neptune's Cave, Devil's Kitchen, Hole in-the-Wall and Jasper Head. The bay of Machias is replete with historic incidents and here was fought the first naval struggle of the Revolution, the British Margareta being captured June 13, 1775, by the hardy citizens of Machias. In commemoration of this historic battle one of the United States cruisers recently launched from the Bath Iron Works has been christened Machias.

Machiasport is picturesquely located at the head of the bay, at the junction with it of the Machias river, and is the terminus of the Portland, Mt. Desert, and Machias Steamship Line. Four miles inland is Machias, the busy capital of the county and three miles eastward is East Machias, a thriving community. Cutler harbor, a few miles east from East Machias, lies at the head of a charming bay about whose shores are grouped cottages and a large summer hotel. Among the attractions of this retreat are Cross island, Natural bridge, Norse wall and lake, and Foot Prints on the Rocks.

Further to the eastward is Lubec with its famous Quoddy Head and across Cobscook bay is Eastport, occupying an island some five miles in length and connected with the main land of Perry by a bridge nearly a quarter of a mile long. The chief industry of these two outpost towns is the canning of sardines, but each of them has much to commend itself to the summer tourist. At North Lubec there have been established summer campgrounds, under the auspices of the New England Young Men's Christian Associations, and thither many come from beyond the borders of the State. Lubec has made great advancement within a few years, and a fine steamboat wharf built the past season was dedicated in the early autumn by a public demonstration. Eastport is now a city, it has

recovered largely from the disastrous fire of a few years ago, and is one of Maine's most attractive seaport localities. Directly across from Eastport, and distant but a mile or so, although outside the domain of Uncle Sam, and acknowledging allegiance to the British Crown, is Campobello, long famous as a resort island, and with large and commodious summer hotels on it.

Passamaquoddy bay is one of the most attractive sheets of water along the shores of the North Atlantic, and in the resort world of the future is destined to play an important part. On the Maine shore Pembroke, Perry and Robbinston all have tourist attractions, while St. Andrews on the New Brunswick side is famous as a resort, having large hote's and numerous cottages. Dennysville, an interior town adjoining Pembroke, is somewhat known among sports men, salmon fly-fishing being carried on successfully at some seasons of the year. At the head of the Passamaquoddy, the waters of the St. Croix unite with those of the bay, and a few miles up the river at a picturesque location christened Devil's Head, a summer hotel has recently been erected.

Calais is a thriving city on the west bank of the St. Croix, at the head of navigation and directly opposite the New Brunswick city of St. Stephen. Calais has many charms as a place of summer sojourn, and its drives are especially attractive. Calais has rail connection via the Canadian Pacific with the Maine Central railroad at Vanceboro, and by steamer to Eastport connection is made with the swift and commodious steamers of the International Steamship Line to Portland and Boston.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY LAKES.

The Washington county woods have long been famous as a resort for sportsmen. Around the head waters of the Machias river are innumerable lakes and ponds. In this region deer are very abundant, and through the fall months all the available camps are filled with sportsmen. The waters teem with trout, and fishing during the season is greatly enjoyed. The northern portion of Washington county is penetrated by one of Maine's great lake systems, its waters being tributary to the St. Croix. Among the best known of these lakes are Lewey's, Big. Grand, Pocumpus, Junior, Sysladobsis, Sysladobsisis, Scragly, Pleasant and Duck. Along the shores of some of these lakes commodious club houses have been built by

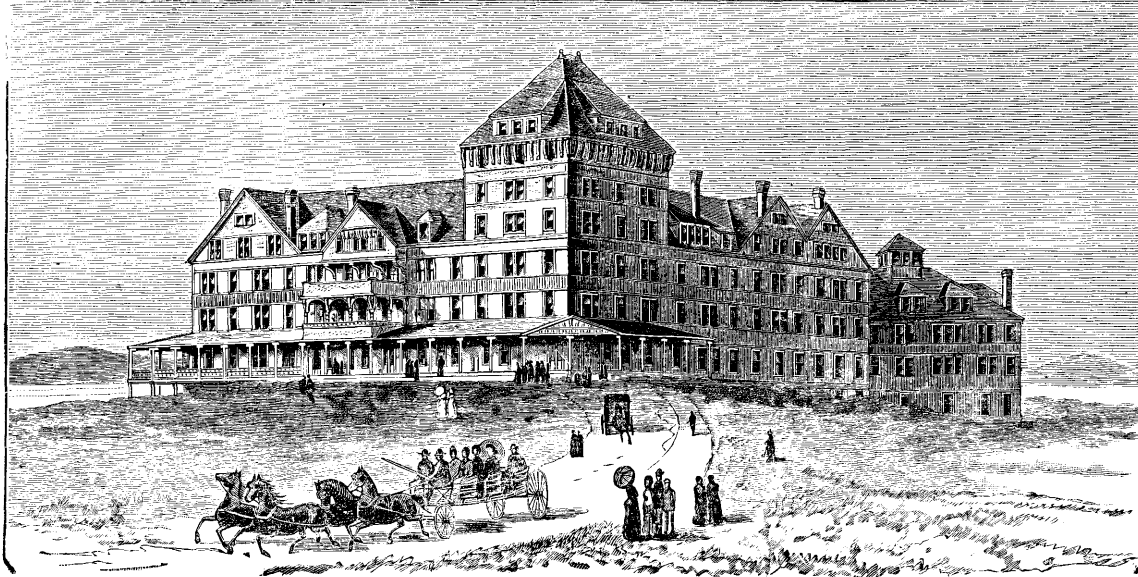
sportsmen from Boston and elsewhere, and the time is not remote when this interesting group of lakes will become the centre of a large resort business. The nearest town of any proportions is Princeton, on Lewey's lake, and here are comfortable hotels. The lakes are reached either by team from Winn on the Maine Central Railroad or via the St. Croix and Penobscot Railroad from Calais to Princeton and thence by water. These lakes abound in land-locked salmon and the capture of them is the finest kind of sport. Further northward its waters a boundary between the counties of Washington and Aroostook, and separating them also from New Brunswick, are the Schoodic lakes, a chain of lakes twenty-five miles or more in length and the headwaters of the main S. Croix. Among other noted lakes are Gardner's, near Machias, Meddybemps, in the vicinity of Calais, and Baskahegan, in northern Washington.

#### PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

There is no portion of Maine's fair domain that presents to the tourist, sportsman and health seeker more real attractions than Piscataquis county. It is the Switzerland of our State. Within its borders are about one hundred townships of forestry comprising nearly 4,000 square miles of territory. It is an immense park of the primeval growth of pine, spruce, cedar, hemlock, fir, and the various hard woods which are natives of "The Pine Tree State." This area is from 800 to 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and numberless spruce and pine clad mountains are within its borders. It contains a perfect net work of rivers, smaller streams and brooks, lakes and ponds, all of which are inhabited by the angler's most favorite game, the spotted and lake trout, they being natives of all these waters. The gamey land-locked salmon is a native of Sebec lake, Lake Onaway, Long pond and the Benson ponds. White perch and pickerel are natives of and are abundant in Sebec lake, Piper pond in Abbot, a chain of ponds in Kingsbury plantation and some other waters. The State Fish and Game Commission have also planted the land-locked salmon in Moosehead lake, and sportsmen are now beginning to take them. This attraction, in addition to the great abundance of trout and white fish which are also natives of that lake, make one of the most inviting for anglers of any in this entire lake country. This vast







MT. KINEO HOUSE, MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

domain of forest, lake and mountain is also the home of that king of the Maine woods, the moose, and of the caribou and the deer as well. The latter are so wonderfully plenty that trespasses committed by them upon the cultivated fields of small farmers on the borders of this great wilderness are not infrequent.

#### Moosehead Lake

is the most important of all the Piscataquis lakes, it being the largest inland lake in New England. It is forty miles in length, surrounded by a mountainous forestry and being the head waters of the Kennebec river. Only two miles northeast from its head is the west branch of the Penobscot river. Hundreds of tourists, anglers and game seekers make a canoe trip from the latter place passing through the Chesuncook lake region and from thence to various points on the line of the Maine Central Railroad. The far famed Mount Kineo which is one of the most popular inland resorts in New England is about midway of this lake. Here is a hostelry accommodating about five hundred guests, equipped with the modern improvements and providing every luxury. It is owned by the Kineo Company of which O. A. Dennen, its well known and successful manager, and John H. Eveleth of Greenville, are members.

There are thirteen other hotels in the Moosehead lake region including those at the lower and upper Roach rivers, besides some camps in the latter vicinity. These hotels and camps do an extensive business each summer in caring for anglers and summer tourists. About twenty-two steamboats are employed on the lake every summer the patronage of which largely comes from this class. One hundred guides find employment in piloting these parties through old "tote" roads in the woods, down rivers and across lakes. "Guiding for sports," to use the vernacular of the back woods, has now become an important avocation for many a hardy man who is familiar with life in the woods and wood craft. Some Indians are among the best known of these guides, but among them may be found many of our own citizens. They are generally a faithful and intelligent class, noted for integrity and law abiding traits of character and obeying in a remarkable degree the forestry and game laws of our State.

The Kineo House alone gives employment to one hundred and fifty men and women during the busy season which is the months

of June, August and September, although it receives liberal patronage during May and July, and a class seeking the larger game occasionally remain until the ides of late autumn. Many of the "spring fishermen" come to all of these places in the month of May.

The Lake Hebron Hotel at Monson, the Silver Lake Hotel at Katahdin Iron Works, the Lily Bay House, the Roach River House, the Moosehead House at the East Outlet, the two hotels of George C. Luce at Northeast Carry and the West Branch, the Moosehead Inn at Greenville Junction, the Lake House at Greenville village, the Macfarlane place in Greenville on the shore of the lake, are among some of the far famed summer hotels outside of Kineo. Besides these are a large number of sporting camps and cottages in the eastern portion of our county in the vicinity of Brownville, Katahdin Iron Works the Schoodic lakes, Sebec lake, etc. There are two or three steamboats on Schoodic lake, four on Sebec lake and one on Lake Hebron. There are sporting camps run by Lane and Davis at Lake Onaway and Long pond and others in that vicinity.

The important points or gateways to this beautiful forest and lake region are Moosehead lake, Mount Kineo, etc., Monson, Brownville and Katahdin Iron Works. Sebec lake may be easily reached by highway from Monson. Foxcroft and Sebec station on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Stages run between the latter point and Sebec village at its foot, where is to be found a good hotel that makes a specialty of summer company. The Schoodic lake section is now accessible by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the new and picturesque little village of Lake View on the shores of this lovely sheet of water being a convenient point of departure from the railroad. Looking up the lake from this place one obtains a fine view of distant mountains; among them old Katahdin in one direction and in another Boar Stone standing like a grim sentinel by the side of Lake Onaway. This latter lake which is a perfect water gem and one of the many diamonds in the diadem placed by the hand of Nature upon the fair brow of Piscataquis, is surrounded on every side by magnificent mountain scenery. It is situated in Elliottsville plantation, is easily reached from Monson, and now by the Canadian Pacific Railway, this company having a station near its south shore. A New York gentleman and a Boston gentleman have recently purchased real estate and erected summer cottages on this lake. Within the town of Monson



IN THE MAINE WOODS.



are twenty-three delightful ponds besides Lake Hebron, all of which contain the spotted square-tail trout. Elliottsville plantation, eight miles distant in a northerly direction, has not only Lake Onaway but the Greenwood ponds, Bear, South, Meadow, North and many other well known trout ponds. A chain of most excellent trout ponds lying in the west part of Shirley and in the townships of Moxie and Square Town and near Black brook are also accessible from Shirley station on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. Volumes would be required to do justice to the subject of the summer resorts of Piscataquis county. Henry D. Thoreau, one of America's famous writers, visited our county in 1853 and very much of his charming book, the "Maine Woods," is devoted to the region about Mooshead lake and far beyond.

The undeveloped portion of Piscataquis county is an immense natural park, a breathing place for many thousands from the city and the mart. This as well as other similar regions in Maine has a commercial value as a haven of rest for the weary city denizens which cannot be estimated and which is faintly comprehended by many of our own citizens in other portions of the State. Men engaged in the ceaseless industry of the city, in the frenzy of political strife and in every phase of the maddening whirl of metropolitan life desire relaxation. They seek recreation in the broad domain of the wild woods belting around the softly murmuring lakes, and amidst the wordrous harmonies of nature. It is now fashionable for those who are fighting the battle of life in the great centers of civilization to depart from the homes of affluence for a brief period each year and visit the abodes of the moose and the beaver, the trout and the salmon. The grandeur of our mountain and lake scenery, our health giving atmosphere, our every forest, pond and stream, our fish and game of every kind are in demand, and have a market value as much as any of our more material products. The number of those who make annual pilgrimages hither is increasing. Their sojourn here is of financial benefit to all classes who are participants in Maine's hive of industry. The farmers by enhanced prices and a better demand for every product of their husbandry, employes on railroads and steamboats, guides, hotel help and numberless others are directly affected by their coming.

To do everything possible to preserve our grand fore-try and game preserves, to aid in developing a sound public sentiment in favor of

our forest and game protective laws is certainly the duty of every patriotic citizen. The question of whether or not these wilderness visitors through carelessness on the part of themselves or their guides, cause forest fires, is one that is sometimes mooted by some of our citizens. I have carefully investigated this matter during the past few years, having interviewed numerous guides, land owners, lumbermen, lumber explorers, hunters, back woods settlers and woodsmen of all classes and I have yet to learn of the first forest fire of any importance in the entire Moosehead country that has originated from the camps of the outers or their guides. The guides are all skilled in the craft of the woodsman and exercise great care in this respect. I cannot learn from the forest commissions of other states that their experience has differed very much from ours regarding this subject. The last report of the forestry commission of New Hampshire is an exhaustive and exceedingly interesting work and contains a verbatim report of one of its public meetings, held to consider the important subject of preserving the forests of that state, which was presided over by United States Senator Chandler. I have not now this report at hand but my recollection is (and I perused it very carefully when it was received) that nowhere does it contain a hint that forest fires have occurred by this means. To preserve these forests as an attraction to allure to their state the sportsman and tourist seemed to be their aim. In our State there should be no conflict regarding this matter. It is utterly needless and any interest that encourages it is doing a flagrant wrong. The interest of the owners of the soil who, during the winter season, prosecute their industry is identical with that of those who reap another harvest when the trees are green, when the golden rod blossoms and birds sing. I believe that those who have been alarmed lest these annual tours into the Maine woods by the city dwellers would endanger forest property, have misapprehended the facts, and that their fears are groundless.

## FISH AND GAME LAWS OF MAINE.

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The publication in this report of the Fish and Game Laws of Maine, as compiled by the Commissioners, is done at the suggestion and request of many persons interested in the same.

The names and addresses of the Commissioners are as follows :

T. H. WENTWORTH, BANGOR,  
HENRY O. STANLEY, DIXFIELD,  
*Commissioners of Fish and Game.*

E. W. GOULD, SEARSPORT,  
*Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries.*





## **GAME.**

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An Act to Regulate the Method of Obtaining Private and Special Legislation for Fish and Game.

SECTION 1. Whoever petitions the legislature, or whoever shall introduce any bill, act or resolve for private and special legislation, regarding or in any manner pertaining to fish or game, shall first have given notice of their intention with full description of the territory or waters affected by such legislation, in some weekly publication nearest the locality so affected, for eight consecutive weeks, the last notice to be not less than one, nor more than three weeks before the assembling of the legislature of which such legislation is required, and such notice shall be absolutely required before any such legislation shall be enacted. Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any petition, act or resolve, either repealing or amendatory which has for its object the placing of the territory or waters in question under the general laws of the State.

SECT. 2. All laws hereafter enacted pertaining to fish or game which do not conform to the general laws of the State, shall for the purposes of this act be deemed private and special.

### **Bounty on Wolves and Bears.**

SECT. 5. A bounty of five dollars for every wolf and bear killed in any town shall be paid by the treasurer thereof to the person killing it, upon compliance with the following conditions:

SECT. 6. No bounty shall be paid unless the claimant, within ten days after he has killed such animal, or has returned from the hunting in which he killed it, exhibits to the town treasurer the entire skin thereof, with the ears and nose thereon, in as perfect a state as when killed, except natural decay, and signs and makes oath to a certificate, which oath said treasurer may administer, in

which he shall state that he killed such animal, and the time and place, showing it to be within the State; and the treasurer shall thereupon cut off the whole of the ears and of the nose from such skin and entirely destroy them by burning; then he shall pay the bounty and take the claimant's receipt therefor upon the same paper with such certificate. The town treasurer shall immediately make upon the same paper a certificate under oath addressed to the Treasurer of State, that he first cut off the ears and nose from the skin of such animal and destroyed them by burning and then paid said bounty to the claimant.

**An Act to Establish a Bounty on Seals.**

SECT. 1. A bounty of fifty cents for each and every seal killed in the waters of Penobscot river and bay shall be paid by the treasurer of the town in which such seal is killed to the person exhibiting to said treasurer the nose of such seal within thirty days after said seal was killed; such treasurer shall destroy it and shall then proceed as in sections six and seven of chapter thirty of the revised statutes.

SECT. 2. All acts forbidding the destruction of seals in any waters of this state or inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to destroy said seal in the waters of Casco bay by shooting with rifle or other long range weapon, which might endanger human life in the neighborhood; and provided further that the carcasses of such seals when destroyed in Casco bay shall not be left derelict in the waters of said bay, but shall be removed from bay waters and properly disposed of by the person destroying them under a penalty for a violation of either of the foregoing provisions relating to Casco bay, of fifty dollars, to be recovered, upon complaint or indictment before any court having jurisdiction in such offences.

**Moose, Deer and Caribou.**

Whoever, in any manner or at any time within six years of the approval of this act, shall hunt, chase, catch, kill or destroy any deer within the counties of Cumberland, Lincoln, Knox, Waldo or York, forfeits forty dollars for each deer so hunted, chased, killed or destroyed.

All the provisions of chapter thirty of the revised statutes relating to deer, not inconsistent with this act are hereby made a part of this act.

## Revised Statutes—Chapter 30.

SECT. 9. Whoever hunts, catches, kills or destroys with dogs any moose, forfeits one hundred dollars for every moose, so hunted, caught, killed, or destroyed; and no person shall, between the first days of January and October, in any manner hunt, catch, kill, destroy, or have in possession any moose, or part thereof, taken in close time, under the same penalty.

SECT. 10. Whoever hunts, catches, kills or destroys with dogs any deer or caribou, forfeits forty dollars for every deer or caribou so hunted, caught, killed or destroyed; and no person shall, between the first days of January and October, in any manner hunt, catch, kill, destroy or have in possession any deer or caribou, or part thereof, taken in close time, under the same penalty. Any person may lawfully kill any dog found hunting moose, deer or caribou, or kept or used for that purpose. Any person owning or having in possession any dog for the purpose of hunting moose, deer or caribou, or that is kept or used for such hunting, forfeits not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each dog so owned, kept, used or in possession.

SECT. 11. Whoever has in possession any such animal or part thereof, between the first days of January and October, shall be deemed to have hunted, caught or killed the same contrary to law, and be liable to the penalties aforesaid; but he shall not be precluded from producing proof in his defence that such animal was hunted, caught or killed in open time. Any officer authorized to enforce the fish and game laws, may search for such animal, or part thereof, subject to sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen of chapter one hundred and thirty-two; and the warrant may be issued on his own complaint.

**No Person Allowed to Destroy, or Have in Possession, More Than One Moose, Two Caribou and Three Deer.**

SECT. 12. No person shall take, kill, destroy or have in possession between the first days of October and January more than one moose, two caribou and three deer, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every moose, and forty dollars for every caribou or deer, or parts thereof, so taken, killed, destroyed or in possession in excess of said number. Whoever has in possession, except alive, more than the aforesaid number of moose, caribou or deer or

parts thereof, shall be deemed to have killed or destroyed them in violation of law. But nothing in this section shall prevent any market man or provision dealer, having an established place of business in this state, from purchasing and having in possession at his said place of business, not exceeding one moose, two caribou and three deer lawfully caught, killed or destroyed, or any part thereof, at one time, and selling the same at retail in open season to his local customers.

**An Act for the Protection of Deer on the Island of Mt. Desert.**

All persons are hereby prohibited from hunting or killing any deer on Mount Desert island for the space of two years from April 29, 1893 Same penalties as under general law.

**Transportation.**

SECT. 13. No person or corporation shall carry or transport from place to place any moose, caribou or deer or part thereof in close time, nor in open time unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the name of the owner thereof, and accompanied by him, under a penalty of forty dollars; and any person, not the actual owner of such game or part thereof, who, to aid another in such transportation falsely represents himself to be the owner, shall be liable to the penalties aforesaid.

**Game or Fish seized may be returned when Bond is Given.**

SECT. 14. Any person whose game or fish has been seized for violation of any game or fish law, shall have it returned to him on giving to the officer a bond with sufficient sureties, residents of the state, in double the amount of the fine for such violation, conditioned, that if convicted of such violation he will, within thirty days thereafter, pay such fine and costs. If he neglects or refuses to give such bond and take the game or fish so seized, he shall have no action against the officer for such seizure, or for the loss of the game or fish seized.

**Seizure and Forfeiture.**

SECT. 15. All game hunted, caught, killed, destroyed, bought, carried, transported or found in possession of any person or corporation, in violation of the provisions of this chapter and amend-

ments thereto, shall be liable to seizure; and in case of conviction for such violation, shall be forfeited to the prosecutor, who may sell the same for consumption in this state.

#### **Jurisdiction.**

SECT. 1. In all prosecutions under chapter thirty, Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, relating to moose, deer, caribou, and other wild game, and of chapter forty, relating to fish and fisheries and all the acts amendatory of said chapters, municipal and police judges, and trial justices within their counties have, by complaint, original and concurrent jurisdiction with the supreme judicial and superior courts.

In all hearings before municipal or police courts or trial justices, the respondent may plead not guilty and waive a hearing. whereupon the same proceedings shall be had as to sentence and appeal as if there had been a full hearing. (See following Section.)

#### **Enforcement; How and by Whom.**

SECT. 16. Any officer authorized to enforce the fish and game laws may, without process, arrest any violator of any of said laws; and he shall with reasonable diligence, cause him to be taken before any neighboring trial justice in any county, for a warrant and trial; and jurisdiction in such cases in this and section eighteen hereof, is hereby granted to all trial justices and all other courts to be exercised in the same way and manner as if the offence had been committed in that county. And any officer who shall maliciously, or without probable cause abuse his power in such proceedings shall be liable upon complaint or indictment, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

**GAME COMMISSIONERS AND WARDENS, AND THEIR DUTIES.**

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**Sheriffs, Police Officers and Constables to Act as Game Wardens.**

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SECT. 17. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers and constables, are vested with the powers of game wardens and their deputies, and shall receive for their services the same fees.

**Penalties; How Recovered.**

SECT. 18. Officers authorized to enforce the fish and game laws and all other persons, may recover the penalties for the violation thereof in an action on the case in their own names or by complaint or indictment in the name of the state, and such prosecution may be commenced in any county in which the offender may be found, or in any neighboring county.

An Act for the protection of Beaver for a period of four years.

SECTION 1. No person shall take, catch, kill or destroy any beaver, in any manner whatever, for a period of four years from the date of the approval of this act. Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, for each beaver so taken, caught, killed or destroyed, and shall be committed to jail until such fine and costs have been fully paid. Any person who has in his possession, during said period of four years, the undressed hide or carcass of any such animal, or any part thereof, shall be deemed a violator of the provisions of this act, and shall be punished as herein provided; but he shall not be precluded from producing evidence in defense.

SECT. 2. One half of the fines recovered for violation of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the complainant, and the other half shall be paid to the county where the offense is committed.

SECT. 3. Trial justices, municipal and police courts, shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed in violation of the provisions of this act, and, upon complaint, may issue warrants for the arrest of persons violating the provisions of this act, and punish such persons as herein provided.

SECT. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 21, 1893.

**Mink, Sable, Otter, Fisher, Muskrat and Birds.**

SECT. 20. Whoever between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of October, destroys any mink, sable, otter, fisher, or whoever destroys any muskrat between the twentieth day of May and the first day of March, forfeits ten dollars for each animal so destroyed, to be recovered on complaint

SECT. 21. Whoever kills or has in his possession, except alive, or exposes for sale, any wood duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, teal or gray duck, between the first days of May and September, or kills, sells or has in his possession, except alive, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or woodcock, between the first days of December and September following; or kills, sells or has in his possession, except alive, any quail between the first day of December and the first day of October following, or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the first days of January and September, or plover between the first days of May and August, forfeits not less than five nor more than ten dollars, for each bird so killed, had in possession, or exposed for sale. And no person shall at any one time kill, expose for sale, or have in possession, except alive, more than thirty of each variety of birds above named. during the respective open seasons, nor shall any person at any time kill, expose for sale, or have in possession, except alive, any of the above named varieties of birds except for consumption within this state, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so unlawfully killed, exposed for sale or in possession; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport from place to place in open season any of the above mentioned birds unless open to view, tagged and plainly labeled with the owner's name, and accompanied by him, under the same penalty; any person, not the actual owner of such birds, who, to aid another in such transportation falsely represents himself to be the owner thereof, shall be liable to the same penalty; nor shall any person or corporation carry or transport at any one time more than fifteen of any one variety of birds above named, as the property of one man under the same penalty; nothing in this section shall prevent



any market man or provision dealer having an established place of business in this state, from purchasing at his place of business, any bird lawfully caught, killed or destroyed, or any part thereof, and selling the same in open season at retail to his local customers.

SECT. 22. Whoever, at any time or in any place, with any trap, net, snare, device or contrivance, other than the usual method of sporting with fire-arms, takes wild duck of any variety, quail, grouse, partridge or woodcock, forfeits five dollars for each bird so taken.

SECT. 23. Whoever, kills or has in his possession, except alive, any birds commonly known as larks, robins, swallows, sparrows or orioles, or other insectivorous birds, crows, English sparrows, and hawks excepted, forfeits not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, for each such bird killed, and the possession by any person of such dead bird, is prima facie evidence that he killed such bird.

SECT. 24. Whoever at any time wantonly takes or destroys the nest, eggs, or unfledged young of any wild bird, except crows, hawks and owls, or takes any eggs or young from such nests, except for the purpose of preserving the same as specimens, or of rearing said young alive, forfeits not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars for each nest, egg, or young so taken or destroyed.

#### Transportation.

SECT. 25. Whoever carries or transports from place to place, any of the birds named herein, during the period in which the killing of such bird is prohibited forfeits five dollars for each bird so carried or transported.

#### Disposal of Fines, Penalties and Costs Collected.

SECT. 26. All fines, penalties and costs collected on complaint or indictment for the violation of any fish or game law shall be paid to the court rendering final judgment thereon, and by such court to the treasurer of the county in which said court is held; and all fines and penalties recovered in actions of debt for the violation of any such law, shall be paid forthwith to such treasurer. And all such fines and penalties shall be forthwith paid by such treasurer into the state treasury, there to be credited as additional to the funds appropriated by the state to inland fisheries and game and sea-shore fisheries respectively, according to the special depart-

ment under which they are received, the same to be used by the commissioners of fisheries and game respectively, in the enforcement of the fish and game laws. In all actions of debt therefor in any court, if the plaintiff prevails he shall recover full costs without regard to the amount recovered. Any officer or other person who shall receive any fine or penalty, or any part thereof, for the violation of any fish or game law, either on complaint or indictment as aforesaid, or if by action of debt, and neglects for more than sixty days to pay the same into such county treasury, shall be punished by fine not less than forty nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense, by such fine, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SECT. 27. Sunday is a close time, on which it is not lawful to hunt, kill or destroy game or birds of any kind, under the penalties imposed therefor during other close times; but the penalties already imposed for violation of the Sunday laws are not repealed or diminished.

#### TAXIDERMIST.

An Act to authorize the taking of birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes.

SECTION 1. Upon the request and recommendation of the Fish and Game Commissioners, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council may commission persons to take, kill, capture and have in possession any species of bird other than domestic, and the nests and eggs thereof for scientific purposes; but the number of commissions in force shall not exceed ten at any time.

SECT. 2. No person to whom such commission may be granted, shall sell, offer for sale, or take any compensation for specimens of birds, nests or eggs, nor dispose of the same by gift or otherwise, to be taken from the State, except by exchange of specimens for scientific purposes; and for any violation of any of the provisions of this section, such person shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by complaint before any trial justice or municipal judge.

SECT. 3. This act shall not authorize the taking, capturing or killing any bird, or taking the nests or eggs thereof, on Sunday.

## FISH.

Revised Statutes Chapter 40.

### Fish and Game Commissioners and Wardens.

SECT. 33. The governor with the advice and consent of council shall appoint one or two persons, as they think best, to be Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, who shall have a general supervision of the fisheries, regulated by the following sections and of the game laws. Said commissioners shall examine dams and all other obstructions existing in all rivers and streams, and determine the necessity of fishways and location, form and capacity thereof; visit those sections where fisheries regulated by this chapter are carried on, and introduce and disseminate valuable species of fish into waters where they do not exist. The governor, with the advice and consent of council, shall also appoint one other commissioner, who shall have general supervision of the sea and shore fisheries, and shell fish regulated by this chapter. Said Commissioners shall hold office for three years unless sooner removed. They shall examine into the workings of the fish and game laws, see that violations thereof are duly prosecuted, and perform all other duties prescribed by law.

They shall report annually on or before the thirty-first day of December to the governor, who shall cause three thousand copies to be printed.

SECT. 40. The governor, with advice and consent of council, upon the written request of at least a majority of the three commissioners appointed under section thirty-three of this chapter, may appoint wardens, who shall enforce all laws relating to game and the fisheries, arrest all violators thereof, and prosecute all offenses against the same; they shall have the same power to serve criminal processes against such offenders, and shall be allowed the same fees as sheriffs for like services; they shall have the same right as sheriffs and their deputies to require aid in executing the duties of their office, and whoever refuses or neglects to render such aid when required, forfeits ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint. Fish wardens shall hold office for three years unless sooner removed.

**Powers and Duties of Commissioners and Wardens.**

SECT. 28. The powers and duties of the commissioners of fisheries and wardens, extend to all matters pertaining to game and they have the same powers to enforce laws pertaining thereto as they have in enforcing the laws relating to the fisheries.

**Fishways and Dams.**

SECT. 34. The owner or occupant of every dam or other artificial obstruction in any river or stream frequented by salmon, shad, alewives or land-locked salmon, shall provide the same with a durable and efficient fishway, of such form and capacity, and in such location as may, after notice in writing to one or more of said owners or occupants and a hearing thereon, be determined by the commissioners of fisheries, by written notice to some owner or occupant specifying the location, form and capacity of the required fishway, and the time within which it shall be built; and said owner or occupant shall keep said fishway in repair, and open and free from obstruction for the passage of fish, during such times as are prescribed by law; provided, however, that in case of disagreement between the commissioners of fisheries and the owner or occupant of any dam, as to the propriety and safety of the plan submitted to the owner or occupant of such dam for the location and construction of the fishway, such owner or occupant may appeal to the county commissioners of the county where the dam is located within twenty days after notice of the determination, to the fishery commissioners by giving to the fishery commissioners notice in writing of such appeal within that time, stating therein the reasons therefor, and at the request of the appellant or the fishery commissioners, the senior commissioners in office of any two adjoining counties shall be associated with them, who shall appoint a time to view the premises and hear the parties and give due notice thereof, and after such hearing they shall decide the question submitted, and cause record to be made thereof, and their decision shall be final as to the plan and location appealed from. If the requirements of the fishery commissioners are affirmed, the appellants shall be liable for the costs arising after the appeal, otherwise they shall be paid by the county.

SECT. 35. If a fishway thus required is not completed to the satisfaction of the fishery commissioners within the time specified,

every owner or occupant forfeits not more than one hundred nor less than twenty dollars for every day of such neglect between the first days of May and November.

SECT. 36. On the completion of a fishway to the satisfaction of said commissioners, or at any subsequent time, they shall prescribe in writing the time during which the same shall be kept open and free from obstruction to the passage of fish each year, and a copy thereof shall be served on the owner or occupant of the dam. The commissioners may change the time as they see fit. Unless otherwise provided, fishways shall be kept open and unobstructed from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of July. The penalty for neglecting to comply with this section, or with any regulations made in accordance herewith is not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for every day of such neglect.

SECT. 37. Whenever the commissioners find a fishway out of repair or needing alterations they may, as in case of new fishways, require the owner or occupant to make such repairs or alterations; and all proceedings in such cases, and the penalty for neglect, shall be as provided in the three preceding sections, without appeal.

SECT. 38. If the dam is owned and occupied by more than one person, each is liable for the cost of erecting and maintaining such fishway, in proportion to his interest in the dam, and if any owner or occupant neglects or refuses to join with the others in erecting or maintaining such fishway, the other owners or occupants shall erect or repair the same, and have an action on the case against such delinquent for his share of the expenses.

SECT. 39. If the owner or occupant of such dam resides out of the State, said penalties may be recovered by a libel against the dam and land on which it stands, filed in the supreme judicial court in the county where it is located, in the name of the commissioners of fisheries or of any fish warden who shall give to such owner or occupant, and all persons interested therein, such notice as the court or any justice thereof in vacation, orders, and the court may render judgment therein against said dam and lands for said penalties and costs, and order a sale thereof to satisfy such judgment and costs of sale, subject however to all said requirements for the erection and maintenance or repair of said fishway.

SECT. 29. The following sections apply to all fresh waters above the flow of the tide and to all tidal waters frequented by the various species of fresh water and migratory fishes except the cap-

ture of shad and alewives in Denny's river and its tributaries, and Pemmaquam river and its tributaries, or in the Schoodic lakes and their tributaries, or to the taking of white fish in the Schoodic lakes and their tributaries during the months of May and November, and except as provided in the two following sections.

SECT. 30. This chapter does not apply to fish taken in the weirs on Saint Croix river, and does not repeal the laws relating to the Saint Croix, Denny, Pemmaquam, Cobscook, East Machias, and Narraguagus rivers; nor does it apply to the taking of blue-back trout; except that no person shall fish for, catch, take, kill or destroy the same, with net, seine, weir or trap, under a penalty of five dollars for the attempt and one dollar for each blue back trout so taken, caught, killed or destroyed, to be recovered by complaint.

'SECT. 31. The following waters and their tributaries are exempt from the provisions relating to migratory fishes and the supervision of the fishways by the commissioners, that is to say, Royall's river in North Yarmouth, Sewall's pond or its outlet in Arrowsic, so much of the waters of the Damariscotta river as are west of the railroad bridge near Damariscotta mills, all waters in Vinalhaven, Bluehill, Tremont, Mount Desert, Eden, Franklin and Sullivan, Tunk river in Steuben, Pleasant river in Washington county, East Machias river and the Eastern Penobscot river in Orland.'

An Act relating to the use of purse and drag seines in the State waters.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to use any purse or drag seines in the following waters, but in no others.

SECT. 2. In Casco bay north of a line drawn easterly from Prince's point in the town of Yarmouth to Bear island in the town of Phippsburg, excepting for smelts.

SECT. 3. In the Kennebec river above a line drawn across said river at Fort Popham in the town of Phippsburg to a point opposite at the lower end of Long island in the town of Georgetown.

SECT. 4. In the Sheepscot river above a bridge leading from Wiscasset to Edgecomb.

SECT. 5. In the Damariscotta river above a line drawn from Farnham's head in the town of Boothbay to a point opposite on the shore in the town of Bristol, excepting the use of drag seines between the above line and Merrill's ledges, for all fish excepting alewives

SECT. 6. In the Medomac river, above a line drawn from Martin's point in the town of Friendship, westerly by the north-east end of Hog island to a point opposite in the town of Bremen, or to take smelts in said river and its tributaries in any other way than by hook and line.

SECT. 7. In the Georges river, above a line drawn from Hooper's point in the town of Saint George, westerly past the northerly end of Caldwell's island to a point opposite on the shore in the town of Cushing, or to take smelts in said river and its tributaries in any other way than by hook and line.

SECT. 8. Together with all bays, inlets, rivers and harbors east of the west shore of the Penobscot bay and river where any entrance to the same or any part thereof from land to land is not more than three nautical miles in width, except that purse and drag seines may be used for the purpose of taking smelts in these waters except in Bluehill bays, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense, for such unlawful fishing to be recovered in action of debt.

SECT. 1. Citizens of the states during the months of May and November of each year, may fish for and take white fish with set nets in the Schoodic lakes on the Saint Croix river, and their tributaries, and convey the same to their own homes, but not otherwise.

SECT. 41. No salmon, shad or other migratory fish shall be taken or fished for within five hundred yards of any fishway, dam or mill race; nor in the Penobscot river between the mouth of the Kenduskeag stream and the water works dam at Treat's falls, on said river; nor between the Augusta highway bridge over the Kennebec river and the Augusta dam, between the first days of April and November, except by the ordinary mode of angling with single hook and line, or artificial flies; nor small hook and line or artificial flies be used at any time within one hundred yards of any fishway, dam or mill race; but this section shall not apply to the taking of alewives by the town of Warren in the Georges river, and by the town of Waldoborough in the Medomak river, under the authority granted said towns by the private and special laws of Massachusetts, passed March six, eighteen hundred and two, and amendments thereto, passed by the legislature of this state; nor shall it apply to the taking of alewives by the town of Woolwich in Nequassett stream, provided that fly fishing shall be allowed up to the bridge across Denny's river at Lincoln's mill, but not between

said bridge and Lincoln's mill dam ; and provided also, that fishing with an artificial fly or single baited hook and line shall be allowed up to within fifty feet of the dam across the Aroostook river, in the town of Caribou. The penalty for violation of this section is a fine of not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars for each offense and a further fine of ten dollars for each salmon and one dollar for each shad so taken. The penalty for violation of this section is a fine of not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars for each offense, and a further fine of ten dollars for each salmon, and one dollar for each shad so taken.'

SECT. 42. From the fifteenth day of July to the first day of April following, there shall be a close time for salmon during which no salmon shall be taken or killed in any manner, under a penalty of not more than fifty nor less than ten dollars, and a further penalty of ten dollars for each salmon so taken or killed. *Provided, however,* that between the fifteenth days of July and September, it is lawful to fish for and take salmon by the ordinary mode, with rod and single line, but not otherwise.

'SECT. 43 Between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of July, there shall be a weekly close time of forty-eight hours, from sunrise on each Saturday morning to sunrise on the following Monday morning, during which no salmon, shad, alewives or bass shall be taken. During the weekly close time, all seines, nets and other movable apparatus shall be removed from the water. Each weir shall have, in that part where the fish are usually taken, an opening three feet wide, extending from the bottom to the top of the weir, and the netting, or other material which closes the same while fishing, shall be taken out, carried on shore and there remain during the weekly close time to the intent that during said close time, the fish may have a free and unobstructed passage through said weir, or other structure, and no contrivance which tends to hinder such fish shall be placed in any part thereof. If the enclosure where the fish are taken is furnished with a board floor, an opening extending from the floor to the top of the weir is equivalent to one extending from the bottom to the top. The penalty for the violation of this section is twenty dollars for each offense. This section does not apply to the Kennebec, Androscoggin or Penobscot rivers or their tributaries, or to the Saint Croix river below the breakwater, at the ledge, or to the Aroostook river and its tributaries.'



The above section does not apply to the Penobscot and Belfast bays.

#### Alewives.

SECT. 44. No alewives shall be taken, killed or fished for, between the fifteenth day of July and the first day of the following April, nor at any time in non-tidal or non-navigable waters, by any net other than the ordinary hand dip-net, under penalty of ten dollars for each offense, and one dollar additional for each fish so taken or killed.

#### Alewives in Damariscotta River.

SECT. 1. Whoever shall construct, set, maintain or use any net, weir, seine or other machine or device, in the waters of the Damariscotta river, northerly of a line drawn east and west across said river, at a point one-half mile south of Goose Rock, so called, for the purpose of taking or catching alewives, or whoever shall take or catch any alewives within said limits, except by hook and line, shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars for each offense; all nets, weirs, seines or other machine or device, prohibited as aforesaid, shall be deemed forfeited and contraband, and any member of the fish committee of the towns of Newcastle and Nobleborough finding them in such use may destroy them.

SECT. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or affect in any manner, the rights and privileges now held by law, by said towns of Newcastle and Nobleborough, in the alewife fishery in said Damariscotta river.

#### Smelts.

SECT. 46. No smelts shall be taken or fished for in tidal waters, except by hook and line, between the first days of April and October, under a penalty of not less than ten, nor more than thirty dollars for each offense, and a further penalty of twenty cents for each smelt so taken, and all weirs for the capture of smelts shall be opened and so remain, and all nets used in the smelt and tom-cod fishery, shall be taken from the water on or before said first day of April, under a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, and a further fine of five dollars for each day that any such weir or net remains in violation of law, but weirs with catch pounds covered with net, the meshes of which are one inch square in the clear, or greater, are not subject to this section. But no smelts

caught in such weirs after the first day of April, shall be sold or offered for sale in this state, nor shall smelts caught in any manner between the first day of April and the first day of October following, be offered for sale, sold, or shipped from the state under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense. provided, however, that dip-nets may be used between the first day of April and the first day of May, and all smelts, caught by dip-nets between said days, may be lawfully offered for sale and sold in this state; provided, further, that this section does not apply to smelts taken in the Androscoggin river above the Merry Meeting Bay bridge, between the first days of October and November. nor to smelts taken in the Penobscot river and its tributaries between the first and fifteenth days of April, nor to smelts taken in Casco bay between the fifteenth day of September and first day of October.

**Land-Locked Salmon, Trout, Togue, Black Bass, and White Perch.**

SECT. 47. There shall be an annual close time for land locked salmon, commonly so called, trout, togue, Oswego bass and white perch, as follows. viz: For land-locked salmon, trout and togue, between the first days of October and the following May, except on the Saint Croix river and its tributaries and all the waters in Kennebec county, in which the close time is between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of the following May; and for Oswego bass, and white perch, between the first days of April and July.

SECT. 48. No person shall take, catch, kill or fish for, in any manner, any land-locked salmon, trout or togue, in any of the waters aforesaid, between the first days of October and the following May, nor in the Saint Croix river and its tributaries, between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of the following May; or, Oswego bass or white perch, between the first days of April and July, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars, and a further fine of one dollar for each fish thus caught, taken or killed: provided, however, that during February, March, and April, citizens of the state may fish for and take land-locked salmon, trout and togue, and convey the same to their own homes, but not otherwise; provided, further, that the provisions of this and the preceding and two succeeding sections shall not apply to the taking of black bass from any waters which have been stocked therewith for a period of five years.

SECT. 49. No person shall sell, expose for sale or have in possession with intent to sell, or transport from place to place, any land-locked salmon, trout or togue, between the first days of October and the following May; or any Oswego bass or white perch, between the first days of April and July, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 50. Any person having in possession, except alive, any land-locked salmon, trout or togue, between the first days of October and the following May, or any Oswego bass, or white perch, between the first days of April and July, or who transports from place to place within the state any land-locked salmon, trout or togue, between the first days of October and May following, or, Oswego bass, or white perch, between the first days of April and July, shall be deemed to have killed, caught or transported the same contrary to law, and be liable to the penalties aforesaid.

#### Forbidden Methods.

SECT. 51. Whoever fishes for, takes, catches, kills or destroys any fish with grapnel, spear, trawl, weir, net, seine, trap, or set lines except when fishing on the ice,—and then with not more than five set lines,—except in tide waters where such methods are not prohibited, or with any device or in any other way than by the ordinary mode of angling with single baited hooks and lines or with artificial flies, forfeits twenty-five dollars for the offence and ten dollars for each salmon or land-locked salmon and one dollar for each and every other fish so taken, caught, killed or destroyed; and when such prohibited implements or devices are found in use or operation they are forfeit and contraband, and any person finding them in use may destroy them.

SECT. 52. No person shall use dynamite or any other explosive, or any poison, for the purpose of destroying or taking fish under a penalty of one hundred dollars and two months imprisonment in the county jail, for each offence.

SECT. 53. Whoever kills or destroys any sea salmon or land-locked salmon less than nine inches in length, or any trout less than five inches in length, forfeits five dollars for the offence and fifty cents for every land-locked salmon or trout so killed or destroyed. Whoever has in possession any salmon or trout of less than the above dimensions shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section.

**Not over Fifty Pounds to be Caught or Transported.**

SECT. 54. No person shall take, catch, kill, or have in possession, at any one time for the purpose of transportation, more than fifty pounds of land-locked salmon, trout or togue, in all, nor shall any such be transported except in the possession of the owner thereof, under a penalty of fifty dollars for the offence and five dollars for every pound of land-locked salmon, trout or togue, in all, so taken, caught, killed, in possession, or transportation, in excess of fifty pounds, and all such fish transported in violation of this section, may be seized, on complaint, and shall be forfeited to the prosecutor. Whoever has in his possession more than fifty pounds in all of such fish, shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section.

**Bass from Spawning Beds.**

SECT. 55. Whoever takes any black bass at any time from their spawning beds, forfeits for each offence not more than twenty nor less than five dollars, besides one dollar for each bass so taken.

**Nets.**

SECT. 56. No net, other than a dip-net, the meshes of which are smaller than one inch square in the clear, shall be used in any waters frequented by migratory fishes except the Saint Croix river, between the first days of April and October, under a penalty of not more than twenty nor less than ten dollars for each offence.

SECT. 23. No person, not a resident of the state shall set or use any net, weir, seine, or other machine, for the taking of salmon, shad, mackerel, shell fish, lobsters, herrings, alewives, menhaden or porgies; nor shall residents set or use any seine for the taking of mackerel, menhaden or porgies; nor shall any person take, or otherwise wilfully destroy any shell fish, or obstruct their growth in their beds; or set any net crosswise of said waters, but only lengthwise, under a penalty of not less than twenty, nor more than five hundred dollars; except as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that the words "or set any net crosswise of said waters but only lengthwise," shall not apply to the waters of Winnegance creek, and that said water shall be exempt therefrom.

**Introduction of Certain Fish Prohibited.**

SECT. 57. No muscallonge, pickerel, pike, sunfish or bream, yellow perch or black bass shall be introduced, by means of live fish or spawn, to any waters where they do not severally exist, except as hereinafter provided, under a penalty of not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars.

SECT. 58. Whoever introduces fish of any kind, except trout, fresh and salt water salmon, fresh water smelts, blue-back trout and minnows, by means of live fish or otherwise, into any waters now frequented by trout or salmon, except as hereinafter provided, forfeits not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

**FISH SEIZED MAY BE RETURNED ON GIVING BOND.**

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**Sheriffs, Constables and Police Officers to act as Fish Wardens.**

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SECT. 66. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables and police officers, as well as fish wardens and their deputies, to cause any person violating either of the sections from thirty-four to sixty-five inclusive, to be promptly prosecuted, either by complaint or by giving information to the county attorney. Said officers shall be allowed for said services the same fees as sheriffs and their deputies. They may seize any implement used in illegal fishing, and may render any weir, unlawfully built or maintained, incapable of taking fish, and may, on view, appropriate to their own use or gift any fish taken or possessed in violation of law.

**Fines and Penalties—How Recovered.**

SECT. 67. All fines and penalties named in sections thirty-five to sixty-five inclusive, unless otherwise provided, may be recovered by complaint, indictment, or action of debt; and in all actions of debt commenced in the Supreme Judicial or Superior Court, the plaintiff prevailing, recovers full costs, without regard to the amount recovered. Judge of municipal and police courts and trial justices have concurrent jurisdiction of all offences described in said sections. Where the offence is alleged to have been committed in any river, stream, pond, or lake forming a boundary between

two counties, or where the fish are caught in one county and carried to another, the action, complaint, or indictment may be commenced and prosecuted in either.

#### Weirs, Hedges, &c., &c.

SECT. 68. No weir, hedge, set-net, or any other contrivance for the capture of fish, which is stationary while in use, shall extend into more than two feet depth of water at ordinary low water, under a penalty of not more than one hundred nor less than fifty dollars, and forfeiture of all apparatus and material so unlawfully used. This provision applies to any seine or drift net which is at any time attached to a stationary object, but not to fykes or bag nets used in the winter fishery for smelts and tom-cods, nor to any implements lawfully used above the flow of tide, nor to any portion of the Penobscot river, bay or tributaries.

SECT. 69. The limit or depth prescribed for weirs in the preceding section shall be measured at the entrance of the weir, provided, that no part of such weir known as the leader, is in more than two feet of water at low water mark. Weirs may exceed the limit of two feet depth, measured as aforesaid, under the following conditions, namely; first, the distance from the before mentioned two feet limit, to the entrance of such weir, shall not exceed one hundred feet; second, no such weir shall obstruct more than one-eighth of the width of the channel, except in the Cathance, Eastern and Abagadasset rivers in which rivers such weirs may extend twenty five feet beyond the one-eighth aforesaid, provided, such extension shall not exceed more than one-fourth of the width of the channel in Abagadasset and Eastern rivers; third, every such weir shall be stripped so as to render it incapable of taking fish on and after the twenty-fifth day of June, but these conditions apply only to weirs, that exceed the aforesaid limit of depth. The standard for low water mark on the Kennebec river, is in all cases the nearest bench mark of the United States coast survey, allowance being made at the various points for the difference in time. The provisions of this and the preceding section do not apply to fish weirs, nets or seines built or used on the seashore.

SECT 71. All boats, implements and materials used, and all fish taken in violation of this chapter, are forfeited to the officer seizing the same.

SECT. 2. No fish weir or wharf shall be extended, erected or maintained except in accordance with this chapter; and no fish weir shall be erected or maintained in tide waters below low water mark in front of the shore or flats of another without the owner's consent, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of debt by the owner of said shore or flats; but this chapter does not apply to weirs, the materials of which are chiefly removed annually, provided that they do not obstruct navigation, or interfere with the rights of others. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 26. Owners of shores or flats bordering on the seacoast may extend their fish weirs, the materials of which are wholly or partly removed annually, into tide waters below low water mark; provided, that they do not obstruct navigation nor interfere with the rights of others.

SECT. 27. All vessels, boats, craft, and apparatus of every kind employed in unlawful fishing, or having on board any fish unlawfully taken are liable for all fines and costs herein provided for; and any person may seize and detain said property not exceeding twenty-four hours, in order that it may be attached, and taken by due process of law to satisfy any judgment that may be recovered; but it shall, at any time, be released on payment by the owner or master, of the fine, costs and reasonable expenses.

#### Scraps and Other Offal.

SECT. 73. Whoever casts or deposits, or causes to be thrown or deposited into any navigable waters, any pomace, scraps or other offal arising from the making of oil or slivers for bait from menhaden or herring, forfeits not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars for each offence, to be recovered by indictment or action of debt in the name and to the use of the county in which the offence is committed; and there shall be a lien on all boats, vessels, crafts and apparatus of every kind in the possession of any person violating this section, whether owned by him or not; they may be attached in such action, and held to respond to the judgment for the penalties, forfeitures and costs as in other cases, and any trial justice on complaint, may cause the arrest of the accused, and seizure of the property alleged to be forfeited, and may detain the same until a trial may be had; and on conviction, said property shall be decreed forfeited to the uses aforesaid, to be sold in the

same manner as goods taken on execution, and the balance, after deducting fines and costs, shall be paid to the person legally entitled to receive it.

#### Sea and Shell Fish.

SECT. 17. It shall be unlawful for non-residents to use any fishing steamer for the purpose of catching mackerel, herring or menhaden in the waters of this state for the purpose of supplying the markets of other states, under a penalty not to exceed five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt; and the taking of mackerel, herring, shad, porgies, or menhaden, and the fishing therefor by the use of purse and drag seines, is prohibited in all small bays, inlets, harbors or weirs, where any entrance to the same, or any part thereof from land to land, is not more than three nautical miles in width, under a penalty upon the master or person in charge of such seines, or upon the owners of any vessel or seines employed in such unlawful fishing, of not less than three hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment, or action of debt; and there shall be a lien upon the vessels, steamers, boats and apparatus used in such unlawful pursuit, until said penalty, with costs of prosecution is paid; but a net for meshing mackerel or porgies, of not more than one hundred meshes in depth, and a net for meshing herring, of not more than one hundred and seventy meshes in depth, and a net for meshing shad, of not more than seventy five meshes in depth, shall not be deemed a seine; and it shall be lawful to take shad and alewives in the Androscoggin river, and in Merrymeeting bay from April first to June fifteenth in each year, by the use of drag seines, not more than fifty fathoms in length, and of not more than fifty meshes in depth.

#### Herring and Sardines.

SECT. 18. Whoever catches, takes, preserves, sells or offers for sale, any herring for canning purposes less than eight inches long, measured from one extreme to the other, or packs or cans sardines of any description, between the fifteenth days of December and the following April, forfeits twenty dollars for every hundred cans so packed or canned, and for every hundred herring so taken, and whoever bakes, fries, packs or cans any herring or other fish for sardines, without heading and eviscerating the same, and whoever



sells, offers for sale or has in his possession for sale, any sardines packed without being so headed and eviscerated, shall forfeit twenty dollars for every one hundred cans so packed, sold, offered for sale, or in possession for sale, to be recovered by indictment or action of debt, one-half to the complainant, or prosecutor, and one-half to the town in which the offense is committed.

#### Lobsters.

SECT. 1. It is unlawful to destroy, buy, sell, expose for sale or possess any female lobster in spawn or with eggs attached, at any season of the year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each lobster so destroyed, caught, bought, sold, exposed for sale or possessed; provided, however, if it appears that he intended to liberate them in accordance with the provisions of this act, he shall not be liable to any of the penalties herein provided for, though he may have failed, from any cause not within his control, to so liberate them. The possession of mutilated, uncooked lobsters shall be prima facie evidence that they are not of the required length.

SECT. 2. It is unlawful to catch, buy or sell, or expose for sale, or possess for any purposes, between the first day of July and the first day of the following May, any lobster less than ten and one-half inches in length, alive or dead, cooked or uncooked, measured in manner as follows; taking the length of the back of the lobster, measured from the bone of the nose to the end of the bone of the middle flipper of the tail, the length to be taken with the lobster extended on the back its natural length, and any lobster, shorter than the prescribed length when caught, shall be liberated alive at the risk and cost of the parties taking them under a penalty of one dollar for each lobster so caught, bought, sold, exposed for sale or in possession, not so liberated.

SECT. 3. No person shall catch, buy, sell or expose for sale, or possess for any purposes, during the months of May and June, lobsters less than nine inches in length, under the same penalties as provided in section two.

SECT. 4. No person, firm, association or corporation shall can, preserve or pickle, or cause to be canned, preserved or pickled, any lobsters except between the twentieth day of April and the first day of July following, in each year; and during said days it shall be unlawful to can, preserve or pickle lobsters less than nine inches in length, alive or dead, measured as aforesaid; and for every lobster

canned, preserved or pick'ed contrary to the provisions of this section, every person, firm, association or corporation so canning, preserving or pickling shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for every lobster so canned, preserved or pickled, and a further penalty of three hundred dollars for every day on which such unlawful canning, preserving or pickling is carried on.

SECT. 5. All barrels, boxes or other packages in transit containing lobsters, shall be marked with the full name of the shipper; and in case of seizure by any duly authorized officer, of any barrels, boxes or other packages in transit containing lobsters, which are not marked by the full name of the shipper, or in case of seizure by such officer, of barrels, boxes or other packages in transit, containing lobsters less than the prescribed length, such lobsters as are alive and less than the prescribed length shall be liberated, and all such lobsters as are of the prescribed length found in such barrels, boxes or packages, together with such barrels, boxes and packages, shall be forfeited and disposed of under the provisions of chapter ninety-eight of the revised statutes, unless the owner or person claiming the possession thereof appears within twenty-four hours from the time of seizure and gives the bond provided in said chapter ninety-eight, or pay, for the use of the state, to the officer making such seizure the penalty of one dollar for each lobster less than the prescribed length found in the lot so seized, in either of which cases such officer shall deliver to the owner or person claiming possession thereof such lobsters as are found to be of the legal limit. If the property seized exceeds one hundred dollars in value, the party seizing, within twenty days, shall file a libel in the clerk's office of the supreme judicial or superior court in the county where the offence was committed, stating the cause of seizure, and praying for a decree of forfeiture. The clerk shall thereupon make out a notice to all persons to appear at such court at the time appointed, to show cause why such decree should not be passed, which notice shall be published in some newspaper printed in the county, if any, if not in the state paper, at least fourteen days before the time of trial. When the property seized does not exceed one hundred dollars in value, the libel may be filed before the judge of any municipal court or trial justice of the county where the offence was committed; and after notice as aforesaid has been posted at two or more public places in the county, seven days at least before the day of trial,

such judge or trial justice shall try and decide the cause, and make such decree thereon as the law requires.

SECT. 6 All fines and penalties under any law relating to game, fish or shell-fish, may be recovered by complaint, indictment or action of debt, made or brought by any person in the county where such game or parts thereof, fish or shell-fish are found, against the shipper or the person, having the same in possession, and together with all forfeitures shall be paid into the treasury of the county where the complaint is made, indictment found, or action brought, and by the treasurer thereof into the state treasury.

SECT. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act. are hereby repealed

SECT. 7. All cars in which lobsters are kept, and all lobster cars while in the water, shall have the name of the owner or owners thereof on the top of the car, where it may be plainly seen, in letters not less than three-fourths of an inch in length, plainly carved or branded thereon, and all traps, nets, or other device for the catching of lobsters, shall have, while in the water, the owner's name carved or branded in like manner on all the buoys attached to said traps or other devices, under a penalty of ten dollars for each car and five dollars for each trap or device not so marked, and if sufficient proof to establish the ownership of such cars or traps cannot be readily obtained, they may be declared forfeited, subject to the provisions of chapter ninety-eight of the revised statutes, including all of chapter one hundred and forty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

#### **Lobster Traps.**

All persons are hereby prohibited from setting any lobster trap or traps within three hundred feet of the mouth or outer end of the leaders of any fish weir, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence, to be recovered on complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the offence is committed, one-half to the use of the complainant and one-half to the use of said county. Whoever takes up or attempts to take up, or in any way knowingly and willfully interferes with any lobster trap, while set for use in the season in which it is lawful to prosecute the lobster fishery, without the authority of the owner thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment or an action of debt, one-half

to the complainant and one-half to the county where such proceedings are commenced; provided, however, that no action or indictment shall be maintained under this act unless the name of the owner of all such traps shall be carved or branded in legible letters not less than three-fourths of an inch in length, on all the buoys connected with such traps.

#### Shell-Fish.

SECT. 24. The municipal officers of towns may grant written permits to residents of the state, to take within their towns shell-fish, menhaden or porgies, otherwise than is forbidden in section seventeen, and to those not residents, to take the same and also lobsters, on payment of an agreed sum to their town, specifying therein the quantity to be taken the time to fish, the number of persons to be employed, and the purposes for which the fish may be used; but without such permit any inhabitant, within his own town, may take shell-fish for the consumption of his family, and any fisherman may take anywhere, such fish suitable for bait, and necessary for his use, not exceeding seven bushels in the shell, except that oysters shall not be taken by any one in June, July and August.

#### Clams.

SECT. 25. A town may at its annual town meeting, fix the times in which clams may be taken within its limits, and the price for which its municipal officers shall grant permits therefor; and unless so regulated by vote, residents of the town may take clams without written permit. But without permit any inhabitant within his own town, or transient person therein, may take clams for the consumption of himself or family. This section does not apply to hotel-keepers taking clams for the use of their hotels, nor does it interfere with any law relating to the taking of shell-fish for bait by fishermen. Whoever takes clams contrary to municipal regulations authorized by this section, shall, for each offence, be fined not more than ten dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

**Notices.**

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of all persons that are or may be benefited by legislation, other than the general statutes for the protection of fish in any waters of this state, to publish such protection by posting and maintaining notices, as hereinafter provided. Said notices shall be placed on the banks or shores of such protected waters, not more than ten feet and not less than six feet above the ground, in a conspicuous position; and if on running waters, such notices shall be not more than one-half mile apart on the banks of such waters; and if on a pond or lake, not more than one mile apart on the shores of such pond or lake.

SECT. 2. Said notices shall be painted on wood in black Roman letters, not less than two inches in length, and not less than one-half inch in breadth, so that such letters shall be plainly legible, and such notices shall state the number of the act and the date of the same giving the said protection to such waters.

SECT. 3. Any one mutilating or destroying such notices shall be subject to such penalties as set forth in section twenty, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes

SECT. 4. In case no notices as herein provided are posted and maintained on waters that are protected by special laws, then, no one violating such laws shall be liable thereunder to any penalties set forth in such laws.

## FIRE.

SECT. 15. Whoever kindles a fire on land not his own, without consent of the owner, forfeits ten dollars; if such fire spreads and damages the property of others, he forfeits not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars, and in either case he shall stand committed until fine and costs are paid, or he shall be imprisoned not more than three years.

Fish and game wardens are hereby made state fire wardens, and it shall be their duty while in and about the woods, to caution all sportsmen of the danger from fires in the woods, and to extinguish all fires left burning by any one, if within their power; and to give notice to any and all parties interested when possible, of fires raging and beyond their control, to the end that the same may be controlled and extinguished.

An Act to create a forest commission and for the protection of forests.

SECT. 1. The state land agent is hereby made forest commissioner of the state of Maine, and in addition to the salary now received by him as land agent, he shall receive as compensation for his services as forest commissioner two hundred dollars per annum, and his actual traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, an account of which shall be audited by the governor and council.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the forest commissioner to make a collection and classification of statistics relating to the forests and connected interests of the state, and to institute an inquiry into the extent to which the forests of Maine are being destroyed by fires and by wasteful cutting, and to ascertain so far as he can as to the diminution of the wooded surface of the land upon the water sheds of the lakes, rivers and water powers of the state and the effect of such diminution upon the water powers and on the natural conditions of the climate. The information so gathered by him, together with his suggestions relative thereto shall be included in a report to be made by him annually to the governor on or before the first day of December.

SECT. 3. The selectmen of towns shall be, ex-officio, forest fire wardens therein and shall divide said towns into three districts,

bounded as far as may be by roads, streams of water, or lot lines, and assign to each of their number the charge and oversight of one district as district fire wardens therein. A description of each district and the name of the fire warden thereof shall be recorded with the town clerk. The services of such selectmen acting as said fire wardens, shall be paid for at the same rate as is paid for their official services. It shall be the duty of the fire warden of the district in which a fire is discovered to take such measures as may be necessary for its control or extinction. For this purpose he shall have authority to call upon any persons in the territory in which he acts for assistance, and such persons shall receive such compensation not exceeding fifteen cents per hour as said selectmen may determine, the same to be paid by the town. But no town shall be holden to pay for extinguishing forest fires in any year an amount greater than two per cent upon its valuation for purposes of taxation. If any person so ordered to assist, and not excused from said service by said forest fire warden on account of sickness, disability or some important business or engagement, shall neglect to comply with any such order he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name and to the use of the town, by the treasurer thereof.

SECT. 4. County commissioners of each county in which there are unorganized places shall annually appoint such number of fire wardens as they deem necessary, not exceeding ten, for all such unorganized places in any county, whose duties and powers shall be the same with respect to such unorganized places as those of the fire wardens of towns, and they shall also have the same authority to call out citizens of the county to aid them in extinguishing fires, that town fire wardens have to call out citizens of the town. The compensation of such fire wardens shall be paid by the county, and the compensation of persons called upon by them as aforesaid, to render aid, shall be the same as that provided in the case of towns and shall be paid one-half by the county and one-half by the owners of the lands on which said fires occur.

SECT. 5. Any person who shall build a camp or cooking fire in or adjoining any woods in this state, shall, before leaving such camp, totally extinguish such fire, and upon failure to do so, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one

month or by both such fine and imprisonment, provided, that such fires built upon the sea beach in such situation that they can not spread into forest wood or cultivated lands or meadows, shall not be construed as prohibited by this act

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of selectmen in towns within thirty days after this act shall take effect, to cause to be erected in a conspicuous place at the side of every highway as they may deem proper, and at suitable distances alongside the rivers and lakes of the state frequented by camping parties, tourists, hunters and fishermen, in their respective towns, notices in large letters to be furnished by the forest commissioner, substantially in the following form: "Camp fires must be totally extinguished before breaking camp, under penalty of not to exceed one month's imprisonment or one hundred dollars fine, or both as provided by law." Signed,——Forest Commissioner. The forest commissioner shall furnish owners of wood lands situated within this state when called upon so to do, notices of similar tenor to be posted at the expense of said owners upon their respective lands.

SECT. 7. All persons engaged in hunting game on any of the wood lands within any town or unincorporated place in this state, shall use non-combustible wads in the loading of firearms used by them.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of municipal officers in towns, and county commissioners, the latter with respect to unorganized places, to proceed immediately to a strict inquiry into the cause and origin of fires, within wood lands; and in all cases where such fires are found to have originated from the unlawful act of any person, to cause the offender to be prosecuted without delay.

SECT. 9. The selectmen of towns in which a forest fire of more than one acre in extent has occurred, and the county commissioners where a forest fire of more than two acres has occurred in any of the unincorporated places in any county, within a year, shall report to the forest commissioner the extent of area burned over, to the best of their information, together with the probable amount of property destroyed, specifying the value of timber as near as may be, and amount of cord wood, logs, bark or other forest product, fencing, bridges and buildings that have been burned. They shall also report the cause of these fires, if they can be ascertained, and the measures employed and found most effective in checking their



progress. Blanks for the reports required in this act shall be furnished by said forest commissioner at the expense of the state.

SECT. 10. Every railroad company whose road passes through waste or forest lands, shall during each year cut and burn off or remove from its right of way all grass, brush or other inflammable material, but under proper care and at times when fires are not liable to spread beyond control.

SECT. 11. All locomotives which shall be run through forest lands, shall be provided with approved and efficient arrangements for preventing the escape of fire and sparks.

SECT. 12. No railroad company shall permit its employes to deposit fire, live coals or ashes, upon their track in the immediate vicinity of wood lands or land liable to be overrun by fires, and where engineers, conductors or train men discover that fences along the right of way or wood lands adjacent to the railroads, are burning or in danger from fire, it shall be their duty to report the same at their next stopping place which shall be a telegraph station.

SECT. 13. For all damages caused to forest growth by any person employed in the construction of any railroad hereafter to be built in this state, the company owning such road shall be primarily liable to the person or persons so damaged. During the construction of such roads through wood land, there shall be kept posted in conspicuous places on each line of the road ways at distances of two hundred feet, abstracts of the laws relating to forest fires. Any person employed in the construction of such railroads, who shall set or cause to be set any fire along the line of said roads, shall, before leaving the same, totally extinguish said fires, and upon failure to do so, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of all persons having charge of men in the construction of such railroads, to see that the provisions of this section are carefully complied with, and any negligence or want of ordinary care on their part in relation to the same shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, they shall be liable to the penalties imposed by this section.

SECT. 14. Any railroad company violating the requirements of this act, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence.

SECT. 15. The forest commissioner shall take such measures as the state superintendent of common schools and the president of the state college of agriculture and the mechanic arts may approve, for awakening an interest in behalf of forestry in the public schools, academies and colleges of the state, and of imparting some degree of elementary instruction upon this subject therein.

SECT. 16. The forest commissioner shall prepare tracts or circulars of information, giving plain and concise advice for the care of woodlands and for the preservation of forest growth. These publications shall be furnished to any citizen of the state upon application

SECT. 17. It shall be the duty of the forest commissioner to cause, at the expense of the state, copies of this chapter and all other laws of the state relating to forest fires to be printed and freely distributed to the selectmen of all the towns of the state, whose duty it shall be to post them up in school houses, saw mills, logging camps and other places, and similar copies shall be furnished to owners of forest lands, who may apply for them, to be posted up at the expense of such owners. Any person viciously or wantonly tearing down, destroying or defacing any such notices, shall on conviction therefor be punished by a fine of five dollars.

SECT. 18. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, but none of the penalties proposed by this act shall be considered as substitutes for or as repealing the provisions of existing laws, making persons guilty of acts of trespass or liable for civil damages to persons injured by such acts

[Approved March 25.]

#### SPECIAL LAWS FOR MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

SECT. 1. No person shall take, catch, kill, fish for or destroy any trout, land-locked salmon or other fish in the Misery and Saccatien or Socratian rivers which empty into Moosehead lake, from the tenth day of September to the first day of May.

SECT. 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for the attempt, and one dollar for each and every trout, land-locked salmon or other fish so taken, caught, killed or destroyed, to be

recovered by complaint before any trial justice, one-half to the complainant and one-half to the county where proceedings are commenced.

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS NOW IN FORCE ON RANGELEY LAKES  
AND TRIBUTARIES.**

SECT. 1. No person shall take, catch, fish for or destroy any trout or land-locked salmon in the Kennebago, Rangeley, Cupsuptic, Mooselucmaguntic, Mollychunkamunk, and Welokeuneba-cook lakes, or in the streams flowing into or connecting said lakes, during the months of February, March and April of each year.

SECT. 2. No person shall use spawn as bait for fishing in any of the waters named in the foregoing section, during the month of September of each year.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the attempt, and one dollar for each and every trout or land-locked salmon so taken, caught, killed or destroyed, to be recovered by complaint before any trial justice, one-half to the complainant, and one-half to the town where the complaint is made.

SECT. 1. No person shall take, catch, kill, fish for or destroy any trout or land locked salmon in the Rangeley stream between the mouth of the Kennebago stream and the head of the island at the eddy, so called, in said Rangeley stream, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in that portion of said stream from the head of said island to the Rangeley dam, at any time; nor in the South Bog stream which empties into Rangeley lake, above the dead water at the mouth of said stream, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the Bemis stream which empties into Mooselucmaguntic lake, above the blue water, so called, at the mouth of said stream, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the Cupsuptic stream which empties into the Cupsuptic lake, between the foot of the first falls towards its mouth and its source, from the first day of July to the first day of May; nor in the Kennebago stream between the foot of the first falls towards its mouth and the upper falls at the outlet of Kennebago lake, from the first day of September to the first day of May.

SECT. 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for the

attempt and one dollar for each and every trout or land-locked salmon so taken, caught, killed or destroyed, to be recovered by complaint before any trial justice, one-half to the complainant and one-half to the town where the complaint is made.

#### TOWN OF WARREN.

An Act to amend section eleven of chapter one hundred and twenty-six, Public Laws of eighteen hundred and forty-four entitled "An Act for the preservation of salmon, shad and alewives in Georges river and tributary streams."

SECT. 11. No person shall take or destroy any of the fish aforesaid, in any of said waters, between the fifteenth day of July in one year and the first day of April in the succeeding year, and each and every person violating this provision, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each offense. Any of the fish aforesaid may be taken by the town of Warren on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays if the town so vote, of each week, and said town in so taking fish, shall be subject to all the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the shad and alewife fisheries in the town of Warren," passed March six, eighteen hundred and two, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

#### LITTLE RIVER IN PERRY.

Little river, in Perry, Maine, shall be exempt from all the provisions of chapter forty, revised statutes, that relate to maintaining fishways in said river, except April, May and June.

#### TOWNS MAY AID IN PROPAGATION AND PROTECTION OF FISH.

SECT. 1. Cities, towns and plantations are authorized to raise annually, by a two-thirds vote at their annual meeting, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be expended by the municipal officers thereof or by a commissioner elected by the cities, towns or plantations for the propagation and protection of fish in public waters located wholly or partially within their respective limits. A report of the expenditures thereof shall be made at the next annual meeting by the officer or officers authorized to expend such appropriation.

REFERENCE INDEX TO PRIVATE AND SPECIAL LAWS.

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- Androscoggin River, certain tributaries of 1874, c. 550.  
 Allen Pond Androscoggin county, 1885 c. 424.  
 Auburn Lake, Androscoggin county, 1893 c. 565, limit 6 years.  
 Androscoggin Pond, Androscoggin county, 1891 c. 298.  
 Alder Stream, Penobscot county, 1893 c. 617.  
 Alford's Pond, Knox county, 1893 c. 580, limit 6 years.  
 Anonymous Pond, Cumberland county, 1889 c. 402.  
 Anasagenticook Lake, Oxford county, 1893 c. 572, limit 6 years.  
 Big and Little Bear Ponds, Oxford county, 1893 c. 566, limit 6 years.  
 B. Pond, Oxford county, 1889 c. 480, 1891 c. 291.  
 Bluehill Harbor coves and inlets, Hancock county, 1893 c. 529.  
 Burnt Land Pond, Hancock county, 1893 c. 578, limit 5 years.  
 Bagaduce River, Hancock county, 1883 c. 280, 1887 c. 250.  
 Bartlett Lakes, Somerset county, 1893 c. 573, limit 4 years.  
 Bason Pond, Kennebec county, 1891 c. 215, limit 5 years.  
 Brown's Pond, Cumberland county, 1891 c. 177, limit 3 years.  
 Bunganeaut Pond, York county, 1891 c. 182.  
 Beaver Pond and other waters in Franklin county, 1891 c. 20.  
 Blue Mountain Pond, Franklin county, 1889 c. 371.  
 Bemis Stream, Franklin county, 1891 c. 283.  
 Barrells Mill Pond, York county, 1881 c. 72.  
 Blunts Pond, Hancock county, 1875 c. 163.  
 Crowell's Pond, Penobscot county, 1885 c. 431.  
 Chase Pond, Somerset county, 1889 c. 326, limit 5 years.  
 Canaan Pond and ponds connected there with Knox county, 1885 c. 422, limit 10 years.  
 Cow Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 645, limit 5 years.  
 Carsley Brook, Cumberland county, 1889 c. 414.  
 Cobbsook River, Washington county, 1893 c. 474.  
 Cathance Lake, Washington county, 1891 c. 270, 1893 c. 500.  
 Carver's Pond, Knox county, 1887 c. 243, lobsters.  
 Chandler River, Knox county, 1860 c. 470, 1865 c. 434.  
 Chase's Pond, York county, 1875 c. 180.  
 Drew's Lake, Aroostook county, 1893 c. 581, limit 4 years.

- Davis Brook, York county, 1887 c. 180, limit 4 years.
- Demuth Meadow Brook, Knox county, 1891 c. 295, limit 5 years.
- Dutton Pond, Franklin county, 1889 c. 469, limit 5 years
- Dodge Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 628.
- Damariscotta Pond, Lincoln county, 1862 c. 155, 1881 c. 101.
- Damariscotta Pond and River, Lincoln county, 1878 c. 34.
- Damariscotta River, Lincoln county, 1821 c. 50, 1848 c. 161, 1862 c. 171, 1867 c. 320, 1874 c. 420.
- Denney's River, Washington county, salmon, 1841 c. 110, 1864 c. 364, 1881 c. 90, alewives, 1865 c. 502, 1879 c. 105, 1881 c. 26.
- Eagle Lake, Hancock county, 1893 c. 612.
- Ellis Pond, Somerset county, 1893 c. 570, limit 4 years.
- East Pond, Somerset county, 1893 c. 570, limit 4 years.
- East Machias Water, Washington county, 1833 c. 320, 1859 c. 317, 1867 c. 186, 1869 c. 226.
- Flying Pond, Kennebec county, 1891 c. 297, limit 4 years.
- Four Pond, Franklin county, 1891 c. 20.
- Fore River, Cumberland county, 1879 c. 150.
- Grindstone Pond, Franklin county, 1889 c. 469, limit 5 years.
- Greeley Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 645, limit 5 years.
- Great Pond, Somerset county, 1893 c. 570.
- Great Embden, Somerset county, 1893 c. 652, limit 5 years.
- Great Springs Pond, Somerset county, 1887 c. 84.
- Garland Vil. Pond, Penobscot county, 1885 c. 431.
- Garland Pond, Piscataquis, 1893 c. 622, limit 5 years.
- Great Watchie Pond, Cumberland county, 1887 c. 183.
- Great Pond, Kennebec county, 1891 c. 112, limit 6 years.
- Georges River, Knox county, 1875 c. 476, Public Laws 1891 c. 36.
- Georges River and tributary streams, Knox county, 1881 c. 106, oysters.
- Goose Pond, Waldo county, 1861 c. 377, 1887 c. 32, 1891 c. 66.
- Grand Lake Stream, Washington county, 1867 c. 304.
- Gardner Brook, Oxford county, 1891 c. 277, limit 3 years.
- Hayden Lake, Somerset county, 1893 c. 579.
- Holt's Mills Pond, Penobscot county, 1885 c. 431.
- Highland Lake, Cumberland county, 1893 c. 574.
- Hobb's Pond, Knox county, 1893 c. 611, limit 4 years.
- Hobbs Mill Pond, Franklin county, 1876 c. 229.
- Hewes Pond, Penobscot county, 1876 c. 200, 1891 c. 62.
- Indian Pond, Somerset county, 1891 c. 160, limit 5 years.

- Island Pond, Cumberland county, 1891 c. 125, limit 5 years.
- Jersey Pond, Oxford county, 1893 c. 568, limit 4 years.
- Johnson Brook, Kennebec county, 1893 c. 609.
- King Lakes, Somerset county, 1893 c. 573, limit 4 years.
- Kneeland Pond, Oxford county, 1893 c. 567, limit 2 years.
- Kemankeag Pond, Oxford county, 1893 c. 628.
- Kennebago, Rangeley, Cupsuptic, Mooselucmagantic, Mollychunkamunk, Welokeunebacook Lakes, Franklin county, 1881 c. 21, 1891 c. 283.
- Kennebec River, 1878 c. 57, Sturgeon.
- Low's Mill Stream, Washington county and any stream entering therein or into any waters of the Saint Croix, 1859 c. 258.
- Lovejoy's Pond, Kennebec county, 1872 c. 101, 1880 c. 245.
- Long Pond, York county, 1889 c. 470, limit 5 years.
- Litchfield, waters in, 1893 c. 632, limit 6 years.
- Long Pond, Kennebec county, 1893 c. 570, limit 4 years.
- L. Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 367, limit 6 years.
- Lang Pond and Stream, Somerset county, 1893 c. 571, limit 5 years.
- Labrador Pond, Oxford county, 1893 c. 576
- Lermond's Pond, Knox county, 1893 c. 580, limit 6 years.
- Little Rattlesnake Pond, Cumberland county, 1893 c. 577, limit 4 years.
- Lakin Brook, Cumberland county, 1889 c. 414, limit 6 years.
- Little Ossipee, York county, 1891 c. 224.
- Lower Kezar Pond, Oxford county, 1891 c. 124.
- Little Sebago, Cumberland county, 1889 c. 466, limit 5 years.
- Long Pond, Kennebec county, 1891 c. 112, limit 5 years.
- Long Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 645, limit 6 years.
- Monson, Elliottsville and Willimantic, "certain lakes and ponds in," 1883 c. 219.
- Monsweag Bay, Lincoln county, 1876 c. 279, as amended by 1877 c. 361.
- Moosehead Lake, Piscataquis county, Public Laws, 1858 c. 20.
- Mooselucmagantic, Mollychunkamunk, 1881 c. 21, 1891 c. 283, Franklin county.
- McGraw Pond, 1893 c. 570, limit 4 years.
- Moose Pond, Kennebec county, 1889 c. 404, limit 5 years.
- Monmouth Waters, Kennebec county, 1893 c. 632, limit 6 years.
- Middle Branch Pond, York county, 1891 c. 161.
- Mud Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 621.

- Metalluc Brook, Franklin county, 1893 c. 628.  
 Misery River, Pis. ataquis county, 1885 c. 436.  
 Mount Blue Pond, Franklin county, 1887 c. 81, limit 10 years.  
 Madison Pond, Somerset county, 1893 c. 579.  
 Marshall's Pond, Somerset county, 1891 c. 163, limit 5 years.  
 Marshall's Pond, Oxford county, 1893 c. 610, limit 3 years.  
 Machias Bay, Washington county, 1885 c. 450.  
 Maguerrawoock or Beaver Lake or the streams running out of the same into the Saint Croix, Washington county, 1867 c. 333.  
 Medomak River, Lincoln county, 1874 c. 509, 1876 c. 204, 1879 c. 123, 1881 c. 73, 1887 c. 270, 1891 c. 307.  
 Messabesic Pond, York county, 1883 c. 233  
 Middle River, Washington county, 1860 c. 461.  
 Millbridge Waters. Narragaus Bay, Washington county, 1881 c. 119.  
 Nequasset Stream, Lincoln county, 1887 c. 72.  
 North Pond, Kennebec county, 1893 c. 570, limit 4 years.  
 North Pond, Oxford county, 1891 c. 306, limit 5 years.  
 Nevers Brook, Oxford county, 1889 c. 414, limit 6 years.  
 Noyes Pond, Hancock county, 1891 c. 146.  
 Northern Harbor, Knox county, 1887 c. 258.  
 Narragaus Bay and River, Washington county, 1828 c. 503, 1876 c. 503, 1876 c. 254, 1881 c. 119.  
 Orange River, Washington county, 1893 c. 474.  
 Otter Ponds, Cumberland county, 1877 c. 347.  
 Parker Pond, Kennebec county, 1889 c. 406, limit 5 years.  
 Potters Pond, Franklin county, 1889 c. 467.  
 Pleasant Pond, Androscoggin county, 1893 c. 569, limit 4 years.  
 Parlin Pond and Stream, Somerset county, 1889 c. 332, 1893 c. 571, limit 5 years.  
 Pothook Pond, Somerset county, 1887 c. 84.  
 Pleasant River, Washington county, 1887 c. 264.  
 Patten's Bay, Hancock county, 1876 c. 203.  
 Pennamaquon and Borden's Lake and tributaries, Washington county, 1857 c. 66.  
 Piscataqua River and tributaries, York county, 1866 c. 136, 1874 c. 573.  
 Quimby Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 587.  
 Round Mountain Lake, Franklin county, 1889 c. 316, limit 5 years.  
 Rangeley Lake, Franklin county, 1893 c. 628.



- Round Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 628.  
 Ross Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 628.  
 Rangeley Stream, Franklin county, 1893 c. 628  
 Roger's Brook, Cumberland county, 1889 c. 414, limit 6 years.  
 Royal's River, Cumberland county, 1889 c. 436, limit 6 years.  
 Reed's Pond, (Green Lake), Hancock county, 1891 c. 205, limit 5  
 years.  
 Roger's Pond, Somerset county, 1893 c. 575, limit 6 years  
 Runnell's Brook, York county, 1887 c. 84  
 Round Lake, Aroostook county, 1887 c. 55.  
 Range or Trip Ponds, Androscoggin county, 1866 c. 137.  
 Squaw Pan Lake, Aroostook county, 1891 c. 202.  
 South Bog Stream, Franklin county, 1891 c. 283.  
 Seven Ponds, Franklin county, 1893 c. 629  
 Sandy River Ponds, Franklin county, 1893 c. 367, limit 6 years.  
 Snow Pond, Kennebec county, 1891 c. 281, limit 4 years.  
 Saccation River, Piscataquis county, 1885 c. 436.  
 Spectacle Pond, Oxford county, 1889 c. 343.  
 Sabbath Day Pond, Cumberland county, 1891 c. 275, limit 5 years.  
 Symm's Pond, York county, 1891 c. 130, limit 3½ years.  
 Sheepscot River, Lincoln county, 1889 c. 538.  
 Saint Croix River, Washington county, 1858 c. 206, 1887 c. 259, 263.  
 Salt Pond, Hancock county, 1880 c. 208.  
 Sanborn Brothers' Pond, Cumberland county, 1878 c. 46.  
 Schoodic Waters, Washington county, 1857 c. 59.  
 Sunday Pond, Oxford county, 1876 c. 212.  
 Tingley Brook, Cumberland county, 1889 c. 414, limit 6 years.  
 Tufts Pond, Franklin county, 1889 c. 469, limit 5 years.  
 Torsey Pond, Kennebec county, 1887 c. 73.  
 Tim Pond, Franklin county, 1889 c. 342.  
 Worthley Pond and Brook, Cumberland county, 1872 c. 171.  
 Welokennebacook Lake, Franklin county, 1881 c. 21.  
 Wilson Pond, Androscoggin county, 1893 c. 565, limit 6 years.  
 Whetstone Brook, Franklin county, 1893 c. 628.  
 Webb's Pond, Franklin county, 1893 c. 358  
 Winthrop Waters, Kennebec county, 1893 c. 632, limit 6 years.  
 Whitney's Pond, Oxford county, 1893 c. 572, limit 6 years.  
 Ward's Brook and Pond, Oxford county, 1891 c. 162.  
 Walker's Pond, Oxford county, 1891 c. 162.

Willet Meadow and Brook, Lincoln county, 1891 c. 195, limit 5 years.

Wilson's Pond, Piscataquis county, 1891 c. 285, limit 5 years.

Woodsum's Brook, York county, 1889 c. 464, limit 5 years.

Warren, to amend an act to regulate shad or alewives fisheries in Lincoln county, passed March 6, 1802, 1868 c. 574, 1878 c. 49.

Winnegance Creek, Sagadahoc, 1865 c. 472, 1885 c. 463.

See also Special Laws relating to Pickerel, 1846 c. 353, 1852 c. 506, 1869 c. 76, 1854 cc. 280, 355, 1859 cc. 285, 354, 1862 c. 144, 1864 c. 328.

# ABSTRACTS FROM COMPENDIUM OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

## POPULATION BY CITIES, TOWNS, PLANTATIONS AND UNOR- GANIZED PLACES IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

### ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Cities.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Auburn .....	11,250	9,555	1,695	
Lewiston .....	21,701	19,083	2,618	
Towns.				
Durham .....	1,111	1,253		142
East Livermore .....	1,506	1,080	426	
Greene .....	885	999		114
Leeds .....	999	1,194		195
Lisbon .....	3,120	2,641	479	
Livermore .....	1,151	1,262		111
Mechanic Falls .....				
Minot .....	*1,365	1,763		408
Poland .....	*2,472	2,442	30	
Turner .....	2,016	2,285		269
Wales .....	451	505		54
Webster .....	951	980		29
Total .....	48,968	45,042	5,248	1,322
Net gain .....			3,926	

\* Includes Mechanic Falls.

### AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Amity .....	420	432		
Ashland .....	568	505	63	
Bancroft .....	264	220	44	
Benedicta .....	317	302	15	
Blaine .....	784	646	138	
Bridgewater .....	946	722	224	
Caribou .....	4,687	2,756	1,931	
Dyer Brook .....	221	172	49	
Easton .....	978	835	143	
Fort Fairfield .....	3,526	2,807	719	
Fort Kent .....	1,826	1,512	314	
Frenchville .....	2,560	2,288	272	
Grand Isle .....	964	847	117	
Haynesville .....	250	224	26	
Hersey .....	151	159		8
Hodgdon .....	1,113	1,089	24	
Houlton .....	4,015	3,228	787	
Island Falls .....	223	236		13
Limestone .....	933	655	278	

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AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Linneus.....	965	917	48	
Littleton.....	924	904	20	
Ludlow.....	375	468	.....	93
Madawaska.....	1,451	1,391	60	
Mapleton.....	832	705	127	
Mars Hill.....	837	716	121	
Masardis.....	250	212	38	
Monticello.....	1,132	965	167	
New Limerick.....	567	590	.....	23
Orient.....	244	224	20	
Presque Isle.....	3,046	* 2,446	600	
Sherman.....	909	798	111	
Smyrna.....	303	237	66	
Van Buren.....	1,168	1,110	58	
Washburn.....	1,097	809	288	
Weston.....	404	417	.....	13
Woodland.....	885	679	206	
Plantations.				
Allagash.....	200	202	.....	2
Cary.....	390	413	.....	23
Castle Hill.....	537	419	118	
Caswell.....	212	326	.....	114
Chapman.....	231	166	65	
Connor.....	526	253	273	
Crystal.....	297	275	22	
Cyr.....	429	558	.....	129
Eagle Lake.....	313	233	80	
Garfield.....	86	80	6	
Glenwood.....	183	198	.....	15
Hamlin.....	484	612	.....	128
Hammond.....	109	87	22	
Macwahoc.....	216	187	29	
Merrill.....	244	206	38	
Moro.....	199	171	28	
Nashville.....	34	33	1	
New Canada.....	301	177	124	
New Sweden.....	707	517	190	
Oakfield.....	720	636	84	
Oxbow.....	94	127	.....	33
Perham.....	438	346	92	
Portage Lake.....	140	332	192	
Reed.....	203	109	94	
Saint Francis.....	461	299	162	
Saint John.....	226	166	60	
Silver Ridge.....	195	221	.....	34
Wade.....	158	131	27	
Wallgrass.....	505	431	64	
Westfield.....	166	103	63	
Westmanland.....	52	0	52	
Winterville.....	72	101	.....	29
Unorganized Places.				
Molunkus.....	77	76	1	
Sheridan.....	221	85	136	
Township A, Range 2.....	12	7	5	
Township C, Range 2.....	7	3	4	
Township E, Range 2.....	20	5	15	
Township 1, Range 4.....	11	6	5	
Township 1, Range 5.....	62	48	14	
Township 3, Range 2.....	12	0	12	
Township 7, Range 5.....	17	38	.....	21
Township 8, Range 5.....	23	21	2	
Township 9, Range 5.....	8	9	.....	1
Township 12, Range 13.....	7	0	7	
Township 13, Range 15.....	28	57	.....	29
Township 14, Range 6.....	19	12	7	
Township 14, Range 14.....	1	0	1	
Township 14, Range 16.....	23	23	.....	
Township 15, Range 6.....	10	22	.....	12

\* Including Maysville.

## AROOSTOOK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Unorganized Places.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Township 15, Range 11.....	43	29	14	
Township 16, Range 3.....	66	6	66	
Township 16, Range 4.....	9	0	9	
Township 16, Range 12.....	35	0	35	
Township 17, Range 5.....	46	0	46	
Township 18, Range 10.....	49	44	5	
Township D, Range 2.....	0	6	.....	6
Township 2, Range 2.....	0	15	.....	15
Township 3, Range 4.....	0	16	.....	16
Township 4, Range 3.....	0	2	.....	2
Township 17, Range 4.....	0	30	.....	30
Total.....	49,589	41,706	8,690	801
Net gain.....			7,889	

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Cities.				
Deering.....	5,353	4,324	1,029	
Portland.....	36,425	33,810	2,615	
Westbrook.....	6,632	3,981	2,651	
Towns.				
Baldwin.....	932	1,123	.....	191
Bridgton.....	2,605	2,863	.....	258
Brunswick.....	6,012	5,384	628	
Cape Elizabeth.....	5,459	5,302	157	
Casco.....	844	908	.....	64
Cumberland.....	1,487	1,619	.....	132
Falmouth.....	1,580	1,622	.....	42
Freeport.....	2,482	2,279	203	
Gorham.....	2,888	3,233	.....	345
Gray.....	1,517	1,798	.....	281
Harpeswell.....	1,766	1,773	.....	7
Harrison.....	1,071	1,168	.....	97
Naples.....	846	1,007	.....	161
New Gloucester.....	1,234	1,382	.....	148
North Yarmouth.....	709	827	.....	118
Otisfield.....	838	927	.....	89
Pownal.....	712	874	.....	162
Raymond.....	927	1,132	.....	205
Scarboro.....	1,704	1,847	.....	53
Sebago.....	681	808	.....	127
Standish.....	1,841	2,035	.....	194
Windham.....	2,216	2,312	.....	96
Yarmouth.....	2,098	2,021	77	.....
Total.....	90,949	86,359	7,360	2,770
Net gain.....			4,590	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Avon.....	439	571	.....	132
Carthage.....	390	507	.....	117
Chesterville.....	770	955	.....	185
Eustis.....	321	302	19	
Farmington.....	3,207	3,353	.....	146
Freeman.....	464	549	.....	85
Industry.....	545	715	.....	170
Jay.....	1,541	1,291	250	
Kingfield.....	601	454	147	
Madrid.....	441	437	4	
New Sharon.....	1,064	1,306	.....	242

## FRANKLIN COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
New Vineyard.....	660	788	.....	128
Phillips.....	1,394	1,437	.....	43
Rangeley.....	616	563	53	.....
Salem.....	218	273	.....	55
Strong.....	627	596	31	.....
Temple.....	470	580	.....	110
Weld.....	885	1,040	.....	155
Wilton.....	1,622	1,739	.....	117
Plantations.				
Coplin.....	71	79	.....	8
Dallas.....	184	145	39	.....
Greenville.....	52	50	2	.....
Letter E.....	29	27	2	.....
Perkins.....	94	134	.....	40
Rangeley.....	58	64	.....	6
Unorganized Places.				
Chain of Ponds.....	7	0	7	.....
Jerusalem.....	18	21	.....	3
Lang.....	51	31	20	.....
Lowell.....	49	3	46	.....
Mt. Abram.....	3	0	3	.....
Redington.....	28	0	28	.....
Sandy River.....	45	50	.....	5
Township 6.....	26	69	.....	43
Township 4, Range 2.....	9	2	7	.....
Township 4, Range 3.....	25	12	13	.....
Washington.....	29	32	.....	3
Township D.....	.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	17,053	18,180	671	1,798
Net loss.....	.....	.....	.....	1,127

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

City.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Ellsworth.....	4,804	5,052	.....	248
Towns.				
Amherst.....	375	400	.....	25
Aurora.....	175	212	.....	37
Bluehill.....	1,980	2,213	.....	233
Brooklin.....	1,046	977	69	.....
Brooksville.....	1,310	1,419	.....	109
Bucksport.....	2,921	3,047	.....	126
Castine.....	987	1,215	.....	228
Cranberry Isles.....	330	343	.....	13
Dedham.....	366	406	.....	40
Deer Isle.....	3,422	3,266	156	.....
Eastbrook.....	246	289	.....	43
Eden.....	1,946	1,629	317	.....
Franklin.....	1,264	1,102	162	.....
Gouldsboro.....	1,709	1,825	.....	116
Hancock.....	1,190	1,093	97	.....
Isle au Haut.....	206	274	.....	68
Lamoine.....	726	749	.....	23
Mariaville.....	271	382	.....	111
Mount Desert.....	1,355	1,017	338	.....
Orland.....	1,390	1,689	.....	299
Otis.....	239	304	.....	65
Penobscot.....	1,313	1,341	.....	28
Sedgwick.....	1,012	1,128	.....	116
Sullivan.....	1,379	1,023	356	.....
Surry.....	986	1,184	.....	198
Tremont.....	2,036	2,011	25	.....
Trenton.....	528	639	.....	111
Verona.....	323	356	.....	33
Waltham.....	242	296	.....	54

## HANCOCK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Plantations.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Long Island.....	132	150	.....	18
No. 21.....	63	61	2	
No. 33.....	112	118	.....	6
Swan's Island.....	632	765	.....	133
Unorganized Places.				
Township 7.....	50	89	.....	39
Township 8.....	31	17	14	
Township 10.....	28	0	28	
Township 28.....	26	13	13	
Township 32.....	25	25		
Township 39.....	136	70	126	
Total.....	37,312	38,129	1,703	2,520
Net loss.....				817

## KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Cities.				
Augusta.....	10,527	8,665	1,862	
Gardiner.....	5,491	4,439	1,052	
Hallowell.....	3,181	3,154	27	
Waterville.....	7,107	4,672	2,435	
Towns.				
Albion.....	1,042	1,191	.....	149
Belgrade.....	1,090	1,321	.....	231
Benton.....	1,136	1,173	.....	37
Chelsea.....	2,356	1,537	819	
China.....	1,423	1,769	.....	346
Clinton.....	1,518	1,665	.....	147
Farmingdale.....	821	789	32	
Fayette.....	649	765	.....	116
Litchfield.....	1,126	1,310	.....	184
Manchester.....	612	623	.....	11
Monmouth.....	1,362	1,520	.....	158
Mount Vernon.....	940	1,170	.....	230
Oakland.....	2,044	1,647	397	
Pittston.....	1,281	* 2,458	.....	1,177
Randolph.....	1,281	.....	1,281	
Readfield.....	1,176	1,243	.....	67
Rome.....	500	606	.....	106
Sidney.....	1,334	1,396	.....	62
Vassalboro.....	2,052	2,621	.....	569
Vienna.....	495	644	.....	149
Wayne.....	775	950	.....	175
West Gardiner.....	853	977	.....	124
Windsor.....	853	1,079	.....	226
Winslow.....	1,814	1,467	347	
Winthrop.....	2,111	2,146	.....	35
Plantation.				
Unity.....	62	61	1	
Total.....	57,012	53,058	8,253	4,299
Net gain.....			3,954	

\* Includes what is now Randolph.

## KNOX COUNTY.

City.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Rockland .....	8,174	7,309	575	
Towns.				
Appleton.....	1,080	1,348		268
Camden.....	2,481	*4,386		1,905
Cushing.....	688	805		117
Friendship.....	877	938		61
Hope.....	641	830		189
Hurricane Isle.....	266	220	46	
North Haven.....	552	755		203
Rockport.....	2,140		2,140	
Saint George.....	2,491	2,875		384
South Thomaston.....	1,534	1,771		237
Thomaston.....	3,009	3,017		8
Union.....	1,436	1,548		112
Vinalhaven.....	2,617	2,855		238
Warren.....	2,637	2,166		129
Washington.....	1,230	1,249		19
Plantation.				
Matinicus Isle.....	196	243		47
Unorganized Places.				
Muscle Ridge.....	24	258		234
Total.....	31,473	32,863	2,761	4,451
Net loss.....				1,390

\* Including Rockport.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Towns.				
Alna.....	512	687		175
Boothbay.....	1,718	*3,575		1,857
Boothbay Harbor.....	1,699		1,699	
Bremen.....	719	839		120
Bristol.....	2,821	3,196		375
Damariscotta.....	1,012	1,142		130
Dresden.....	1,043	1,082	11	
Edgecomb.....	749	872		123
Jefferson.....	1,391	1,590		199
Newcastle.....	1,282	1,534		252
Nobleboro.....	947	1,142		195
Somerville.....	433	539		106
Southport.....	533	679		146
Waldoboro.....	3,505	3,758		253
Westport.....	451	612		161
Whitefield.....	1,215	1,511		296
Wiscasset.....	1,733	1,847		114
Plantation.				
Monhegan.....	90	133		43
Unorganized Place.				
Muscogus Island.....	123	133		10
Total.....	21,996	24,821	1,710	4,535
Net loss.....				2,825

\* Including Boothbay Harbor.



## OXFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Albany .....	645	693	.....	48
Andover .....	740	780	.....	40
Bethel .....	2,209	2,077	132	.....
Brownfield .....	1,134	1,229	.....	95
Buckfield .....	1,200	1,379	.....	179
Byron .....	180	191	.....	11
Canton .....	1,303	1,029	274	.....
Denmark .....	755	904	.....	149
Dixfield .....	988	913	75	.....
Fryeburg .....	1,418	1,633	.....	215
Gilead .....	336	293	43	.....
Grafton .....	98	115	.....	17
Greenwood .....	727	838	.....	111
Hanover .....	212	203	9	.....
Hartford .....	689	863	.....	174
Hebron .....	600	601	.....	1
Hiram .....	1,063	1,452	.....	389
Lovell .....	853	1,077	.....	224
Mason .....	80	94	.....	14
Mexico .....	355	403	.....	48
Newry .....	343	337	6	.....
Norway .....	2,665	2,519	146	.....
Oxford .....	1,455	1,655	.....	200
Paris .....	3,156	2,931	225	.....
Peru .....	692	825	.....	133
Porter .....	1,015	1,095	.....	80
Roxbury .....	222	175	47	.....
Rumford .....	898	1,006	.....	108
Stoneham .....	322	475	.....	153
Stow .....	291	401	.....	110
Sumner .....	901	1,014	.....	113
Sweden .....	338	474	.....	136
Upton .....	232	245	.....	13
Waterford .....	1,001	1,161	.....	160
Woodstock .....	859	952	.....	93
Plantations.				
Franklin .....	112	159	.....	47
Lincoln .....	59	52	7	.....
Magalloway .....	79	45	34	.....
Milton .....	211	270	.....	59
Unorganized Places.				
Andover N. and W. Surplus .....	22	.....	22	.....
Batchelder's Grant .....	26	0	26	.....
Fryeburg Academy Grant .....	34	22	12	.....
Riley .....	43	40	3	.....
Township C .....	22	0	22	.....
Township 5, Range 4 .....	3	0	3	.....
Township 4, Range 1 .....	0	7	.....	7
Total .....	30,586	32,627	1,086	3,127
Net loss .....	.....	.....	.....	2,041

## PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Cities.				
Bangor .....	19,103	16,856	2,247	.....
Brewer .....	4,193	3,170	1,023	.....
Old Town .....	5,312	3,395	1,917	.....
Towns.				
Alton .....	348	419	.....	71
Argyle .....	263	285	.....	22
Bradford .....	1,215	1,460	.....	245
Bradley .....	823	829	.....	6
Burlington .....	460	536	.....	76
Carmel .....	1,066	1,220	.....	154

PENOBSCOT COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Carroll.....	546	625	.....	79
Charleston.....	971	1,110	.....	139
Chester.....	368	362	6	
Clifton.....	284	350	.....	66
Corinna.....	1,207	1,503	.....	296
Corinth.....	1,154	1,333	.....	179
Dexter.....	2,732	2,563	169	
Dixmont.....	919	1,132	.....	213
Eddington.....	729	746	.....	17
Edinburg.....	54	45	9	
Enfield.....	769	489	280	
Etna.....	646	895	.....	249
Exeter.....	939	1,274	.....	335
Garland.....	973	1,211	.....	238
Glenburn.....	583	655	.....	72
Greenbush.....	659	581	.....	22
Greenfield.....	231	337	.....	106
Hampden.....	2,484	2,911	.....	427
Hermion.....	1,282	1,394	.....	112
Holden.....	609	717	.....	108
Howland.....	171	137	34	
Hudson.....	510	659	.....	149
Kenduskeag.....	536	650	.....	114
Kingman.....	671	546	125	
Lagrange.....	721	721	.....	
Lee.....	929	894	35	
Levant.....	880	1,076	.....	196
Lincoln.....	1,756	1,659	97	
Lowell.....	439	433	6	
Mattamiscontis.....	47	64	.....	17
Mattawamkeag.....	633	456	177	
Maxfield.....	134	139	.....	5
Medway.....	653	628	25	
Milford.....	835	734	101	
Mount Chase.....	284	310	.....	26
Newburg.....	867	1,057	.....	190
Newport.....	1,188	1,451	.....	263
Orono.....	2,790	2,245	545	
Orrington.....	1,406	1,529	.....	123
Passadumkeag.....	343	302	41	
Patten.....	936	716	220	
Plymouth.....	689	828	.....	139
Prentiss.....	401	416	.....	15
Springfield.....	677	878	.....	201
Stetson.....	618	729	.....	111
Veazie.....	650	622	28	
Winn.....	936	898	38	
Plantations.				
Drew.....	110	137	.....	27
Lakeville.....	144	136	8	
Number 2, Grand Falls.....	68	93	.....	25
Sebois.....	98	17	81	
Staceyville.....	* 250	184	66	
Summit.....	104	97	7	
Webster.....	135	118	17	
Woodville.....	242	223	19	
Unorganized Places.				
Indian.....	4	11	.....	7
Township A, Range 7.....	50	28	22	
Township 2, Range 6.....	20	.....	20	
Township 4, Range 7.....	4	.....	4	
Township 5, Range 7.....	1	15	.....	14
Township 6, Range 7.....	4	21	.....	17
Township 8, Range 7.....	9	.....	9	
Township 3, Range 7.....	.....	95	.....	95
Township 2, Range 3.....	.....	9	.....	9
Township 3, Range 1.....	.....	12	.....	12
Total.....	72,865	70,476	7,376	4,987
Net gain.....	.....	.....	2,389	.....

\* Includes Township 3, Range 7, not separately returned.

## PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Abbot .....	622	695		73
Atkinson.....	605	828		223
Blanchard.....	213	167	46	
Brownville.....	1,074	896	178	
Dover .....	1,942	1,687	255	
Foxcroft.....	1,726	1,263	463	
Greenville.....	781	586	195	
Guilford.....	1,023	881	142	
Medford.....	306	398		92
Milo.....	1,029	934	95	
Monson.....	1,237	827	410	
Orneville.....	492	501		9
Parkman.....	813	1,005		192
Sangerville.....	1,236	1,047	189	
Sebec.....	725	876		151
Shirley.....	291	233	38	
Wellington.....	584	647		63
Williamsburg.....	162	235		73
Willimantic.....	446	267	179	
Plantations.				
Bowerbank.....	87	86	1	
Elliottsville.....	53	55		2
Kingsbury.....	205	198	7	
Lake View.....				
Unorganized Places.				
Barnard.....	100	139		39
Chessuncook.....	66	82		16
Day's Academy Grant.....	34	12	22	
East College Township.....	1	0	1	
Gore A, 2.....	11	0	11	
Katahdin Iron Works.....	76	193		117
Kinco.....	66	23	43	
Lilly Bay.....	11	13		2
North East Carry.....	19		19	
Roach River.....	7	13		6
Squaw Mountain.....	77	0	77	
Township 3, Range 13.....	6	8		2
Township 5, Range 9.....	8	0	8	
Township 1, Range 14.....		7		7
Township 4, Range 3.....		6		6
Township 5, Range 4.....		14		14
Township 7, Range 13.....		5		5
Burbank.....		25		25
Total.....	16,134	14,872	2,379	1,117
Net gain.....			1,262	

## SAGadahoc COUNTY.

City.				
Bath.....	8,723	7,874	849	
Towns.				
Arrowsic.....	177	255		78
Bowdoin.....	940	1,136		196
Bowdoinham.....	1,508	1,681		173
Georgetown.....	849	1,080		231
Perkins.....	69	78		9
Phippsburg.....	1,396	1,497		101
Richmond.....	3,082	2,658	424	
Topsham.....	1,394	1,544		150
West Bath.....	307	315		8
Woolwich.....	1,007	1,154		147
Total.....	19,452	19,272	1,273	1,093
Net gain.....			180	

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Anson.....	1,444	1,555	.....	111
Athens.....	1,072	1,310	.....	238
Bingham.....	757	828	.....	71
Brighton.....	434	585	.....	151
Cambridge.....	425	472	.....	47
Canaan.....	1,130	1,281	.....	151
Concord.....	345	406	.....	61
Cornville.....	785	932	.....	147
Detroit.....	590	661	.....	71
Emden.....	579	674	.....	95
Fairfield.....	3,510	3,044	466	.....
Harmony.....	704	881	.....	177
Hartland.....	974	1,047	.....	73
Madison.....	1,815	1,515	500	.....
Mercer.....	584	755	.....	171
Moscow.....	422	522	.....	100
New Portland.....	1,034	1,271	.....	237
Norridgewock.....	1,656	1,491	165	.....
Palmyra.....	1,004	1,271	.....	267
Pittsfield.....	2,503	1,909	594	.....
Ripley.....	478	550	.....	72
Saint Albans.....	1,206	1,394	.....	188
Skowhegan.....	5,068	3,860	1,208	.....
Smithfield.....	479	564	.....	85
Solon.....	977	1,013	.....	36
Starks.....	766	929	.....	163
Plantations.				
Carratunk.....	192	173	19	.....
Carrying Place.....	31	35	.....	4
Dead River.....	104	113	.....	9
Dennistown.....	66	73	.....	7
Flagstaff.....	87	76	11	.....
Highland.....	76	121	.....	45
Jackmantown.....	217	95	122	.....
Lexington.....	199	322	.....	123
Mayfield.....	74	141	.....	67
Moose River.....	170	102	68	.....
Number 1, Range 2.....	108	128	.....	20
The Forks.....	195	199	.....	4
West Forks.....	146	95	51	.....
Unorganized Places.				
Bigelow.....	62	62	.....	.....
Holeb.....	27	2	25	.....
Long Pond.....	53	3	50	.....
Moxie.....	11	0	11	.....
Sandy Bay.....	31	8	23	.....
Taunton and Raynham.....	7	34	.....	.....
Township 1, Range 1.....	30	0	30	.....
Township 1, Range 2.....	.....	3	.....	3
Township 1, Range 7.....	.....	5	.....	5
Bald Mountain.....	.....	8	.....	8
Bowtown.....	.....	15	.....	15
Total.....	32,627	32,333	3,343	3,049
Net gain.....	.....	.....	294	.....

## WALDO COUNTY.

City.				
Belfast.....	5,204	5,308	.....	14
Towns.				
Belmont.....	475	520	.....	45
Brooks.....	730	877	.....	147
Burnham.....	846	967	.....	121
Frankfort.....	1,069	1,157	.....	88

## WALDO COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Freedom .....	510	652	.....	142
Islesboro .....	1,006	1,208	.....	202
Jackson .....	522	682	.....	160
Knox .....	657	852	.....	195
Liberty .....	835	970	.....	135
Lincolntonville .....	1,361	1,705	.....	344
Monroe .....	1,079	1,366	.....	287
Montville .....	1,049	1,255	.....	206
Morrill .....	460	494	.....	34
Northport .....	691	872	.....	181
Palermo .....	887	1,118	.....	231
Prospect .....	637	770	.....	73
Searsmont .....	1,144	1,330	.....	186
Searsport .....	1,693	2,322	.....	629
Stockton Springs .....	1,149	1,548	.....	399
Swanville .....	689	703	.....	14
Thorn-dike .....	589	713	.....	124
Troy .....	868	1,059	.....	191
Unity .....	922	1,092	.....	170
Waldo .....	581	663	.....	82
Winterport .....	1,926	2,260	.....	334
Total .....	27,759	32,463	.....	4,704
Net loss .....				4,704

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Cities.				
Calais .....	7,290	6,173	1,117	
Eastport .....	4,908	4,006	902	
Towns.				
Addison .....	1,022	1,238	.....	216
Alexander .....	337	439	.....	102
Baileyville .....	226	376	.....	150
Barang .....	273	303	.....	30
Beddington .....	184	129	55	
Brookton .....	429	335	94	
Centerville .....	114	137	.....	23
Charlotte .....	381	489	.....	108
Cherryfield .....	1,787	1,793	.....	6
Columbia .....	587	642	.....	55
Columbia Falls .....	698	695	13	
Cooper .....	264	346	.....	82
Crawford .....	140	206	.....	66
Cutler .....	662	829	.....	167
Danforth .....	1,063	612	451	
Deblois .....	76	105	.....	29
Dennysville .....	452	522	.....	70
East Machias .....	1,637	1,875	.....	238
Eaton, town* .....		314	.....	314
Edmunds .....	395	445	.....	50
Forest City .....	287	.....	287	
Harrington .....	1,150	1,290	.....	140
Jonesboro .....	470	555	.....	85
Jonesport .....	1,917	1,563	354	
Kossuth .....	68	122	.....	54
Lubec .....	2,069	2,109	.....	40
Machias .....	2,035	2,203	.....	168
Machiasport .....	1,437	1,531	.....	94
Marion .....	30	182	.....	92
Marshfield .....	299	300	.....	1
Meddybemps .....	156	172	.....	16
Milbridge .....	1,963	1,752	211	
Northfield .....	143	193	.....	50
Pembroke .....	1,514	2,324	.....	810
Perry .....	945	1,047	.....	102
Princeton .....	1,027	1,038	.....	11

\* Abolished in 1887, part added to Danforth and part to form Forest City.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Roblinston .....	787	910	.....	123
Roque Bluffs .....	154	.....	154	.....
Steuben .....	982	1,165	.....	183
Talmadge .....	112	112	.....	.....
Topsfield .....	375	440	.....	65
Trescott .....	485	552	.....	67
Vanceboro .....	870	381	489	.....
Waite .....	159	204	.....	45
Wesley .....	227	245	.....	18
Whiting .....	393	425	.....	32
Whitneyville .....	413	492	.....	79
Plantations.				
Codyville .....	72	79	.....	7
Lambert Lake .....	152	26	126	.....
No. 14 .....	112	164	.....	52
No. 18 .....	30	40	.....	10
No. 21 .....	81	109	.....	28
Unorganized Places.				
Grand Lake Stream .....	404	345	59	.....
Indian .....	88	151	.....	63
Township 1, Range 1 .....	5	.....	5	.....
Township 1, Range 3 .....	22	.....	22	.....
Township 10, Range 3 .....	37	77	.....	40
Township 19 .....	5	3	2	.....
Township 29 .....	5	7	.....	2
Township 31 .....	17	23	.....	6
Township 1 .....	.....	127	.....	127
Township 5 .....	.....	5	.....	5
Township 26 .....	.....	6	.....	6
Township 27 .....	.....	3	.....	3
Township 11, Range 3 .....	.....	13	.....	13
Total .....	44,482	44,484	4,341	4,343
Net loss .....	.....	.....	.....	2

YORK COUNTY.

Cities.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Biddeford .....	14,443	12,651	1,792	.....
Saco .....	6,075	6,389	.....	314
Towns.				
Acton .....	878	1,050	.....	172
Alfred .....	1,030	1,101	.....	71
Berwick .....	2,294	2,774	.....	480
Buxton .....	2,036	2,230	.....	194
Cornish .....	1,118	1,169	.....	51
Dayton .....	500	592	.....	92
Eliot .....	1,463	1,640	.....	177
Hollis .....	1,278	1,542	.....	264
Kennebunk .....	3,172	2,852	320	.....
Kennebunkport .....	2,196	2,405	.....	209
Kittery .....	2,864	3,230	.....	366
Lebanon .....	1,263	1,601	.....	338
Limerick .....	966	1,253	.....	287
Limington .....	1,092	1,431	.....	339
Lyman .....	854	1,004	.....	150
Newfield .....	796	995	.....	199
North Berwick .....	1,803	1,801	2	.....
Old Orchard .....	877	.....	877	.....
Parsonsfield .....	1,398	1,613	.....	215

## YORK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Sanford .....	4,201	2,734	1,467	
Shapleigh .....	968	1,128		160
South Berwick .....	3,434	2,677	757	
Waterborough .....	1,357	1,482		125
Wells .....	2,029	2,450		421
York .....	2,444	2,463		19
Total .....	62,829	62,257	5,215	4,643
Net gain .....			572	

## RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Loss.
Androscoggin .....	48,968	45,042	3,926	
Aroostook .....	49,589	41,700	7,889	
Cumberland .....	90,949	86,339	4,610	
Franklin .....	17,053	18,180		1,127
Hancock .....	37,312	38,129		817
Kennebec .....	57,012	53,058	3,954	
Knox .....	31,473	32,863		1,390
Lincoln .....	21,966	24,821		2,855
Oxford .....	30,586	32,627		2,041
Penobscot .....	72,865	70,476	2,389	
Piscataquis .....	16,134	14,872	1,262	
Sagadahoc .....	19,452	19,272	180	
Somerset .....	32,627	32,333	294	
Waldo .....	27,759	32,463		4,704
Washington .....	44,482	44,484		2
York .....	62,829	62,257	572	
Total .....	661,086	648,936	25,056	12,906
Net gain .....			12,150	

THE CITIES, TOWNS, PLANTATIONS AND UNORGANIZED PLACES DIVIDED INTO THEIR SEVERAL CLASSES AND ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RANK IN POPULATION.

CITIES.

City.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Portland.....	Cumberland.....	36,425	1
Lewiston.....	Androscoggin.....	21,701	2
Bangor.....	Penobscot.....	19,103	3
Biddeford.....	York.....	14,443	4
Auburn.....	Androscoggin.....	11,250	5
Augusta.....	Kennebec.....	10,527	6
Bath.....	Sagadahoc.....	8,723	7
Rockland.....	Knox.....	8,174	8
Calais.....	Washington.....	7,290	9
Waterville.....	Kennebec.....	7,107	10
Westbrook.....	Cumberland.....	6,632	11
Saco.....	York.....	6,075	12
Gardiner.....	Kennebec.....	5,491	13
Deering.....	Cumberland.....	5,353	14
Old Town.....	Penobscot.....	5,312	15
Belfast.....	Waldo.....	5,294	16
Eastport.....	Washington.....	4,908	17
Ellsworth.....	Hancock.....	4,804	18
Brewer.....	Penobscot.....	4,193	19
Hallowell.....	Kennebec.....	3,181	20
Town.			
Brunswick.....	Cumberland.....	6,012	1
Cape Elizabeth.....	Cumberland.....	5,459	2
Skowhegan.....	Somerset.....	5,068	3
Sanford.....	York.....	4,201	4
Caribou.....	Arroostook.....	4,087	5
Houlton.....	Arroostook.....	4,015	6
Fort Fairfield.....	Arroostook.....	3,526	7
Fairfield.....	Somerset.....	3,510	8
Waldoboro.....	Lincoln.....	3,505	9
South Berwick.....	York.....	3,494	10
Deer Isle.....	Hancock.....	3,422	11
Farmington.....	Franklin.....	3,207	12
Kennebunk.....	York.....	3,172	13
Paris.....	Oxford.....	3,156	14
Lisbon.....	Androscoggin.....	3,120	15
Richmond.....	Sagadahoc.....	3,082	16
Presque Isle.....	Arroostook.....	3,046	17
Thomaston.....	Knox.....	3,009	18
Bucksport.....	Hancock.....	2,921	19
Gorham.....	Cumberland.....	2,888	20
Kittery.....	York.....	2,864	21
Bristol.....	Lincoln.....	2,821	22
Orono.....	Penobscot.....	2,790	23
Dexter.....	Penobscot.....	2,732	24
Norway.....	Oxford.....	2,665	25
Vinalhaven.....	Knox.....	2,617	26
Bridgton.....	Cumberland.....	2,605	27
Frenchville.....	Arroostook.....	2,560	28
Pittsfield.....	Somerset.....	2,503	29
St. George.....	Knox.....	2,491	30
Hampden.....	Penobscot.....	2,484	31
Freeport.....	Cumberland.....	2,482	32



## TOWNS—CONTINUED.

Town.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Camden.....	Knox.....	2,481	33
Poland *.....	Androscoggin.....	2,472	34
York.....	York.....	2,444	35
Chelsea.....	Kennebec.....	2,356	36
Berwick.....	York.....	2,294	37
Windham.....	Cumberland.....	2,216	38
Bethel.....	Oxford.....	2,209	39
Kennebunkport.....	York.....	2,196	40
Rockport.....	Knox.....	2,140	41
Winthrop.....	Kennebec.....	2,111	42
Yarmouth.....	Cumberland.....	2,098	43
Lubec.....	Washington.....	2,069	44
Vassalboro.....	Kennebec.....	2,052	45
Oakland.....	Kennebec.....	2,044	46
Warren.....	Knox.....	2,037	47
Buxton.....	York.....	2,036	48
Tremont.....	Hancock.....	2,036	49
Machias.....	Washington.....	2,035	50
Wells.....	York.....	2,029	51
Turner.....	Androscoggin.....	2,016	52
Bluehill.....	Hancock.....	1,980	53
Milbridge.....	Washington.....	1,963	54
Eden.....	Hancock.....	1,946	55
Dover.....	Piscataquis.....	1,942	56
Winterport.....	Waldo.....	1,926	57
Jonesport.....	Washington.....	1,917	58
Mechanic Falls †.....	Androscoggin.....	.....	59
Standish.....	Cumberland.....	1,841	60
Fort Kent.....	Aroostook.....	1,826	61
Madison.....	Somerset.....	1,815	62
Winslow.....	Kennebec.....	1,814	63
North Berwick.....	York.....	1,803	64
Scarboro.....	Cumberland.....	1,794	65
Cherryfield.....	Washington.....	1,787	66
Harpswell.....	Cumberland.....	1,766	67
Lincoln.....	Penobscot.....	1,756	68
Wiscasset.....	Lincoln.....	1,733	69
Foxcroft.....	Piscataquis.....	1,726	70
Boothbay.....	Lincoln.....	1,718	71
Gouldsboro.....	Hancock.....	1,709	72
Boothbay Harbor.....	Lincoln.....	1,699	73
Searsport.....	Waldo.....	1,693	74
Norridgewock.....	Somerset.....	1,656	75
East Machias.....	Washington.....	1,637	76
Wilton.....	Franklin.....	1,622	77
Falmouth.....	Cumberland.....	1,580	78
Jay.....	Franklin.....	1,541	79
South Thomaston.....	Knox.....	1,534	80
Clinton.....	Kennebec.....	1,518	81
Gray.....	Cumberland.....	1,517	82
Penbroke.....	Washington.....	1,514	83
Bowdoinham.....	Sagadahoc.....	1,508	84
East Livermore.....	Androscoggin.....	1,506	85
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	1,487	86
Eliot.....	York.....	1,463	87
Oxford.....	Oxford.....	1,455	88
Madawaska.....	Aroostook.....	1,451	89
Anson.....	Somerset.....	1,444	90
Machiasport.....	Washington.....	1,437	91
Union.....	Knox.....	1,436	92
China.....	Kennebec.....	1,423	93
Fryeburg.....	Oxford.....	1,418	94
Orrington.....	Penobscot.....	1,406	95
Parsonsveld.....	York.....	1,398	96
Phillpsburg.....	Sagadahoc.....	1,396	97
Phillips.....	Franklin.....	1,394	98
Topsham.....	Sagadahoc.....	1,394	98

\* A part set off to Mechanic Falls in 1893.

† Set off from Poland and Minot in 1893, with a population of about 1,850.

TOWNS—CONTINUED.

Town.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Jefferson.....	Lincoln.....	1,391	100
Orland.....	Hancock.....	1,390	101
Sullivan.....	Hancock.....	1,379	102
Monmouth.....	Kennebec.....	1,362	103
Lincolnville.....	Waldo.....	1,361	104
Waterboro.....	York.....	1,357	105
Minot*.....	Androscoggin.....	1,355	106
Mt. Desert.....	Hancock.....	1,355	108
Sidney.....	Kennebec.....	1,334	109
Penobscot.....	Hancock.....	1,313	110
Brooksville.....	Hancock.....	1,310	111
Canton.....	Oxford.....	1,303	112
Hermont.....	Penobscot.....	1,282	114
Newcastle.....	Lincoln.....	1,282	116
Pittston.....	Kennebec.....	1,281	117
Randolph.....	Kennebec.....	1,281	118
Hollis.....	York.....	1,278	119
Franklin.....	Hancock.....	1,264	120
Lebanon.....	York.....	1,263	121
Monson.....	Piscataquis.....	1,237	122
Sangerville.....	Piscataquis.....	1,236	123
New Gloucester.....	Cumberland.....	1,234	125
Washington.....	Knox.....	1,230	126
Bradford.....	Penobscot.....	1,215	127
Whitefield.....	Lincoln.....	1,215	128
Corinna.....	Penobscot.....	1,207	129
St. Albans.....	Somerset.....	1,206	130
Buckfield.....	Oxford.....	1,200	131
Hancock.....	Hancock.....	1,190	132
Newport.....	Penobscot.....	1,188	133
Readfield.....	Kennebec.....	1,176	134
Van Buren.....	Aroostook.....	1,168	135
Corinth.....	Penobscot.....	1,154	136
Livermore.....	Androscoggin.....	1,151	137
Harrington.....	Washington.....	1,150	138
Stockton Springs.....	Waldo.....	1,149	139
Searsmont.....	Waldo.....	1,144	140
Benton.....	Kennebec.....	1,136	141
Brownfield.....	Oxford.....	1,134	142
Monticello.....	Aroostook.....	1,132	143
Canaan.....	Somerset.....	1,130	144
Litchfield.....	Kennebec.....	1,126	145
Cornish.....	York.....	1,118	146
Hodgdon.....	Aroostook.....	1,113	147
Durham.....	Androscoggin.....	1,111	148
Frankfort.....	Waldo.....	1,099	149
Washburn.....	Aroostook.....	1,097	150
Limington.....	York.....	1,092	151
Belgrade.....	Kennebec.....	1,090	152
Appleton.....	Knox.....	1,080	153
Monroe.....	Waldo.....	1,079	154
Brownville.....	Piscataquis.....	1,074	155
Athens.....	Somerset.....	1,072	156
Harrison.....	Cumberland.....	1,071	157
Carmel.....	Penobscot.....	1,066	158
New Sharon.....	Franklin.....	1,064	159
Danforth.....	Washington.....	1,063	160
Hiram.....	Oxford.....	1,063	161
Montville.....	Waldo.....	1,049	162
Brooklin.....	Hancock.....	1,046	163
Dresden.....	Lincoln.....	1,043	164
Albion.....	Kennebec.....	1,042	165
New Portland.....	Somerset.....	1,034	166
Alfred.....	York.....	1,030	167
Milo.....	Piscataquis.....	1,029	168
Princeton.....	Washington.....	1,027	169
Addison.....	Washington.....	1,022	170
Guilford.....	Piscataquis.....	1,023	171

\* A part set off to Mechanic Falls in 1893.

## TOWNS—CONTINUED.

Town.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Porter.....	Oxford.....	1,015	168
Damariscotta.....	Lincoln.....	1,012	169
Sedgwick.....	Hancock.....	1,012	
Woolwich.....	Sagadahoc.....	1,007	171
Islesboro.....	Waldo.....	1,006	172
Palmyra.....	Somerset.....	1,004	173
Waterford.....	Oxford.....	1,001	174
Leeds.....	Androscoggin.....	999	175
Dixfield.....	Oxford.....	988	176
Castine.....	Hancock.....	987	177
Surry.....	Hancock.....	986	178
Steuben.....	Washington.....	982	179
Easton.....	Aroostook.....	978	180
Solon.....	Somerset.....	977	181
Hartland.....	Somerset.....	974	182
Garland.....	Penobscot.....	973	183
Charleston.....	Penobscot.....	971	184
Shapleigh.....	York.....	968	185
Limerick.....	York.....	966	186
Linneus.....	Aroostook.....	965	187
Grand Isle.....	Aroostook.....	964	188
Webster.....	Androscoggin.....	951	189
Nobleboro.....	Lincoln.....	947	190
Bridgewater.....	Aroostook.....	946	191
Perry.....	Washington.....	945	192
Bowdoin.....	Sagadahoc.....	940	193
Mt. Vernon.....	Kennebec.....	940	
Exeter.....	Penobscot.....	939	195
Patten.....	Penobscot.....	936	
Winn.....	Penobscot.....	936	196
Limestone.....	Aroostook.....	933	198
Baldwin.....	Cumberland.....	932	199
Lee.....	Penobscot.....	929	200
Raymond.....	Cumberland.....	927	201
Littleton.....	Aroostook.....	924	202
Unity.....	Waldo.....	922	203
Dixmont.....	Penobscot.....	919	204
Sherman.....	Aroostook.....	909	206
Sumner.....	Oxford.....	901	206
Rumford.....	Oxford.....	898	207
Palermo.....	Waldo.....	887	208
Greene.....	Androscoggin.....	885	
Weld.....	Franklin.....	885	209
Woodland.....	Aroostook.....	885	
Levant.....	Penobscot.....	880	212
Acton.....	York.....	878	213
Friendship.....	Knox.....	877	
Old Orchard.....	York.....	877	214
Vanceboro.....	Washington.....	870	216
Troy.....	Waldo.....	868	217
Newburg.....	Penobscot.....	867	218
Woodstock.....	Oxford.....	859	219
Lyman.....	York.....	854	220
Lovell.....	Oxford.....	853	
West Gardiner.....	Kennebec.....	853	221
Windsor.....	Kennebec.....	853	
Georgetown.....	Sagadahoc.....	840	224
Burnham.....	Waldo.....	846	225
Naples.....	Cumberland.....	846	
Casco.....	Cumberland.....	844	227
Otisfield.....	Cumberland.....	838	228
Mars Hill.....	Aroostook.....	837	229
Liberty.....	Waldo.....	835	
Milford.....	Penobscot.....	835	230
Mapleton.....	Aroostook.....	832	232
Bradley.....	Penobscot.....	823	233
Farmingdale.....	Kennebec.....	821	234
Parkman.....	Piscataquis.....	813	235
Newfield.....	York.....	796	236
Robbinston.....	Washington.....	787	237

TOWNS—CONTINUED.

Towns.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Cornville.....	Somerset	785	238
Blaine.....	Aroostook	784	239
Greenville.....	Piscataquis	781	240
Wayne.....	Kennebec	775	241
Chesterville.....	Franklin	770	242
Enfield.....	Penobscot	769	243
Starks.....	Somerset	766	244
Bingham.....	Somerset	757	245
Denmark.....	Oxford	755	246
Edgecomb.....	Lincoln	749	247
Andover.....	Oxford	740	248
Brooks.....	Waldo	730	249
Eddington.....	Penobscot	729	250
Greenwood.....	Oxford	727	251
Lamoine.....	Hancock	726	252
Sebec.....	Piscataquis	725	253
Lagrange.....	Penobscot	721	254
Bremen.....	Lincoln	719	255
Pownal.....	Cumberland	712	256
North Yarmouth.....	Cumberland	709	257
Harmony.....	Somerset	704	258
Columbia Falls.....	Washington	698	259
Prospect.....	Waldo	697	260
Peru.....	Oxford	692	261
Northport.....	Waldo	691	262
Hartford.....	Oxford	689	263
Plymouth.....	Penobscot	689	
Swanville.....	Waldo	689	
Cushing.....	Knox	688	266
Sebago.....	Cumberland	681	267
Springfield.....	Penobscot	677	268
Kingman.....	Penobscot	671	269
Cutler.....	Washington	662	270
New Vineyard.....	Franklin	660	271
Greenbush.....	Penobscot	659	272
Knox.....	Waldo	657	273
Medway.....	Penobscot	653	274
Veazie.....	Penobscot	650	275
Fayette.....	Kennebec	649	276
Etna.....	Penobscot	646	277
Albany.....	Oxford	645	278
Hope.....	Knox	641	279
Mattawamkeag.....	Penobscot	633	280
Strong.....	Franklin	627	281
Abbot.....	Piscataquis	622	282
Stetson.....	Penobscot	618	283
Rangeley.....	Franklin	616	284
Manchester.....	Kennebec	612	285
Holden.....	Penobscot	609	286
Atkinson.....	Piscataquis	605	287
Kingfield.....	Franklin	601	288
Hebron.....	Oxford	600	289
Detroit.....	Somerset	590	290
Thorncliffe.....	Waldo	589	291
Columbia.....	Washington	587	292
Mercer.....	Somerset	584	293
Wellington.....	Piscataquis	584	
Glenburn.....	Penobscot	583	295
Waldo.....	Waldo	581	296
Emden.....	Somerset	579	297
Ashland.....	Aroostook	568	298
New Limerick.....	Aroostook	567	299
North Haven.....	Knox	552	300
Carroll.....	Penobscot	546	301
Industry.....	Franklin	545	302
Kenduskeag.....	Penobscot	536	303
Southport.....	Lincoln	533	304
Trenton.....	Hancock	528	305
Jackson.....	Waldo	522	306

## TOWNS—CONTINUED.

Towns.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Alna.....	Lincoln.....	512	307
Freedom.....	Waldo.....	510	308
Hudson.....	Penobscot.....	510	
Dayton.....	York.....	500	310
Rome.....	Kennebec.....	500	
Vienna.....	Kennebec.....	495	312
Orneville.....	Piscataquis.....	492	313
Trescott.....	Washington.....	485	314
Smithfield.....	Somerset.....	479	315
Ripley.....	Somerset.....	478	316
Belmont.....	Waldo.....	475	317
Jonesboro.....	Washington.....	470	318
Temple.....	Franklin.....	470	
Freeman.....	Franklin.....	464	320
Burlington.....	Penobscot.....	460	
Morrill.....	Waldo.....	460	321
Somerville.....	Lincoln.....	453	
Dennysville.....	Washington.....	452	324
Wales.....	Androscoggin.....	451	325
Westport.....	Lincoln.....	451	
Willimantic.....	Piscataquis.....	446	327
Madrid.....	Franklin.....	441	328
Avon.....	Franklin.....	439	329
Lowell.....	Penobscot.....	439	
Brighton.....	Somerset.....	434	331
Brookton.....	Washington.....	429	332
Cambridge.....	Somerset.....	425	333
Moscow.....	Somerset.....	422	334
Amy.....	Aroostook.....	420	335
Whitneyville.....	Washington.....	413	336
Weston.....	Aroostook.....	404	337
Prentiss.....	Penobscot.....	401	338
Edmunds.....	Washington.....	395	339
Whiting.....	Washington.....	393	340
Carthage.....	Franklin.....	390	341
Charlotte.....	Washington.....	381	342
Amherst.....	Hancock.....	375	343
Ludlow.....	Aroostook.....	375	
Topsfield.....	Washington.....	375	346
Chester.....	Penobscot.....	368	
Dedham.....	Hancock.....	366	347
Mexico.....	Oxford.....	355	348
Alton.....	Penobscot.....	348	349
Concord.....	Somerset.....	345	350
Newry.....	Oxford.....	343	351
Passadunkeng.....	Penobscot.....	343	
Sweden.....	Oxford.....	338	353
Alexander.....	Washington.....	337	354
Gilead.....	Oxford.....	336	355
Cranberry Isles.....	Hancock.....	330	356
Verona.....	Hancock.....	323	357
Stoneham.....	Oxford.....	322	358
Kustis.....	Franklin.....	321	359
Benedicta.....	Aroostook.....	317	360
West Bath.....	Sagadahoc.....	307	361
Medford.....	Piscataquis.....	306	362
Smyma.....	Aroostook.....	303	363
Marshfield.....	Washington.....	299	364
Shirley.....	Piscataquis.....	291	365
Stow.....	Oxford.....	291	
Forest City.....	Washington.....	287	367
Clifton.....	Penobscot.....	284	368
Mt. Chase.....	Penobscot.....	284	
Haynesville.....	Aroostook.....	280	370
Baring.....	Washington.....	273	371
Mariaville.....	Hancock.....	271	372
Hurricane Isle.....	Hancock.....	266	373
Baneroff.....	Aroostook.....	264	374
Cooper.....	Washington.....	264	
Argyle.....	Penobscot.....	263	376

## TOWNS—CONCLUDED.

Towns.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Masardis.....	Aroostook.....	250	377
Eastbrook.....	Hancock.....	246	378
Orient.....	Aroostook.....	244	379
Waltham.....	Hancock.....	242	380
Otis.....	Hancock.....	239	381
Upton.....	Oxford.....	232	382
Greenfield.....	Penobscot.....	231	383
Wesley.....	Washington.....	227	384
Baileyville.....	Washington.....	226	385
Island Falls.....	Aroostook.....	223	386
Roxbury.....	Oxford.....	222	387
Dyer Brook.....	Aroostook.....	221	388
Salem.....	Franklin.....	218	389
Blanchard.....	Piscataquis.....	213	390
Hanover.....	Oxford.....	212	391
Isle au Haut.....	Hancock.....	206	392
Beddington.....	Washington.....	184	393
Byron.....	Oxford.....	180	394
Arrowie.....	Sagadahoc.....	177	395
Aurora.....	Hancock.....	175	396
Howland.....	Penobscot.....	171	397
Williamsburg.....	Piscataquis.....	162	398
Waite.....	Washington.....	159	399
Meddybemps.....	Washington.....	156	400
Rogue Bluffs.....	Washington.....	154	401
Hersey.....	Aroostook.....	151	402
Northfield.....	Washington.....	143	403
Crawford.....	Washington.....	140	404
Maxfield.....	Penobscot.....	134	405
Centerville.....	Washington.....	114	406
Talmadge.....	Washington.....	112	407
Grafton.....	Oxford.....	98	408
Marion.....	Washington.....	90	409
Mason.....	Oxford.....	80	410
Deblois.....	Washington.....	76	411
Perkins.....	Sagadahoc.....	69	412
Kosuth.....	Washington.....	68	413
Edinburg.....	Penobscot.....	54	414
Mattamiscontis.....	Penobscot.....	47	415
Plantation.			
Oakfield.....	Aroostook.....	720	1
New Sweden.....	Aroostook.....	707	2
Swan's Island.....	Hancock.....	632	3
Wallgrass.....	Aroostook.....	595	4
Castle Hill.....	Aroostook.....	537	5
Connor.....	Aroostook.....	526	6
Hamlin.....	Aroostook.....	484	7
St. Francis.....	Aroostook.....	461	8
Perham.....	Aroostook.....	438	9
Cyr.....	Aroostook.....	429	10
Cary.....	Aroostook.....	390	11
Eagle Lake.....	Aroostook.....	313	12
New Canada.....	Aroostook.....	301	13
Crystal.....	Aroostook.....	297	14
Stacyville*.....	Penobscot.....	250	15
Merrill.....	Aroostook.....	244	16
Woodville.....	Penobscot.....	242	17
Chapman.....	Aroostook.....	231	18
St. John.....	Aroostook.....	226	19
Jackmantown.....	Somerset.....	217	20
Macwahoc.....	Aroostook.....	216	21
Caswell.....	Aroostook.....	212	22
Milton.....	Oxford.....	211	23
Kingsbury.....	Piscataquis.....	205	24
Reed.....	Aroostook.....	203	25
Allegash.....	Aroostook.....	200	26

\*Includes Township 3, Range 7 not separately returned.

## PLANTATIONS—CONCLUDED.

Plantation.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Lexington.....	Somerset.....	199	27
Moro.....	Aroostook.....	199	
Matineus Isle.....	Knox.....	196	29
Silver Ridge.....	Aroostook.....	195	30
The Forks.....	Somerset.....	195	
Carratunk.....	Somerset.....	192	32
Dallas.....	Franklin.....	184	33
Glenwood.....	Aroostook.....	183	34
Moose River.....	Somerset.....	170	35
Westfield.....	Aroostook.....	166	36
Wade.....	Aroostook.....	158	37
Lambert Lake.....	Washington.....	152	38
West Forks.....	Somerset.....	146	39
Lakeville.....	Penobscot.....	144	40
Portage Lake.....	Aroostook.....	140	41
Webster.....	Penobscot.....	135	42
Long Island.....	Hancock.....	132	43
Franklin.....	Oxford.....	112	
No. 14.....	Washington.....	112	44
No. 33.....	Hancock.....	112	
Drew.....	Penobscot.....	110	47
Hammond.....	Aroostook.....	109	48
No. 1, R. 2, W. K. R.....	Somerset.....	108	49
Dead River.....	Somerset.....	104	
Summit.....	Penobscot.....	104	50
Sebois.....	Penobscot.....	98	52
Oxbow.....	Aroostook.....	94	
Perkins.....	Franklin.....	94	53
Monhegan.....	Lincoln.....	90	55
Bowerbank.....	Piscataquis.....	87	
Flag Staff.....	Somerset.....	87	56
Garfield.....	Aroostook.....	86	
No. 21.....	Washington.....	81	59
Magalloway.....	Oxford.....	79	60
Highland.....	Somerset.....	76	61
Mayfield.....	Somerset.....	74	62
Codyville.....	Washington.....	72	
Winterville.....	Aroostook.....	72	63
Coplin.....	Franklin.....	71	
No. 2, Grand Falls.....	Penobscot.....	68	65
Dennistown.....	Somerset.....	66	67
No. 21.....	Hancock.....	63	68
Unity.....	Kennebec.....	62	69
Lincoln.....	Oxford.....	59	70
Rangeley.....	Franklin.....	58	71
Elliottsville.....	Piscataquis.....	53	72
Greenvale.....	Franklin.....	52	
Westmanland.....	Aroostook.....	52	73
Nashville.....	Aroostook.....	54	75
Carrying Place.....	Somerset.....	31	76
No. 18.....	Washington.....	30	77
Letter E.....	Franklin.....	29	78
Lake View.....	Piscataquis.....	0	79
Unorganized Place.			
Grand Lake Stream.....	Washington.....	404	1
Sheridan.....	Aroostook.....	221	2
No. 39.....	Hancock.....	136	3
Muscongus Island.....	Lincoln.....	123	4
Barnard.....	Piscataquis.....	100	5
Indian.....	Washington.....	88	6
Molunkus.....	Aroostook.....	77	
Squaw Mountain.....	Piscataquis.....	77	7
Katahdin Iron Works.....	Piscataquis.....	76	9
Chesuncook.....	Piscataquis.....	66	
Kineo.....	Piscataquis.....	66	10
No. 16, R. 3.....	Aroostook.....	66	
Bigelow.....	Somerset.....	62	
No. 1, R. 5.....	Aroostook.....	62	13

UNORGANIZED PLACES—CONCLUDED.

Name of Place.	County.	Population.	Rank.
Long Pond.....	Somerset.....	53	15
Lang.....	Franklin.....	51	16
A, R. 7.....	Penobscot.....	50	17
No. 7.....	Hancock.....	50	
Lowell.....	Franklin.....	49	19
No. 18, R. 10.....	Aroostook.....	49	
No. 17, R. 5.....	Aroostook.....	46	
Sandy River.....	Franklin.....	45	21
No. 15, R. 11.....	Aroostook.....	43	22
Riley.....	Oxford.....	43	
No. 10, R. 3.....	Washington.....	37	23
No. 16, R. 12.....	Aroostook.....	35	25
Day's Academy Grant.....	Piscataquis.....	34	26
Fryeburg Academy Grant.....	Oxford.....	34	
No. 8.....	Hancock.....	31	28
Sandy Bay.....	Somerset.....	31	
No. 1, R. 1.....	Somerset.....	30	29
Washington.....	Franklin.....	29	
No. 10.....	Hancock.....	28	31
No. 13, R. 15.....	Aroostook.....	28	
Reddington.....	Franklin.....	28	32
Holeb.....	Somerset.....	27	
Batchelder's Grant.....	Oxford.....	26	33
No. 6.....	Franklin.....	26	
No. 28.....	Hancock.....	26	36
No. 4, R. 3.....	Franklin.....	25	
No. 32.....	Hancock.....	25	37
Muscle Ridge.....	Knox.....	24	
No. 8, R. 5.....	Aroostook.....	23	40
No. 14, R. 16.....	Aroostook.....	23	
Andover N. & W. Surplus.....	Oxford.....	22	42
C.....	Oxford.....	22	
No. 1, R. 3.....	Washington.....	22	43
E, R. 2.....	Aroostook.....	20	
No. 2, R. 6.....	Penobscot.....	20	44
North East Carry.....	Piscataquis.....	19	
No. 14, R. 6.....	Aroostook.....	19	45
Jerusalem.....	Franklin.....	18	
No. 7, R. 5.....	Aroostook.....	17	50
No. 31.....	Washington.....	17	
A, R. 2.....	Aroostook.....	12	52
No. 3, R. 2.....	Aroostook.....	12	
Gore A, No. 2.....	Piscataquis.....	11	53
Lily Bay.....	Piscataquis.....	11	
Moxie.....	Somerset.....	11	55
No. 1, R. 4.....	Aroostook.....	11	
No. 15, R. 6.....	Aroostook.....	10	61
No. 4, R. 2.....	Franklin.....	9	
No. 8, R. 7.....	Penobscot.....	9	62
No. 16, R. 4.....	Aroostook.....	8	
No. 5, R. 9, N. W. P.....	Piscataquis.....	8	65
No. 9, R. 5.....	Aroostook.....	8	
Chain of Ponds.....	Franklin.....	7	67
C R. 2.....	Aroostook.....	7	
No. 12, R. 13.....	Aroostook.....	7	72
Roach River.....	Piscataquis.....	7	
Taunton and Raynham.....	Somerset.....	7	73
No. 3, R. 13.....	Piscataquis.....	6	
No. 29.....	Washington.....	5	76
No. 1, R. 1.....	Washington.....	5	
No. 19.....	Washington.....	5	79
Indian.....	Penobscot.....	4	
No. 4, R. 7.....	Penobscot.....	4	81
No. 6, R. 7.....	Penobscot.....	4	
Mt. Abram.....	Franklin.....	3	1
No. 5, R. 4.....	Oxford.....	3	
No. 5, R. 7.....	Penobscot.....	1	1
No. 14, R. 14.....	Aroostook.....	1	
East College Township.....	Piscataquis.....	1	



## POPULATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Cumberland .....	90,949
York .....	62,829
Total .....	153,778

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Androscoggin .....	48,968
Franklin .....	17,053
Knox .....	31,473
Lincoln .....	21,996
Oxford .....	30,586
Sagadahoc .....	19,452
Total .....	169,528

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Hancock .....	37,312
Kennebec .....	57,012
Somerset .....	32,627
Waldo .....	27,759
Total .....	154,710

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

Aroostook .....	49,589
Penobscot .....	72,865
Piscataquis .....	16,134
Washington .....	44,482
Total .....	183,070

TABLE SHOWING THE NET GAIN OR LOSS IN THE TWENTY CITIES OF THE STATE.

City.	Gain.	Loss.
Portland.....	2,615	
Lewiston.....	2,618	
Bangor.....	2,247	
Biddeford.....	1,792	
Auburn.....	1,695	
Augusta.....	1,862	
Bath.....	849	
Rockland.....	575	
Calais.....	1,117	
Waterville.....	2,435	
Westbrook.....	2,651	
Saco.....		314
Gardiner.....	1,052	
Deering.....	1,029	
Old Town.....	1,917	
Belfast.....		14
Eastport.....	902	
Ellsworth.....		248
Brewer.....	1,023	
Hallowell.....	27	
Total.....	26,406	576

Net gain in the twenty cities.....	25,830
Net loss outside of the cities.....	13,680
Net gain in the State.....	12,150
Population of the twenty cities in 1890.....	195,986
Population outside of the cities.....	465,100
Population of the 415 towns.....	446,971
Population of the 79 plantations.....	15,062
Population of the 83 unorganized places.....	3,067
Number of males in the State in 1890.....	332,590
Number of females.....	328,496
Excess of males.....	4,094
Number native born.....	582,125
Number foreign born.....	78,961
Number of white.....	659,263
Number of colored of African descent.....	1,190
Number of Indians and Chinese.....	633
Number from 5 to 20 years, inclusive (school age).....	201,851
Number males from 18 to 44 years, inclusive (militia age).....	133,169
Number males 21 years and over (voting age).....	201,241
Number males native born (voting age).....	170,771
Number males foreign born (voting age).....	30,470

The Following Table Gives the Numbers of Males, Females, Native and Foreign Born, in 1890, in the Cities of the State, Containing over 8,000 Population.

Cities.	Males.	Females.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Total.
Auburn .....	5,440	5,810	9,865	1,385	11,250
Augusta.....	5,054	5,473	8,629	1,898	10,527
Bangor .....	9,390	9,713	15,632	3,471	19,103
Bath.....	4,416	4,307	7,463	1,260	8,723
Biddeford.....	6,649	7,794	8,153	6,290	14,443
Lewiston .....	10,209	11,492	13,138	8,563	21,701
Portland.....	16,994	19,431	28,600	7,825	36,425
Rockland.....	4,022	4,152	7,660	514	8,174

The Following Table Gives the Population in 1890, for Each County in the State, Classified as to Color, Sex and General Nativity.

Counties.	Total population.	SEX.		NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.	
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.
Androscoggin .....	48,968	23,698	25,270	37,808	11,160
Aroostook .....	49,589	26,162	23,427	38,165	11,424
Cumberland.....	90,949	43,932	47,017	77,341	13,608
Franklin.....	17,053	8,790	8,263	16,528	525
Hancock .....	37,312	19,024	18,288	35,910	1,402
Kennebec .....	57,012	28,958	28,054	50,650	6,362
Knox .....	31,473	15,690	15,783	29,816	1,657
Lincoln .....	21,996	11,105	10,891	21,516	480
Oxford .....	30,586	15,682	14,904	29,675	911
Penobscot.....	72,865	37,814	35,051	64,138	8,727
Piscataquis .....	16,134	8,458	7,676	14,700	1,434
Sagadahoc.....	19,452	9,852	9,600	17,811	1,641
Somerset .....	32,627	16,555	16,072	30,462	2,165
Waldo .....	27,759	13,704	14,055	27,239	520
Washington .....	44,482	22,739	21,743	37,562	6,980
York .....	62,829	30,427	32,402	52,864	9,965
Total .....	661,086	332,590	328,496	582,125	78,961

Population in 1890, Classified as to Color, Sex, Etc.—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Aggregate white.	NATIVE WHITE.			Foreign white.	Total colored.
		Total.	Native parents.	Foreign parents.		
Androscoggin .....	48,880	37,738	31,332	6,406	11,142	88
Aroostook .....	49,528	38,124	22,980	15,144	11,404	61
Cumberland .....	90,502	76,980	64,214	12,766	13,522	447
Franklin .....	17,039	16,518	15,942	576	521	14
Hancock .....	37,253	35,859	34,194	1,665	1,394	59
Kennebec .....	56,878	50,528	45,591	4,937	6,350	134
Knox .....	31,391	29,740	27,893	1,847	1,651	82
Lincoln .....	21,970	21,490	20,662	828	480	26
Oxford .....	30,564	29,658	28,961	697	906	22
Penobscot .....	72,390	63,693	54,153	9,540	8,697	475
Piscataquis .....	16,078	14,659	13,622	1,037	1,419	56
Sagadahoc .....	19,344	17,718	16,296	1,422	1,626	108
Somerset .....	32,622	30,460	28,283	2,177	2,162	5
Waldo .....	27,739	27,222	26,414	808	517	20
Washington .....	44,315	37,369	28,944	8,425	6,946	167
York .....	62,770	52,812	47,222	5,590	9,958	59
Total .....	659,263	580,568	506,703	73,865	78,695	1,823

A Further Classification by Sex is Given for the Details of White and Colored, by Counties, in the following Table.

Counties.	NATIVE WHITE.					
	Total.		Native parents.		Foreign parents.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Androscoggin .....	18,402	19,336	15,251	16,081	3,151	3,255
Aroostook .....	20,054	18,070	12,028	10,952	8,026	7,118
Cumberland .....	37,584	39,396	31,300	32,914	6,284	6,482
Franklin .....	8,447	8,071	8,136	7,806	311	265
Hancock .....	18,168	17,691	17,296	16,898	872	793
Kennebec .....	25,586	24,942	22,968	22,623	2,618	2,319
Knox .....	14,666	15,074	13,734	14,159	932	915
Lincoln .....	10,830	10,660	10,389	10,273	441	387
Oxford .....	15,087	14,571	14,715	14,246	372	325
Penobscot .....	32,505	31,188	27,594	26,559	4,911	4,629
Piscataquis .....	7,558	7,101	6,996	6,626	562	475
Sagadahoc .....	8,822	8,846	8,131	8,165	741	681
Somerset .....	15,322	15,138	14,201	14,082	1,121	1,056
Waldo .....	13,429	13,793	13,023	13,391	406	402
Waldo .....	19,224	18,145	14,797	14,147	4,427	3,998
Washington .....	25,817	26,995	23,005	24,217	2,812	2,778
York .....	25,817	26,995	23,005	24,217	2,812	2,778
Total .....	291,551	289,017	253,564	253,139	37,987	35,878

## Classification by Sex—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	FOREIGN WHITE.		AGGREGATE WHITE		TOTAL COLORED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Androscoggin .....	5,252	5,890	23,654	25,226	44	44
Aroostook .....	6,077	5,327	26,131	23,397	31	30
Cumberland .....	6,117	7,405	43,701	46,801	231	216
Franklin .....	331	190	8,778	8,261	12	2
Hancock .....	820	574	18,988	18,265	36	23
Knox .....	3,309	3,041	28,895	27,983	63	71
Kennebec .....	973	678	15,639	15,752	51	31
Lincoln .....	259	221	11,089	10,881	16	10
Oxford .....	579	327	15,666	14,898	16	6
Penobscot .....	5,044	3,653	37,549	34,841	265	210
Piscataquis .....	873	546	8,431	7,647	27	29
Sagadahoc .....	917	709	9,789	9,555	63	45
Somerset .....	1,230	932	16,552	16,070	3	2
Waldo .....	263	254	13,692	14,047	12	8
Washington .....	3,428	3,518	22,652	21,663	87	80
York .....	4,581	5,377	30,398	32,372	29	30
Total .....	40,053	38,642	331,664	327,659	986	837

Table Showing Nativity of the Foreign Born Population of the State in 1890.

Canada and Newfoundland .....	52,076
Mexico .....	8
Central America .....	15
South America .....	22
Cuba and West Indies .....	92
Ireland .....	11,444
England .....	7,276
Scotland .....	2,285
Wales .....	215
Great Britain, not specified .....	10
Germany .....	1,104
Austria .....	58
Holland .....	16
Belgium .....	21
Switzerland .....	29
Norway .....	311
Sweden .....	1,704
Denmark .....	696
Russia .....	420
Hungary .....	16
Bohemia .....	3
Poland .....	54
France .....	441
Italy .....	253
Spain .....	53
Portugal .....	70
Greece .....	2
Asia, not specified .....	9
China .....	76
Japan .....	4
India .....	22
Africa .....	11
Atlantic Islands .....	17
Australia .....	25
Europe, not specified .....	28
Pacific Islands .....	10
Sandwich Islands .....	2
Turkey .....	3
At sea .....	60
Total .....	78,961

**Table Showing the Number each of Cities, Towns, Plantations and Unorganized Places Containing Inhabitants, in the State, Arranged by Counties.**

Counties.	Cities.	TOWNS.	Plantations.	Unorganized Places.
Androscoggin.....	2	12		
Aroostook.....		36	32	23
Cumberland.....	3	23		
Franklin.....		19	6	11
Hancock.....	1	29	4	6
Kennebec.....	4	25	1	
Knox.....	1	15	1	1
Lincoln.....		17	1	1
Oxford.....		35	4	6
Penobscot.....	3	53	8	7
Piscataquis.....		19	4	13
Sagadahoc.....	1	10		
Somerset.....		26	13	7
Waldo.....	1	25		
Washington.....	2	46	5	8
York.....	2	25		
Total.....	20	415	79	83

**Land Area of the State in Square Miles by Counties.**

Androscoggin.....	485
Aroostook.....	6,700
Cumberland.....	1,005
Franklin.....	1,660
Hancock.....	1,312
Kennebec.....	888
Knox.....	328
Lincoln.....	520
Oxford.....	1,892
Penobscot.....	3,332
Piscataquis.....	3,772
Sagadahoc.....	260
Somerset.....	3,664
Waldo.....	705
Washington.....	2,452
York.....	920
Total land area.....	29,895
Water area.....	3,145
Total area.....	33,040

**State, County, Town and School District Debt Combined.**

	1880.	1890.
Combined debt of the State.....	\$23,235,980	\$15,600,777
Population of the State.....	648,936	661,086
Per capita of combined debt.....	37.28	26.89
State debt.....	5,511,871	3,470,809
Per capita of State debt.....	8.49	5.25

## Cereal Productions of the State in 1890.

Counties.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Androscoggin .....	416	8,613	42	641	593	23,227
Aroostook .....	1,249	32,650	18,401	388,037	55	603
Cumberland .....	586	12,562	39	476	748	25,230
Franklin .....	503	10,907	211	3,955	644	21,118
Hancock .....	632	14,978	23	397	58	1,259
Kennebec .....	1,782	39,047	107	1,816	1,234	42,546
Knox .....	609	14,857	16	276	147	4,082
Lincoln .....	1,025	24,139	17	145	249	9,045
Oxford .....	325	6,693	310	5,144	1,780	63,268
Penobscot .....	1,256	35,357	1,398	27,351	1,052	39,748
Piscataquis .....	230	6,334	586	11,325	548	22,011
Sagadahoc .....	348	7,372	5	93	91	2,740
Somerset .....	969	24,740	930	20,730	1,252	41,920
Waldo .....	1,033	26,783	60	904	520	15,673
Washington .....	340	6,944	234	4,885	19	402
York .....	669	14,286	16	236	1,901	67,790
Total .....	11,972	286,262	22,395	466,411	10,891	380,662
Counties.	OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Androscoggin .....	3,615	99,888	18	214	38	593
Aroostook .....	35,732	1,128,909	177	3,250	1,910	41,722
Cumberland .....	4,684	125,947	46	596	82	1,188
Franklin .....	6,262	170,876	48	98	358	5,876
Hancock .....	2,188	61,205	2	14	63	871
Kennebec .....	9,214	269,771	7	62	147	2,386
Knox .....	1,174	35,279	8	50	52	854
Lincoln .....	2,328	68,235	1	13	32	511
Oxford .....	7,402	204,777	434	1,618	268	3,983
Penobscot .....	17,633	554,718	7	101	495	10,085
Piscataquis .....	5,913	197,801	292	102	117	1,929
Sagadahoc .....	1,071	29,005	2	35	4	41
Somerset .....	12,613	371,442	9	103	169	2,986
Waldo .....	7,085	223,490	1	8	194	3,616
Washington .....	2,774	77,875	1	.....	57	1,031
York .....	1,924	49,691	24	400	130	2,154
Total .....	121,612	3,668,909	1,077	6,664	4,116	79,826

The Cotton Manufacturing Industry of the State.

	1880.	1890.
Number of establishments reporting...	24	23
Capital invested.....	\$15,292,078	\$20,850,754
Average hands employed.....	11,864	13,992
Males.....	3,858	5,193
Females.....	6,481	7,856
Children.....	1,420	863
Officers and clerks.....	104	80
Total wages paid.....	\$2,936,640	\$4,372,473
Cost of materials used.....	7,320,152	8,407,362
Value of product.....	13,319,363	15,316,909
Number of spindles.....	695,924	885,762
mule.....		344,697
frame.....		541,065
looms.....	15,971	21,825
Cost of cotton used.....	\$6,234,901	\$7,053,168
Number of bales.....	112,381	132,504
pounds.....	54,185,061	65,717,252

The Woolen Manufacturing Industry of the State.

	1880.	1890.
Number of establishments reporting.....	97	89
Capital invested.....	\$4,016,828	\$9,700,525
Average hands employed.....	3,265	5,453
Males.....	1,811	3,291
Females.....	1,160	2,012
Children.....	294	150
Total wages paid.....	\$1,091,329	\$1,991,676
Cost of materials used.....	4,444,990	5,704,508
Value of product.....	6,962,003	8,814,256

The Combined Textile Industries of the State.

	1880.	1890.
Number of establishments reporting.....	122	106
Capital invested.....	\$19,338,906	\$30,540,097
Hands employed.....	15,189	19,572
Wages paid.....	\$4,088,159	6,409,133
Cost of materials used.....	\$11,826,537	\$14,206,420
Value of product.....	\$20,367,951	\$24,331,165



## The Granite Industry.

Cubic feet, building purposes .....	1,819,741
Street work, including paving blocks.....	3,736,541
Monumental work .....	231,972
Bridges, dams and railroad work.....	856,786
Miscellaneous .....	56,306
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,701,346</b>
<b>Total value .....</b>	<b>\$2,225,839</b>
Number of paving blocks .....	17,704,915
Value of paving blocks .....	\$824,113
Number of quarries.....	153
Total number of employes.....	3,737
Foremen .....	110
Average daily wages .....	\$3.15
Annual earnings .....	\$677.25
Number of days .....	215
Quarrymen .....	1,453
Average daily wages.....	\$1.78
Annual earnings.....	\$315.06
Number of days .....	177
Mechanics.....	1,611
Average daily wages.....	\$2.49
Annual earnings.....	\$547.80
Number of days.....	220
Laborers.....	483
Average daily wages .....	\$1.62
Annual earning.....	\$302.94
Number of days .....	187
Boys under sixteen years .....	53
Average daily wages .....	\$.92
Annual earnings .....	\$137.08
Number of days .....	149
Office force.....	27
Average annual salary .....	\$938.75
Total wages paid.....	\$1,517,026
Total expenses .....	1,823,976
Total capital.....	3,192,317

**The Lime Industry.**

In regard to the value of lime produced, it appears that Maine heads the list. The product comes almost entirely from Knox county, where large quarries of very pure limestone are operated exclusively for the purpose of burning the product into lime. In the value of the lime produced Pennsylvania stands second, but in amount produced it stands first, with a product of 4,043,679 barrels, while Maine stands second, with a product about one-half as great. There is evidently a great difference in favor of Maine in the value per barrel of the lime from these two states. This is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the lime produced in Pennsylvania is used for agricultural purposes, which require only inferior grades, whereas the lime from Maine is almost entirely used for building purposes in many of the most important cities on the Atlantic coast, principally New York city.

Number barrels lime produced .....	1,903,639
Total value .....	\$1,323,499
Number of quarries.....	60
Employes.....	1,063
Foremen.....	131
Average daily wages.....	\$2.30
Annual earnings.....	\$660.10
Number of days.....	287
Quarrymen .....	607
Average daily wages.....	\$2.00
Annual earnings.....	\$560.00
Number of days.....	280
Mechanics and stoncutters.....	50
Average daily wages.....	\$2.00
Annual earnings.....	\$500.00
Number of days.....	250
Total wages paid .....	\$679,825
Number boilers used .....	25
Total horse power .....	750
Total expenses.....	\$1,474,890
Total capital .....	\$1,120,500

**The Slate Industry.**

Number of quarries.....	8
Number squares of roofing slate.....	43,500
Total value .....	\$214,000
Total wages paid.....	160,300
Total expenses.....	177,100
Total capital.....	641,000
Total number of employes.....	309
Foremen.....	15
Quarrymen and millmen.....	141
Mechanics .....	16
Laborers .....	137

**Statistics of Farms, Homes and Mortgages.**

Number of habitations.....	150,355
families who own habitations.....	99,761
hire habitations .....	50,594
who own free of incumbrance.....	78,040
subject to incumbrance.....	21,721
occupying farms.....	62,122
owning farms.....	57,391
free of incumbrance.....	47,712
subject to incumbrance .....	12,679
renting farms.....	4,731
occupying homes not on farms.....	88,233
owning homes.....	42,370
free of incumbrance.....	33,328
subject to incumbrance.....	9,042
renting homes.....	45,863

**HABITATION PROPRIETORSHIP.**

The habitations of the 150,355 families of this State include the two classes, farms and homes; 99,761 families, or 66.35 per cent of the total number, own their own habitations, and 50,594 families, or 33.65 per cent, hire their habitations; 78,040 families, or 78.23 per cent of the total owning families, own their habitations free of incumbrance, and 21,721 families, or 21.77 per cent, subject to incumbrance. Of the total owning and hiring families, 51.90 per cent own their habitations free of incumbrance and 14.45 with incumbrance.

**FARM PROPRIETORSHIP.**

There are 150,355 families in Maine, of which 62,122 occupy farms and 88,233 occupy homes. Of the total farm families, 57,391, or 92.38 per cent, own and 4,731, or 7.62 per cent, hire the farms that they occupy; and of the total owning families, 44,712, or 77.91 per cent, own free of incumbrance, and 12,679, or 22.09 per cent, own subject to incumbrance. The families that own the farms that they occupy free of incumbrance are 71.97 per cent of the total number of farm owning and hiring families, and the families that own the farms that they occupy subject to incumbrance are 20.41 per cent of the same total.

**Farm Proprietorship, 1880 and 1890, by Counties.**

Counties.	Number of owned farms, 1880.	Number of farm owning families, 1890.	Number of hired farms, 1880.	Number of farm hiring families, 1890.	Percentage of owned farms, 1880.	Percentage of farm owning families, 1890.	Percentage of hired farms, 1880.	Percentage of farm hiring families, 1890.
Androscoggin .....	2,842	2,654	139	214	95.34	92.54	4.66	7.46
Aroostook .....	5,599	5,746	203	479	96.50	92.31	3.50	7.69
Cumberland .....	5,160	4,910	255	450	95.29	91.60	4.71	8.40
Franklin .....	2,415	2,333	114	180	95.49	92.84	4.51	7.16
Hancock .....	3,941	3,712	137	175	96.64	95.50	3.36	4.50
Kennebec .....	5,213	4,806	218	434	95.99	91.72	4.01	8.28
Knox .....	2,395	1,965	62	137	97.48	93.48	2.52	6.52
Lincoln .....	3,114	2,886	99	163	96.92	94.65	3.08	5.35
Oxford .....	4,420	4,075	269	349	94.26	92.11	5.74	7.89
Penobscot .....	6,912	6,038	344	586	95.26	91.23	4.74	8.77
Piscataquis .....	2,027	1,890	87	186	95.88	91.04	4.12	8.96
Sagadahoc .....	1,291	1,128	45	95	96.63	92.23	3.37	7.77
Somerset .....	4,360	4,024	304	336	93.48	92.29	6.52	7.71
Waldo .....	4,059	3,821	218	299	94.90	92.74	5.10	7.26
Washington .....	2,942	2,296	120	174	96.08	92.96	3.92	7.04
York .....	4,838	5,047	167	474	96.66	91.41	3.34	8.59
The State.....	61,528	57,391	2,781	4,731	95.68	92.38	4.32	7.62

Number and Percentage of Families Occupying Owned and Hired and Free and Incumbered Farms, by Counties.

Counties.	Aggregate.	OWNING.			Hiring.
		Total.	Free.	Incumbered.	
Androscoggin.....	2,868	2,654	2,133	521	214
Aroostook.....	6,225	5,746	3,666	2,080	479
Cumberland.....	5,360	4,910	3,920	990	450
Franklin.....	2,513	2,333	1,553	780	180
Hancock.....	3,887	3,712	3,300	412	175
Kennebec.....	5,240	4,806	3,805	1,001	434
Knox.....	2,102	1,965	1,715	250	137
Lincoln.....	3,049	2,886	2,635	251	163
Oxford.....	4,424	4,075	3,021	1,054	549
Penobscot.....	6,684	6,098	4,333	1,765	586
Piscataquis.....	2,076	1,890	1,315	57	186
Sagadahoc.....	1,223	1,128	928	200	95
Somerset.....	4,360	4,024	2,996	1,028	336
Waldo.....	4,120	3,821	2,975	848	299
Washington.....	2,470	2,296	1,899	397	174
York.....	5,321	5,047	4,522	525	474
The State.....	62,122	57,391	44,712	12,679	4,731

Counties.	Percentage of families owning and hiring.		Percentage of families owning free and incumbered of total owning families.		Percentage of families owning free and incumbered of total owning and hiring families.	
	Owning.	Hiring.	Free.	Incumbered.	Free.	Incumbered.
Androscoggin .. . . .	92.54	7.46	80.37	19.63	74.37	18.17
Aroostook.....	92.31	7.69	63.80	36.20	58.89	33.42
Cumberland.....	91.60	8.40	79.84	20.16	73.13	18.47
Franklin.....	92.84	7.16	66.57	33.43	61.80	31.64
Hancock.....	95.50	4.50	88.90	11.10	84.90	10.60
Kennebec.....	91.72	8.28	79.17	20.83	72.62	19.10
Knox.....	93.48	6.52	87.28	12.72	81.59	11.89
Lincoln.....	94.65	5.35	91.30	8.70	86.42	8.23
Oxford.....	92.11	7.89	74.13	25.87	68.29	23.82
Penobscot.....	91.23	8.77	71.06	28.94	64.83	26.40
Piscataquis.....	91.04	8.96	69.47	30.53	63.25	27.79
Sagadahoc.....	92.23	7.77	82.27	17.73	75.88	16.35
Somerset.....	92.29	7.71	74.45	25.55	68.71	23.58
Waldo.....	92.74	7.26	77.81	22.19	72.16	20.58
Washington.....	92.96	7.04	82.71	17.29	76.88	16.08
York.....	91.41	8.59	89.60	10.40	81.90	9.51
The State.....	92.38	7.62	77.91	22.09	71.97	20.41

Number and Percentage of Families Occupying Owned and Hired  
and Free and Incumbered Homes, by Counties.

Counties.	Aggregate.	OWNING.			Hiring.
		Total.	Free.	Incumbered.	
Androscoggin.....	7,670	2,539	1,889	650	5,131
Aroostook.....	2,844	1,331	942	339	1,513
Cumberland.....	15,727	5,958	4,656	1,302	9,769
Franklin.....	1,622	879	648	231	743
Hancock.....	4,851	3,008	2,427	581	1,843
Kennebec.....	7,846	3,474	2,640	834	4,372
Knox.....	5,611	3,186	2,692	494	2,425
Lincoln.....	2,409	1,487	1,154	333	922
Oxford.....	2,876	1,491	991	500	1,385
Penobscot.....	9,524	4,900	3,858	1,042	4,624
Piscataquis.....	1,549	740	450	290	809
Sagadahoc.....	3,401	1,797	1,542	255	1,604
Somerset.....	3,506	1,736	1,262	474	1,770
Waldo.....	2,749	1,618	1,332	286	1,131
Washington.....	6,983	4,364	3,700	664	2,619
York.....	9,065	3,862	3,145	717	5,203
The State.....	88,233	42,370	33,328	9,042	45,863

Counties.	Percentage of families owning and hiring.		Percentage of families owning free and incumbered of total owning families.		Percentage of families owning free and incumbered of total owning and hiring families.	
	Owning.	Hiring.	Free.	Incumbered.	Free.	Incumbered.
Androscoggin.....	33.10	66.90	74.40	25.60	24.63	8.47
Aroostook.....	46.80	53.20	70.77	29.23	33.12	13.68
Cumberland.....	37.88	63.12	78.15	21.85	29.60	8.28
Franklin.....	54.19	45.81	73.72	26.28	39.95	14.24
Hancock.....	62.01	37.99	80.68	19.32	50.03	11.98
Kennebec.....	44.28	55.72	75.99	24.01	33.65	10.63
Knox.....	56.78	43.22	84.49	15.51	47.98	8.80
Lincoln.....	61.73	38.27	77.61	22.39	47.91	13.32
Oxford.....	51.84	48.16	66.47	33.53	34.46	17.38
Penobscot.....	51.45	48.55	78.73	21.27	40.51	10.94
Piscataquis.....	47.77	52.23	60.81	39.19	29.05	18.72
Sagadahoc.....	52.84	47.16	85.81	14.19	45.34	7.50
Somerset.....	49.52	50.48	72.70	27.30	36.00	13.32
Waldo.....	58.86	41.14	82.32	17.68	48.46	10.40
Washington.....	62.49	37.51	84.78	15.22	52.98	9.51
York.....	42.60	57.40	81.43	18.57	34.69	7.91
The State.....	48.02	51.98	78.66	21.34	37.77	10.25

**State Summary of Number of Families Occupying Owned and Incumbered Farms and Homes, and the Value thereof and the Incumbrance thereon, by Classification of Amounts of Value and of Incumbrance.**

Classification of Amounts.	TOTAL.			
	FOR VALUE.		FOR INCUMBRANCE.	
	Number of families.	Amount.	Number of families.	Amount.
Under \$500 .....	2,257	\$ 720,748	12,695	\$3,017,373
\$500 and under \$1,000 .....	6,082	4,175,650	5,479	3,591,870
\$1,000 and under \$1,500 .....	4,982	5,576,631	1,893	2,151,351
\$1,500 and under \$2,000 .....	2,849	4,572,353	479	1,222,246
\$2,000 and under \$2,500 .....	1,782	3,649,748	373	774,025
\$2,500 and under \$3,000 .....	1,129	2,871,529	165	430,117
\$3,000 and under \$4,000 .....	1,239	3,925,851	225	720,477
\$4,000 and under \$5,000 .....	507	2,000,372	56	233,770
\$5,000 and under \$7,000 .....	525	2,848,105	50	277,192
\$7,000 and under \$10,000 .....	194	1,487,746	17	135,467
\$10,000 and under \$25,000 .....	144	1,835,770	15	233,800
\$25,000 and over .....	31	1,167,717	4	115,000
The State.....	21,721	\$34,922,220	21,721	\$12,902,688

Classification of Amounts.	FOR FARMS.			
	FOR VALUE.		FOR INCUMBRANCE.	
	Number of families.	Amount.	Number of families.	Amount.
Under \$500 .....	1,235	\$ 404,091	7,595	\$1,834,539
\$500 and under \$1,000 .....	3,717	2,566,229	3,382	2,196,536
\$1,000 and under \$1,500 .....	3,099	3,479,634	1,057	1,200,874
\$1,500 and under \$2,000 .....	1,766	2,846,138	341	556,734
\$2,000 and under \$2,500 .....	1,072	2,200,732	157	326,548
\$2,500 and under \$3,000 .....	611	1,557,005	46	121,506
\$3,000 and under \$4,000 .....	630	1,997,565	56	180,698
\$4,000 and under \$5,000 .....	241	992,585	20	83,367
\$5,000 and under \$7,000 .....	194	1,045,247	14	77,000
\$7,000 and under \$10,000 .....	63	481,098	5	38,900
\$10,000 and under \$25,000 .....	43	552,528	4	75,000
\$25,000 and over .....	8	255,300	2	50,000
The State.....	12,679	\$18,378,172	12,679	\$6,741,922

Classification of Amounts.	FOR HOMES.			
	FOR VALUE.		FOR INCUMBRANCE.	
	Number of families.	Amount.	Number of families.	Amount.
Under \$500.....	1,022	\$ 316,637	5,100	\$1,182,814
\$500 and under \$1,000.....	2,365	1,609,421	2,097	1,395,334
\$1,000 and under \$1,500.....	1,883	2,096,397	836	950,477
\$1,500 and under \$2,000.....	1,083	1,726,195	408	665,512
\$2,000 and under \$2,500.....	710	1,449,016	216	447,477
\$2,500 and under \$3,000.....	518	1,314,524	119	308,611
\$3,000 and under \$4,000.....	609	1,928,286	169	539,779
\$4,000 and under \$5,000.....	266	1,097,787	36	150,203
\$5,000 and under \$7,000.....	331	1,802,858	36	200,192
\$7,000 and under \$10,000.....	131	1,006,648	12	96,567
\$10,000 and under \$25,000.....	101	1,283,242	11	158,800
\$25,000 and over.....	23	912,417	2	65,000
The State.....	9,042	\$16,544,048	9,042	\$6,160,766

**OBJECTS OF INDEBTEDNESS.**

Of the total number of families occupying owned and incumbered farms, 62.85 per cent incumbered their farms to secure all or a portion of the purchase price of real estate, when this object was not associated with any other object, and this debt is 64.79 per cent of the total farm debt. The objects of purchase and improvements, uncombined with any other objects, include 73.08 per cent of the families occupying owned and incumbered farms and 75.12 per cent of the farm incumbrance, and the objects of real estate purchase and improvements, business, and the purchase of various articles of personal property, when not combined with other objects, include 79.71 per cent of the total number of these farm families and 82.18 per cent of the farm incumbrance. Farm and family expenses, standing alone, are represented by 10.33 per cent of the number of farm families and by 6.38 per cent of the total farm incumbrance.

A smaller proportion is due to purchase and a larger proportion to improvements in the case of homes than in the case of farms. Of the total number of families occupying owned and incumbered homes, 48.67 per cent incumbered their homes to secure all or a portion of the purchase price of real estate, when this object was not associated with any other object, and this debt is 46.56 per cent of the total home debt. Real estate purchase and improvements, uncombined with any other object, are represented by 75.31 per cent of the families occupying owned and incumbered homes and by 75.15 per cent of the home debt, while purchase, improvements, business, and the purchase of various articles of personal property, when not associated with any other object, are represented by 83.96 per cent of these families and by 88.32 per cent of the home debt. Family expenses, standing alone, are represented by 8.87 per cent of the number of home families and by 3.55 per cent of the total home incumbrance.

**FACTORIES, MILLS AND SHOPS BUILT DURING YEAR 1893.**

In response to the following inquiries, "How many and what kinds of factories, mills or shops for manufacturing purposes have been enlarged, completed, or are in process of erection during 1893, estimated cost of same, probable number of hands they will employ?" answers have been returned by the officers of nearly every city and town.

Eighty-one towns and cities report as follows :

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Lewiston .....	Two cotton mills.....	Enlarged... ..	\$ 45,000 }	300
Lewiston .....	Two woolen mills.....	Enlarged... ..	10,000 }	
Mechanic Falls.....	Paper mill .....	Commenced..		

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Amity .....	Carriage repair shop.....	New.....	\$ 200	2
Fort Fairfield.....	Starch factory.....	New.....	3,000	6
Hersey.....	Lumber mill.....	New { .....	5,000	15
Hersey.....	Starch factory.....	New { .....		
Island Falls.....	Tannery.....	Commenced.....		80
Island Falls.....	Steam lumber mill.....	Commenced.....		20
Limestone.....	Lumber mill.....	Enlarged.....	1,000	10
Limestone.....	Starch factory.....	Enlarged.....	200	
Limestone.....	Starch factory.....	Commenced.....	400	
Limestone.....	Grist mill.....	Commenced.....	300	
Limestone.....	Wood working shop.....	Enlarged.....	300	8
Masardis.....	Lumber mill.....	Machinery... ..	600	
Masardis.....	Blacksmith shop.....	New.....	200	25
Monticello.....	Lumber mill.....	Enlarged.....	2,000	
Sherman.....	Lumber mill.....	Enlarged.....	1,500	8
Woodland.....	Lumber mill.....	Machinery... ..	275	3
Chapman Plantation.....	Lumber mill.....	Machinery... ..	450	10
New Sweden ".....	Shingle mill.....	Repaired.....	700	
New Sweden ".....	Shingle mill.....	New.....	1,000	

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin .....	Chair stock mill.....	Commenced..	\$ 500	2
Bridgton .....	Tannery.....	New.....	9,000	50
Deering.....	Toothpick mill.....	New.....	40,000	75
Deering.....	Stoneware mill.....	New.....		
Deering.....	Steel forge.....	Enlarged.....		12
Harrison.....	Chair factory.....	Enlarged.....	1,000	
Pownal.....	Steam lumber mill.....	New.....	800	4
Standish.....	Grist mill.....	New.....	2,000	1
Yarmouth.....	Electric light plant.....	Rebuilt.....	5,000	



## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Farmington .....	Planing mill .....	New .....	\$3,500	6
Industry .....	Wooden box mill .....	New .....	1,000	10
Strong .....	Lumber mill .....	Enlarged .....	500	

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

Bluehill .....	Water bottling establishment ..	Enlarged ..	\$ 300	
Cranberry Isles .....	Fish stand .....	New .....	2,000	5
Ellsworth .....	Machine shop .....	Machinery ..	4,000	20

## KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Hallowell .....	Sand paper factory .....	New .....	\$12,000	20
Manchester .....	Lumber mill .....	New .....	1,000	5
Readfield .....	Corn canning shop .....	New .....	5,000	30

## KNOX COUNTY.

Hurricane Isle .....	Stone shed .....	Completed ..	\$ 4,000	
Rockland .....	Cold storage .....	New .....	20,000	10
Rockland .....	Cigars, etc. ....	New .....	3,800	16

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna .....	Lumber mill .....	New .....	\$2,000	5
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## OXFORD COUNTY.

Dixfield .....	Lumber mill .....	New .....	\$ 2,000	10
Fryeburg .....	Chair factory .....	New .....	20,000	50
Hartford .....	Corn canning shop .....	New .....		
Mexico .....	Lumber mill .....	Commenced ..	4,000	10
Roxbury .....	Two birch mills ..	New .....	8,000	30
Rumford .....				
Waterford .....	Chair shop .....	Machinery ..	4,000	12
Magalloway Plantation	Wood turning shop .....	New .....	300	2

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Brewer.....	Lumber mill .....	Enlarged .....	\$15,000	50
Eddington .....	Lumber mill .....	New .....	2,000	5
Enfield.....	Wood turning shop.....	New .....	15,000	40
Exeter.....	Butter factory .....	New .....	5,000	10
Hampden.....	Lumber mill .....	Rebuilt .....	50,000	100
Lincoln.....	Pulp mill .....	Enlarged .....	13,000	30
Mattawankeag.....	Grist mill .....	New .....	300	2
Milford .....	Shingle mill .....	Enlarged .....	1,000	2
Newport.....	Venere mill .....	New .....	5,000	2
Newport.....	Corn factory .....	New .....	2,000	20
Newport.....	Spring bed factory.....	New .....	2,000	5

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Foxcroft.....	Corn canning factory .....	New .....	\$ 3,000	50
Guilford.....	Woolen mill .....	Commenced..	50,000	75

SAGadahoc COUNTY.

Topsham.....	Pulp mill. . . . .	Commenced..	\$250,000	6
Woolwich .....	Lumber mill .....	Commenced..	3,000	

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson.....	Lumber mill.....	Enlarged .....	\$1,000	4
Bingham .....	Grist mill .....	Commenced ..	2,000	2
Canaan .....	Milking stool manufactory.....	New .....	400	7
Canaan .....	Wooden box mill.....	Enlarged.....	400	
Norridgewock.....	Carriage shop.....	New .....	1,500	
Pittsfield.....	Woolen mill.....	Continued .....	100,000	50
St. Albans .....	Woolen mill.....	Commenced ..	10,000	45

WALDO COUNTY.

Burnham .....	Lumber mill .....	New { .....	\$2,000	25
Burnham .....	Vest shop .....	New }		
Liberty .....	Lumber mill .....	Commenced ..	2,000	6
Monroe .....	Carriage repair shop.....	New .....	100	3
Montville.....	Lumber mill .....	New .....	3,000	8
Morrill.....	Lumber mill .....	Enlarged .....	600	5
Searsport.....	Lumber mill .....	Enlarged .....	800	4
Thorndike.....	Clothing factory.....	New .....	2,200	75
Unity.....	Butter factory.....	New .....	2,500	3

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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Alexander .....	Lath mill .....	Machinery ...	\$ 800	6
Calais .....	Granite mill .....	New { .....	15,000	110
Calais .....	Shot tower .....	New { .....		
Eastport .....	Two sardine factories .....	New { .....	5,000	80
Eastport .....	Fertilizer factory .....	New { .....		
Jonesport .....	Two sardine factories .....	New { .....	3,500	150
Jonesport .....	Sardine factory .....	Enlarged } .....		
Lubec .....	Five sardine factories .....	New .....	10,000	250
Machias .....	Blacksmith shop .....	New .....	500	2
Pembroke .....	Sardine factory .....	New .....	5,000	50
Robbinston .....	Sardine factory .....	New .....	5,000	100

YORK COUNTY.

Biddeford .....	Paper box factory. . . . .	New .....	2,500	15
Buxton .....	Box factory .....	Commenced ..	12,000	40
Newfield .....	Corn packing shop .....	Commenced ..	1,800	50
North Berwick .....	Stove polish factory .....	Enlarged .....	2,000	130
Waterboro .....	Lumber mill .....	Rebuilt { .....	6,000	25
Waterboro .....	Grist mill .....	Rebuilt { .....		

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
Androscoggin .....	\$55,000	300
Aroostook .....	17,125	187
Cumberland .....	58,300	144
Franklin .....	5,000	16
Hancock .....	6,300	25
Kennebec .....	18,000	55
Knox .....	27,800	26
Lincoln .....	2,000	5
Oxford .....	38,300	114
Penobscot .....	110,300	278
Piscataquis .....	53,000	125
Sagadahoc .....	253,000	6
Somerset .....	115,300	108
Waldo .....	13,200	129
Washington .....	44,800	748
York .....	24,300	260
	\$841,725	2,526

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, &c.



# REPORT OF R. F. CHALK,

Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries.

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The date of submitting this first annual report of the Inspector of Factories, Work Shops, Mines and Quarries, closes the sixth year of this department of labor. The act under which it was created in 1887 was amended by additional legislation in 1893, changing the title of "Deputy Commissioner of Labor" to "Inspector of Factories, Work Shops, Mines and Quarries," and new duties were imposed which have raised the efficiency of the office to a substantial and practical basis that will better promote the interests of the industrial classes. This department, like others of our State while in their infancy, grows in usefulness only as new duties arise through increase in our manufacturing and population. With this growth our State should keep pace, and with our large and growing manufacturing industries Maine should not be behind other states in the matter of protection to her laboring people. It is beneficial to employer and employe alike that conditions conducive to health, morals and safety, be properly guarded, and all avenues leading to danger by neglect of proper attention be closed, thus rendering to the employe what by nature is his, and taking the burden of responsibility from the employer. Factory inspection in the United States is yet in its infancy. England's factory inspection dates back to 1802, when a law entitled: "An act for the better protection of the health and morals of apprentices and others employed in cotton and other factories" was enacted. Following closely upon this legislation came France and Germany, then followed the Canadas; but not until 1878 was anything accomplished in the United States. In that year, Massachusetts instituted factory inspection, with Hon. Rufus R. Wade as chief inspector, who still

continues in that position ; closely followed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin and New York. Maine followed in 1887, with Hon. Leonard R. Campbell as deputy commissioner of labor.

#### CHILD LABOR IN COTTON MILLS.

While the employment of children under fifteen years of age in the cotton mills of the State is large, we find a growing tendency to supplant this class of help with that of more mature years. During the year, the inspector has found employed in the twenty cotton mills visited, 325 children under fifteen years of age, 201 of whom were boys, and 124 girls. In the same factories in 1892, there were 446 children employed, of whom 280 were boys, and 166 girls, showing a decrease of 121 during the year, and from information obtained, a decrease of over 300 during the past six years. The inspector's attention has frequently been called to the large number of children employed in these mills, and a violation of the law is openly charged, but upon investigation, certificates have always been found in the hands of the overseers, procured before the child was allowed to go to work. The children found in our mills are principally of foreign birth and all have certificates of age and school attendance properly signed, but when asked to write their names, few can do so, either in English, or their own native language, showing a lack of education or else a false certificate. A very few English speaking children are found in our mills, and when asked to write their names invariably do so readily. The cause of this lack of education should be investigated and remedied, if we are to have a nation made up of intelligent men and women. If it is necessary that the adult shall be able to read the constitution of our country before he is entitled to cast his ballot, then it is plainly the duty of the State to compel every child within its borders to learn to read and write the language of the country, so that when arriving at majority they may be able to take intelligent part in our self government. Adam Smith likened ignorance, neglected by the state, to leprosy. Superintendent Akers of Iowa truthfully says, "Parents of low organization and hereditarily under the whip of oppression and circumstances, have the highest interests of their children very little at heart, and will keep them grinding at the cruel mill of necessity while their own vices have imperious sway, until their school opportunities have gone forever and the grand army of illiterates gets the recruits." Throwing aside the personal

benefits directly received by the child, and leaving the individual out of the argument, the knowledge of this one fact, that the future prosperity of our country hinges upon the intelligence of her rising generation, is a forcible argument for a thorough English education, and no child should be permitted to grow up without being able to add his intelligent vote and influence to help build up the country of his adoption, even should it be a forced intelligence through a compulsory American education.

The following table will give the number of children employed in our cotton mills in 1892 and 1893, showing a perceptible decrease.

Names of Factories.	Number of children employed under fifteen years of age in 1892.			Number of children employed under fifteen years in 1893.		
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
Barker Mills .....	14	11	3	5	7	2
Edwards Manf. Company ..	18	12	6	7	5	2
Springvale Cotton Mills ....	5	3	2	1	1	
Pepperell Manf. Company...	46	24	22	38	21	17
Laconia Manf. Company ...	47	32	15	39	26	13
York Manf. Company .....	11	1	10	8		8
Bates Corporation .....	14	8	6			
Hill Mills.....	19	13	6	8	7	1
Androscoggin Mills .....	51	37	14	43	31	12
Lewiston Mills .....	19	10	9	17	9	8
Continental Mills .....	22	20	2	17	9	8
Farwell's Mills .....	14	8	6	11	7	4
Lockwood Company.....	94	56	38	80	49	31
Cabot Manf. Company .....	34	18	16	26	14	12
R. W. Lord & Co. ....	3	2	1	1	1	
L. L. Shaw & Co.....						
Winthrop Mills.....	3	3		3	3	
Westbrook Manf. Co.....	19	11	8	12	6	6
Portsmouth Company .....	7	5	2	2	2	
Lewiston Bleachery .....	6	6		3	3	
	446	280	166	325	201	124

## CHILD LABOR IN WOOLEN MILLS.

There has been an increase in the employment of children in woolen mills during the past six months. Previous to July 1, 1893, there were but twenty-eight children found employed in forty-five mills, but during the last six months fifty have been added, making a total of seventy-eight now so employed. There seems to be an absolute necessity for the employment of some of these children, and in some cases it has been the means of keeping both child and mother from becoming a town charge. In all cases the law was



complied with, and overseers held certificates showing age and school attendance of the children.

#### CHILD LABOR IN OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Much sympathy and interest is taken in the children employed in cotton and woolen mills and their condition made a subject for legislation, but nothing has been done to protect the cash boy, errand boy, telegraph messenger, and those employed at many other vocations. whose numbers equal, if they do not exceed, those employed in cotton and woolen mills. Some attention should be given to these classes, and the officer whose duty it is to look after these matters, should see that they receive the full amount of schooling required by law. In some of our cities this matter has been painfully neglected, but it is pleasant to mention Lewiston and Dexter where the law is well enforced, and a child upon the street during school hours is of rare occurrence.

#### THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The employment of women is rapidly gaining in our varied industries, and more attention should be given to their protection, both morally and physically, while so employed; and in no better way can good results be achieved than by making the work room convenient and its surroundings conducive to health. Women do not work for pleasure, for if so, they would seek different locations than those in which we find them in some instances where they seek employment through the necessity of securing a maintenance. Among the different necessities that go to make up a perfect, healthy and moral work room, is the matter of separate closets or toilet rooms. This calls for prompt action by our law makers. Employers should be compelled to provide suitable accommodations so that women would not have to submit to the embarrassments they are now compelled to undergo. In many establishments visited during the year the state of things in this regard was found lamentable. In several where from fifteen to twenty women and men were employed, the only toilet room was found in a dark basement, and in one the water closet was found in the boiler room where all were compelled to pass back and forth in full view of the fireman. Other equally objectionable cases could be mentioned, but this will suffice. This state of affairs does not exist in our cotton and woolen

mills, but is confined to the smaller industries of our cities and larger towns, and is particularly bad in some of our clothing factories. The moral surroundings of our young working women should certainly be looked after.

#### SEATS FOR WOMEN.

The employment of women in our shops and factories necessitates their being upon their feet much of the time, a practice detrimental to health if followed day after day for a long period. Under such circumstances, every facility should be given them to be seated, when circumstances will allow. Humanity calls for some action among the employers of women in the matter of providing suitable seats to be used, even when only a few moments of rest can be obtained, when not actually engaged in their duties. In many instances I have found women sitting on the floor, where no other accommodations were provided.

#### SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Much time and attention have been given to this important duty of the inspector during the year. It is gratifying to see the improvements which have been, and are being made, in the matter of water-closets, sinks and drainage. Our manufacturing establishments bear evidence that their proprietors realize what is true economy in this department, in that they are bettering the sanitary conditions of these places. Many improvements in this direction have been made during the year; and others are contemplated, that will not be excelled anywhere in the country. All the modern ideas and improvements are being adopted to prevent the exposure of employes to diseases which result from defective sanitary arrangements.

Those familiar with factories, shops or other establishments, where a number have access to the same closet, know from experience that filth in various forms will appear and offensive odors, arise, even with the greatest care and attention. From this accumulation originate the germs of disease, and unless removed will spring into life, and ill effects invariably follow. By allowing this decomposing matter to remain in drain-pipes and privy vaults, an unhealthy atmosphere is created, jeopardizing the health of those who, not of their own will but through force of circumstances, are compelled to inhabit such rooms. The use of disinfectants which

gives the air a seeming purity, does not, in a large majority of cases, remove the cause of germ life. Many theories have been advanced, disinfectants, deodorizers and a long catalogue of antidotes recommended, yet there is nothing so well calculated to kill this lurking and treacherous destroyer of health as a thorough system of plumbing and sewerage.

The following table of eighteen factories and shops will give an idea of the magnitude of such improvements.

Cost of Sanitary Improvements Made in 1893.

Name.	Town.	Amount of cost.
Laconic Mills .....	Biddeford .....	346 14
Pepperell Mills .....	Biddeford .....	395 78
I. E. Prescott.....	North Berwick .....	235 00
North Berwick Woolen Company .....	North Berwick .....	500 00
Dennison Manufacturing Company .....	Brunswick .....	450 00
Cabot Manufacturing Company.....	Brunswick .....	625 00
Continental Mills .....	Lewiston.....	1,000 00
Androscoggin Mills .....	Lewiston.....	3,000 00
Goodale Worsted Company.....	Sanford.....	800 00
Amos Abbott.....	Dexter.....	250 00
East Pond Manufacturing Company.....	Newport.....	800 00
Parker & Peaks.....	Bangor.....	350 00
I. F. Finnegan & Co.....	Bangor.....	350 00
Hathaway Shirt Company .....	Waterville.....	600 00
Goudy & Kent.....	Portland.....	500 00
Fitz Brothers & Co.....	Auburn.....	350 00
York Manufacturing Company.....	Saco.....	1,000 00
Webster Mills.....	Webster.....	25 00
		\$11,576 92

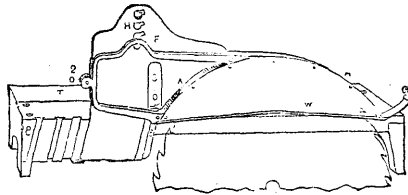
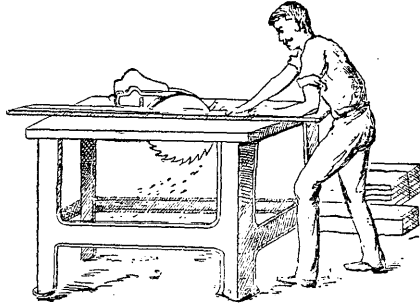
Many other factories and workshops have made sanitary improvements, and we can safely estimate a like amount expended in one hundred shops where no separate account has been kept, the work being done by regular employes, bringing the cost of such improvements up to \$23,000 or more, and yet there is much need of a continuation of the work. Some of our shops and woolen factories sadly need better arrangements, not only for the protection of their employes, but of the community in which they are located as well. Attention has been called to these conditions, and further efforts will be made to secure a compliance with the law in these cases. The many devices and systems of closets upon the market make it difficult to offer any recommendation.

## ACCIDENTS.

The importance of information regarding accidents in our State, should not be overlooked. Their cause should be ascertained in order that some practical application may be made that will lessen the unnecessary loss of life and limb to those engaged in hazardous employments. From newspaper clippings giving accounts of accidents from April 1, 1893 to January 1, 1894, the inspector has learned of two hundred and seven persons being either killed or injured by machinery of different kinds, buzz saws, planers, set screws, shafting gears and pulleys, paper and pulp machinery and quarry machinery; the buzz saw leading, by claiming one hundred and eighteen victims, five of which were fatal, and the planer adding ten more, two of which were fatal; making one hundred and twenty-eight accidents by lumber machinery alone, leaving but seventy-nine of the number to be distributed among all the other industries of the State, and this during a period when two-thirds of our industries were either closed or working with reduced force, thus lessening the liability to accident over sixty per cent. Had our mills and factories been running with their accustomed complement of employes, and all the accidents from saws and planers been obtained, there is no doubt the figures would show an average of one per day injured by this cause alone. That protection to those engaged in this dangerous employment is necessary, there is no question. Better results are obtained when the workman knows he is operating safe machinery, and he will invariably turn out more work when his life and limbs are protected.

“By investigating the fact,” says Inspector McDonald of Ohio, “through reports of the accident insurance companies, it is learned there are upwards of fifty persons cut daily by buzz saws in the United States. Carelessness of employes adds a large per cent to this list. Men forget the saw is master, and in an unguarded moment they are caught, and walk from their machine minus a finger, hand or arm, and occasionally a man is instantly torn in pieces by this treacherous machine. Protection in this hazardous employment has been afforded employes in several states, Ohio and Indiana taking the initiative in this direction, by adopting one of the many safeguards upon the market, which has lessened the liability to accident seventy-five per cent.” For the benefit of

those interested in the welfare of their employes cuts of the most effective guards have been obtained for this report.

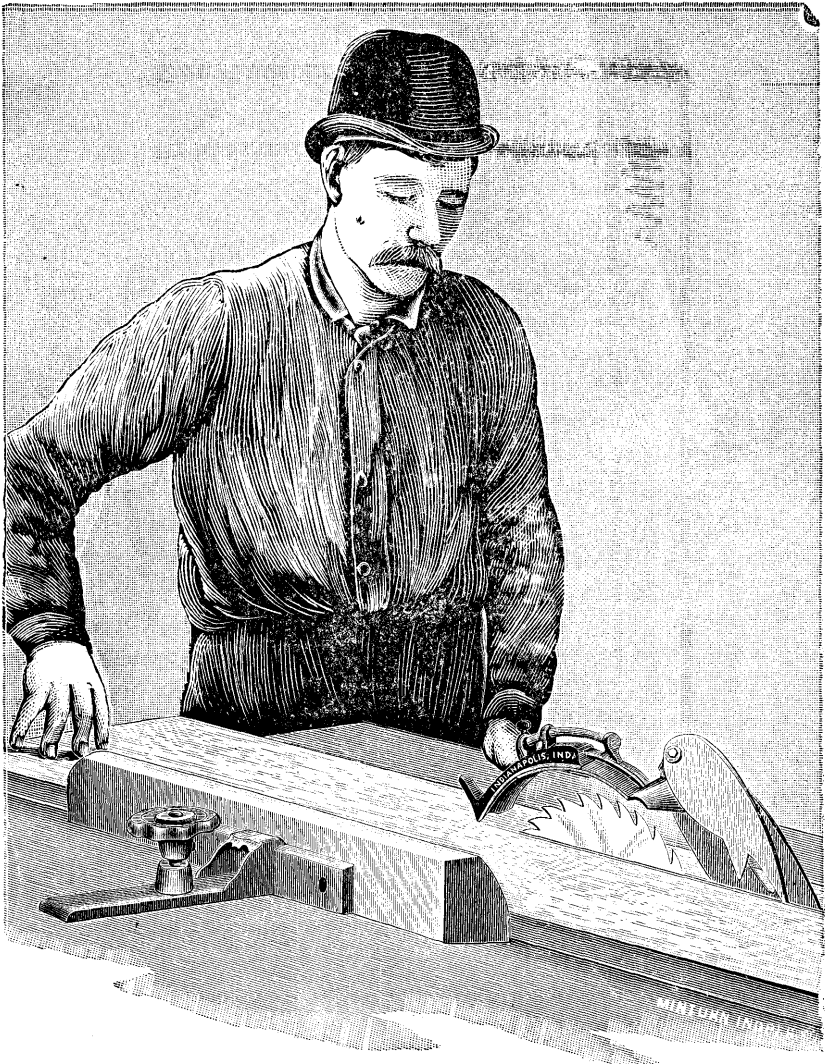


THE "UNCLE JOE" HAND PROTECTORS.

The "Uncle Joe" Hand Protectors, automatic acting covers for rip or buzz saws, received the gold medal at the New Orleans World's Exposition; the silver medal of the Cincinnati Exposition; medals wherever exhibited. These machines have specially useful qualities. One of the inventors was a sawyer. These guards will adjust automatically to thickness of lumber; saw edgings and all lengths; stuff can be run through with one hand, and sawyer remove his hands the guard will hold the piece quietly and securely; prevent back-throw of lumber; cuts one to six thickness at a stroke; decreases the labor but increases the output per day; continuous feed, i. e. push a piece to the saw, push another after it and so on; avoids the need of pointers; sends dust under table; can save waste of imperfect pieces, which formerly went to the furnace: knots, saws through them. Your hands are made free from bloody accidents.

## NATIONAL SAW GUARD.

This guard was invented by a practical mechanic who had lost half his right hand. Improvements were made from time to time, and each was patented, covering all the essential points. This guard is in use very largely in the Central States. It has the approval of the state factory inspectors of Minnesota, of Wiscon-

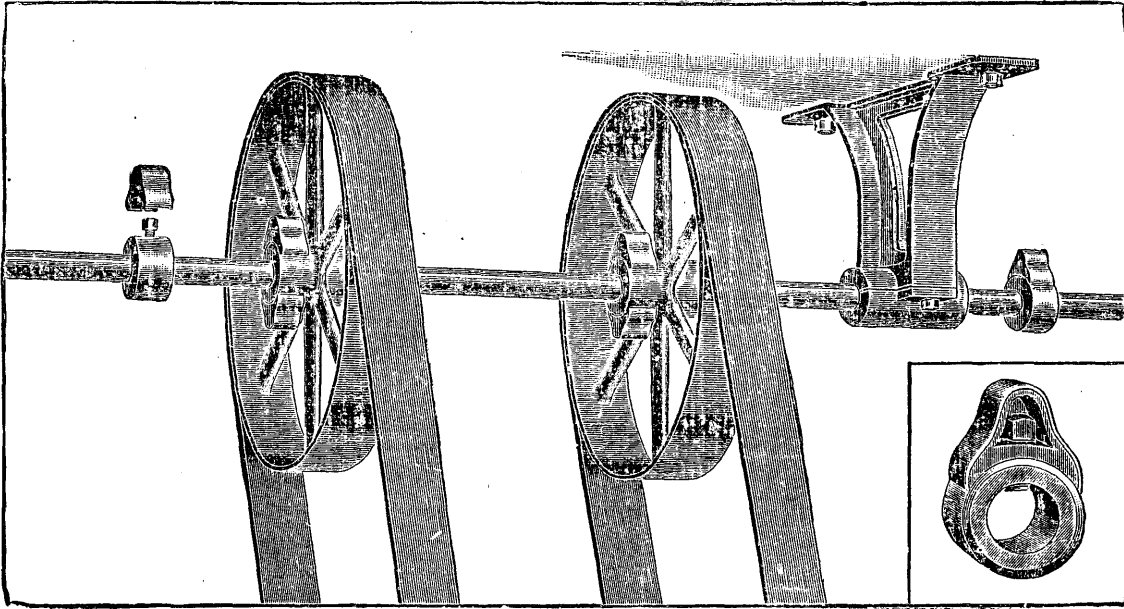


NATIONAL SAW GUARD.

sin, Ohio, and Michigan. The Widdicomb Furniture Company of Grand Rapids are using twenty-eight upon the saws in their plant. This guard is easily adjusted to the table and may be removed with one blow of a hammer. The covered plane of the hood acts as a screen and prevents dust flying into the eyes of the operator, and the double pointed dog absolutely prevents the timber from flying back or up, thus completely protecting the operator.

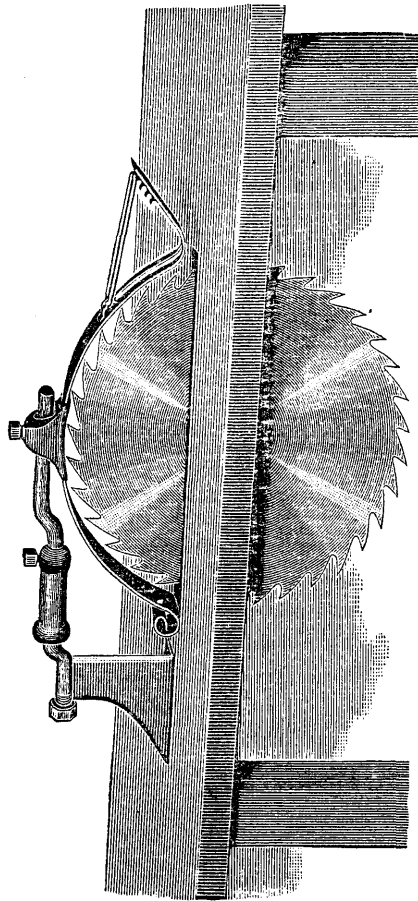
#### SET SCREWS AND SHAFTING.

The loss of life and serious accidents caused by the set screw and shafting since March 1st. has been of a shocking character. There have been four killed and twelve seriously wounded and mangled, principally caused by the clothing being caught upon the set screw and the person thrown upon the shafting there to be whirled around, and in several cases through a space that appeared impossible for the body to pass. Five of these accidents have been attributed to the set screw by the press, and through investigation are found four others that claim the set screw as the cause. It is of common occurrence to see beautiful and highly polished machinery with exposed gear and protruding set screw put upon the manufacturer as perfect machines; and they may be, in the sense of accomplishing the work for which they are made, but the stamp of defective construction is visible in the exposed gear and set screw. Should the purchaser of such machinery be held wholly responsible for accidents caused by such defective machinery, or should not the manufacturer of such machinery be compelled to assume some responsibility for the accidents caused by his own defective productions? Could such a condition of equal responsibility be brought about, manufacturers of machinery would, through financial interests alone, give the manufacturer a more perfect machine with all practical safeguards and all dangerous parts protected.



SET SCREWS.





SHIELD'S SAW GUARD.

## COGS, ROLLERS AND BELTS.

Cogs and rollers have added their quota of victims, one fatal and thirty-one accidents more or less severe. There have been eleven accidents by being caught in belts, one of which was fatal, and swelling the army of cripples to a large number. Safeguards should be applied in every practicable way, to lessen the number of these accidents.

## FIRE ESCAPES.

Having had the opportunity to observe the dangerous condition of many factories and work shops in our State during the past year, the inspector feels justified in suggesting a more rigid compliance with the statute law relating to fire escapes, as found in chapter twenty-six of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

SEC. 26. 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, and 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.

SEC. 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 arrangement and number, and upon their state of repair; and direct such alterations, 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.

SEC. 28. Such municipal officers or fire engineers shall give written notice to the occupant of such building, also to the owner thereof, if known, of their determination as to the sufficiency of said precautions and safeguards, specifying in said notice any alteration, addition or repair which they require. Sixty days are allowed for compliance with such notice and order.

SEC. 29. Any owner or occupant who neglects to comply with such order, within the time so allowed, forfeits fifty dollars, besides five dollars for every day's continuance of such neglect; and the building or part of a building so occupied shall be deemed a common nuisance, without any other evidence than proof of its use; and the keeper shall be punished accordingly. Said officers may forbid the use of such building for any public purpose until their order has been complied with. And if the owner or occupant of said building lets or uses the same in violation of such order, he

forfeits not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 30. Whenever the municipal officers or engineers, upon inspection, find that proper safeguards and precautions for escape in case of fire, or of alarm, have been provided, they shall give to the occupant of such building a certificate, under their hands, of such fact; which shall be valid for one year only from its date. Such officers shall return to the clerk's office of their town, monthly, a list of such certificates by them issued which the clerk shall record in a suitable book.

Sec 31. Every person receiving such certificate shall pay to such officers two dollars therefor, and shall keep such certificate posted in such building. Such annual certificate, so posted, is prima facie evidence of the inspection of such building, and of the presence of such suitable safeguards and precautions. Every occupant of such building who neglects or refuses to procure such certificate or to post the same as aforesaid, forfeits ten dollars for every week that he so neglects and refuses.

Sec. 32. Every municipal officer or engineer who refuses or neglects to perform the duties imposed upon him by the seven preceding sections forfeits fifty dollars.

The above law carries with it the embodiment of protection to thousands of men and women in our State, should it be put into practical operation. We are rapidly taking our place in the nation as a manufacturing state. We can see the old fashioned wooden shops, factories and dwellings giving way to the massive stone and brick business blocks, and factories five, six and sometimes seven stories in height, employing thousands of men and women, and with their pretentious outward appearance of safety some are mere death traps ready to be sprung at the first alarm upon those who are confined within their walls. A necessity for more attention to our building laws is apparent, as we see our cities and towns increase in the construction of these buildings. If it is economy to construct such high buildings, let the rights of humanity be considered, and proper safe guards applied that will insure safety in case of fire. While this is no part of my official duties as inspector of factories, my attention has been called to the condition of quite a number of factories and shops where the employes feel the danger of the position in which they are placed. In case of fire their only chance for escape would be the windows,

as invariably fire seeks a draft and always finds it through the stair ways and elevator shaft. The responsibility for such conditions rests with somebody, and before we are compelled to chronicle a disaster more appalling in its nature than that recently occurring in Lewiston, let proper attention be given to this matter and such action taken as will ensure the greatest safety to our wage workers.

#### GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR IRON FIRE ESCAPES.

This specification is intended for an ordinary fire escape from a factory, work-shop, tenement or lodging house or hotel. A plan and specification of the fire escape which the party proposes to build, showing its connection with the rooms of the building, must be shown the inspector and be subject to his approval before and after its erection

For escapes constructed under this specification, the stairs must never be less than eighteen inches in width and all passages on the balconies between the stairs and walls of the building must be as wide as the stairs

The inclination of the stairs must not be greater than thirty degrees, or the rise of the steps more than twelve inches. The stairs must connect with each story by railed balconies and must in all cases where practicable descend to the ground by a folding ladder.

The access to the railed balconies from the building may be by windows, and in no case shall the distance from the top of window sill to balcony floor be more than ten inches.

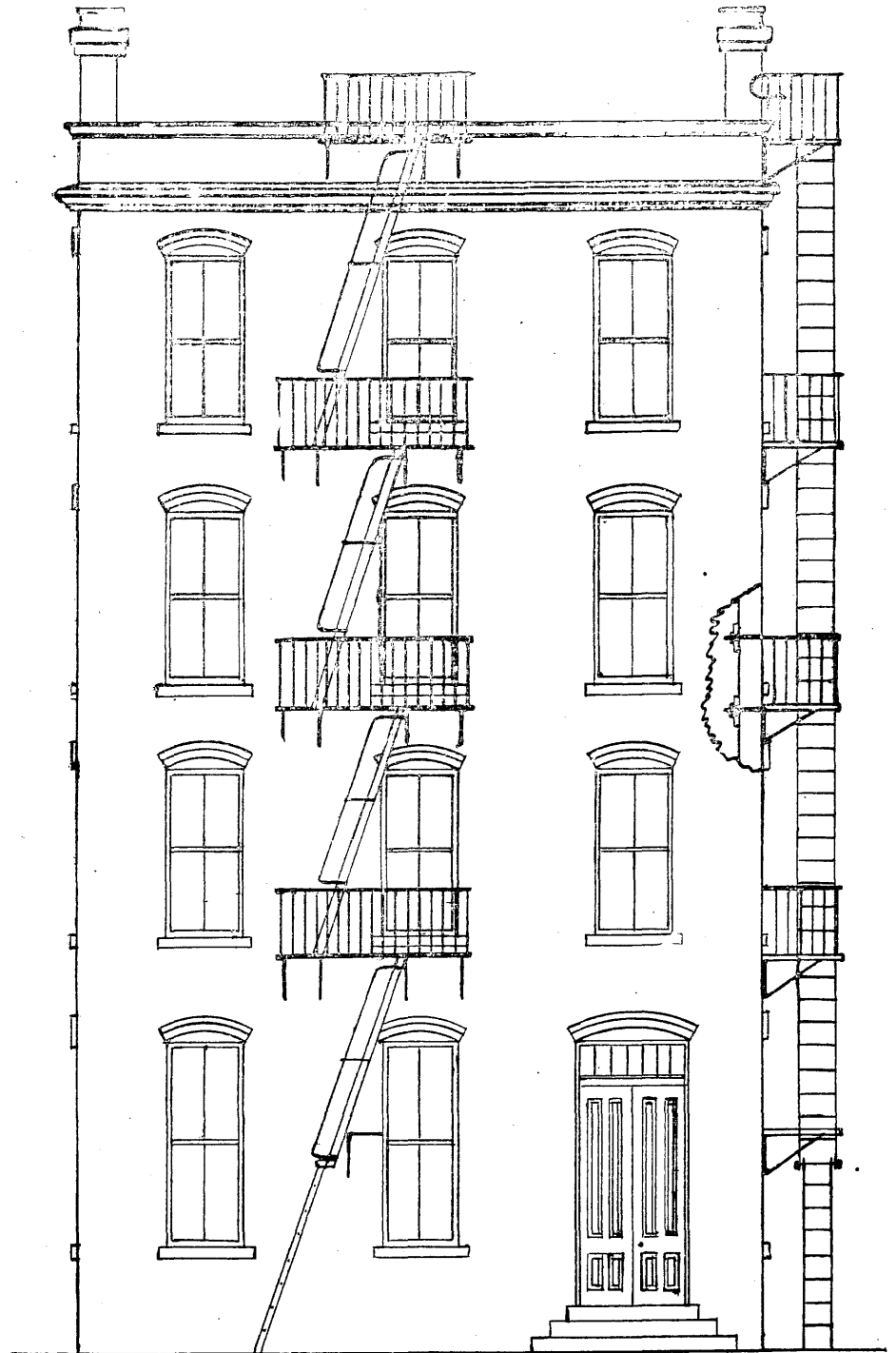
The top of balcony braces to be of 2"x2" angle iron, bolted through the wall by 1" bolts with a 5" washer on the inside. Brackets to be about three and one-half feet apart.

Braces to be of three-fourths inch square iron securely bolted to top.

The flooring of balconies to be of 1½"x ¾" iron riveted flat-wise to the 2"x 2" angle iron and spaced one inch apart.

Where the steps descend through the balcony there must be at least six feet in vertical height between front of opening and front line of stairs. Opening in balcony to have rail on all sides except where stair begins.

The stair stringers to be of iron not less than 3½"x 1½" properly fastened to balconies.



FIRE ESCAPE.

Treads to be made of two round rods, five-eighths of an inch in diameter thoroughly riveted to stringers, or a cast tread corrugated may be used, not less than one-half of an inch in thickness and four inches in width.

Hand rails for balconies to be of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{1}{2}$ " flat iron, two feet ten inches high, set flat wise, filled under by one-half inch round rods not over eight inches apart: or any flat or round iron cross or fancy work for filling strongly made and equivalent to the above may be used. Rails to be carried through building and bolted on the inside using a 4" x 4" x  $\frac{3}{8}$ " iron washer under the nut. Stair rails to be of three-fourths inch in diameter with uprights to support it fastened to stair stringers.

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; and all work to have at least one coat of Prince's metallic paint before leaving the shop and at least one coat after same is erected.

#### THE SWINGING OF DOORS.

For safety in case of fire or stampede, this is an important law and should be more rigidly enforced. Prior to 1893, it was enforced only in case of public halls and school houses and our large mills.

Section twenty-five of chapter twenty-six of the Revised Statutes of 1883 reads as follows:

SEC 25. Every building intended temporarily or permanently for public use, and every school-house and school room, shall have all inner doors, intended for egress, open outwards. The outer doors of all such buildings shall be kept open when the same are used by the public, unless they open outwards; but fly-doors opening both ways may be kept closed.

Section three of chapter two hundred and ninety-two of the laws of 1893 reads:

"It shall be the duty of the inspector of factories, work-shops, mines and quarries to enforce the due observance of sections twenty-five and twenty-six of chapter twenty-six of the Revised Statutes, relating to the swinging of doors in all factories and work-shops."

There being a question in the minds of some in reference to the application of said chapter and the authority of the inspector, the following communication was forwarded to the attorney general for his opinion.

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 3, 1893.

*Hon. Frederick A. Powers, Attorney General of Maine:*

DEAR SIR: On comparing my duties as specified in section three of chapter two hundred and ninety-two of act of 1893 with sections twenty-five and twenty six of Revised Statutes of 1883. I am in doubt whether factories and work-shops are such public buildings as are meant by the Revised Statutes. Will you kindly give me your opinion on the matter.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. CHALK,  
Inspector of Factories, &c.

To this communication the following reply was received:

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. }  
HOULTON, April 12, 1893. }

*Mr. R. F. Chalk, Inspector of Factories, &c.*

Section three is plainly a legislative enactment or declaration that the provisions of said section twenty-five shall apply to factories and work-shops. I find no reference to the swinging of doors in section twenty-six of chapter twenty-six of the Revised Statutes, and I fail to see how you have any official duties in regard to the enforcement of that section.

Very truly yours,

FRED A. POWERS

The inspector has met with little opposition in the enforcement of this law. There has been some objection to changing doors opening upon the street but invariably all requests for change have been complied with. There has been some neglect to comply with the law, but no real opposition. There is a large field for work in this department the coming year, which should be devoted especially to our cities. Our cotton and woolen mills have a large number of exits, and in case of fire no one stair way is depended upon, but where the danger lies is in our smaller work shops. In many of our large buildings, while the ground floor may be occupied as a banking room, the upper stories are hives of industry, and in some instances from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men and women are employed in different trades. Here is where the danger is greatest. In many buildings erected for such purposes, often with limited ground space and with an object for floor room, the exits have been neglected, the stair ways are narrow and the doors swing in. With

large furnace in the basement to supply the establishment with heat and power, and in some cases located in close proximity to the stair way. with no fire escapes. such a building cannot be classed as a safe one in case of fire. The faulty architecture of such buildings often makes it impossible to swing the doors outward, for by so doing the stair way leading from the room above would be completely blocked, thus cutting off the escape of those coming from the upper stories. For the protection and safety of those employed in such establishments and a guide for those contemplating such structures, a revision of our building laws is necessary. The present law is virtually a dead letter. Some new public buildings erected during the year 1893 have been constructed with doors swinging inward; and many of our school-houses, where a large number of children attend, are in the same condition. Attention has been called to some of these, and the proper authorities notified. It is necessary for the safety of those who are confined in such buildings, that their egress be made as accessible as possible, and easy means adopted to prevent a jam in case of fire.

#### MINES AND QUARRIES.

One of the perils of quarrymen, is the falling rocks. Two fatal accidents from this cause have been brought to the inspector's notice. Complaints have come from several sections of our State, and although the inspector's authority is limited, he has carried out the intention of the law wherever danger was perceived, in all places visited, without notifying the Board of Health. The slate quarries at Brownville and Monson have been visited. At the former place, some loose rock was noticed, which was at once removed. At Monson, the sides of the quarries were clean and no loose or overhanging rock was discovered, showing that every precaution is taken to protect the lives of those at work in the pit. The coming year more attention should be given to this important duty.



## INSPECTION OF COTTON AND WOOLEN

Name of Company.	Location.	Business.
Barker Mill.....	Auburn.....	Cotton.....
Edwards Manufacturing Co.....	Augusta.....	Cotton.....
Springvale Cotton Mills Co.....	Springvale.....	Cotton.....
Pepperell Manufacturing Co.....	Biddeford.....	Cotton.....
Laconia Co.....	Biddeford.....	Cotton.....
York Manufacturing Co.....	Saco.....	Cotton.....
Bates Manufacturing Co.....	Lewiston.....	Cotton.....
Hill Manufacturing Co.....	Lewiston.....	Cotton.....
Androscoggin Mills.....	Lewiston.....	Cotton.....
Lewiston Mills Co.....	Lewiston.....	Cotton.....
Continental Mills.....	Lewiston.....	Cotton.....
Farwell Mills.....	Lisbon.....	Cotton.....
Lockwood Company.....	Waterville.....	Cotton.....
Cabot Manufacturing Co.....	Brunswick.....	Cotton.....
R. W. Lord & Co.....	West Kennebunk.....	Cotton.....
Portsmouth Company.....	South Berwick.....	Cotton.....
Lewiston Bleachery.....	Lewiston.....	Cotton.....
L. L. Shaw & Co.....	Yarmouth.....	Cotton.....
Winthrop Mills Co.....	Winthrop.....	Cotton.....
Westbrook Manufacturing Co.....	Westbrook.....	Cotton.....
Knox Woolen Co.....	Camden.....	Felts.....
Camden Woolen Co.....	Camden.....	Woolen.....
Mt. Battie Mill.....	Camden.....	Woolen.....
Megunticook Mill.....	Camden.....	Felts.....
Farnsworth Company.....	Lisbon Center.....	Flannels.....
Madison Woolen Co.....	Madison.....	Woolen.....
Georges River Mills.....	Warren.....	Woolen.....
Pioneer Woolen Mill.....	Pittsfield.....	Woolen.....
Old Town Woolen Co.....	Old Town.....	Woolen.....
Archibald Linn (estate).....	Hartland.....	Shawls.....
North Berwick Co.....	North Berwick.....	Woolen.....
Kezar Falls Woolen Manuf. Co.....	Kezar Falls.....	Woolen.....
Webster Woolen Mill, No. 1.....	Sabbatus.....	Woolen.....
Webster Woolen Mill, No. 13.....	Sabbatus.....	Woolen.....
Worumbo Manufacturing Co.....	Lisbon Falls.....	Woolen.....
Sanford Mills.....	Sanford.....	Mohair plush.....
Vassalboro Woolen Co.....	North Vassalboro.....	Woolen.....
Nawoc Manufacturing Co.....	Readfield.....	Woolen.....
Annabessacook.....	North Monmouth.....	Woolen.....
Carleton Mills Co.....	Sangerville.....	Woolen.....
Sangerville Woolen Co.....	Sangerville.....	Woolen.....
David R. Campbell.....	Sangerville.....	Woolen.....
W. C. Jack & Co.....	Gardiner.....	Woolen.....
H. C. Grant & Co.....	Calais.....	Wool pulling.....
Forest Mills Co.....	Bridgton.....	Woolen.....
Robinson Mills.....	South Windham.....	Woolen.....
Pondicherry Co.....	Bridgton.....	Woolen.....
Cowan Woolen Mill.....	Lewiston.....	Woolen.....
Cumberland Mills.....	Lewiston.....	Woolen.....
Columbia Woolen Mills.....	Lewiston.....	Woolen.....
Mayo & Sons.....	Foxcroft.....	Woolen.....
Dennison Walker.....	Pittsfield.....	Woolen.....
Cook & Jepson.....	Winslow.....	Shoddy.....
Indian Spring Woolen Co.....	Madison.....	Woolen.....
Lewis Anderson & Co.....	Skowhegan.....	Woolen.....
Amos Abbott & Co.....	Dexter.....	Woolen.....
Dexter Woolen Mill, No. 1.....	Dexter.....	Woolen.....
Dexter Woolen Mill, No. 2.....	Dexter.....	Woolen.....
Dexter Woolen Mill, No. 3.....	Dexter.....	Woolen.....
Piscataquis Woolen Co.....	Guilford.....	Woolen.....
East Pond Manufacturing Co.....	Newport.....	Woolen.....
Flanders Woolen Co.....	North Dexter.....	Woolen.....
Alfred Woolen Co.....	Alfred.....	Woolen.....

FACTORIES, SHOE SHOPS, Etc.

No. of children employed under 15 years of age.	Payment of wages.		No. of floors changed.	Sanitary condition.	Number.
	Boys.	Girls.			
9	7	2	1	Fair	1
7	5	2		Good	2
1	1	...	...	Fair	3
38	21	17	...	Good	4
39	26	13	...	Good	5
8	...	8	13	Good	6
...	...	...	...	Good	7
8	7	1	...	Good	8
43	31	12	...	Good	9
17	9	8	...	Good	10
17	9	8	...	Good	11
11	7	4	...	Good	12
80	49	31	...	Good	13
26	14	12	...	Good	14
1	1	...	...	Fair	15
2	2	...	...	Fair	16
3	3	...	...	Fair	17
...	...	...	...	Good	18
3	3	...	...	Good	19
12	6	6	...	Good	20
...	...	...	3	Good	21
...	...	...	...	Good	22
1	1	...	...	Good	23
...	...	...	...	Good	24
2	1	1	...	Good	25
3	3	...	1	Good	26
1	1	...	...	Good	27
3	3	...	...	Good	28
2	2	...	...	Good	29
8	5	3	...	Good	30
...	...	...	...	Good	31
3	1	2	...	Good	32
6	2	4	...	Good	33
...	...	...	...	Good	34
9	7	2	...	Good	35
23	15	8	...	Good	36
5	4	1	...	Fair	37
...	...	...	...	Bad	38
...	...	...	...	Good	39
...	...	...	...	Good	40
...	...	...	...	Good	41
...	...	...	...	Good	42
...	...	...	...	Fair	43
...	...	...	...	Fair	44
1	1	...	...	Good	45
...	...	...	...	Good	46
...	...	...	...	Good	47
...	...	...	...	Good	48
1	1	...	...	Good	49
1	1	...	...	Good	50
...	...	...	...	Good	51
1	1	...	...	Good	52
...	...	...	...	Good	53
...	...	...	...	Good	54
3	3	...	...	Good	55
1	...	1	...	Good	56
1	1	...	...	Fair	57
...	...	...	...	Fair	58
1	1	...	...	Fair	59
...	...	...	...	Good	60
...	...	...	...	Good	61
...	...	...	1	Fair	62
...	...	...	...	Good	63

## INSPECTION OF COTTON AND WOOLEN

Name of Company.	Location.	Business.
Newichawanick Co.....	South Berwick.....	Woolen.....
Brown Manufacturing Co.....	Dover.....	Woolen.....
Monson Pond Quarry.....	Monson.....	Slate.....
Kineo Slate Quarry.....	Monson.....	Slate.....
Forest Slate Quarry.....	Monson.....	Slate.....
Oakland Slate Quarry.....	Monson.....	Slate.....
Brownville Maine Slate Co.....	Brownville.....	Slate.....
Merrill Brownville Slate Co.....	Brownville.....	Slate.....
O. S. Smiley.....	Augusta.....	Broom-handles.....
H. H. Harvey & Sons.....	Augusta.....	Hammers.....
W. H. Moore.....	Gardiner.....	Bed slats.....
The W. H. Moore Mattress Co.....	Gardiner.....	Mattresses.....
Boston Flint Paper Co.....	Hallowell.....	Flint-paper.....
Geo. W. Capen.....	Eastport.....	Tin plate decorator.....
Hathaway C. F. & Co.....	Waterville.....	Shirts.....
Manufacturing Investment Co.....	Madison.....	Pulp.....
Willimantic Co.....	Willimantic.....	Spool stock.....
Maine Manufacturing Co.....	Rockland.....	Clothing.....
Smith & Reid.....	Augusta.....	Book bindery.....
J. P. Finigan & Co.....	Bangor.....	Bakery.....
F. L. Jones & Co.....	Bangor.....	Bakery.....
Berry & Smith.....	Bangor.....	Sail makers.....
Domestic Bakery.....	Augusta.....	Bakery.....
M. Bradish & Co.....	Calais.....	Bakery.....
G. E. Kimball.....	Pittsfield.....	Clothing.....
O. T. Merrrow & Son.....	Pittsfield.....	Clothing.....
Fitzgerald & Berdeen.....	Pittsfield.....	Clothing.....
J. Julshen.....	Portland.....	Clothing.....
P. J. Abbott & Son.....	Dexter.....	Clothing.....
Groder Dyspepsia Cure.....	Waterville.....	Medicine.....
T. F. Price.....	Bangor.....	Rags.....
T. D. Sullivan.....	Bangor.....	Rags.....
M. O'Connor.....	Bangor.....	Rags.....
S. H. Pike & Co.....	Portland.....	Rags.....
James White.....	Portland.....	Rags.....
Brown Brothers.....	Portland.....	Rags.....
F. O'Connor.....	Augusta.....	Rags.....
C. M. Bailey's Sons & Co.....	Winthrop.....	Oil cloth.....
Mousam Manufacturing Co.....	Kennebunk.....	Leatheroid.....
Fitz Brothers Co.....	Auburn.....	Lasts.....
Mark Morse Paper Box Co.....	Auburn.....	Paper boxes.....
Goudy & Kent.....	Portland.....	Crackers.....
Eureka Hosiery Co.....	Auburn.....	Hosiery.....
Haskell Silk Co.....	Westbrook.....	Silk.....
Saco Water Power Machine Shop.....	Biddeford.....	Machinery.....
Hardy Machine Co.....	Biddeford.....	Machinery.....
S. D. Warren & Co.....	Gardiner.....	Paper.....
Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.....	Gardiner.....	Paper.....
Gannett & Morse.....	Augusta.....	Publishers.....
Vickery & Hill.....	Augusta.....	Publishers.....
Allen Publishing Co.....	Augusta.....	Publishers.....
Cushnoc Fibre Co.....	Augusta.....	Pulp.....
Keene Brothers.....	Skowhegan.....	Shoes.....
M. L. Getchell.....	Monmouth Centre.....	Moccasins.....
Buck, E. A. & Co.....	Bangor.....	Moccasins.....
Parker & Peakes.....	Bangor.....	Shoes.....
Ara Cushman Co.....	Auburn.....	Shoes.....
Ara Cushman, frame shop.....	Auburn.....	Shoes.....
Pray-Small Co.....	Auburn.....	Shoes.....
Dingley-Foss Shoe Co.....	Auburn.....	Shoes.....
Hodsdon Brothers & Co.....	Yarmouthville.....	Shoes.....
Gay, Woodman Co.....	Lewiston.....	Shoes.....
A. W. Shaw & Co.....	Freeport.....	Shoes.....

FACTORIES, SHOE SHOPS, Etc.—CONTINUED.

No. of children employed under 15 years of age.	Boys.	Girls.	Payment of Wages.	No. of doors changed.	Sanitary condition.	Num. ber.
2	2		Fortnightly		Good	64
			Fortnightly		Good	65
			Fortnightly		Good	66
			Fortnightly		Good	67
			Fortnightly		Good	68
			Fortnightly		Fair	69
			Fortnightly		Fair	70
			Fortnightly		Good	71
1	1		Weekly		Fair	72
2	2		Fortnightly		Fair	73
			Weekly		Fair	74
1	1		Weekly		Fair	75
			Fortnightly		Good	76
1	1		Weekly		Good	77
			Weekly	1	Good	78
1		1	Weekly	2	Fair	79
			Fortnightly		Good	80
1		1	Weekly	2	Good	81
			Weekly		Fair	82
			Weekly		Good	83
			Weekly		Good	84
			Fortnightly	1	Good	85
			Weekly		Good	86
			Weekly		Good	87
			Irregularly		Fair	88
					Fair	89
					Fair	90
			Fortnightly	1	Bad	91
			Fortnightly		Good	92
1	1		Weekly		Good	93
			Weekly		Fair	94
			Weekly		Good	95
			Weekly		Fair	96
			Weekly		Good	97
			Weekly		Bad	98
			Weekly		Fair	99
			Weekly		Bad	100
			Weekly		Good	101
			Weekly		Good	102
			Weekly		Good	103
			Weekly	1	Fair	104
			Weekly		Good	105
5	3	2	Weekly	1	Fair	106
			Fortnightly		Good	107
			Fortnightly		Good	108
			Fortnightly		Good	109
			Weekly		Good	110
			Weekly		Good	111
			Monthly		Good	112
			Monthly		Good	113
			Monthly		Fair	114
			Fortnightly		Fair	115
1	1		Weekly	1	Good	116
			Monthly		Fair	117
			Weekly	1	Fair	118
			Weekly	1	Good	119
2	2		Weekly	1	Good	120
1	1		Weekly		Good	121
1	1		Weekly		Good	122
1	1		Weekly		Good	123
			Fortnightly	1	Fair	124
1	1		Weekly		Good	125
			Weekly		Good	126

## INSPECTION OF COTTON AND WOOLEN

Name of Company.	Location.	Business.
C. A. Cushing Shoe Co. ....	Freeport .....	Shoes .....
St. Croix Shoe Co. ....	Calais .....	Shoes .....
Johnson Brothers Shoe Manuf. Co.,	Hallowell .....	Shoes .....
Jones, Carland & Co. ....	Portland .....	Shoes .....
Shaw, Goding & Co. ....	Portland .....	Shoes .....
Sterling & Allen. ....	Portland .....	Shoes .....
B. E. Cole & Co. ....	Ellsworth .....	Shoes .....
Kimball Brothers. ....	Kennebunk .....	Shoes .....
E. & A. Mudge Shoe Co. ....	Springvale .....	Shoes .....
Butler & Clark .....	Springvale .....	Shoes .....
L. P. Hawkins. ....	Deering .....	Shoes .....

FACTORIES, SHOE SHOPS, Etc.—CONCLUDED.

No. of children employed under 15 years of age.	Boys.	Girls.	Payment of Wages.	No. of doors changed.	Sanitary condition.	Number.
3	3		Weekly.....		Good.....	127
			Weekly.....	1	Good.....	128
			Weekly.....		Good.....	129
			Weekly.....		Good.....	130
			Weekly.....	2	Good.....	131
			Weekly.....		Good.....	132
			Weekly.....		Good.....	133
1	1		Weekly.....		Fair.....	134
			Weekly.....		Fair.....	135
			Weekly.....		Fair.....	136
			Weekly.....		Fair.....	137

## RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Total number of children employed under fifteen years of age.	Boys.	Girls.	Number of mills, shops and factories visited.	Number of mills visited twice.	Number of mills visited three times.	Number of children sent out from work.
Cotton .....	325	201	124	20	20	15	39
Woolen .....	78	56	22	45	31	17	11
Shoes.....	11	11	.....	22	17	5	3
Miscellaneous.....	37	15	22	59	17	9	12
	451	283	168	146	85	46	65

## FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENTS.

There have been several complaints during the year for the enforcement of the fortnightly payment law, all of which have been amicably adjusted. A number of complaints have been received asking for the enforcement of this law upon firms and companies, and the fact that the law does not apply to these created a great disappointment among employes. There are many firms and companies that pay their help weekly, and a number of corporations have not sought to take advantage of the law by withholding the pay for semi-monthly payments, which has been appreciated by employes.

## CHAPTER 292, OF PUBLIC LAWS OF 1893.

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, upon complaint, to inquire into, and prosecute for, any violations of chapter one hundred and thirty-four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries to examine into the sanitary condition of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, and when any condition or thing is found that, in his opinion, endangers the health or lives of the employes he shall notify the local board of health, and it shall be the duty of said board to investigate the matter.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries to enforce the due observance of sections twenty-five and twenty-six of chapter twenty-six of the revised statutes, relating to the swinging of doors in all factories and workshops.

SECT. 4. The inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries shall, on or before the first day of December annually, submit his report to the commissioner of industrial and labor statistics which shall be incorporated in, and printed with the annual report of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics.

SECT. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect when approved.





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