

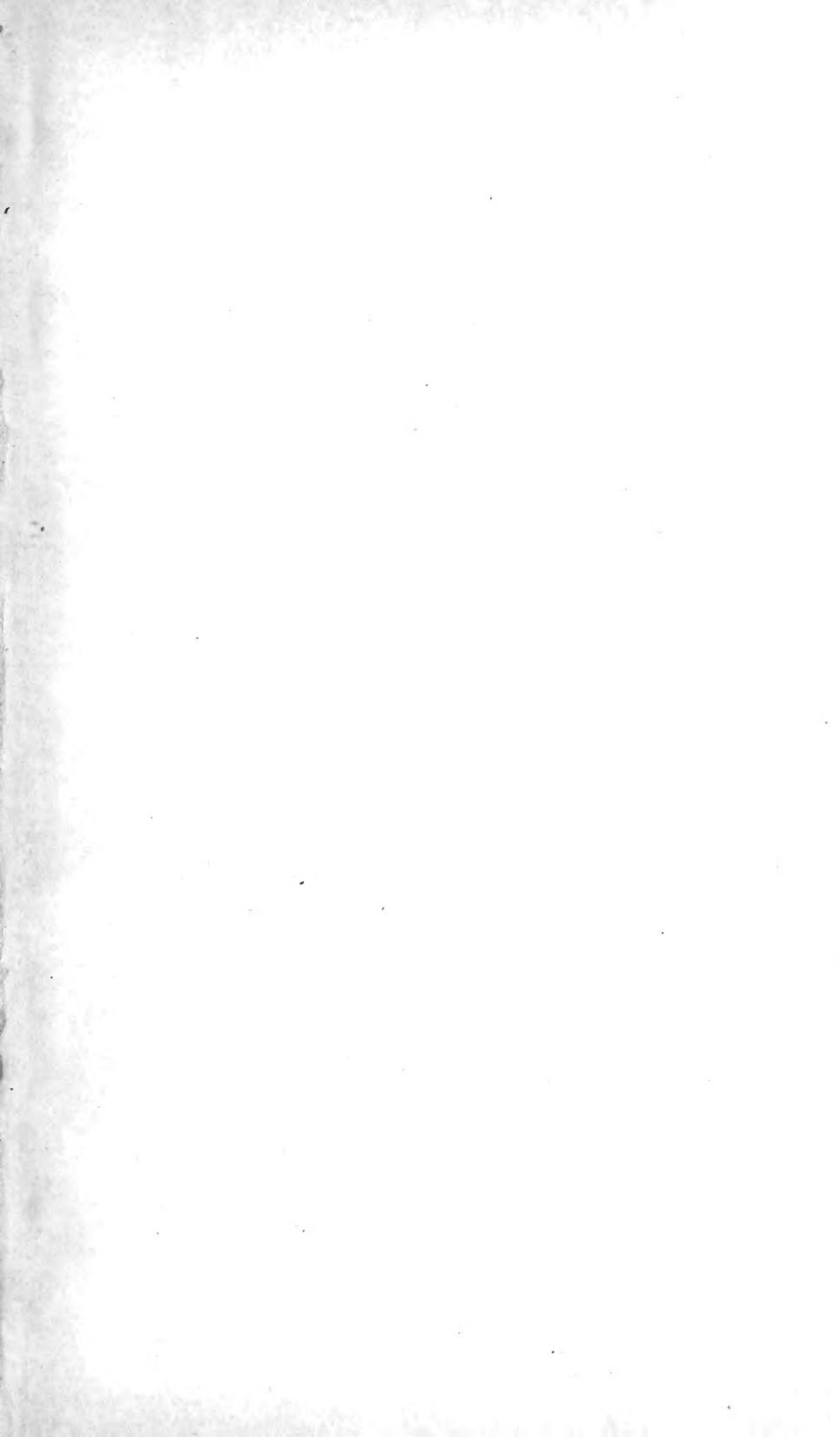
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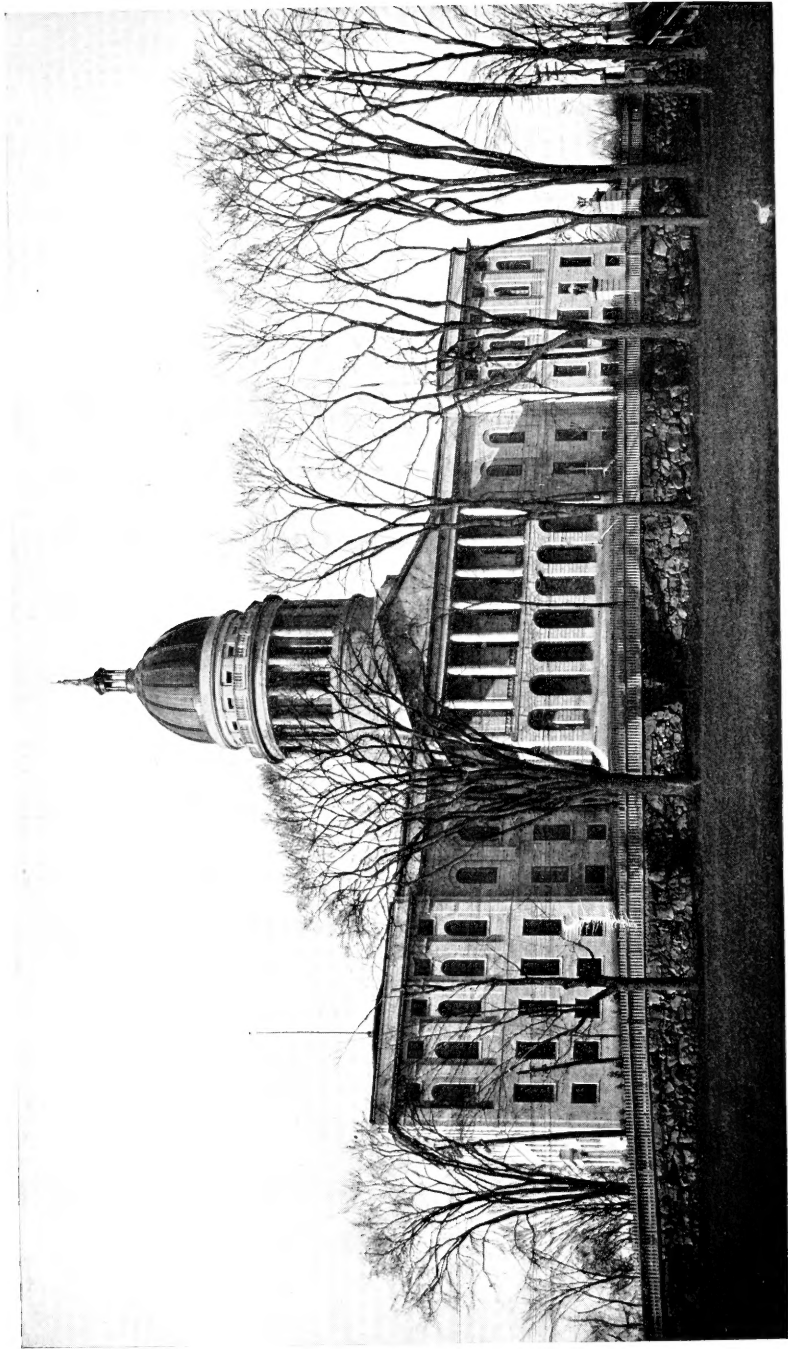
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MAINE AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS





Enlarged and remodelled State House, Augusta, Maine.
Completed Dec., 1910. Cost, \$350,000.

MAINE
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
Resources and Opportunities

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

ISSUED BY
MAINE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
" "
A. W. GILMAN, Commissioner
AUGUSTA

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INTRODUCTION.

In submitting this book to the public, the Department of Agriculture believes it is advisable to say a few words relative to its contents. The need of some definite information regarding agricultural productions and resources of the State has long been felt. The many inquiries which were continually being received in this line, emphasized the importance of securing such data as would give to the public a more intelligent idea of our agriculture. The Maine Legislature of 1909 recognized the need of this work and made an appropriation for that purpose. In accordance with this act, the information and data included in this book have been gathered and are believed to be authentic. Every incorporated town in the State has been visited by a representative and all estimates are based on actual acreage and production of 12 per cent to 20 per cent of the farms in each town. The county data have been estimated from that of the towns. After compiling and tabulating this information, a visit was made to a number of the most prominent agriculturists in each county and matters such as general opportunities, special advantages, interest taken by the farmers, etc., were thoroughly discussed, and information in these lines made a part of this report.

To the farmers of the State, this book should prove of great value, as it will afford an opportunity to become better acquainted with the crop production and resources. It is hoped that a knowledge of these facts may encourage better methods of farming and increase production. No state can offer a more promising future to the farmers than Maine. Farm land can be purchased at a reasonable price, and in some parts of the State at a very low price. The opportunities are not limited to one kind of farming, but they are diversified and offer an inducement to one interested in any line of agriculture. Railroads give excellent service, furnishing ample transportation to home and outside markets. Maine's twenty cities and excellent summer resorts furnish a home market that is unsurpassed.

A cordial welcome is extended to every person who desires to become a citizen and make a home in Maine.

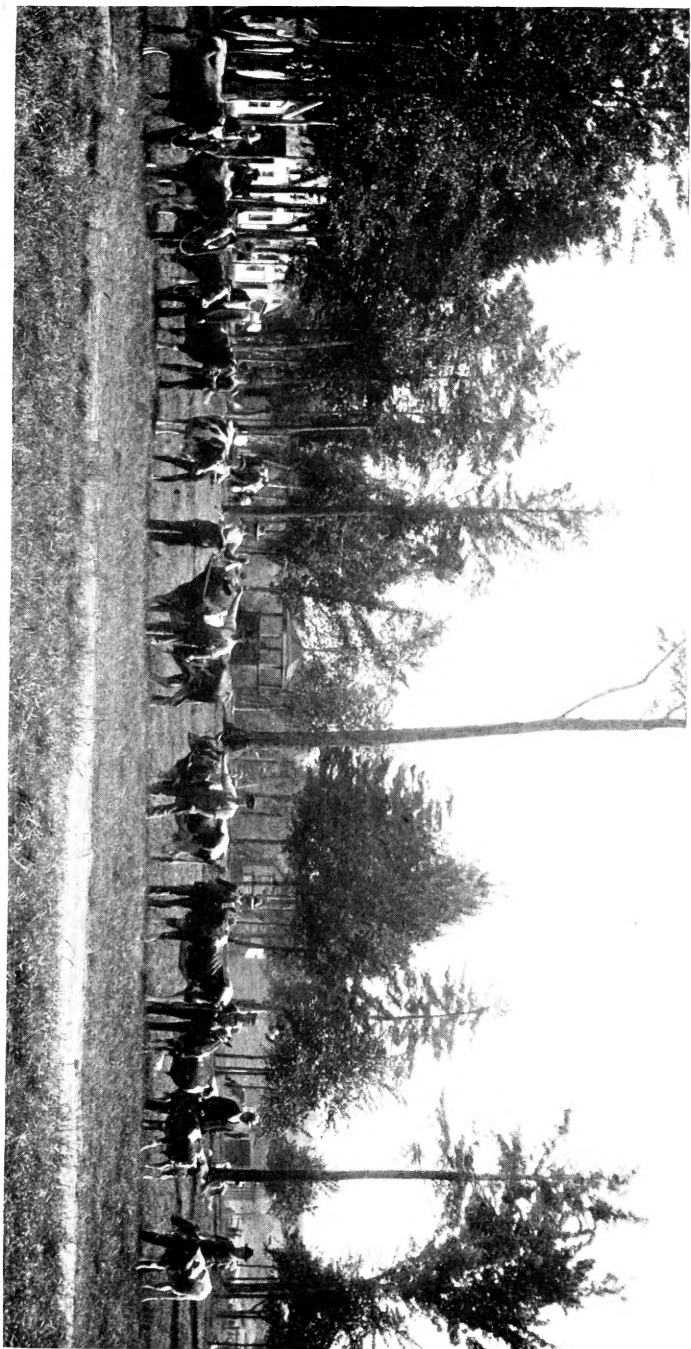
THE AGRICULTURE OF MAINE.

By Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell, Auburn, Maine.

The geography of Maine is familiar to every student; the agriculture of Maine is as yet an unknown quantity. Those who have delved longest and most critically are the last to set bounds. The years have brought only a growing consciousness of what the State might do when its natural resources are fairly organized for development.

Figures startle, but they also disappoint in that there remains the consciousness that no complete returns are available. The fifty-eight thousand farms operated by the fifty-four thousand farmers include all grades and conditions of soil found in the East, from the hard granite hills of the western and northern to the red sandstone along our eastern border. With all this variety of soil structure there is not a farm but is, or might be, productive to a high degree, of some of the leading crops of the State. This diversity in soil structure is fully equalled by diversity in soil adaptation. If Aroostook farmers run chiefly to potatoes, it is a matter of choice, not necessity, for no section of country in all this nation will produce more or better wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat or grass than that county. If the farmers of central Maine magnify the fruit crop it is not because others cannot be profitably grown, for there is no portion of all the United States where corn, grain, potatoes or other crops will yield richer or better harvests per acre than on these self-same hills.

The agricultural strength of Maine lies in its diversified possibilities. There is no call here for a man to put his eggs all in one basket, and if he does this it is purely a matter of choice. Maine cannot produce as many acres of corn as Iowa or Kansas, but she can distance either in yield per acre. Maine has not the prairies for pasturage, but she has the silos where the succulent food there wasted can here be converted into beef at a profit. The fact is, the men of Maine are not yet alive to what the State can do. Through natural causes some



Guernsey Herd of Dr. E. P. Turner, New Vineyard

of these farms have been left, but not in the history of the State has a harvest so large, so varied, or so valuable been gathered, as in 1910. The loss in acres has been more than equalled by the increase in yield per acre. A few years ago one hundred barrels of potatoes per acre was the standard of excellence in the potato growing section. Today it is one hundred and twenty-five to thirty. A few years ago sixty bushels of shelled corn to the acre was thought the capacity of our farms. This year many growers have reached eighty and others have passed one hundred, and that, too, with only good farm care and fertilization. Not long ago two hundred and fifty pound cows were the level our dairymen were striving for. Today one will hear all over the milk and cream sections of the State, "I don't keep a cow which will not make three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds yearly;" or "There is only one cow in my barn below the three hundred pound mark and she must go for I cannot afford to keep her." This is the situation which is becoming general all over Maine. As a result the potato crop of 1910 will approximate thirty-five million bushels, of which one-half are produced in Aroostook County. The peculiar adaptability of Maine soil to the growing of potatoes is seen in the rapid increase, both in volume per acre and in total output. Ten years ago Aroostook County produced very nearly all the potatoes grown for market in Maine, whereas today all the older counties are rapidly increasing the acreage and fully equalling Aroostook in productiveness. On the banks of the Androscoggin, one farmer has taken 3,350 bushels from ten acres, the best two and one-half acres giving him 1,000 bushels of sound potatoes. On the hills of Kennebec County six acres gave 2,750 bushels, with practically no decayed potatoes. In fact, in all the counties it has been no uncommon thing to record three hundred bushels per acre. Compare this with the boast of a western state paper, of sixty acres yielding 6,000 bushels. The highest state yield outside of Maine is New York, where the average is 125 bushels per acre. Here it has been two hundred and twenty-five bushels for years, and the average is steadily increasing. Maine is yet to be the great potato growing state of all the East and the extent of the increase is beyond present computation.

Potatoes need a cool, moist climate for perfection, yet so completely are the conditions balanced that Maine sweet corn is everywhere recognized as the choicest in quality of any grown in all the country. This industry, founded in Maine fifty years ago, has steadily increased until the output of our factories this year exceeded 1,200,000 cases, or more than 28,000,000 cans. Years ago the price paid was one cent and a half per pound for cut corn, but gradually this has increased until in 1910 the farmers realized $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and next year they will get $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Through a system of critical selection of seed and a more thorough method of growing, corn which formerly cut twenty-six to thirty pounds to the bushel has this year cut from thirty-five to forty pounds. The average realized by the growers this year has been practically \$70 per acre, against \$45 in 1906 and 1907. In all the history of the industry there has not been a year when the yield of cut corn per hundred pounds of ears has been as heavy as in 1910. A life long grower writes: "I believe with proper care and culture, every farmer ought to get from \$90 to \$120 per acre. We have not yet learned our full duty to the sweet corn crop." As the farmers have the stalks in most succulent condition for the silo, the husks and cobs to haul back home from the factories, the best growers estimate that the cost is largely covered by the fodder plus the improved condition of the land. Beyond this we have a phenomenal record by growers all over the sweet corn territory. Not a factory but has paid some of the patrons at the rate of one hundred dollars or more per acre for cut corn at the factory. One man with two-thirds of an acre realized \$99.84, another from one acre and seventy-three rods carried home \$206.00 or \$141 per acre. Still another from his acre got \$150, and one man from eight measured acres received \$927. These illustrations stand, for they are well authenticated and furnish abundant evidence in support of the claim of Maine as a corn growing State. It must be remembered that sweet corn is not as sure a crop as yellow corn, and this makes the record the more remarkable.

Out of the combined influence of the workers a great uplift in flint corn production has been witnessed and the acreage has been largely increased. Maine is not adapted to dent corn culture, but flint corn gives sure returns. These

have been increasing in recent years as greater attention has been paid to cultivation, fertilization, and especially the selection of seed, until this year some growers have even exceeded the one hundred bushel mark. This means an uplift to the average of the State which must place it first in the list. The writer this year grew one hundred and nineteen and one-tenth bushels of shelled corn from one acre, the variety being a hybrid which he is perfecting.

That Maine has always been a great hay state is a matter of history. That the acre yield is being increased by the progressive farmers is a fact. Whether on the higher levels, the rocky side hills or the clay valleys, grass flourishes wherever cultivated, and constitutes a crop of immense value to the State.

It is when we pass over to the orchards that we find the peculiar field for greatly increased work in Maine. Trees spring wild all over the fruit belt and thrive wherever given an opportunity. If in past years there has been a measure of neglect, there surely is to be seen an awakening in every direction, the result being a phenomenal increase in the number of apple trees set in 1910. The trees now of bearing age would easily produce twice the present yield if properly pruned, fertilized, sprayed and protected. The fact that the crop just going to market is the cleanest ever harvested is the best proof of that new interest which will insure increasing orchards and a more uniform grade of choice fruit.

It is fast becoming apparent that there is no surer investment than an orchard on the hillsides of Maine. Many acres set to standard fruit will, by the time the trees are ten years old, pay all expenses to that date, and from that time on net six per cent on five hundred to one thousand dollars an acre. Good land, well adapted for orchard growing, can today be purchased for twenty-five dollars an acre, making this an attractive field for the investor,—far more certain, far more secure, far more profitable, than far off mines or orange groves.

Passing down the list, the story of all small fruits must be in full harmony with yield in other lines. Reports before me tell of five, six and seven hundred dollars per acre in strawberries, a yield which insures a profit which satisfies.

The cabbage industry, which means so much to Southern Cumberland, and Lincoln County, or the cranberry bogs so inviting and profitable to the growers of the eastern portion,

and the blueberry fields of Washington County, with their great revenue, bear further testimony to the variety of products adapted to Maine farms, all insuring ample returns.

When we pass from the field of production to that of conversion Maine moves at once to the front, placed there by the influence of the sweet cream industry and watchful care of the State Agricultural Department. While the sweet cream trade has been growing for years, the coming of the cow test association and the enthusiasm injected by the State Dairy Instructors and their assistants, have put this industry in an impregnable position, where profits are sure to every dairyman who tries to live up to the light given him. Today through the active efforts of a live Breeders' Association, there is promise of further increase of all the dairy herds. The year 1910 closes with the dairymen united for work along most exacting lines, the sheep breeders organized to protect, promote and strengthen the flocks of the State, the poultry growers being organized for systematic work in breeding and feeding for heavier production, and the Maine Live Stock Association alive to the opportunity for developing in every way possible, the merits of all the breeds.

The past ten years have witnessed a complete revolution in the agricultural sentiment of the State, and the history of those years, from 1902 to 1911, when fully written, will be full of credit for the men who have inaugurated the measures which today place us on the threshold of great opportunities. In these years we have seen the establishment of a department under a competent State Dairy Instructor, which today protects the consumers in every town and city by keeping a record of every milk and cream dealer, and by frequently sampling the product as well as inspecting the barns and herds. This is steadily raising the standard of production through personal oversight over all cow test associations, and has been the main-spring in starting the wheels of the several breeders' and seed improvement associations. In addition, an entomological department has been established, a wise and competent officer placed in control, and a service of inestimable value done the State by awakening the people to the dangers from insect pests and to a knowledge of their habits and means of prevention and destruction. Beyond all this, the arousing of the people of Maine to the importance of more and better work in our orchards and

the increase of the same but illustrates what has been aimed at in every direction in the broader work of the department.

This revolution does not as yet show itself so much in greater operations as in the purpose to grasp more completely the fundamental lessons, but in the thoroughness manifested in every line of work there is sure promise of substantial advance.

The effective campaigns of these several years will bear fruit for many more to come and prove the wisdom and the thoroughness of work of faithful officials. If wisdom prevails and this chain of influence is not disturbed, the next ten years will witness a substantial advance along all agricultural lines, a decided increase in all the crops grown and an era of prosperity for rural Maine not realized in all the past. The greatest asset of the State is its farms and that asset has within its grasp the possibility of great extension. Of all the states Maine holds out the most attractive prospects for the man who would seek health, comfort, happiness and good living from the land. All along the line the influences are strengthening and if, by united effort, the cry of Maine for Maine is persistently raised and repeated, the permanent prosperity of our agriculture will certainly be realized.

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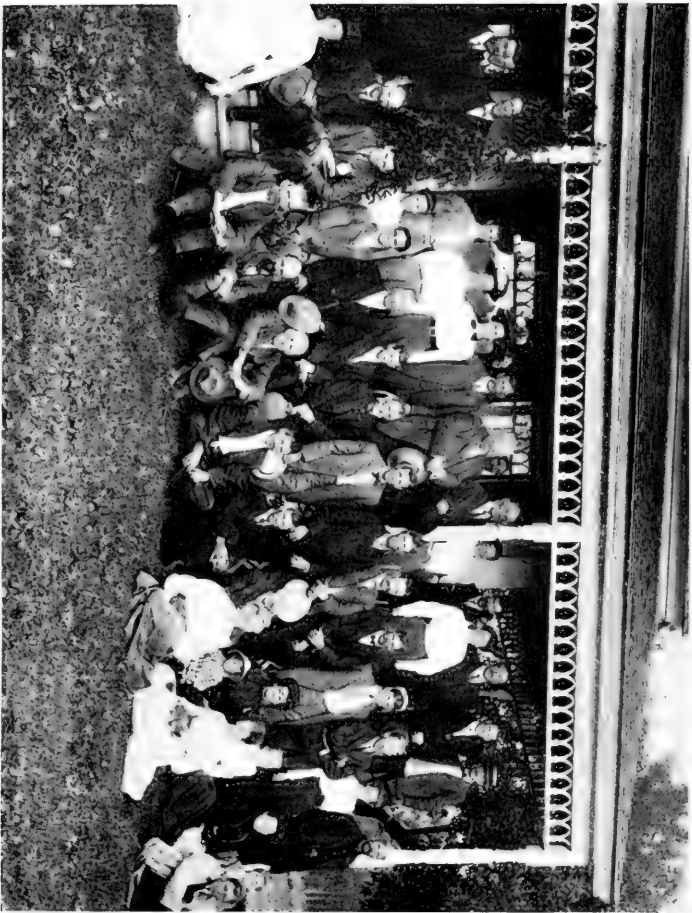
MAINE DAIRYING.

By R. W. Redman, State Dairy Instructor.

Dairying in Maine has advanced rapidly during the last few years, though a shortage of crops in the summers of 1907 and 1908 caused a decrease in the total number of cows in the State. There is an increasing demand for milk, cream, butter, cheese and dairy stock, at good prices. Maine enjoys an extra good market for sweet cream; a market which will take care of all that can be produced with a much larger number of cows than we have at the present time. Milk and cream are both being shipped in large quantities to southern New England for consumption—both raw and pasteurized. Some butter is being made in private dairies, but the demand is far greater than the supply. Only a few dairies in Maine are making cheese. Some of the cheese makers received in the fall of 1910, 25c. per lb. for plain cheese and 26c. per lb. for sage and tansy cheese, with an active market. Dairy stock is scarce, very good prices being paid for milking cows, while young stock sells readily.

The people are much more interested in dairying than they were a few years ago, on account of better prices and a broader knowledge of the necessities for successful dairying; they understand their cows better; they are making their stables more comfortable, admitting more light and using more white-wash; they are using better judgment in feeding. The number of silos has increased rapidly, and on the whole the people are paying much more attention to the details of their work, and as a result, getting a greater profit. On account of a better knowledge of dairying, different cropping systems are being carried out on the farms, so the rotation of crops gives more food for dairy stock. A large number of the dairymen are raising soiling crops to supplement the summer pastures; many of them have already installed a summer silo to assist them during a shortage of summer feed.

The work of the Cow Test Associations and the Dairy Cat-



Meeting of Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Association

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY OF MAINE.

By P. A. CAMPBELL,

Professor of Animal Industry, U. of M., Orono.

Any system of farming that necessitates using a large portion of the profit derived from selling the raw products from the farm to buy back the fertility thus sold, in order to grow another crop, is bound to be a failure sooner or later. The farm or the farmer that will continue to do business year after year in Maine is the one that sells just as near as possible, the furnished product to the consumer. Everything necessary for the maintenance of the home and of the live stock on the farm should be produced within the borders of the farm as near as possible.

The roughage that is necessarily grown on the farm in the general rotation of crops finds a ready market at remunerative prices when changed into draft horses, beef, mutton, pork or dairy products. More grain, root crops and corn silage grown on the farm and fed to the animals on the farm will help to keep the farmers in better condition, and insure to them a steady income.

A keener understanding of business details and a greater knowledge of the technical, as well as the practical side of the operations are more essential than with a single crop system. Aside from growing the crops to be fed the animals, a knowledge of breeding, feeding, and care of sick animals is essential.

There are two lines of stock breeding that can be followed. One is producing breeding stock, which is sold to other breeders to replenish their herds and flocks, and to help them to grade up their stock. The other is to produce animals for work, for supplying meat and dairy products.

The former method is perhaps the more remunerative but demands greater skill on the part of the breeder, and his obligations to the public are many, for if he is not careful in selecting the breeding stock which he sends out, he will be a detriment to the industry, and his reputation will be of short duration.



Fenna Y. Pieterfje, owned by C. L. Jones, Corinna

The latter method consists of furnishing the animals for market, to be used at once for work or for consumption.

It is true that there are depressions in the live stock market as there are in all other industries, but if the history of the live stock world is reviewed it will be found that the breeder who has remained steadily in the business has always won out, and when others are going out it is the time to remain in, as higher prices are sure to follow.

Horses: The automobile, auto-truck and traction engine have not taken the place of the horse as has been prophesied that they would do, but rather have tended to supplement the work of the horse and make it possible for the supply of horses to keep up nearer to the ever increasing demand. Here in Maine the lumber interests, the shipping interests and the farming operations, demand a large number of draft horses annually. To supply these needs, large numbers are shipped into the State yearly at a heavy expense to the State of Maine. These horses are raised on land that has a high value placed upon it. They pass through the hands of fatteners, commission men, and shippers so that by the time they reach their field of work, several profits have already been made on them, and the price actually paid by the consumer is far in excess of the money the producer received. There is no reason why a large part of the horses needed in Maine should not be raised on the Maine farms.

Good draft stallions of a recognized breed bred to the mares of draft type already on the farm will produce as good working stock as can be purchased in the market, and at much less cost. After a few years, they should be much better, as they become higher grades and take on a uniformity of type.

The high class carriage horse and gentleman's driver should not be left out of a discussion of this kind, because as long as man and horse endure there will always be a demand for them, and no mechanical contrivance will ever be able to thrill the operator as do the lines passing from the bit in a spirited horse's mouth to the hands of the driver. The type, style and education of a horse of this kind mean everything, and their production is the result of the skill of the breeder in selecting the breeding stock, and in being able to grow and train the colt ready for the trade. The demand is always far in excess of the supply.

Beef cattle: A breaking of all the large tracts of the West

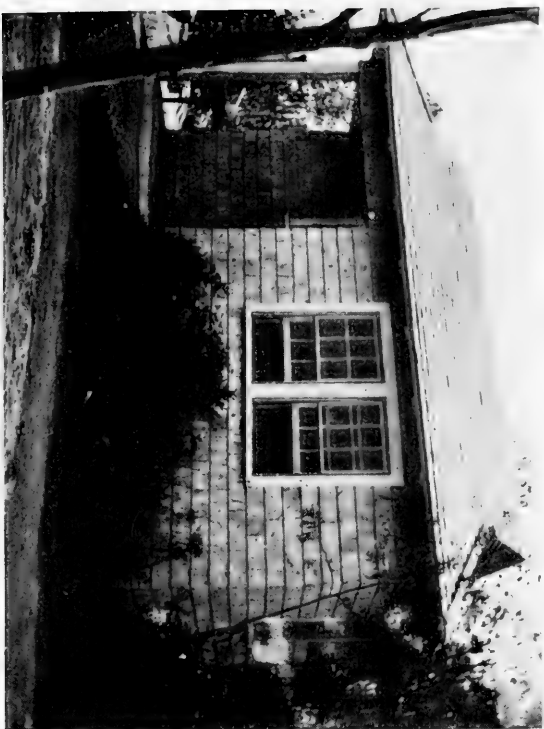
into smaller farms and homesteads has resulted in forcing to market large numbers of cattle in an unfinished condition, and many that ought to have been kept for breeding purposes. As this work continues and the population increases it must necessarily result in a greater scarcity of beef, and higher prices. Maine is far better adapted than many other states to taking care of the needs of her people in this respect, because there is much land that is not now utilized, that can be used for beef making, and the time is not far distant when this will be the case.

Dairy cattle: There was never a time in history when dairy cattle commanded more money in the market and were harder to buy than at the present time. There is room and a need for far more than there are at present. The breeding end alone is profitable, and at the same time there is a profit to be derived from the dairy side. More cows, better cows, and the use of more pure bred sires is the crying need at the present time. The Testing Associations and Breeders' Associations are helping to solve this problem in a small way, but are far too restricted in their area.

Sheep: Several thousand tons of wool are annually shipped into the State for the manufacturers. Mutton and lamb are sent in to be consumed by the Maine people. There ought to be ten times as many sheep in the State as are now kept. On many farms enough goes to waste to feed from ten to twenty-five head, where none are now kept. They eat more weeds than any other domestic animal, they distribute the fertility evenly over the farm, and would help to bring many of the so-called worn-out farms to a higher state of fertility, and greater usefulness, besides giving steady returns to the owner.

Swine: The number of hogs kept on our Maine farms is far too small. They have the power of turning the skim-milk from the dairy, and other waste products of the farm and home, into a money value. But a small percentage of the pork eaten in Maine is produced here. The use of forage crops,—pastures— and more suitable quarters for them should make swine one of the sure money crops now on the farm. They have the advantage that less capital is required to start in swine breeding, and the returns come quickly.

On the whole there are excellent opportunities for the production of more live stock and profitable returns for intelligent



A Maine Dairy House

live stock husbandry. There is a good demand for ordinary animal products and an extra demand for first-class goods bearing the producer's mark. To appreciate the opportunities for growing live stock, one has only to study Maine conditions.

MAINE SCHOOLS.

By PAYSON SMITH, State Superintendent of Schools.

The State of Maine holds a foremost position among the states in the support of education and in the superior opportunities offered to the youth.

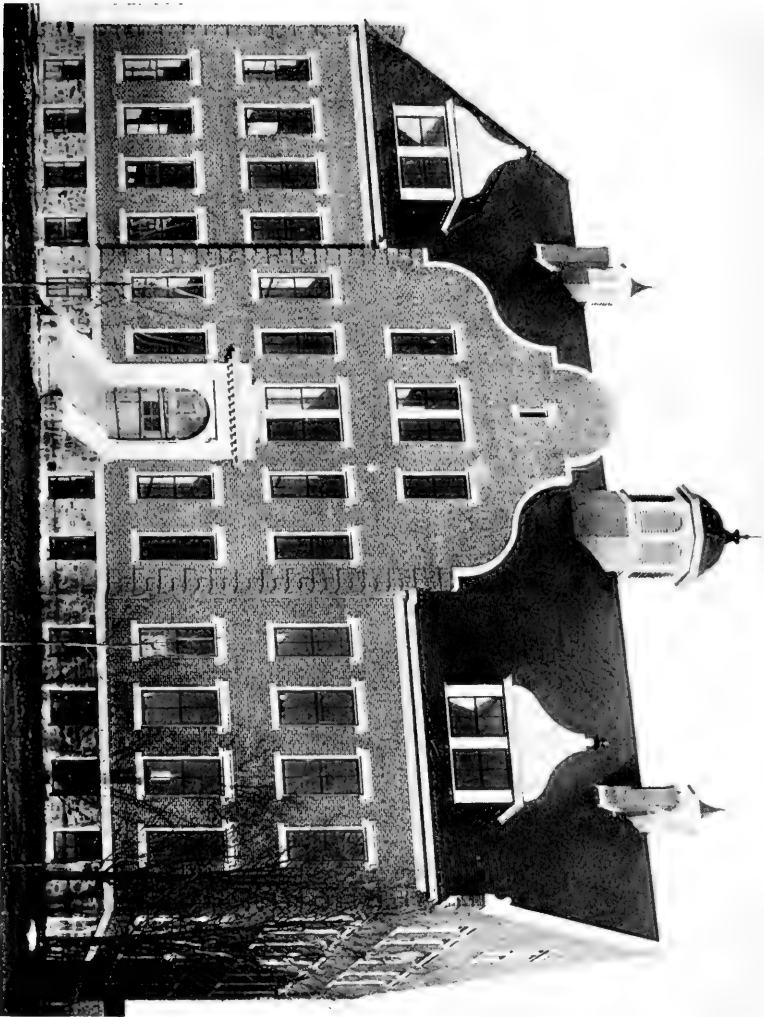
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The most important part of any school system is the "common school," that institution which provides the foundation of all other education. To this part of the school system Maine pays special attention. Divided as the population is into urban, village and rural communities it has been the purpose of the State to secure, as far as possible, equality of opportunity. To this end it has been the policy of the State to raise a large part of the school tax directly through the State, distributing annually the fund thus secured in a manner which the legislature believed would equalize school opportunity.

For the year 1911 the sum distributed by the State to the several cities, towns and plantations for common school purposes alone will amount to \$1,501,435.56. This sum supplemented by \$962,683 raised by towns must be expended only for teachers' wages, tuition and conveyance of pupils, janitors' services and fuel. In addition to this total, towns raise other amounts for the purchase of text books, which the law requires shall be furnished to pupils free of cost, and for schoolhouse repairs.

All towns of the State are required to conduct common schools for at least twenty-six weeks each year. As a matter of fact nearly all towns have schools much in excess of the legal requirement, the average for the whole state for the year 1909-1910 being thirty-one weeks and two days.

The State has one of the most advanced compulsory education laws, all persons between the ages of seven and fifteen being required to attend school while schools are in session, with the additional requirement, recently made, that attendance may be



Agricultural Hall, University of Maine, Orono

compelled to the seventeenth birthday unless a minimum educational test can be met. According to a recent statement of Mr. Leonard P. Ayers of the Russell Sage Foundation, pupils average to remain in school longer in Maine than in any other state of the New England group.

The State supports five Normal schools for the training of teachers. These schools are located at Gorham, Farmington, Castine, Presque Isle and Machias. A sixth school, the Madawaska Training School at Fort Kent, serves to prepare teachers for the schools of the Madawaska Territory.

There is no expense to persons taking the courses offered by the State schools provided they agree to teach in Maine for a period equal to that of attendance. The schools graduate annually about two hundred teachers.

Not only the city schools of Maine, but those of rural towns are being rapidly brought under expert school supervision. By a liberal provision of the law towns are permitted to join for the employment of trained superintendents. When towns so join liberal aid is given by the State. At the close of the school year of 1909 one hundred eighty-four towns and cities with a total of two thousand seven hundred eight schools had arranged for the employment of persons giving their entire time to school supervision. By this arrangement rapid advance has already been made and is further assured in economical and business-like school administration, in more systematic arrangement of courses, in more skillful direction of teaching and in more careful attention to the needs of pupils.

The elementary school system of Maine, like that of other New England States, recognizes the nine grade division. Nearly all village and city schools follow systematic courses of study. The rural schools while recently showing a hopeful tendency to recognize the special needs of country children are likewise recognizing the necessity of proper classification of pupils and a reasonable degree of system. With more pupils enrolled in rural schools than in any other class, Maine citizens and educators are giving increased attention to the creation of the highest possible standard of rural school service. With this attention there is little reason to doubt that Maine will keep step with advanced progress in rural education.

The total school enrollment in all elementary schools of Maine

for the year 1909-1910 was 132,592. Of this number 35,715 were enrolled in city schools; 44,763 in village schools; and 52,114 in country schools.

To teach these children there were employed 6,905 different teachers, of whom 6,289 were women.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The development of the secondary schools of Maine has been a source of just pride to the citizens of the State. Like other eastern states this system had its beginning in the academies, which were first supported by private benefactions and by tuition. In 1873, however, the State authorized the establishment of free public high schools and offered aid for their support. Since that date the academy and the high school have flourished side by side, each aided by the State and each vying with the other in the excellence of the privileges offered. In 1903 further secondary schools legislation provided that pupils resident of towns not supporting high schools should, when properly qualified, attend the schools of other towns and have their tuition paid jointly by their home towns and by the State. This provision was the final step in placing Maine among the few states which make educational privileges free to all pupils up to the point of entrance to collegé.

For the support of secondary education the towns of the State expended for the school year ending July 1, 1910, upwards of three hundred thousand dollars, the academies one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars and to these amounts the State added approximately one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, making a total of over six hundred thousand dollars spent for the support of secondary education.

There were in attendance upon these secondary schools 15,684 young men and women following variously English, college preparatory, commercial, agricultural, manual training and domestic science courses.

Among the forty-eight academies it would be invidious to select any for special mention. Several have enjoyed prosperous existence for over a hundred years and many offer to their students the advantages of the most excellent equipment of buildings to be found anywhere. The public high schools have won the support and favor of the people and from the humble schools of two teachers to the large city institutions of several

hundreds of students, all are rendering efficient service to the communities that support them.

It is a noteworthy fact that in fourteen of the counties of the State secondary school opportunities are within a ten mile radius of practically the entire population, while in none of them are such privileges greatly distant from a majority of the pupils. In view of the large undeveloped areas of the State this fact is of special importance to prospective residents who properly seek information regarding school opportunities before determining a place of residence.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

There are in Maine, four institutions of collegiate grade. One of these, the University of Maine, is able, through the generous support of the State, to offer at a low cost superior educational advantages. The others, Bowdoin College, Colby College and Bates College, through their liberal endowments and generous policies, are able to give similar privileges; likewise, at a minimum of expense.

Bowdoin College at Brunswick, was chartered by the mother State of Massachusetts in 1794. It has a distinguished list of alumni, including statesmen, authors, scientists and men of affairs. Including its Medical College it has a faculty of sixty-three and a student body of 419. The college has stood for a broad and liberal educational policy and has been a potent influence in the life not only of the State, but of the entire nation.

Colby College at Waterville chartered by the State of Maine in 1820, takes high standing among the colleges of New England. It early recognized the demand for collegiate courses for women and since 1871 both men and women have been admitted on equal terms. The College now provides for the separation of the students into divisions for men and women with equal privileges for each division. For the year 1909-1910 the College had a faculty membership of twenty-one and a student membership of two hundred ninety-eight.

Bates College at Lewiston was chartered by the State of Maine in 1863. It has a faculty of twenty-two and a student body of four hundred sixty-one. Bates College has rendered illustrious service in many fields but special recognition is due it for the service it has given to the public schools. Probably

no other New England college has directly enlisted so large a proportion of its graduates in the field of service covered by the public schools. Its list of efficient teachers, principals and school superintendents is noteworthy, not only for its length, but for the high standard of service rendered by them.

The University of Maine, chartered in 1865 as the "State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" was founded as the result of the "Morrell Act" by which the United States Government sought to encourage the establishment by the states of institutions in which there should especially be taught "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies."

The University of Maine is supported by the income from the sale of public lands given to the State by the National Government, by the income of certain bequests, by appropriations of Congress, by the appropriations of the State and by the fees and tuitions of students.

The University has enjoyed a very rapid growth, its recent percentage of growth having been exceeded by no other similar institution of the eastern states. Its student body in all departments for the year 1909-1910 numbered eight hundred and fifty, classified as follows: College of Arts and Sciences, one hundred eighty-four; College of Agriculture, one hundred fifty-eight; College of Technology, three hundred eighty-six; College of Pharmacy, twenty-one; College of Law, one hundred one. Its faculty membership was ninety-three.

In the liberal support of higher education by the people and in the large student enrollment in the colleges of the State is to be found evidence of the same popular faith in education that the citizens of Maine have placed in the entire school system.



View from Top of Dam, Aroostook Falls

MAINE.

By Thomas J. Lyons, Com. of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

Maine, the play ground of the nation, entertains more summer visitors than any other territory, of equal area, in the country and is embracing every legitimate facility for increasing her prestige as a recreation ground. Already the railroad, automobile, motor boat, steamer and sail boat have been enlisted to combine pleasure with transportation to Maine. Improved service at hotels, both year-round and summer, is constantly attracting a better class of guests. Telephone, telegraph and rural delivery render communication with the outside world convenient and continuous. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and other luxurious appointments of the hotels and cottages enable visitors to be as comfortable and contented as in their winter establishments. Good roads are a standing invitation to the motorist and horse lover to journey among our beautiful villages and farms for pleasure. Yachting meetings, base ball, golf, bowling and other sports of the summer season furnish entertainment among the colonies where the cottagers come early in spring and stay until late in the fall.

Maine is plentifully supplied with bathing beaches, ranging from the magnificent stretch of sand as hard as asphalt at Old Orchard to the small resorts like Crescent Beach in Knox County and Bowery Beach on Cape Elizabeth. Old Orchard has been a big resort for lovers of surf bathing and cool ocean breezes for many years and has lost none of its charm since swept by fire. In fact the new Old Orchard is much more attractive in many respects than was the old.

At the mouth of the Kennebec is Popham Beach, one of the best on the coast. Its development has not been as extensive as that of Old Orchard, but doubtless in the near future its beauties will be better appreciated. All along the coast there are smaller beaches which offer as fine, though more limited, bathing facilities as do Old Orchard and Popham, while nearly every mile of coast line contains a sandy cove or little beach among the rocks.

Maine property used wholly for recreation, that is, summer cottages, hotels, club houses and camps, with their contents, have a cash value of approximately \$50,000,000. This great investment, which demands little in the way of municipal improvement, pays taxes on a valuation of about \$16,000,000. Compensation for the valuation lies in the fact that whatever taxes are paid, are very largely a net profit to the townspeople.

According to statistics gathered from the assessors of the several cities and towns by the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics in 1909, summer property was valued at 195,055 in Androscoggin county, of which \$21,915 was owned outside the State, \$22,640 was owned within the State and \$150,500 consisted of hotels used exclusively for summer guests. The summer property reported from Aroostook consisted of \$1,400 owned outside the State, \$15,400 owned within the State and \$10,708 in hotels, a total of \$27,508; in Cumberland, \$983,895 owned outside the State, \$1,167,030 owned within the State and \$353,850 in hotels, a total of \$2,504,775; in Franklin, \$134,000 owned outside the State, \$48,770 owned within the State and \$108,325 in hotels, a total of \$291,095; in Hancock, \$4,418,706 owned outside the State, \$761,604 owned within the State and \$346,804 in hotels, a total of \$5,527,114; in Kennebec, \$106,435 owned outside the State, \$109,570 owned within the State and \$80,100 in hotels, a total of \$296,105; in Knox, \$967,199 owned outside the State, \$75,210 owned within the State and \$196,855 in hotels, a total of \$1,239,264; in Lincoln, \$539,735 owned outside the State, \$174,985 owned within the State and \$110,890 in hotels, a total of \$825,610; in Oxford, \$85,105 owned outside the State, \$57,975 owned within the State and \$73,588 in hotels, a total of \$216,668; in Penobscot, \$6,775 owned outside the State, \$56,305 owned within the State and \$4,400 in hotels, a total of \$67,480; in Piscataquis, \$13,660 owned outside the State, \$24,790 owned within the State and \$10,650 in hotels, a total of \$49,100; in Sagadahoc, \$173,581 owned outside the State, \$86,705 owned within the State and \$56,600 in hotels, a total of \$316,886; in Somerset, \$16,975 owned outside the State, \$29,105 owned within the State and \$17,625 in hotels, a total of \$63,705; in Waldo, \$696,410 owned outside the State, \$151,471 owned within the State and \$36,350 in hotels, a total of \$884,231; in Washington, \$64,904

owned outside the State, \$26,283 owned within the State and \$17,600 in hotels, a total of \$108,787; in York, \$1,931,388 owned outside the State, \$302,230 owned within the State and \$660,230 in hotels, a total of \$2,893,848; a grand total of \$10,162,083 owned outside the State, of \$3,110,073 owned within the State and \$2,235,075 in hotels, in all \$15,507,231 worth of property, divided into 10,372 parcels. To these should be added seven hotels and club houses on wild land townships, valued at \$278,000; 105 sporting camps worth \$318,150 and 27 camps owned by registered guides and worth \$81,810, a total of \$677,960. If the summer property in organized towns is returned by the assessors at 50 per cent of its real value (a by no means unreasonable supposition) the real value must be at least \$31,014,462, or, of the cottages at least, \$26,544,312. Allowing one-half the outlay for real estate and buildings as a fair estimate of the value of the furnishings, there is an additional investment of \$13,272,156 for that item in the cottages, or a total of \$15,507,231 in all, which, with the sporting camps, club houses and hotels on wild lands, and the furnishings therein makes a grand total of about \$47,500,000. Any one familiar with the vast extent of the recreation industry will admit these figures to be conservative and will further grant that the spread of the summer cottage idea is so rapid that the statistics will need revision "upward" each succeeding year. Great as the movement is at the present time, we have only seen its beginning.

Leading officials of transportation companies estimate that the average yearly income from summer visitors and tourists is \$25,000,000. This great sum is brought into Maine and spent freely, in many instances, lavishly, in order that the spenders may be well housed, fed and entertained; and the sum is constantly growing larger.

Every foot of shore front from Kittery to Eastport can be sold today for a price that would have astounded our grandfathers. Every island, regardless of its isolation and exposure to storm and gale, is looked upon as the site of a summer home. There is hardly a lake or stream among our inland hills and valleys that is not already laying claim to distinction as a summer resort. As one approaches the centers of population the cottages on the nearby lakes increase in number, but in attractiveness and ability to satisfy the craving for peace and health-

giving rest, they are not superior to those found on the shores of the remote lakes and streams of the great northern wilderness.

A few summer hotel properties in Maine have been losing ventures, but in nearly every case new and better management has turned loss into profit and enabled the hotels to become permanent institutions. Recent developments point to an increase in this class of property.

What is comprehensively designated "summer business" in this State is by no means confined to cottages and hotels built and maintained exclusively for the summer season. Several of the best hotels in the State do thousands of dollars worth of business with automobilists and other tourists every summer. Many such visitors pass enjoyable vacations maintaining headquarters at a first class hotel and making little excursions into the surrounding country. There is no way of forming an estimate of this class of tourist business, but it is very large.

Farmers' wives who felt the need of replenishing the family wardrobe, painting the house or acquiring a desirable timber lot, soon detected the possibilities in the "summer boarder." Thousands of such women have added substantial sums to the family bank account in this way. There is hardly a rural town or village in Maine that does not contain from one to a dozen summer boarders from June to September. They return year after year and frequently acquire property in the neighborhood.

Maine is indebted to the summer visitors for much of the prosperity that has come to her in recent years, for, in addition to the vast sums of money brought into the State, the quickening influence of new faces, new blood and new ideas have combined to aid in an industrial awakening, the potentiality of which can hardly be measured at this time.

Transportation facilities throughout Maine would indeed be meagre, if they were dependent upon Maine business for support and inducements to expand. The main line of travel through this State is, roughly, east and west, and is made up in part of residents who, according to the dictates of business or pleasure, move about from place to place and non-residents who come to Maine to tarry for a season and then return to their homes in other states. The travel through the State from

border to border may be said to be comparatively small. No figures are available to show, accurately, just what portion of the travel is from without the State and what springs from within the State. This much is certain, however, that whatever Maine residents enjoy in the way of unusually convenient railway accommodations has been granted largely through the impetus of the summer tourist travel. It is true that some of these trains have been retained at the earnest solicitation of Maine business men, and have been found to be successful in a business way, but it is unpleasant to contemplate the length of time those same business men would have been compelled to labor with the railroad officials in order to have brought about the inauguration of the service in the first instance. Whatever is said of steam roads, in this regard, is equally true of electric lines. The day is not yet gone when a few such roads are run at a loss in winter and the profits of summer stave off the impending bankruptcy proceedings. Of course our own people contribute very largely to this kind of summer travel, but the strangers within our gates swell the total very appreciably.

The better the transportation facilities, the better the inducements are for investors to come to Maine to do business. There is no doubt that Maine is indebted to the summer visitors for her unusual transportation advantages and that many of her industrial enterprises are larger and more prosperous because of the latter.

The foundation of every extensive and prosperous business today contains one stone labelled "good advertising." The same may truthfully be said of every state which is progressing. The western states appreciate the value of advertising and devote large sums of money and much energy to it. As old and staid a state as New York has been as industriously advertised as any of them. Niagara Falls, Saratoga, the State House at Albany and Brooklyn Bridge were once the chief stock in trade. Just now it is a big railroad terminal, a tunnel or two, a huge reservoir or Fra Elbertus.

Maine has few of the spectacular works of man with which to arrest the attention of a curious world, but the State is rich in the wonderful handiwork of nature. No man ever possessed the power to make cold type adequately describe the grandeur

of old ocean, the peaceful beauty of a river valley or the majestic dignity of our great pine solitudes. One must stand on a bold headland and hear the roar of the surf, climb to the summit of a rocky hill or tramp among the cathedral pines to get any conception of these works of God. One who has had such an experience tells his work-weary neighbor of the city, as best he can, of his experiences and urges him to come and drink at this fountain of youth. The second pilgrim tells a third, and so on until the journeyings of a few assume the proportions of a pilgrimage. That, in brief, is the history of Maine's advertising. The greatest and best work has been done by those who have seen and felt the wonders of a summer vacation in Maine. The summer visitor is Maine's best advertising medium. Not only have summer tourists sent other vacationists in large numbers but they have also taken note of some of our great natural resources, such as water power and mineral wealth. Their demand for the telephone and telegraph has stretched wires into forest fastnesses which were heretofore at least a week's journey from the modern facilities for communication. Their demand for household conveniences has brought reform to the isolated home which are a joy to the housewife and have added years to her life.

The cottages and hotels devoted to the entertainment of the summer guests are distributed throughout every portion of the State. The cottages owned by non-residents were found in 227 municipalities, out of 521, or in 43 per cent of them. The cottages owned by residents of Maine were found in 234 towns or in 45 per cent of them and the summer hotels in 132 towns or 25 per cent. Three hundred and four, or 58 per cent of the towns in the State contain one or more of these classes. While the coast towns contain by far the largest groups of cottages and hotels, the property is otherwise well scattered, so that the business is evenly developed all over the State.

The municipalities returning the largest amount of resident and non-resident owned and summer hotel property, are Eden, \$3,429,060; Mt. Desert, \$1,004,167; York, \$902,623; Portland, \$686,750; Old Orchard, \$641,240; Islesboro, \$631,331; Camden, \$439,220; Kennebunkport, \$427,950; Scarborough, \$330,550; Kennebunk, \$323,950; Wells, \$321,850; Cape Elizabeth, \$318,700; Harpswell, \$297,010; Rockland, \$285,400; South-

port, \$281,110; Bristol, \$198,315; Rockport, \$194,990; Poland, \$155,455; Winter Harbor, \$153,692, and Northport, \$144,535.

Automobiles have made easily accessible the isolated places of rural Maine which formerly were several days travel from the nearest railroad station. In addition, the comfort of automobile travel over even the roughest roads, is far superior to that afforded by the bone-racking stage. Automobiles also render those who travel in them immune from the dirt, discomforts and noise of railway travel as well as free them from the tyranny of the time table.

The rural hostleries of Maine enjoy such an enviable reputation that automobile tourists unhesitatingly undertake long trips which keep them on the winding roads among the farms and forests for weeks at a time. As they "live off the country" within the modern meaning of the term, the income of the farmers, mechanics and hotel keepers is materially augmented.

Automobile travel is very sensitive to road conditions, increasing or not according to whether main travelled ways are being improved or allowed to deteriorate. Maine, within four years, has embarked upon a good roads policy which, though primarily for the benefit of the farmers and tradesmen of the State, is unquestionably drawing an ever increasing number of automobile travellers each season. This good roads policy consists principally of the building of strips of road which will eventually be connected and form continuous trunk lines. Maine roads are always in good condition in the summer time and consequently afford splendid opportunities for riding and driving as well as motoring. This is true, even in the more remote regions where dirt roads are the rule and macadam has not yet penetrated.

Automobile traffic has repeated history to the extent that its meteoric rise in popularity has been similar to that of the bicycle, and with the automobile has come the garage, which offers employment to hundreds of skilled mechanics. Every large town has at least one public garage and in cities there are more garages than livery stables. The automobile therefore has done much to stimulate summer business, and, incidentally the automobile traffic which is purely summer business, has done much to stimulate the business of making repairs and selling sundries.

Motor boats, that is, small pleasure craft propelled by gas-

olene power, have made thousands of new converts to Maine vacation life, for her 2,000 miles of coast line, 1,500 lakes and 5,000 streams constitute a paradise for aquatic sport of any sort. In other years the owner of a power driven yacht capable of negotiating port to port voyages along the Atlantic coast was at least a millionaire. Now any mechanic can own and drive a boat capable of running from Boston to Portland in perfect safety. The number of vacationists who pass their period of rest cruising along the Maine coast and up its navigable rivers is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The summer steamboat service among the islands along the Maine coast is many times more extensive than it would be if there were no summer cottages or tourists. No other section of the Atlantic is so well served as to water traffic as is the coast of Maine from May until October. The most beautiful scenery in the world unfolds to the eye of the tourist on board these steamers, which go 60 miles into the interior of the State on the Penobscot, and nearly an equal distance on the Kennebec to Augusta. Summer sails among the islands of Casco, Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Bay are a succession of delightful vistas without parallel anywhere else on earth. Small steamers also ply our larger lakes and afford hundreds of charming trips which vie with the best Switzerland boasts. Moosehead and Sebago are especially popular on this account. A river trip which is unique is that up the Songo from Sebago lake. Motor boats are more numerous on some of the lakes than row boats were a few years ago.

As a hunter's paradise, Maine is pre-eminent on this continent. The moose, deer, bear and other large game animals are numerous, but yet not so easily captured that the tang of the sport is lost. It is possible for the business man of New York to be in as good hunting ground as can be found anywhere, within 48 hours travel from his office. The Rangeley, Kineo and Aroostook lines carry the hunter into the heart of the big game country, in Pullman cars, if he cares to travel that way.

Maine fishing lures the great anglers of the country to its lakes and streams every year. Wise protective laws prevent the fish from being exterminated, or their number from being appreciably reduced, so that the sport does not suffer as the number of anglers increases. Some of the finest cottages and camps in the State are occupied only during the best of the



Power Plant at Ellsworth



fishing season. Hatcheries at strategic points keep the ponds well stocked with young fish, so that some of the lakes fished the most persistently continue to offer the best sport. Lake Auburn in Androscoggin county is an example of these conditions.

The fish and game resources of the State are among the greatest assets, from the standpoint of the business man who caters to tourist guests. The visitors bent on sport are the first to come in spring, when the ice "goes out" of the lakes and the last to go in the fall, when the law closes the big game season. Within a few years experiments have been made in keeping "open house" at one or two of the hotels throughout the winter, in order that Maine's beautiful winter season may be enjoyed also. Snow shoeing, skiing, skating, sleighing, winter photography, etc., offer a continuous round of pleasures for those who tarry with us throughout the year.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Formed from Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec and Lincoln. Incorporated March 18, 1854. Contains 12 towns and 2 cities.

AREA, 480 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 59,822.

POLLS, 1904, 14,945.

ESTATES, 1904, \$29,261,930.

COUNTY SEAT, Auburn.

LOCATION. Androscoggin County is in the south central part of the State.

SURFACE. Quite a portion of the western part of the county is inclined to be hilly with fertile valleys between. In the central and eastern part of the county there is much level or rolling land. There are many intervale farms along the Androscoggin River.

SOIL. Mostly loam with clay in some parts. Nearly all the land has a clay subsoil.

NUMBER of farms, 2,982.

ASSESSED valuation, \$4,266,754.44.

AVERAGE number of acres tilled land per farm, 27.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 5.6.

GRAZING LAND. In the western part of the county many good pastures are found. Land in the remainder of the county is valued very high and not so much is available for pasturing.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. The value of farm land has increased quite rapidly,—at least 25 per cent during the last few years. Farm lands, including a mixture of tillage land, pastures and timber land, could be purchased for from \$20 to \$30 per acre. In the central part of the county, near Auburn and Lewiston, good farm land in a fertile condition will sell for \$50 to \$100 per acre.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 3003. Average yield per acre, 158 bu. Total yield in 1909, 474,831 bushels. There has been an increased acreage in the last few years.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 1145. Average yield per acre, 46 bushels. Total yield in 1909, 53,086 bushels. The acreage of yellow corn seems to be increasing, the most of it going into the silo.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 3150 acres. Average yield per acre, 2232 pounds. Total yield in 1909, 7,031,114 pounds. The raising of sweet corn in the past year has been one of the most important industries in the county. Good prices are paid and there is a good market in all parts of the county. One of the most encouraging things is that the acreage of corn planted for seed purposes is increasing quite rapidly.

Oats. Total acreage, 4830. Average yield per acre, 32 bushels. Total yield in 1909, 159,261 bushels. Very little of the oat crop grown in this section is threshed, as most of the oats are cut for hay. Interest in improving this crop through the securing of better seed is increasing.

Hay. Total acreage, 62,117. Average yield per acre, .84 tons. Total yield, 52,477 tons.

Fruit. Many farmers are making a practice of setting out a few fruit trees each year. An increased interest is manifested in such ways as spraying, pruning and cultivating the orchards.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 3741. Average value per acre, \$26.18. Total value, \$97,947.

Beans. A few farmers are making a specialty of the bean crop. Androscoggin County offers as good opportunities for bean raising as any county in the State.

Market Gardening. Considerable market gardening is done by a few farmers living near Lewiston and Auburn and they dispose of their products in these cities.

Barley. Very little barley is raised and that by the dairy-men.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Androscoggin County is one of the best counties for dairying to be found in the State. Some of the largest creameries in the State are located in Androscoggin County, and the cities of Auburn and Lewiston offer exceptionally good markets for a milk trade.

Horses. Nearly all of the draft horses used in the county are purchased from the West. However, there is an increasing interest taken in the raising of horses and a few thoroughbred stallions are owned by the farmers.

Sheep. Hardly any sheep are kept except in the western part of the county where are found a few small flocks of sheep. In the central part of the county the high price of farm land prohibits its use for pasture purposes.

Swine. This county offers good opportunities for swine raising, as an auxiliary to other farming. The markets are as good as in any other county in the State.

Poultry. Considerable interest is taken in poultry raising. Quite a number of farmers are making a specialty of this industry and find it to be one of the most profitable branches of farming.

FARM HELP. The number of farm laborers required during the summer months is 441. The wages for the year range from \$20. to \$24., according to the quality of the help. During the summer months the wages for a good man would be \$25. to \$26.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries.....	6
Total number of cheese factories.....	1
Total number of canning factories.....	8

MARKETS. Markets for dairy products, as well as for all kinds of farm produce, are especially good. The cities of Auburn and Lewiston make a very good home market, and Androscoggin is one of the best located counties in the state for outside markets.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. There are six Agricultural Societies.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. Transportation facilities are of such a nature as to be of great assistance to the farmers. The Maine Central Railroad crosses the county in two places, and the Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville Street Railway also intersects it.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools.....	174
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Total number of high schools..... 7
 Leavitt Institute, Turner Center.

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 75; Methodist Episcopal, 15; Baptist, 12; Free Baptist, 10; Congregational, 10; Universalist, 9; Roman Catholic, 9; Adventist, 4; Episcopal, 3; Friends, 2; Seventh Day Adventist, 1.

BANKS.

National Banks..... 4
 Savings Banks..... 4
 Trust Companies..... 2
 Loan and Building Associations..... 3

GENERAL. There is no county in the state that is better served with rural free deliveries and telephones than Androscoggin. Although it is a small county it contains two large cities which are rapidly increasing in population. There are four mutual fire insurance companies in the county which insure farm property. The county has two general hospitals, a girls' orphanage at Lewiston, and the Healey Asylum for Boys, at Lewiston.

The excellent home markets offered by the cities of Auburn and Lewiston are an especial inducement for market gardening and general farming. To those who desire to ship farm products out of the state, excellent railroad service is offered by fast freights to Portland and Boston.

Bates College, in Androscoggin County, is located at Lewiston.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Aroostook County was incorporated March 16th, 1839, having been originally a part of Penobscot and Washington Counties. On March 21st, 1843, it was enlarged by additions from Penobscot, and again on March 12th, 1844, by additions from Piscataquis and Somerset Counties. There are 43 towns and villages in Aroostook County.

AREA, 6,408 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 74,664.

POLLS, 1904, 15,071.

ESTATES, 1904, \$23,598,602.

COUNTY SEAT, Houlton.

LOCATION. Northern part of State.

SURFACE. Rolling, and in the northern and western parts comparatively hilly.

SOIL. Composed for the most part of gravelly loam, and in some places a light clay, with a limestone subsoil extending over quite a portion of the farm lands of the county. In some places a dark clay with a limestone subsoil is found.

NUMBER of farms, 6,758.

ASSESSED valuation, \$8,697,251.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 54.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 24.7.

GRAZING LAND. On account of the high value of farm lands for potato raising, very little land, comparatively, is devoted to grazing purposes. The grazing land consists mostly of land that has recently had the timber cut off and is in the process of being cleared.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Farms located within a mile of any of the large, prosperous towns have a selling value ranging from \$100. to \$150. per acre; at a distance of three miles from town the selling prices range from \$75. to \$100. per acre. These prices vary somewhat according to the character and fertility of the soil and the value of the farm buildings.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 95,647. Average yield per acre, 252 bushels. Total yield, 24,153,699 bushels.

Oats. Total acreage, 78,509. Average yield per acre, 39 bu. Total yield, 3,102,916 bushels.

Wheat. Total acreage, 5,067. Average yield per acre, 26 bu. Total yield, 133,482 bushels.

Hay. Total acreage, 195,847. Average yield per acre, .96 tons. Total yield, 188,950 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 12,941 acres. Average value per acre, \$13.61. Total value, \$176,231.47.

Barley. Barley is being raised in considerable quantities in some sections of the county, with an average yield of from

28 to 30 bushels per acre. The soil is particularly well adapted to this crop.

Corn. Corn is only grown for ensilage purposes and that in a limited area, principally in the southern part of the county.

Roots. Only a small number of farmers are growing roots of any kind.

Fruit. Interest in the fruit business is on the increase and many orchards are being established.

LIVE STOCK.

In general the farmers of the county pay but little attention to the raising of live stock, although Aroostook County compares quite favorably with other counties in the State in the number of animals owned, and more interest has been shown during the past few years than ever before.

Cattle. Although only a few cattle are kept by each farmer, there are quite a number of excellent herds of pure bred cattle owned in the county. The Jersey, Holstein and Short-horn breeds predominate.

Horses. While a larger number of pure bred stallions of the draft horse breed are owned in Aroostook County, perhaps, than in any other county in the State, yet it seems that more attention could be given by the farmers to the breeding of draft horses. At least three-fourths of the draft horses used in the county are purchased from the West. The explanation for this seems to be that farmers have given so little attention to the raising of horses, that the young colts were not given proper exercise and care, the result being that they very rarely made large and satisfactory horses. Among the breeds of draft horses in this country there are splendid representatives of the Percheron, Clyde and Suffolk.

Swine. The farmers of the county are becoming actively interested in the growing of swine, and many of them are purchasing pure bred foundation stock.

Sheep. Very few farmers, comparatively, are keeping sheep. This is accounted for by Aroostook County farmers in that they could not afford to keep sheep and graze them on land that would bring them \$15. per acre.

Poultry. Poultry raising as a business has received but very little attention up to the present time. The percentage

of farmers interested in this industry is increasing to a considerable extent.

FARM HELP. Farm help can easily be secured in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demands of the county. At the present time 8,144 farm laborers are required on the farms of Aroostook County during the summer months. Wages for the summer months average about \$30. while for the full year the average price paid is \$24. to \$26. a month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Starch Factories. Total number, sixty.

Creameries. There are two creameries located in the county, one at Houlton and another at New Sweden.

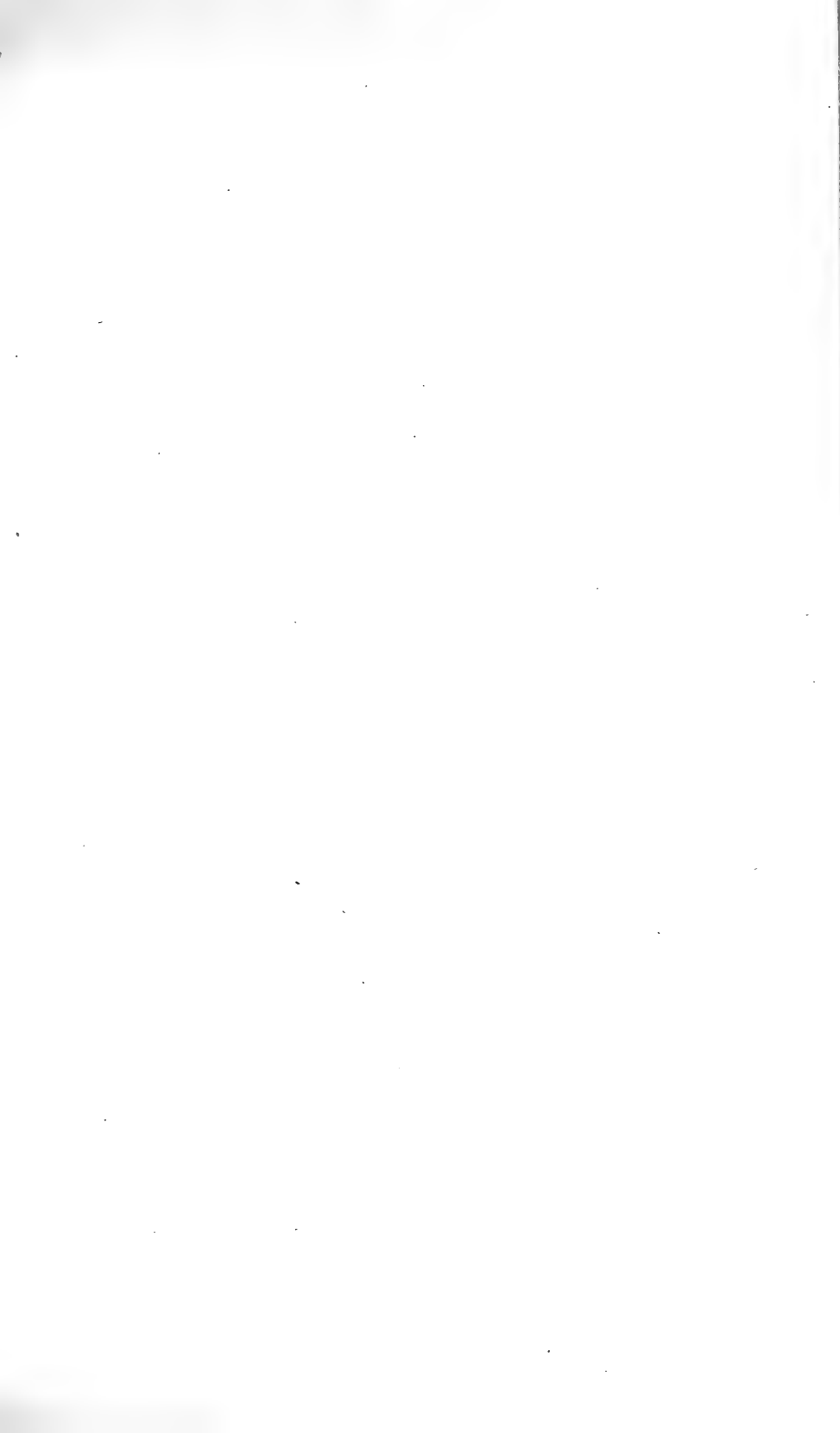
Cheese Factories. Only one cheese factory is operated in the County.

MARKETS. So far as markets for potatoes are concerned, which constitute the principal need of the county, the farmers as a rule are well served, there being a large number of potato houses located along the lines of the Bangor & Aroostook and Canadian Pacific Railroads. These potato houses are operated by firms and companies who are engaged in the business of purchasing and selling potatoes. Markets for dairy products have received but little attention on account of the lack of interest taken in dairying by the farmers during previous years. The addition of two sweet cream factories in the county will undoubtedly have a tendency to improve the markets for dairy butter. Prices for dairy butter during the past year have averaged 27c. per pound; during the summer months the prices have ranged from 20c. to 25c. and during the winter months from 30c. to 40c.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. There is but one agricultural society in Aroostook County—the Northern Maine Fair Association. The annual fair is usually held in Presque Isle.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The following railroads are operating in the county: Bangor & Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific; also the Aroostook Valley R. R. Co. operates an electric line from Presque Isle to Washburn.





Wheat Field of G. B. Cook, Mapleton



Wheat Field of G. B. Cook
(Another View)

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools.....	497
Total number of schools in farming communities.	442
Total number of free high schools	12
Aroostook Central Institute, Mars Hill.	
Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton.	
Bridgewater Classical Academy, Bridgewater.	
Madawaska Training School, Fort Kent.	

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 134; Methodist Episcopal, 24; Baptist, 19; Free Baptist, 30; Roman Catholic, 18; Congregational, 11; Episcopal, 10; Adventist, 6; Christian, 5; Presbyterian, 4; Seventh Day Adventist, 2; Friends, 1; Universalist, 1; Unitarian, 3.

BANKS.

National Banks.....	5
Savings Banks.....	1
Trust Companies.....	6

GENERAL. The farmers of the county are well served by the rural free deliveries and telephones which extend through nearly all of the farming districts. About all of the progressive farmers are supplied with telephones.

Roller process flour mills are located at Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, Washburn, Caribou and Houlton. Markets for dairy products are excellent. There are two hospitals in Aroostook County, one at Frenchville and the other at Eagle Lake Mills. There are two mutual fire insurance companies in the county that insure farm property. In this county is a State Normal School, at Presque Isle, and St. Mary's College, at Van Buren.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Cumberland County originally embraced Androscoggin, Franklin and parts of Oxford, Kennebec and Somerset Counties. Incorporated in 1760. There are twenty-three towns and three cities.

AREA, 1,014 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 112,014.

POLLS, 1904, 29,303.

ESTATES, 1904, \$78,581,444.

COUNTY SEAT, Portland, in the eastern part of the county, on the Atlantic Coast.

LOCATION. Southern part of State, on the coast.

SURFACE. Comparatively level land along the coast; rolling and somewhat hilly toward the western and northwestern parts.

SOIL. A great variety of soil is found in the county, the majority being loam and clay loam. In some of the ravines and near the coast a sandy loam is found.

NUMBER of farms, 5,205.

ASSESSED valuation, \$7,607,739.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 32.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 4.8.

GRAZING LAND. This county affords excellent opportunities for grazing and could easily be made to accommodate many more animals than it does at present. The value of farm land being comparatively low at a distance of six or eight miles from the village centers, there are excellent opportunities for grazing sheep and young stock.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Good tillage land near the city of Portland is valued at about \$100. per acre; back in the small towns, two or three miles from the railroad stations, it is worth about \$50. per acre; four miles from the stations, \$40. The value of different farms depends largely upon the location, fertility of the soil, the buildings and the amount of lumber.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Acreage, 6217 acres, Average yield per acre, 145 bu. Total yield, 1909, 902,405 bu. There has been a decided increase in the raising of potatoes in Cumberland County within the last few years. In the vicinity of Brunswick, many farmers are raising from six to ten acres each year. In the vicinity of Portland and along the coast only a sufficient acreage is raised for family use, and in some cases to supply the summer resorts.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 3,202 acres. Average yield per acre, 47 bu. Total yield, 1909, 153,423 bu. Considerable ensilage corn is raised in the southern part of the county, but not as much as formerly, this being replaced by common yel-

low flint corn. The land and climate in this county are well adapted to corn raising.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 4,107 acres. Average yield per acre, 2,421 lbs. Total yield, 1909, 9,943,753 lbs.

Oats. Total acreage, 9,037 acres. Average yield per acre, 35 bu. Total yield, 1909, 323,216 bu. About 60 per cent of the oats raised are cut for fodder and the remainder threshed. This crop is used for seeding down.

Hay. Total acreage in 1909, 131,629 acres; average per acre, .86 tons; total yield, 114,233 tons. The greater part of the tillage land of the farms is devoted to the raising of hay, and on account of a continuous hay crop being cut on the land for a long term of years, it seems that here is an excellent opportunity to increase the productiveness of the land by practicing a short rotation and keeping more stock.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total number of acres, 5,723; average per acre, \$34.70. Value of miscellaneous crops in 1909, \$198,646. The greatest part of the miscellaneous crops of Cumberland County consists of market garden crops raised to supply the summer resort and city markets. Many farmers are making a specialty of this line of farming.

Barley. Comparatively little barley is raised, and this is used mostly as a soiling crop.

Winter Rye. This is raised by some farmers and is used for soiling purposes as well as a cover crop.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock in Cumberland County consists mostly of horses and cattle, with only a comparatively small number of sheep and swine.

Cattle. This is one of the best dairy counties in the State and there seems to be an increasing interest in the breeding of pure blood stock. Many of the farmers have purchased pure bred sires and have started to grade up their herds. Owing to the summer resorts and the excellent market Portland affords for milk, many large herds are found along the coast and in the vicinity of Portland. The majority of the animals consists of grade and pure blood Holsteins and Ayrshires; the

remainder being for the most part Jersey and Jersey grades.

Horses. As practically all of the work is done at the present time with horses, in this county, there has been an increase in the number used. Most of the draft horses are brought into the county, but recently a number of pure bred Percheron sires have been introduced.

Swine. Not nearly as many swine are kept as could be disposed of to advantage in the markets of Portland and nearby cities. Not more than three or four hogs are kept by each farmer.

Sheep. Comparatively few sheep are kept and these only in small flocks. With a little repair work on the fences of the pastures, a great many more sheep could be kept without extra cost.

Poultry. The best of opportunities are offered for poultry raising and within the last year or two there has been an increase in the interest taken in this business. A few farmers are making a specialty of poultry raising, and find it very profitable as the summer resorts furnish an excellent market during the summer season.

FARM HELP. At the present time, 595 laborers are required on the farms in Cumberland County. Farm help is somewhat scarce and this is probably due to the fact that more wages are paid by the manufacturers than by the farmers. The average wages paid for farm help range from \$26. to \$30. per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Creameries. The creameries in Cumberland County are as follows:

Portland Creamery Company, Bridgton.

Portland Creamery Company, Portland.

Windemere Creamery, North Gorham.

Canneries. Total number, 13.

MARKETS. There are no better markets found in any county in the State than those of Cumberland County. The demand for farm products seems to exceed the supply at all times of the year. The summer resorts offer an excellent market for market garden products and high prices are paid.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 7.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The following roads are operating in the county: Maine Central Railroad, Boston & Maine Railroad, Grand Trunk Railway, and Portland (Electric) Railroad Company.

Steamboat Lines. Portland & Boothbay Steamboat Company, Casco Bay & Harpswell Steamboat Company. There are also other steamboat lines running direct to Boston and New York, over which a large amount of freight is handled.

SCHOOLS. Common Schools, 300; High Schools, 14; Bridgton Academy, Greeley Institute, North Yarmouth Academy, Pennell Institute, St. Joseph's Academy and Westbrook Seminary.

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 152. Congregational, 42; Methodist Episcopal, 30; Universalist, 13; Baptist, 11; Free Baptist, 16; Roman Catholic, 9; Adventist, 8; Episcopal, 5, and 2 summer chapels; Seventh Day Adventist, 5; Unitarian, 5; Friends, 4; New Jerusalem, 1; Presbyterian, 1.

BANKS.

National Banks.....	10
Savings Banks.....	6
Trust Companies.....	6
Loan & Building Associations.....	9

GENERAL. Cumberland County has many special advantages, such as excellent services to the rural communities by rural free deliveries and telephones. There are eight hospitals located in the county and fifteen mutual fire insurance companies insuring farm property. The three cities of Portland, South Portland and Westbrook are growing rapidly and furnish an excellent home market for farm products. There are many summer resorts along the coast which help to make this county one of the best opportunities for market gardening in the State. Railroads give excellent service between Portland and Boston and many fast trains enable the farmers to ship such products as milk and cream to the Boston markets.

There are one college and one normal school in Cumberland County, as follows: Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and Gorham State Normal School, Gorham.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin County was incorporated March 20, 1838. Contains 19 towns.

AREA, 1764 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 19,119.

POLLS, 1904, 5631.

ESTATES, 1904, \$10,330,576.

COUNTY SEAT, Farmington.

LOCATION. Franklin County is located in the western part of the State.

SURFACE. Rough, uneven and diversified. Much of the land is wooded.

SOIL. Loam and gravelly loam on the ridges and some sandy loam in the river valleys.

NUMBER OF farms, 2346.

ASSESSED valuation, \$2,453,213.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 36.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 5.7.

GRAZING LAND. The grazing opportunities of the county offer pasture for very much more live stock than it has at the present time. The rough hills are particularly well adapted to grazing, and the difficulty with which they are cultivated makes them valuable for this purpose.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Tillage land in good fertility, two miles from a village and railroad station, is valued at about \$60. per acre. Four miles away, \$40 per acre. The value of tillage land varies considerably with the location, fertility of soil, lumber and kind of buildings found on the farm.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 2788 acres. Average yield per acre, 195 bushels. Total yield, 1909, 544,122 bushels. The acreage of potatoes raised by each farmer is comparatively small. However, markets for potatoes are very good and the interest taken in potato raising seems to be on the increase.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 1137 acres. Average yield per acre, 51 bushels. Total yield, 1909, 58,261 bushels. There seems to be a decided increase in the interest taken in raising yellow corn, and it is used quite extensively for ensilage.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 2121 acres. Average yield per acre, 2266 pounds. Total yield, 1909, 4,807,627 pounds. This is one of the most important crops raised by farmers in Franklin County. Canning factories are found in nearly every small town and a good price is paid for the sweet corn.

Oats. Total acreage, 5324 acres. Average yield per acre, 33 bushels. Total yield, 1909, 175,752 bushels. More oats are raised than any other soiling crop and are used by about all the farmers for seeding down. About 60 per cent of the oat crop is cut green for fodder and the rest is threshed.

Hay. Acreage, 70,532 acres. Average yield per acre .83 tons. Total yield, 59,055 tons. As Franklin County is one of the best dairy counties in the State, considerable farm land is devoted to raising hay. The yield could be increased easily, if a shorter rotation were practiced.

Fruit. Some of the finest orchards in the State are found in Franklin County. Hills and gravelly loam seem especially well adapted to orcharding. During the past few years there has been an increased interest taken, as shown by the better care and management. Quite a number of young orchards are found which have just come into bearing.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Number of acres, 1880. Value per acre, \$29.87. Total value, \$56,162.

Barley. Barley is being raised in some sections of Maine both as a cover crop and for soiling purposes.

Winter Rye. Winter rye is receiving about the same attention as barley and is raised for similar purposes.

Buckwheat. Buckwheat is being raised to a small extent and is fed to hens.

Roots. A small number of farmers are growing roots which are used to feed cattle.

LIVE STOCK.

In general the farmers of Franklin County show considerable interest in the live stock industry. This county stands among the best in sheep and cattle.

Cattle. There seems to be an increasing interest in dairying and there are more pure bred sires being kept than ever before. Although some oxen are found, the interest in this

branch of animal industry seems to be decreasing and more dairy animals are being kept.

Horses. There is not much interest in breeding horses at the present time. However, there are a number of thoroughbred stallions found in the county. Nearly all the horses used are brought into the county at very high prices.

Swine. Nearly all of the farmers are interested in the raising of swine and from two to eight hogs are found on almost every farm.

Sheep. There seems to be considerable interest in the raising of sheep, but only a comparatively small number are kept by each farmer. Many more sheep could easily be kept if the fences of the pastures were re-built.

Poultry. Poultry raising seems to be a business that is receiving but little attention at the present time. However, there are a few farmers who are making a specialty of this line.

FARM HELP. At the present time, 341 farm laborers are required during the summer months. The average wages per month are \$23. to \$25.

MANUFACTORIES.

Corn Canning Factories. Total number, 6.

Creameries. There is but one creamery in Franklin County. This is owned by the Turner Center Dairying Association, and is located in Farmington.

Miscellaneous canning factories. There are located in the county several other factories which make a specialty of canning different farm products.

MARKETS. A sufficient number of corn canning factories is found in the county to furnish a good market for sweet corn. Orchardng and potato raising seem to be among the most important lines of farming and good markets are also offered for these products.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. There are two agricultural societies located in Franklin County; Franklin County Agricultural Society, Farmington, and North Franklin Agricultural Society, Phillips.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The following railroads are operated in the county; Maine Central and Sandy River Railroads.



Corn Factory at Farmington

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools in farming communities	143
Total number of High Schools.....	11
Wilton Academy, Wilton.	

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 45; Methodist Episcopal, 12; Congregational, 10; Universalist, 3; Roman Catholic, 3; Baptist, 2; Free Baptist, 13; Adventist, 1; Unitarian, 1.

BANKS.

National Banks.....	3
Savings Banks.....	3
Trust Companies	2

General. Nearly all of the farming communities in Franklin County are reached by rural free deliveries and telephones. There are three mutual fire insurance companies in the county that insure farm property. The Farmington State Normal School is located in Franklin County at Farmington.

Markets for dairy products, and for farm produce such as apples, potatoes, etc., are very good. Franklin County seems particularly well adapted to the dairy business and to orcharding.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Incorporated June 25, 1789. Portions taken in 1816 to form Penobscot, and in 1827, to form Waldo.

AREA, 1,390 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 35,575.

POLLS, 1904, 11,281.

ESTATES, 1904, \$17,276,633.

COUNTY SEAT, Ellsworth.

LOCATION. Eastern part of the State.

SURFACE. Rough, hilly and diversified. In the northern and central parts of the county the land is well wooded and the farms have a comparatively small acreage of tillage land. In the southern part some good farm land is found.

SOIL. The soil for the most part is gravelly loam on the ridges, and sandy and clay loam in the southern part of the county.

NUMBER of farms, 2,972.

ASSESSED valuation, \$2,020,624.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 16.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 2.2.

GRAZING LAND. Much more live stock could easily be accommodated in the pastures of Hancock County than are kept at the present time. Owing to the fact that farm land is comparatively low, much of it could be profitably devoted to grazing.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Prices vary in different sections of the county, the land in the southern part being somewhat higher than that in the northern and central portions. Two miles from railroad station good tillage land can be purchased for from \$25. to \$50. per acre, while at a distance of four miles it is valued at from \$15. to \$30. per acre.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 2478. Average yield per acre, 203 bushels. Total yield, 504,685 bushels. This is one of the most important crops raised in Hancock County. The soil is well adapted to this crop and, although the fields are comparatively small, a fairly good production per acre is obtained. This could undoubtedly be increased if a shorter rotation and better methods were practiced.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 50 acres. Average yield per acre, 57 bushels. Total yield, 2,885 bushels. Only a few acres of field corn are grown in the county on account of the short seasons. There are some varieties of flint corn that could be matured in this county if more interest was taken in the crop.

Oats. Total acreage, 2,228 acres. Average yield per acre, 35 bushels. Total yield, 79,170 bushels. This is the most important grain crop raised in the county. There is not much interest taken in improving the oat seed, and undoubtedly the yield per acre could be increased considerably if better methods were practiced. The majority of the oats are threshed, the remainder being cut green for hay.

Hay. Total acreage, 39,606 acres. Average yield per acre, .78 tons. Total yield, 31,082. It will be seen that about 82% of the tilled land in Hancock County is producing hay. The yield would undoubtedly be much greater if more of the land was cultivated.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 1,418 acres. Value per acre, \$67.76. Total value, \$96,092.

Sweet Corn. Only a very few acres of sweet corn are raised as there is some difficulty in maturing the corn.

Market Gardening. Considerable market gardening is done in the southern part of the county and the products are disposed of in the cities and at the summer resorts. No county has better summer resort markets than Hancock County.

Fruit. Although the land in some parts of Hancock County is well adapted to fruit raising, there are comparatively few orchards and these have been somewhat neglected.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. There does not seem to be much interest in improving dairy cattle in Hancock County. Only small herds are kept by the farmers. There is an excellent market for dairy products and opportunities are good for keeping more cows.

Horses. There has been an increase in the number of horses used in the county. This demand has been supplied for the most part by western horses.

Swine. Although the markets are good for this product, only very little interest is taken in swine raising.

Sheep. There has been an increasing interest in sheep raising for the past few years, although at the present time sheep are kept only in small flocks. The markets are good.

Poultry. Considerable interest is taken in poultry raising and there are at the present time a few specialists in this business. The conditions of Hancock County are exceptionally good, and the summer resorts furnish excellent home markets.

FARM HELP. Opportunities are offered for 112 farm laborers in this county. The average wages per month are from \$28 to \$30.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries	3
Total number of cheese factories	1

MARKETS. Excellent markets are afforded for all kinds of farm products and the demand is much greater than the supply.

There are sufficient creameries to handle all of the dairy products produced in the county.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 4.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The county is crossed in two places by the Maine Central Railroad.

Steamboat Lines. Numerous steamboat lines handle a large amount of freight during the summer months.

SCHOOLS.

Total number common schools	261
Total number schools in farming communities..	181
Total number High Schools	11
East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport.	
George Stevens Academy, Bluehill.	

CHURCHES. Total number, 54; Methodist Episcopal, 13; Congregational, 12; Baptist, 8; Free Baptist, 9; Roman Catholic, 4; Universalist, 3; Friends, 2; Unitarian, 1; Episcopal, 1 and 1 summer chapel.

BANKS.

National Banks	3
Savings Banks	3
Trust Companies	2
Building & Loan Associations	3

GENERAL. The rural communities receive excellent rural free delivery and telephone service. No county in the State has better home markets, during the summer months, than Hancock County, as some of the most popular summer resorts in the country are located on the coast, among them being Bar Harbor and Mt. Desert. There is good railroad service, and during the summer months daily boats run to Portland and Boston.

There is one hospital in Hancock County, The Bar Harbor Medical & Surgical Hospital.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Kennebec County was incorporated the sixth county on February 20, 1799. Contains twenty-five towns and four cities.

AREA, 880 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 62,863.

POLLS, 1904, 16,646.

ESTATES, 1904, \$31,536,707.

COUNTY SEAT, Augusta.

LOCATION, central part of the state.

SURFACE. Rolling and somewhat hilly. Some excellent fields are found along the Kennebec River.

SOIL. Nearly all kinds of soil can be found in different parts of the county. On the ridges a gravelly loam is found, and in the river valley clay loam.

NUMBER of farms, 5,104.

ASSESSED valuation, \$6,234,571.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 34.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 8.4.

GRAZING LAND. Excellent grazing land affords ample opportunity for the live stock in the county. Owing to the high value of farm lands in this county grazing land is worth considerable for farming purposes.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. During the past few years there has been a decided increase in the value of farm lands in Kennebec county. Good tillage land located within two miles of a village or city is valued at \$50 to \$100 per acre. Land similar to this at a distance of five miles is valued at \$30 to \$60 per acre. This value varies according to the kind of soil, its productiveness, nearness to market, and kind of buildings located on the farm.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 9791. Average yield per acre, 178 bu. Total yield, 1,749,169 bu. There has been a decided increase in the acreage of potatoes raised in this county. The soil seems particularly well adapted to this crop and there is an excellent home market besides good transportation to outside markets.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 3661. Average yield per acre, 48 bu. Total yield, 177,967 bu. Within the past few years more attention has been paid to the growing of this crop. Many of the silos are being filled with a type of field corn that will mature in the county.

Sweet Corn. Total number acres, 4444. Average yield per acre, 2110 lbs. Total yield, 9,379,246 lbs. It will be seen that the acreage of sweet corn is slightly larger than that of field corn. The climatic conditions are favorable to the sweet corn crop and there is a sufficient number of canning factories to furnish a good market.

Oats. Total number of acres, 16,058. Average yield per acre, 33 bu. Total yield, 534,409 bu. This is the most important grain crop grown in the county and is used for seeding down. About forty per cent of the oats raised are cut for fodder, and the remainder threshed.

Hay. Total number of acres, 133,829. Average yield per acre, .88 tons. Total yield, 118,895 tons. The yield of hay per acre could undoubtedly be increased if a shorter rotation was practiced, as hay has been cut on many of these fields for a series of six to ten years.

Fruit. There are many fine orchards in Kennebec County. Although some of these orchards have been neglected there seems to be at the present time an increased interest in fruit raising and more attention and better care are being given the trees. Some of the farmers living near the cities are doing considerable with small fruits. They find no difficulty in disposing of all they can raise at good prices.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 6317. Value per acre, \$27.88. Total value, \$176,133.45.

Market Gardening. This is undoubtedly the most important branch of miscellaneous crops in the county. As there are four cities in different parts of the county an excellent market is afforded for garden crops.

Barley. More barley is being raised each year and is used as a soiling crop by many of the dairymen.

Winter Rye. Winter rye is raised to some extent for a cover crop and for soiling purposes early in the spring.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Kennebec County offers as good opportunities to the dairyman as any other county in the state. Numerous creameries are found and the cities afford a good market for milk. More interest is being shown in pure bred stock and many of



Corn Factory at Fryeburg

the dairymen have purchased pure bred sires and are grading up their herds. There has been a decrease in the number of oxen and beef animals kept.

Horses. There has been an increase in the number of draft horses used in the county and this demand has been met by buying horses direct from the West at high prices. More horses could profitably be raised upon the farms of Kennebec County.

Swine. Although there are no men making a specialty of swine raising, nearly every farmer has from four to six hogs. There is an excellent home market for this product.

Sheep. Not many sheep are kept.

Poultry. A few farmers are making a specialty of poultry raising. More interest has been taken in the poultry business in the last year than formerly. An exceptionally good market is afforded by the cities in the county.

FARM HELP. The farms of Kennebec County afford opportunity for 221 farm laborers. Wages paid are good, ranging from \$26 to \$32 per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries	2
Total number of canning factories	7

MARKETS. Excellent markets for all kinds of farm products are afforded the farmers of this county. Four cities located in different parts of the county handle a large amount of the products raised upon the farms, and there is an excellent opportunity for market gardening and diversified farming.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 2.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The county is crossed in two places by the Maine Central Railroad and also by the Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville Street Railway.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools	265
Total number of schools in farming communities	152
Total number of high schools	12
Total number of academies	3
Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville.	

Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill.

Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro.

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 121. Methodist Episcopal, 27; Baptist, 20; Free Baptist, 12; Congregational, 14; Friends, 12; Universalist, 10; Roman Catholic, 9; Adventist, 6; Episcopal, 5; Christian, 3; Unitarian, 2; 7th Day Adventist, 1.

BANKS.

National Banks	7
Savings Banks	6
Trust Companies	4
Loan & Building Associations	4

GENERAL. The farmers of Kennebec County are well served with rural free deliveries and telephones. Nearly every farming community in the county is reached.

Among the special advantages of this county are the four comparatively large cities which are located within its limits and furnish an excellent home market for all farm products. The rapid growth that these cities have shown in the past few years and the resulting increased value of farm lands go to show that Kennebec County stands among the best in the state.

There are a sufficient number of mutual fire insurance companies that insure farm property to do all of the business required.

Colby College is located in the City of Waterville.

KNOX COUNTY.

Formerly a part of Lincoln and Waldo. Incorporated in 1860 and named for General Henry Knox. Contains 15 towns and 1 city.

AREA, 327 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 27,981.

POLLS, 1904, 9,433.

ESTATES, 1904, \$14,774,795.

COUNTY SEAT, Rockland.

LOCATION. South central part of the State, on the coast.

SURFACE. Hilly and somewhat broken. In the central part of the State is found some good farming land.

SOIL. Clay and gravelly loam.

NUMBER of farms, 1,818.

ASSESSED valuation, \$1,869,448.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 24.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 3.6.

GRAZING LAND. Knox County affords good opportunities for grazing. In some parts of the county where the land is rough it can be profitably used as pasture land. Much more live stock could be accommodated than is kept at the present time.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Although there has been an increase in the value of farm lands, many farms can yet be purchased at low prices. Good tillage land within two miles of the railroad station is valued at from \$30 to \$50 per acre; at a distance of 4 miles, \$20 to \$40 per acre.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 2386. Average yield per acre, 176 bushels. Total yield, 420,718 bushels. There has been a decided increase in the acreage of potatoes raised in the county; much interest is taken in this crop and the markets are good.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 682. Average yield per acre, 37 bushels. Total yield, 25,755 bushels. Within the past few years many of the farmers have built silos and more interest is taken in corn raising.

Sweet Corn. More interest is taken in raising sweet corn of late and this has become one of the most important cultivated crops of the county.

Oats. Total acreage, 2214. Average yield per acre, 34 bushels. Total yield, 75,980 bushels. Comparatively little interest is taken in improving the oat crop. This is one of the important crops of the county and is used for seeding down. About 50% of the oats are cut for fodder and the remainder are threshed.

Hay. Total acreage, 36,620. Average yield per acre, .83 tons. Total yield, 30,546 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 509. Average value per acre \$60.10. Total value, \$30,593.49.

Fruit. Interest in fruit raising is increasing. New orchards

are being established and the old ones are being better cared for.

Barley. Considerable barley is raised, and used as a cover crop and for soiling purposes.

Roots. Some of the farmers who have no silos raise roots to feed to their animals during the winter months.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Interest in breeding a good quality of cattle in the county is rapidly increasing. The herds are comparatively small at the present time.

Horses. Although there has been an increase in the number of horses used during the past few years, there is but very little attempt made to breed draft horses.

Swine. More swine are being raised and a few specialists are found.

Sheep. Many of the farmers are keeping more sheep and find it to be a very profitable line of animal industry. The markets are good.

Poultry. The poultry business is increasing quite rapidly and there are a few farmers making a specialty in this line.

FARM HELP. There seems to be some difficulty in obtaining enough farm help in Knox County. This is undoubtedly accounted for by the low wages paid—from \$22 to \$28 per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries	2
Total number canning factories	2

MARKETS. Some of the great advantages of Knox County are the good local markets for sweet corn, dairy products, small fruits and garden truck.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 1; North Knox Agricultural Society.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The county is crossed by the Maine Central Railroad.

Steamboats. Much of the freight is handled over the steamboat lines during the summer months.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools	140
Total number of schools in farming communities	92
Total number of High Schools	10

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 55; Baptist, 17; Free Baptist, 3; Methodist Episcopal, 10; Congregational, 8; Universalist, 5; Adventist, 5; Episcopal, 4; Roman Catholic, 3.

BANKS.

National Banks	6
Savings Banks	3
Trust Companies	2
Building & Loan Associations	1

GENERAL. Nearly every farming community in Knox County has good rural free delivery and telephone service. Excellent opportunities are offered in the home markets as a large number of the farm products raised can be disposed of at the summer resorts and in the city of Rockland.

One of the great advantages of Knox County is the comparatively low value of farm lands.

There is one hospital in Knox County, the Knox County General Hospital, situated at Rockland.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Incorporated June 19, 1760. Parted with some of its territory to form Washington and Hancock Counties in 1789. Contains 17 towns.

AREA, 520 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 18,216.

POLLS, 1904, 5,829.

ESTATES, 1904, \$7,518,209.

COUNTY SEAT, Wiscasset.

LOCATION, in the south central part of the State, on the coast.

SURFACE, rolling and somewhat hilly. Much of the land is wooded and the fields in the northern part of the county are small.

SOIL. Granite and feldspar formation, while on the ridges and hilly land considerable loam and gravelly loam can be found.

NUMBER of farms, 2,919.

ASSESSED valuation, \$2,466,594.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 22.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 3.1.

GRAZING LAND. Owing to the fact that rough land is so cheap, there is considerable land in Lincoln County that could be profitably devoted to grazing, and with a little repair work done upon the fences of the pastures, much more live stock could be accommodated.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Average tillage land is worth from \$20 to \$30 per acre. Illustration: A farm of 100 acres with fairly good buildings, and an average amount of tillage, pasture and wood land, could be purchased for \$1500. There are many abandoned farms that could be purchased at a low price. The hay grown yearly would pay six per cent interest on the investment without considering the wood and lumber available for cutting.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 3116. Average yield per acre, 181 bushels. Total yield, 565,633 bushels. This is one of the most important cultivated crops raised in Lincoln County. More interest is being taken in this crop each year and one of the railroads crossing the county has built several potato houses in some of the villages.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 1,011 acres. Average yield per acre, 44 bushels. Total yield, 44,639 bushels. The acreage of yellow corn is rapidly increasing and many of the farmers who have silos are using this for ensilage.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 819 acres. Average yield per acre, 2161 lbs. Total yield, 1,769,920 lbs. There is no canning factory located in the county, but many farmers in the northern part are raising sweet corn and shipping it to the factory located at Week's Mills in Kennebec County. Most of the farmers living near the coast raise a little sweet corn for table use and to supply the summer resorts.

Oats. Total acreage, 3570. Average yield per acre, 31 bu. Total yield, 111,007 bu. Very little attempt has been made to secure improved seed. About 50% of the oat crop is cut green for hay and the remainder is threshed.

Hay. Total acreage, 58,125 acres. Average yield per acre, .92 tons. Total yield, 53,747 tons. The yield per acre could

easily be increased by practicing a shorter rotation of crops. Many fields in Lincoln County have been producing hay for from ten to twenty years without being plowed.

Fruit. Although quite a large amount of apples is raised in the county, comparatively few of them are marketed as the trees are not cared for and the apples are often wormy, and unsalable on account of size.

Small Fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are in good demand and bring fair prices. The lowest price for strawberries during the past season was 12½c., and for raspberries, 20c. per quart.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 1,349 acres. Value per acre, \$31.75. Total value, \$42,831.15.

Barley. Only a small acreage of barley is raised and is used chiefly for feeding swine and poultry.

Beans. There seems to be an increasing interest in raising beans; the acreage is small, yet every farmer raises some.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Very little interest is taken in the breeding of cattle or of any kind of live stock; however, some of the farmers are beginning to start dairy herds and the number of oxen and beef animals raised is decreasing. The market for dairy products is mostly a cream and butter market.

Horses. But very little attention is given to breeding draft horses. Lincoln County affords as good opportunities for raising draft horses as any other county in the State. Prices are very high.

Sheep. Only a comparatively small number of sheep are kept by the average farmer. The pastures would easily furnish feed for much more live stock than is pastured at the present time, and the sheep industry would be a profitable line of farming in this county.

Swine. The interest in raising swine within the past year has increased; however, there are no specialists who are making a business of swine raising. A few hogs are kept upon each farm and are disposed of in the local market.

Poultry. Good sized flocks of poultry are kept by the farmers. Quite a number have from 200 to 600 birds—some more

than 1,000. It is the experience of some of the Lincoln County farmers that this is a profitable business, in some cases giving an average of \$1.00 per head in profits. The local market for poultry is good at top prices.

FARM HELP. 350 farm laborers are employed on the farms in Lincoln County during the summer months. Wages are good, ranging from \$25. to \$30. per month, and there does not seem to be the scarcity of farm help that is experienced in some of the other counties of the State.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries..... 2

MARKETS. Much better markets have been established during the past few years in Lincoln County than have formerly been afforded. Many potato houses have been built by the railroads in the small towns. As Lincoln County is one of the summer resort counties of the State, its home market is very good.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 2.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The county is crossed by the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington R. R. and the Maine Central Railroad.

Steamboats. As Lincoln County is located on the coast, considerable freight is handled by the steamboat lines during the summer months.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools..... 147

Total number of schools in farming communities 97

Total number of High Schools..... 6

Academies 3

CHURCHES. Total number of Churches, 52; Methodist Episcopal, 15; Baptist, 12; Free Baptist, 6; Congregational, 10; Episcopal, 3 and 1 summer chapel; Adventist, 3; Roman Catholic, 2.

BANKS.

Total number of National Banks..... 5

Total number of Savings Banks..... 2

Building & Loan Associations..... 2

GENERAL. Nearly every farming community is reached by rural free deliveries and telephones. There are seven mutual fire insurance companies in the county that insure farm property.

One of the most important advantages of Lincoln County is the comparatively low value of farm lands. There are many farms that are producing comparatively little at the present time. These could be made to produce much more by practicing a shorter rotation and better methods of farming. Many orchards could be made to pay double the amount of profit they do at the present time.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Oxford County was originally the northern part of York and Cumberland Counties. Incorporated the seventh county, March 4th, 1805. A large part of Franklin County was taken from Oxford County in 1838. Two towns, now in Androscoggin County, were taken off in 1854. There are 35 towns in Oxford County.

AREA, 1,981 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 36,256.

POLLS, 1904, 11,660.

ESTATES, 1904, \$16,177,450.

COUNTY SEAT, Paris.

LOCATION. Situated in the southwestern part of the State, adjoining New Hampshire.

SURFACE. Hilly and broken, with small fields, except in the Androscoggin Valley where many fine intervalles are found.

SOIL. The soil on the hills is a gravelly loam. In the valleys are found clay and sandy loam.

NUMBER of farms, 4,005.

ASSESSED valuation, \$4,325,192.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 31.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 5.7.

GRAZING LAND. The hills of Oxford County afford very fine opportunities for grazing, as many of the fields that are rough and rocky and cannot economically be used for raising farm crops, furnish excellent pasturage.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. During the past few years

there has been a decided increase in the value of farm lands in Oxford County. Good tillage land, located within 2 miles of a prosperous village is valued at \$45. per acre. Land similar to this, at a distance of five miles from the railroad station, has a value of about \$35. per acre. This value varies according to the kinds of soil and its productiveness, also the size of the orchards found upon the farms.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 4692. Average yield per acre, 192 bushels. Total yield, 900,913 bushels. Some excellent potato land is found in the county but on account of the comparatively small fields only a small acreage per farm is raised. On some of the farms located in the Androscoggin valley, potato raising is the most important industry, many farmers raising from 8 to 25 acres.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 2,427 acres. Average yield per acre, 53 bushels. Total yield, 129,601 bushels. More interest is being taken in raising field corn; this corn is raised principally for ensilage.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 5,105 acres. Average yield per acre, 2307 lbs. Total yield, 11,782,239 lbs. It will be seen that sweet corn is one of the most important crops raised in Oxford County. The land is particularly adapted for it, and as good prices are paid at the canneries, this is one of the most profitable crops.

Oats. Total acreage, 8,284 acres. Average yield per acre, 36 bushels. Total yield, 301,929 bushels. The oat crop is used by most of the farmers to seed down. There is an increased interest in the raising of oats and this is undoubtedly on account of the high price the farmers have been paying for grain. About 50% are cut for fodder and the remainder are threshed.

Hay. Total acreage, 101,867 acres. Average yield per acre, .98 tons. Total yield, 100,200 tons.

Fruit. No county in the State excels Oxford County in fruit raising. Good orchards are located upon most of the farms, and although some of these seem to have been neglected, better care is being given the trees at the present time.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 3,254 acres. Value per acre, \$29.99. Total value, \$97,606.60.

Winter Rye. Many of the dairymen in Oxford County sow winter rye in the fall, using it as a cover crop and for soiling purposes in the spring.

Wheat. Some wheat is raised in the western part of the county by farmers making a specialty of poultry raising.

Barley. About the same acreage of barley is raised as wheat, and it is used for the same purposes.

Roots. Only a comparatively small amount of roots is raised, and this by dairymen and poultrymen.

Beans. This is one of the most important crops grown in Oxford County. A few farmers are making a specialty of this line of farming, and the land seems to be particularly well adapted to bean growing.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Although the number of dairy cattle kept by the farmers has decreased some in the last two years, more interest is being taken in keeping pure bred animals. This county is one of the best dairy counties in the State, and some excellent herds of Jersey, Jersey Grades, Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire breeds are found. The number of beef cattle and oxen is decreasing and they are being replaced by dairy animals.

Horses. About all of the draft horses used have been purchased from the West. More interest, however, is being taken in the raising of draft horses, and there are several pure bred Percheron stallions in the county.

Sheep. The excellent grazing opportunities of the county offer a good inducement for sheep raising. At the present time only a few sheep are kept by each farmer. There is no county in the State better adapted to sheep raising and as the markets are good it could be made one of the most profitable industries of Oxford County.

Swine. Considerable interest is taken in swine raising, and it is a profitable auxiliary to the dairy business. Each farmer keeps from 3 to 8 hogs.

Poultry. Quite a number of farmers are making a specialty of poultry raising. There are also a few co-operative associations which assist in marketing the products; on account of the nearness to markets, good prices are received all the year.

FARM HELP. At the present time 550 laborers are required on the farms in Oxford County. Good wages are paid farm

help and there does not seem to be the scarcity that is found in some other parts of the State. Wages range from \$28. to \$32. per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries.....	4
Total number of canning factories.....	13

MARKETS. Excellent markets for all kinds of farm products are afforded the farmers of this county. There are sufficient creameries to handle all of the dairy products, and buyers of apples and other produce are numerous.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 5.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools.....	275
Total number of schools in farming communities	177
Total number of High Schools	4
Fryeburg Academy, Fryeburg.	
Gould's Academy, Bethel.	
Hebron Academy, Hebron.	

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 100; Congregational, 21; Methodist Episcopal, 20; Universalist, 20; Baptist, 18; Free Baptist, 9; Adventist, 4; Roman Catholic, 3; Episcopal, 2; Christian, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; Seventh Day Adventist, 1.

BANKS.

National Banks.....	3
Savings Banks	3
Trust Companies.....	2

GENERAL. Good services are rendered the farming communities by rural free deliveries and telephones. There are two mutual fire insurance companies in the county that insure farm property.

Oxford County is principally a dairy and fruit section. An excellent market is offered for both of these products. The soil seems particularly well adapted to orcharding and many of the fields which are too rough to be used profitably for field crops are well adapted to the orchard business.



Farm Scene in Maine



A Maine Potato Field

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Penobscot County was originally a part of Hancock; the 9th county to be incorporated and the last before the separation from Massachusetts, Feb. 15th, 1816. Contains 53 towns, 3 cities, and 8 organized plantations.

AREA, 3,254 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 85,285.

POLLS, 1910, 23,218.

ESTATES, 1904, \$36,473, 700.

COUNTY SEAT, Bangor.

LOCATION, north of the central part of the State.

SURFACE. In the northeastern part of the county the surface is rolling and comparatively level. Although the fields are small in this section, they could easily be enlarged by clearing land that at the present time is wooded. In the western part some excellent farm land is found which is in the best of fertility.

SOIL. Nearly all kinds of soil are found in different parts of the county. In the central and south central parts a clay and clay loam soil predominates, while in the northerly sections it is mostly a gravel loam.

NUMBER of farms, 7,056.

ASSESSED valuation, \$5,789,482.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 37.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 10.4.

GRAZING LAND. In the northern part of the county there is some excellent grazing land which does not accommodate nearly as much stock as it is capable of doing. In the western part of the county the value of farm land is so high that grazing land is not nearly as available.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. This varies considerably in different sections of the county. In the western part good tillage land is very high, selling for \$50. to \$100. per acre, while in the northern and northeastern parts farm land can be purchased for \$10. to \$50. per acre.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Acreage, 26,155 acres. Average yield per acre, 227 bu. Total yield, 1909, 5,947,727 bu. Taking the county as a whole potatoes are undoubtedly the most important crop.

The land in the northern and western parts seems particularly well adapted to potato growing, and much more interest has been taken in this industry during the last two years than ever before. Markets are being developed and in a great many small towns potato houses are being built.

Field Corn. Acreage, 3,395 acres. Average yield per acre, 48 bu. Total yield, 1909, 164,572 bu. There seems to be an increasing interest in the raising of flint corn; the most of this is used as ensilage.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 3,032 acres. Average yield per acre, 3069 lbs. Total yield, 1909, 9,306,819 lbs. The sweet corn crop is one of the most profitable farm crops which can be raised in this county. Many canning factories are located in the different towns, affording a good market.

Oats. Total acreage, 31,446 acres. Average yield per acre, 37 bu. Total yield, 1909, 1,193,858 bu. This is one of the most important grain crops and a great deal of interest is being shown in the improvement of oat seed. The crop is used for seeding down and enters into the crop rotation in all parts of the county. About 50% of the oats grown in the county are cut for fodder and the remainder are threshed.

Hay. Total acreage, 193,490 acres. Average yield per acre, .92 tons. Total yield, 178,852 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 7,530 acres. Value per acre, \$41.09. Total value, \$309,471.86.

Fruit. In the southern and western parts of the county there are some excellent orchards. More interest is being taken in this line and better care is being given the orchards at the present time than ever before. Very few farmers are engaged in raising small fruits.

Barley. Only a comparatively small acreage of barley is raised. This is used as a cover crop and for soiling purposes.

Winter Rye. Very little winter rye is raised. A few of the farmers, however, are taking advantage of winter rye to furnish them with an early soiling crop in the spring.

Wheat. There seems to be an increased interest in raising wheat and a few farmers, who have never raised wheat before, have begun to experiment with the crop.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Scarcely any dairy cattle are kept in the northern part of the county, but in the vicinity of Bangor, Corinna and Newport some excellent dairy herds are found. Good markets are afforded through the creameries and the milk condensary at Newport. Many of the farmers own pure bred sires and are rapidly grading up their stock.

Horses. Quite a number of pure bred stallions have been imported during the last two years into this county, and it is encouraging to note that some draft horses are being raised. Practically all of the farm work is done with horses, and in the past enormous prices have been paid for many that have been brought into the county for farm work.

Swine. Only a comparatively small number of swine are kept upon each farm,—no one making a specialty of this line.

Sheep. Excellent grazing opportunities are afforded for sheep but at the present time only comparatively few are kept.

Poultry. There is a decided interest taken in the poultry industry, and a few farmers are making a specialty of poultry raising and find it to be a very profitable line of farming.

FARM HELP. About 1,920 farm laborers are required upon the farms and sufficient help can be found, prices averaging from \$26.00 to \$30.00 per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries	10
Total number of cheese factories	2
Total number of canning factories	4
Total number of starch factories	2

MARKETS. Bangor furnishes an excellent home market for much of the produce from the farms. Many potato houses are being built in the different towns, and the increasing supply of potatoes from this county is being met by improved marketing facilities. An excellent market for dairy products is afforded by the creameries, and there are canning factories to take care of the corn crops.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 4.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The following railroads are operating in the

county: Maine Central Railroad, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad and Bangor Railway & Electric Company.

SCHOOLS.

Number of common schools	410
Number of schools in farming communities....	286
Number of Academies	6
Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston.	

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 147; Congregational, 30; Methodist Episcopal, 28; Baptist, 26; Free Baptist, 17; Roman Catholic, 18; Christian, 9; Episcopal, 9; Universalist, 8; Adventist, 1; Unitarian, 1.

BANKS.

Total number of National Banks,	4
Total number of Savings Banks,	4
Total number of Trust Companies,	4
Total number of Building & Loan Associations	4

GENERAL. There is no section of the State that has developed more rapidly along agricultural lines than Penobscot County. The farmers are practicing general agriculture, including dairying, potato raising and corn raising. The county is well served with rural free deliveries and telephones, and has two mutual fire insurance companies that insure farm property.

There is some excellent farm land in this county and the home markets are of such a nature as to demand all kinds of farm products.

There are two hospitals in the City of Bangor. The University of Maine is located at Orono and consists of the College of Arts and Sciences, College of Agriculture, College of Technology, College of Pharmacy and College of Law. The Bangor Theological Seminary is located in the City of Bangor.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Piscataquis County was formed partly from Somerset, but more largely from Penobscot. Incorporated March 23, 1838.



Bean Field of F. H. Morse, South Waterford



A portion of its territory, nearly sixty townships, was set off and annexed to Aroostook, March 12, 1844. There are 20 towns in this county.

AREA, 3,626 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 19,887.

POLLS, 1904, 5,471.

ESTATES, 1904, \$13,261,923.

COUNTY SEAT, Dover.

LOCATION, north central part of State.

SURFACE. In the central part of the county the surface is comparatively level, but in the northern and northwestern parts it is hilly and broken.

SOIL. Around the Piscataquis River there is considerable clay and clay loam, while back on the hills the land consists mostly of a gravelly loam.

NUMBER of farms, 1,741.

ASSESSED valuation, \$1,396,128.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 34.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 8.2.

GRAZING LAND. Excellent opportunities are offered for the grazing of live stock in the greater part of the county. In the southern part, however, the value of farm land is so high that it is hardly profitable to use the land for grazing purposes.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. This varies considerably in the different sections of the county; in the vicinity of Dover, Foxcroft and Guilford, farm land is high, selling for \$40 to \$80. per acre. In the vicinity of Milo and Brownville, where the fields are small and somewhat rough, the value of farm land is much lower.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 6,416. Average yield per acre, 242 bu. Total yield, 1,555,423 bu. There has been a decided increase in the interest taken in potato raising during the past two years, until, at the present time, potatoes are the most important of the crops raised, the farms in the central part of the county raising between six and fifteen acres per farm.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 988 acres. Average yield per acre, 33 bu. Total yield, 1909, 33,133 bushels. More attention is being given to corn than ever before. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in this county in maturing the

crop on account of the short season; however, by practicing selection, many of the farmers have been able to isolate a variety of corn that will mature.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 454 acres. Average yield per acre, 1,785 lbs. Total yield, 1909, 810,648 lbs. Some of the farmers in the central section raise considerable sweet corn. There are sufficient corn canneries to furnish good markets for the sweet corn crop.

Oats. Total acreage, 7,492 acres. Average yield per acre, 38 bu. Total yield, 1909, 289,772 bushels. Oats is the most important grain crop raised by the farmers, and is generally used for seeding down. The majority of the oats are threshed, the remainder being cut green for fodder.

Fruit. In the central section of the county some fine orchards are found, but in the northern and northwestern parts the orchards are small and have been sadly neglected. The land in Piscataquis County seems to be particularly well adapted to orcharding.

Hay. Total acreage, 43,006 acres. Average yield per acre, .95 tons. Total yield, 41,258 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 494 acres. Value per acre, \$59.54. Total value, \$29,415.29.

Barley. There seems to be an increased interest in the barley crop and some farmers are raising barley instead of oats.

Winter Rye. Only a small acreage of winter rye is raised, this being used as a cover crop and for soiling purposes.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Nearly every farmer in the county has between 4 and 10 cows. There are plenty of creameries which afford good markets for dairy products. Considerable interest is being shown during the last few years in breeding pure bred stock; Jersey and Jersey Grades predominate.

Horses. Very few horses are raised. There are to be found, however, a few pure bred stallions and some of the farmers are raising colts.

Sheep. Piscataquis County affords some excellent opportunities for sheep raising, but only a comparatively small number are kept. Many more could be accommodated if the fences of the pastures were fitted up for keeping sheep.

Swine. Nearly every farmer has a few hogs, but none are making a specialty of this industry.

Poultry. There are a few specialists raising poultry and the majority of the farmers seem to be taking more interest in poultry raising than ever before.

FARM HELP. Farm help is rather scarce, but this is due, probably, to the fact that comparatively low prices are paid, ranging from \$24 to \$28 per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries	3
Total number of canneries	1
Total number of starch factories	1

MARKETS. Owing to a large increase in the acreage of potatoes raised during the last few years, there have been quite a good many potato houses built at the railroad centers. These furnish a good market for potatoes. A sufficient number of corn canning factories is found which give a good market for sweet corn. Buyers of apples and of poultry products are numerous.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 1; Piscataquis County Agricultural Society.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. Transportation facilities are good, the county being crossed by both the Bangor & Aroostook and Maine Central Railroads.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools	128
Total number of schools in farming communities	81
Total number of High Schools.....	7
Foxcroft Academy, Foxcroft.	
Monson Academy, Monson.	

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 54; Methodist Episcopal, 15; Baptist, 11; Free Baptist, 10; Congregational, 6; Universalist, 5; Roman Catholic, 4; Adventist, 2; Episcopal, 1.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Although there has been a decrease in the number of cattle kept in Sagadahoc County during the past two seasons, there has been much more attention paid to grading up the herds, and as a result a much better class of animals is found at the present time. Excellent opportunities are afforded for dairying on account of the good pastures and exceptionally good markets.

Horses. Very few horses are raised. There seems to be an increasing interest in the raising of draft horses, for a few pure bred stallions are now found in different parts of the county. Practically all of the horses used have been bought, the prices ranging from \$200 to \$400.

Swine. The average farmer seems to make a practice of keeping about 4 hogs, to which he feeds skim milk and other by-products. Although there is an excellent market for disposing of this product, no men who are making a specialty of raising swine are found in the county.

Sheep. Although but comparatively few sheep are kept, the average flock seldom exceeding 8, on account of the grazing opportunities of the county this industry would be a profitable auxiliary to the farm.

Poultry. A great deal of interest is taken at the present time in poultry raising. This is probably due to the markets that are afforded by the nearness to such cities as Portland and Boston. A few farmers are making a specialty of keeping poultry.

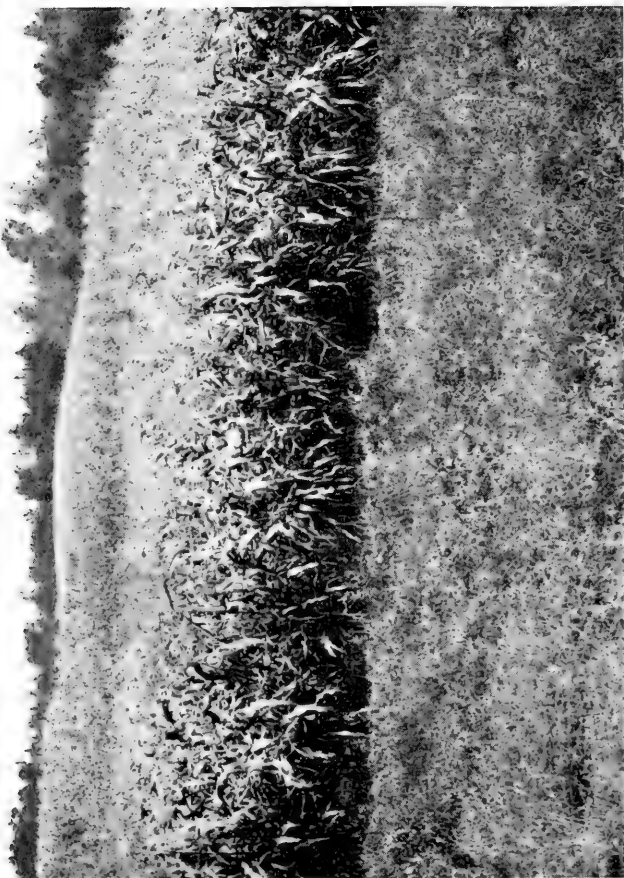
FARM HELP. There seems to be some difficulty in securing sufficient farm help and at the present time only 163 laborers are employed on the farms of the county. The scarcity of farm help may be accounted for by the fact that there is seldom a laborer who receives over \$24 or \$25 a month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries	1
Total number of canning factories	1

MARKETS. No other county in the State is better located for marketing farm products than this county, as it is reached by both boats and railroad, and buyers of potatoes, apples and farm products are numerous.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 2. Sagadahoc Coun-



Corn Field of G. D. Grose, Summer

ty Agricultural Society, Topsham; Richmond Farmers' Club, Richmond.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The county is crossed in two places by the Maine Central Railroad.

Steamboats. Much of the freight sent out from Sagadahoc County is handled by the steamboat lines to Boston, New York and other cities.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools.....	95
Total number of schools in farming communities	54
Total number of High Schools	4

CHURCHES. Total number of Churches, 42; Methodist Episcopal, 8; Congregational, 7; Baptist, 5; Free Baptist, 9; Universalist, 4; Episcopal, 2 and 1 summer chapel; 7th Day Adventist, 3; Roman Catholic, 2; New Jerusalem, 1.

BANKS.

National Banks	5
Savings Banks	2
Trust Companies	1
Building & Loan Associations	1

GENERAL. The county is well served with rural free deliveries and telephones, nearly every farming community being reached. There are three mutual fire insurance companies, insuring farm property.

Some of the special advantages of Sagadahoc County are the comparatively low value of farm lands, excellent opportunities for orcharding, and the fact that there are many farms which could be bought at reasonable prices and easily made much more profitable by practicing improved methods.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Formerly the northern part of Kennebec County. Incorporated in March, 1809. Portions of this county have been given to Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook.

AREA, 3,831 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 36,301.

POLLS, 1904, 10,371.

ESTATES, 1904, \$10,978,376.

COUNTY SEAT, Skowhegan.

LOCATION, northwest of the central part of the State.

SURFACE. Most of the surface is hilly and broken, with small fields. In the river valleys some large farms are found with excellent fields.

SOIL. In the river valleys the soil consists of a deep loam; on the plains and hills, a gravelly loam and some clay loam.

NUMBER of farms, 3,642.

ASSESSED valuation, \$3,842,729.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 42.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 8.8.

GRAZING LAND. Some excellent grazing land is found in Somerset County. Not nearly as much live stock is kept as could be accommodated.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Tillage land, two miles from the railroad station, is worth \$60 per acre; the same land at a distance of 5 miles, \$30 per acre. Illustration: An 80 acre farm 40 acres of which is good tillage land, with a good wood lot, good pasture and good buildings, 2½ miles from the village, sold for \$5,000.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 12,022. Average yield per acre, 205 bushels. Total yield, 2,471,355 bushels. The land in Somerset County is particularly well adapted to potato raising and more interest is being exhibited each year in this crop. A few potato houses are being built in the villages, and markets for this product are steadily improving.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 1,918 acres. Average yield per acre, 44 bushels. Total yield, 85,444 bushels. Although only a small acreage of field corn has been raised in the past, there seems to be an increasing interest in this crop and many farmers are raising more corn each year. About 35% of the corn crop consists of yellow corn of which about half is used for silos and the remainder is shocked.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 3,470 acres. Average yield per acre, 1,910 lbs. Total yield, 6,630,378 lbs. The land of Somer-

set County is well adapted to sweet corn raising, and this is one of the most important crops of the county. A good market is afforded as there are sufficient canning factories.

Oats. Total acreage, 15,705 acres. Average yield per acre, 32 bushels. Total yield, 502,764 bushels. This crop is used for seeding down by most of the farmers. Some dairymen cut part of the oats for fodder, but the majority allow them to ripen.

Hay. Total acreage, 125,522 acres. Yield per acre, .85 tons. Total yield, 107,673 tons.

Fruit. Some excellent orchards are found in the county. Many have been neglected in the past but are receiving proper care and attention at the present time. There seems to be more interest in orcharding recently, and the markets are good.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 1,065 acres. Average value per acre, \$55.98. Total value, \$59,629.

Barley. Considerable barley is raised in this county by the dairymen, and it is also used to some extent for soiling purposes as well as for grain. A number of farmers are practicing selection with the barley crop and they believe it can be economically raised in this county.

Winter Rye. This is used only as a cover crop and the acreage is small.

Roots. A small acreage of roots is raised by some of the dairymen.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Considerable interest has been exhibited in dairying the past few years. There are some pure bred sires in the county and most of the dairymen are grading up their herds as fast as possible. Most of the dairy products are disposed of to the creameries. Some beef cattle and work oxen are still being raised, but, as the interest in dairying has increased, less attention has been given this line of animal industry.

Horses. More horses are being kept each year. Work that was formerly done with oxen is now being done with draft horses. The majority of these are being brought from the West at enormous prices.

Sheep. Somerset County ranks among the first counties in the State in the number of sheep kept. Very good pastures are

found, and more live stock could easily be accommodated than is kept at the present time. No county in the State is better adapted to sheep raising and there are several farmers who are making a specialty of this line of animal industry.

Swine. There has been an increased number of swine kept during the past few years.

Poultry. More poultry is being kept each year and there are a few men who are making a specialty along this line. Good local and outside markets are afforded.

FARM HELP. 485 laborers are required upon the farms of Somerset County. There seems to be a little difficulty in obtaining farm help, but this can undoubtedly be accounted for by the fact that the wages paid are only from \$20 to \$26 per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries.....	4
Total number of cheese factories.....	2
Total number of canning factories.....	6

MARKETS. There are sufficient creameries and corn canning factories to furnish a market for these products of the farm. Numerous potato houses facilitate the marketing of this crop, and a good local or outside market can be found for the apple crop and other products.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 5.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The county is crossed by the Maine Central and Somerset Railroads.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools	265
Total number of schools in farming communities	178
Total number of High Schools	15

Anson Academy, Anson.

Somerset Academy, Athens.

Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield.

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 76; Methodist Episcopal, 21; Congregational, 14; Baptist, 6; Free Baptist, 12; Roman Catholic, 5; 7th Day Adventist, 6; Universalist, 4; Episcopal, 4; Friends, 2; Adventist, 1; Christian, 1.

BANKS.

Total number National Banks	4
Total number Savings Banks	2
Total number Trust Companies	1
Total number Building & Loan Associations...	2

GENERAL. The farms in the county are well located, with very good telephone and rural free delivery service. The fact that there has been an increase in population of about 3,000 within the last 10 years shows that people are recognizing the agricultural opportunities of this county. Some excellent farms are found in the Kennebec River valley. The county is well adapted to dairying and the markets are very good.

The New Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which insures farm property, is located at New Portland.

WALDO COUNTY.

Waldo County was formerly a part of Hancock. Named from General Waldo. Incorporated Feb. 7, 1827. Territory enlarged Jan. 22, 1828. Contains twenty-five towns and one city.

AREA, 748 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 23,383.

POLLS, 1904, 7,157.

ESTATES, 1904, \$9,746,039.

COUNTY SEAT, Belfast.

LOCATION, in the southern part of State, in center of coast line.

SURFACE. Very broken, hilly and rocky in the northern part. The southern part is cut up by small areas of wood land and many ravines.

SOIL. In the northern part, on the ridges and hills, the land consists almost entirely of gravelly loam. In some of the river valleys and lower land a clay loam is found, while down near the coast the land is made up for the most part of sandy loam.

NUMBER of farms, 3,704.

ASSESSED valuation, \$3,469,423.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 31.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 7.4.

GRAZING LAND. Much of the land in Waldo County is well adapted to grazing. The pastures as a rule are rough and could not be economically tilled. Much more stock could be kept than is accommodated at the present time.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Good tillage land within two miles from the city of Belfast has a value of about \$35 per acre; back five miles, the same kind of land has a value of about \$25 per acre. In the northern part of the county farm land is much cheaper than this. Illustration: A farm of 100 acres, 40 acres of which is good tillable land, good buildings, two miles from railroad station, sold for \$1200.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 9,520 acres. Average yield per acre, 241 bushels. Total yield, 1909, 2,300,121 bushels. Much more interest has been taken in this crop during the last few years than ever before. The land seems to be very well adapted to potato growing, with the exception of wet years when some of the low land is too wet to obtain the best results. The acreage of potatoes raised in the last two years has increased decidedly. In many towns potato houses have been built, in this way providing much better marketing facilities.

Field Corn. Total acreage, about 1,093 acres. Average yield, 48 bushels. Total yield, 1909, 53,100 bushels. Not quite as much field corn is raised as could be economically cared for upon the farms of Waldo County.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 1,394 acres. Average yield, 2027 lbs. Total yield, 1909, 2,826,130 lbs. There has been an increasing interest in the corn crop during the last year. In some parts of the county corn canning factories have been built, and as a result, more sweet corn has been raised.

Oats. Total acreage, 10,345 acres. Average yield per acre, 38 bushels. Total yield, 1909, 402,879 bushels. Nearly every farm has a small acreage of oats, this crop being generally used for seeding down. Most of the crop is threshed, with only a comparatively small amount cut green.

Hay. Total acreage, 98,395 acres. Average yield per acre, .69 tons. Total yield, 68,111 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 1,029 acres. Value per acre, \$46.19. Total value, \$47,533.

Fruit. On nearly all of the farms is found a small orchard of from 50 to 100 trees. The majority of these are old, and have

been neglected. The county is well adapted to orcharding and this line of agriculture could be made one of the most profitable if more care and proper management were given the trees.

Wheat. The poultry specialists of Waldo County are raising considerable wheat, using the straw for bedding purposes and feeding the whole wheat.

Barley. Some barley is being raised and is used for soiling purposes and for feeding poultry.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Not many cattle are kept by the farmers in this county, the herds averaging from three to five cows each. The market for dairy products in this county calls for cream or butter and owing to this fact grade Jerseys and Jerseys predominate. A decrease in the number of beef animals and oxen show that more interest is being taken in dairying.

Horses. Very few horses are raised. There has been an increase in the number used upon the farms and this demand is being supplied by horses purchased in the West. A few pure bred stallions are found in the county and some farmers are raising colts.

Swine. The average number of swine kept upon each farm will not exceed 4. There are, however, a number of men making a specialty in this line.

Sheep. Although excellent grazing opportunities are offered for sheep raising upon some of these hilly farms, only small flocks are found. With a little repair work on the fences, the pastures could be made to accommodate many more sheep.

Poultry. There is no other line of agriculture that has made more advancement in the last few years than the poultry industry. Many specialists are found who keep from one to five thousand hens. On account of the small fields, the land is hardly fitted for raising large acreages of farm products, but is particularly well adapted for such branches of agriculture as poultry raising. Markets are first class.

FARM HELP. Although the wages that are paid in Waldo County are very low, there does not seem to be such a scarcity of farm help as is found in some other counties. The average wages paid during the summer months are \$24 to \$26 per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries	8
Total number of canning factories	3

MARKETS. Although Belfast is the only city in the county, it affords a market for farm products, and the good transportation facilities enable the farmers to ship their goods to other markets very readily. Several potato houses are located in the county which furnish good markets for this crop. Buyers of apples and poultry products are numerous. Many of the poultry specialists are shipping their products direct to the city and find it to be much more profitable than doing business with local dealers.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 3.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. The western part of the county is crossed by the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Ry. On the east, the county is crossed by the Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook railroads; there are also several steamboat lines which handle a large amount of freight during the summer months.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools	193
Total number of schools in farming communities	140
Total number of High Schools	10
Freedom Academy, Freedom, Maine.	

CHURCHES. Total number, 53; Methodist Episcopal, 13; Congregational, 12; Baptist, 8; Free Baptist, 9; Roman Catholic, 4; Universalist, 3; Friends, 2; Unitarian, 1; Episcopal, 1 summer chapel.

BANKS.

National Banks	2
Savings Banks	2
Trust Companies	2
Building & Loan Associations	1

GENERAL. Rural free deliveries and telephones give excellent service. There is one hospital in Waldo County, located in the city of Belfast. An excellent opportunity is offered in Waldo County to start in farming with small capital as the value of farm land is low and markets are good.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Formerly embraced Aroostook, which was taken off in 1839. Incorporated June 25, 1789. Contains 2 cities and 45 towns.

AREA, 2,456 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 42,905.

POLLS, 1904, 11,582.

ESTATES, 1904, \$13,687,471.

COUNTY SEAT, Machias.

LOCATION, eastern part of State.

SURFACE, rough, uneven and diversified, with small fields.

SOIL, loam and gravelly loam in the northeastern part of the county, and along the coast clay and sandy loam.

NUMBER of farms, 3,122.

ASSESSED valuation, \$1,742,957.90.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 22.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 4.7.

GRAZING LAND. Opportunities for grazing are good in Washington County. Much of the farm land is comparatively cheap and for this reason can be profitably devoted to grazing.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. The value of farm land varies from \$20 to \$40 per acre, according to the fertility of the land and the proximity to market.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 6278. Average yield per acre, 206 bushels. Total yield, 1,296,062 bushels. There has been a decided increase in the amount of potatoes raised in the county. Good markets are afforded for this crop and nearly every farm has one or two acres.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 31. Average yield per acre, 60 bushels. Total yield, 1870 bushels. Only a small acreage of field corn is raised; this is due partially to the short season, and also to the fact that not very much live stock is kept by the farmers.

Oats. Total acreage, 4,916 acres. Average yield per acre, 37 bushels. Total yield, 184,132 bushels. This is one of the most important crops raised in Washington County. About 50% of the oat crop is threshed and the remainder cut green for hay.

Hay. Total acreage, 54,487 acres. Average yield per acre, .95 tons; total yield, 52,031 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 2,290 acres. Value per acre, \$79.57. Total value, \$182,222.

Sweet Corn. Only a very small acreage of sweet corn is raised in the county. The land is well adapted for this crop and much more could profitably be raised.

Wheat. Some wheat is raised by the farmers and is used for the most part for feeding hens.

Barley. Some barley is raised and is used for soiling purposes.

Fruit. Although considerable interest is taken in orcharding in this county, there are yet many orchards which are in need of better care. The county contains much land that is well adapted to orcharding and the markets are good.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. More interest has been taken in dairying in this county within the last few years, than formerly. Not nearly as many dairy animals are kept at the present time as can easily be provided for, but the farmers are beginning to grade up their herds. There has been a decrease in the number of oxen and beef animals kept.

Horses. Much of the work that was formerly done with oxen is being done with horses and quite a number are shipped into the county each year. At the present time very few farmers are breeding draft horses.

Swine. There are no farmers who are making a specialty of raising swine, although a few hogs are kept on each farm. Both home and outside markets are good for this product.

Sheep. Many more sheep could be accommodated than are kept at the present time, if the fences were repaired. Sheep are found only in small flocks.

Poultry. There has been a decided increase in the interest taken in poultry raising. Some farmers are making a specialty of this line of farm work and find it to be very profitable.

FARM HELP. Opportunity is afforded for 354 laborers on the farms of Washington County. Labor is somewhat scarce, but this is probably accounted for by the low wages paid—from \$26 to \$30 per month.

MANUFACTORIES.

Miscellaneous Canning Factories. There are many canning

factories for canning blueberries, apples, small fruits and such products.

MARKETS. The home markets for farm products in Washington County are good. As this county is on the coast, there are numerous summer resorts that afford a good market for garden truck.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. Washington County is crossed by the Maine Central Railroad.

Steamboat Lines. Considerable freight is handled over the steamboat lines, boats running daily to Boston during the summer months.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 3.

SCHOOLS.

Total number common schools	251
Total number schools in farming communities..	170
Total number of High Schools	15
Academies	3

CHURCHES. Total number of churches, 108; Methodist Episcopal, 29; Congregational, 24; Baptist, 21; Roman Catholic, 12; Adventist, 8; Universalist, 4; Christian, 3; Disciples, 3; Episcopal, 2, and 1 summer chapel; Unitarian, 1.

BANKS.

National Banks	2
Savings Banks	2
Trust Companies	2
Building & Loan Associations	1

GENERAL. The farmers are well served with rural free delivery and telephones. As the value of farm lands is very low, excellent opportunity is offered to one starting in farming with a small capital.

There is one hospital in Washington County, the Chipman Memorial Hospital, located at Calais.

YORK COUNTY.

The original name given by Gorges to his Provinces was New Somersetshire. In 1658, when Massachusetts assumed and enforced her jurisdiction over the territory, she gave to it the name of Yorkshire, which extended, by the charter of 1691, over what is now the whole State, and retained until 1760, when the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were taken from it and separately incorporated. The Court of Common Pleas was granted to it in 1659, and regularly held to the time of separation; but the supreme court was not granted until 1699, and was held in Kittery until 1743, when it was transferred to York.

AREA, 957 square miles.

POPULATION, 1910, 68,526.

POLLS, 1904, 18,134.

ESTATES, 1904, \$32,401,307.

COUNTY SEAT, Alfred.

LOCATION, in the extreme southwestern part of State.

SURFACE, rolling and somewhat broken with woods. Well wooded with second growth of beech, birch, maple, oak, white pine, spruce and some hard pine.

SOIL. There seems to be all kinds of soil in small areas. Gravelly loam is found on upland land, some clay and sandy loam on the intervalles.

NUMBER of farms, 4,707.

ASSESSED valuation, \$5,654,621.

AVERAGE number acres tilled land per farm, 32.

AVERAGE number acres under plow per farm, 4.6.

GRAZING LAND. The grazing land of York County affords an excellent opportunity for keeping much more live stock than is kept at the present time.

SELLING VALUE OF FARM LANDS. Good tillage land, 2 miles from a village, has a value of about \$45 per acre. At a distance of 4 miles from a village, \$30 per acre. The value varies considerably according to the fertility of the soil, kind of buildings and the amount of lumber found on the different farms.

CROPS.

Potatoes. Total acreage, 5,409. Average yield per acre, 134 bushels. Total yield, 729,857 bushels. Although there is an excellent market for this crop, only a small acreage is raised per



Oat Field of C. Fred Tripp, Jr.



(Another View)
Oat Field of C. Fred Tripp, Jr., Canton Point

farm; there seems to be an increasing interest in the crop, however, for the acreage has increased slightly in the last year or two. Excellent opportunities are offered for raising potatoes as the land is comparatively smooth and machinery could be used to good advantage.

Field Corn. Total acreage, 4,677 acres. Average yield per acre, 45 bushels. Total yield, 214,553 bushels. The interest taken in raising yellow corn is shown by the increased acreage. Silos are being built and a large part of the corn is cut for this purpose. Many farmers find it profitable to pick part of the corn and cut the remainder into the silos.

Sweet Corn. Total acreage, 1,609 acres. Average yield per acre, 2063 lbs. Total yield 3,320,819 lbs. Prices paid for sweet corn have increased within the last year and more interest is taken in this crop as well as in field corn.

Oats. Total acreage, 4,473 acres. Average yield per acre, 32 bushels. Total yield, 147,187 bushels. Practically all the oats raised are cut for fodder, only a few being threshed.

Hay. Total acreage, 121,835 acres. Yield per acre, .87 tons. Total yield, 106,953 tons. Hay is the principal crop grown in this county. There is no doubt but that the yield could be increased considerably if the farmers would practice a shorter rotation. Many of the fields that have been raising hay from 10 to 20 years would yield a much better crop if plowed up and cultivated.

Fruit. Some excellent orchard land is found in the northern part of York county, and there are many orchards here which seem to be fairly well cared for. There is a very good market and the majority of the apples are sold to commission men who take them right from the farms. An increase over the price paid by these commission men would undoubtedly be received if the farmers would ship their own apples.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Total acreage, 2,010 acres. Value per acre, \$36.17. Total value, \$72,710. Nearly all of the miscellaneous crops raised consist of market garden crops grown in the vicinity of Saco and Biddeford, and by farmers who dispose of their products to the summer resorts.

Barley. Some barley is raised by the dairymen, a part of which is threshed and the remainder used for soiling purposes.

Roots. Very few farmers raise many roots. The season is long enough in this county to allow the maturing of corn, and ensilage seems to take the place of roots with the dairymen.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. The live stock industry in York County consists mostly of dairying, and the number of pure bred animals that are kept seems to be increasing. Excellent markets are offered by the cities and summer resorts. Grade animals predominate, but many are registered, mostly Jerseys and Holsteins.

Horses. Very few horses are raised, but during the last few years many have been purchased, as most of the work that was formerly done with oxen is now being done with horses.

Swine. Only a very few farmers are making a specialty of swine raising. A few hogs are owned by each farmer. This industry could be made one of the most profitable auxiliaries to farming, as there is an excellent market for this product.

Sheep. Although there is excellent grazing land for sheep in the central and western parts of the county, only a comparatively small number are kept. The pastures could easily be made to accommodate a great deal more live stock, if the fences were repaired.

Poultry. The poultry industry is on the increase. A few men are found who are making a specialty of this business and, owing to the excellent markets, many of the farmers are keeping more than ever before.

FARM HELP. At the present time, about 537 laborers are required upon the farms in York County. The wages paid are only about \$28 per month, and the young men prefer to work in the mills at better wages than on the farm.

MANUFACTORIES.

Total number of creameries	4
Total number of canning factories	2

MARKETS. No county in the State has better markets than York County. Owing to its location, many of the farm products can be disposed of near home, to such cities as Saco, Biddeford, Portland and Boston. Potato houses are being built in the railroad centers and furnish a market for this crop within a very short distance from the farms on which it is grown.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Total number, 2.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads. Excellent railroad service is given the farmers as the county is crossed in two places by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads. The Biddeford & Saco Electric R. R. Co. and the Portland (Electric) R. R. Co. also operate in this county.

SCHOOLS.

Total number of common schools.....	283
Total number of schools in farming communities	173
Total number of High Schools.....	18
Total number of Academies	5
Parsonsfeld Seminary, Parsonsfeld.	

CHURCHES. Total number of Churches, 143; Baptist, 26; Free Baptist, 17; Methodist Episcopal, 26; Congregational, 25; Roman Catholic, 11; Christian, 10; Adventist, 8; Universalist, 5; Unitarian, 4; Episcopal, 3 and 6 summer chapels; Friends, 2.

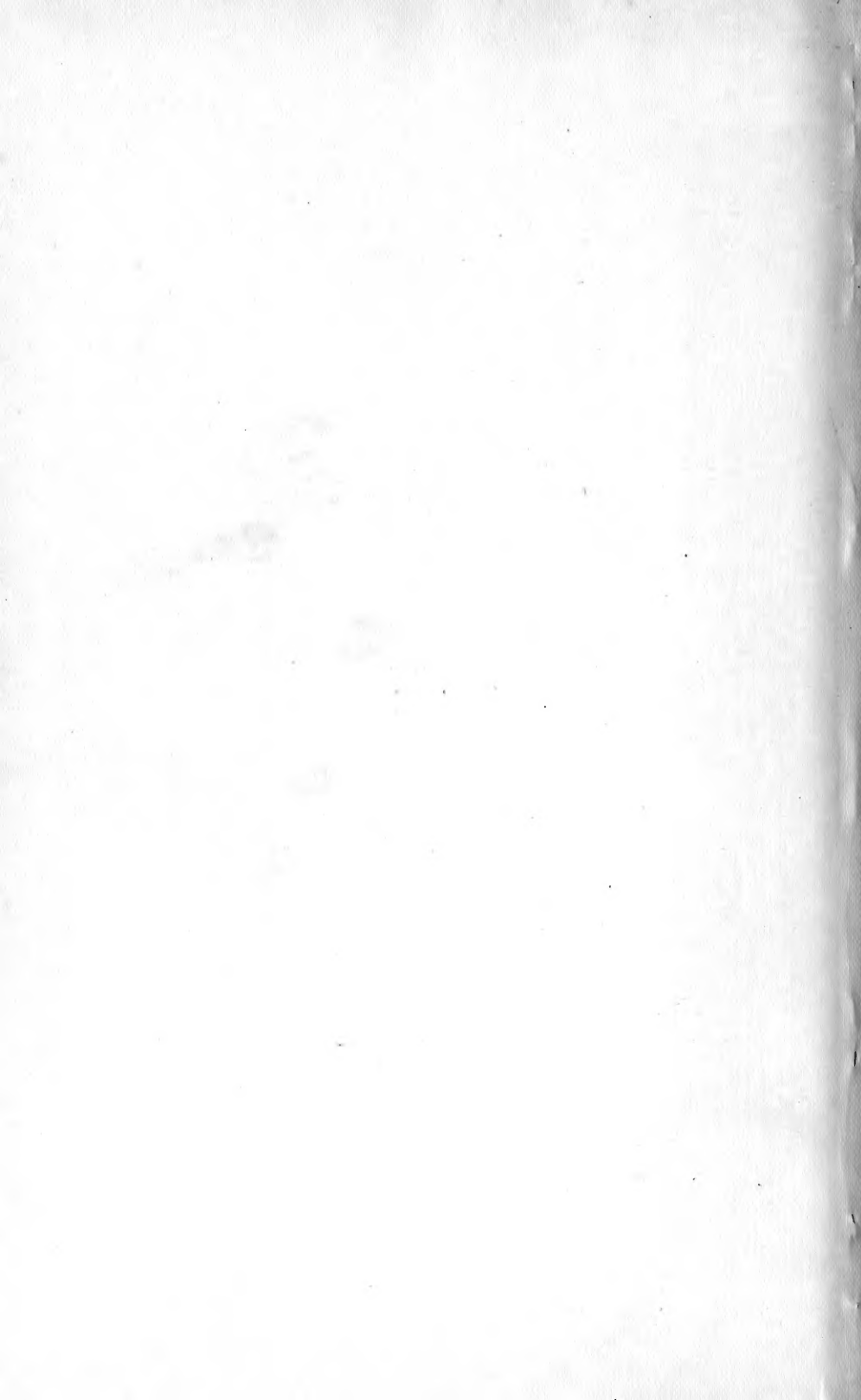
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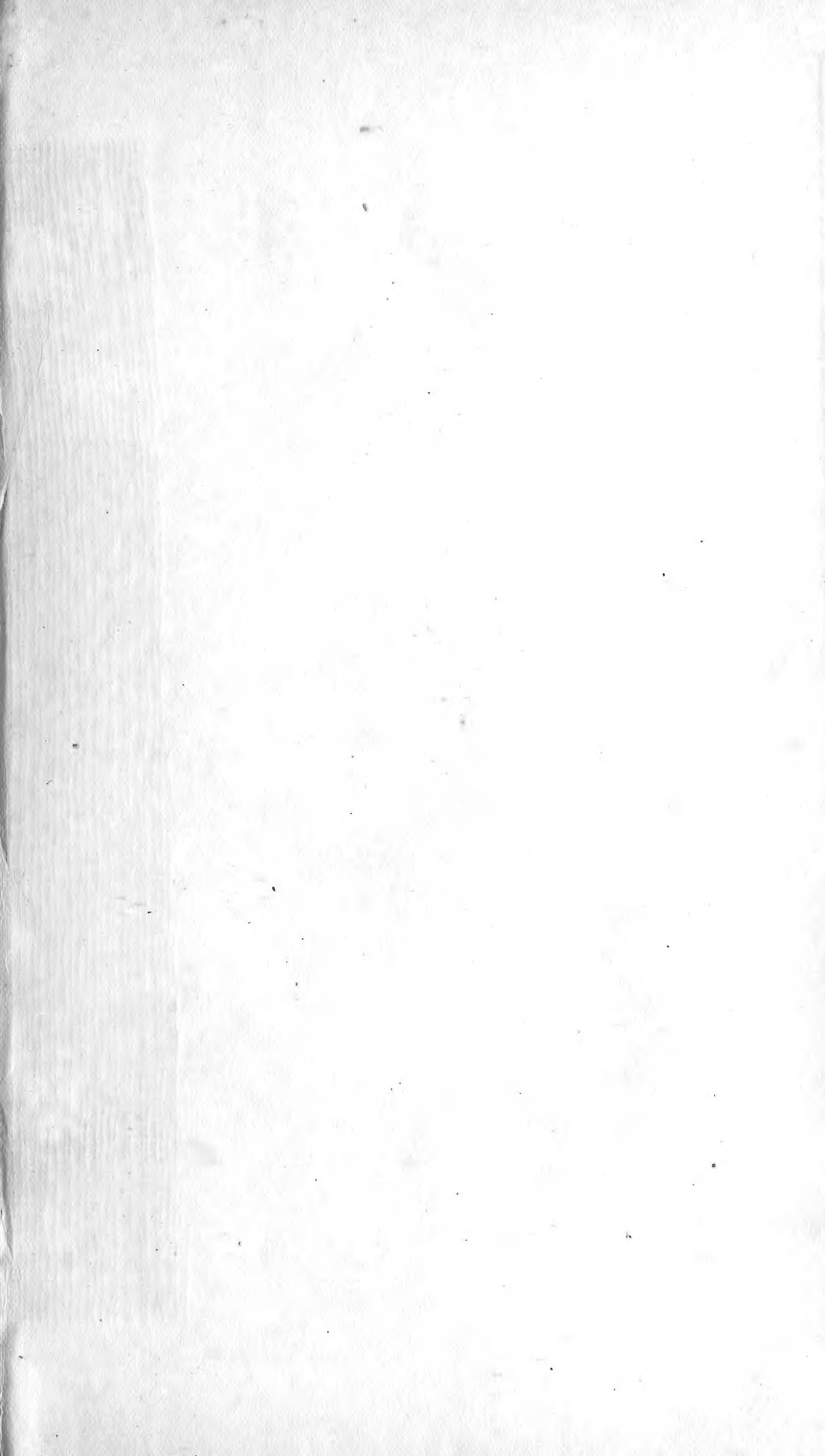
Total number National Banks.....	12
Total number Savings Banks	7
Total number Trust Companies	1
Building & Loan Associations	3

GENERAL. York County is well served with rural free deliveries and telephones. It has three mutual fire insurance companies that insure farm property.

One of the special advantages of this county is that farm land is comparatively cheap at the present time, and as there are two cities that are growing rapidly the value of the farms will undoubtedly increase considerably in the next few years. The county being situated in the extreme southern part of the state gives an excellent opportunity for raising corn. Excellent marketing opportunities are offered, and good transportation facilities by rail and steamboat lines are to be had to Boston and New York.







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