SUPPLEMENT FOR MAINE

POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

CHAPTER 1.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the population of Maine, by counties and minor civil divisions, as enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, taken as of April 15, 1910, with comparative statements of population where possible, and a statement and discussion for the state as a whole of the population living in urban and in rural territory. The statistics are given in detail in two general tables.

Table 1 (p. 571) shows the population of Maine, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, at the last three censuses, namely, those of 1910, 1900, and 1890. The arrangement of counties and of the primary divisions in each county is alphabetical. The figures for secondary divisions are printed in italics. The changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization that took place between 1900 and 1910 are indicated in footnotes to the table. For changes between 1890 and 1900 reference must be made to the census report of 1900.

It may be noticed that the county totals as given in Table 1 for 1900 and 1890 sometimes exceed the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions of the counties as shown in the table. This is due in part to the fact that some of the minor civil divisions of the respective counties had gone out of existence by 1910, their territory having been annexed to one or more other divisions or taken to form new divisions. In other cases, at the censuses of 1900 and 1890, some of the sparsely settled divisions were not returned separately.

Table 2 (p. 576) shows the cities and incorporated villages of Maine and also the towns having in 1910 2,500 inhabitants or more, alphabetically arranged, with their population in 1910, 1900, and 1890.

The population of Maine, by counties, at each of the last five censuses, from 1870 to 1910, inclusive; the increase during the last two decades; the density of population at the census of 1910; and the distribution of the population at the last two censuses according to urban and rural districts, are given in Table I of Chapter 2.

The tables and text of the present chapter contain few technical expressions whose meaning is not apparent. The census usage in regard to certain terms is, however, explained below:

Density of population.—The density of population of a state or county is obtained by dividing its total population by the number of square miles in its land area.

Minor civil divisions.—The counties are divided generally into smaller political units which bear different designations in the different parts of the country, such as towns, townships, election precincts etc. Of these minor civil divisions those which rank next to the county as geographic areas are termed primary divisions. In many instances, however, these primary divisions contain political units of still smaller area, such as incorporated villages or boroughs. These smaller political units are referred to as secondary divisions.

Urban and rural population defined.—The Census Bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In the New England states, in addition to cities having this population, all towns having a population of 2,500 or more have also been classed as urban, without regard to the population of the villages (whether incorporated as such or not) which they may contain. The result is that the "urban areas" in New England include some population which in other sections of the United States would be segregated as "rural." This departure from the general rule, rendered necessary by local conditions in New England, probably makes no great change in the proportions of urban and rural population in those sections where population is dense and generally devoted to manufacturing. In other sections a considerable variation doubtless results, but there is no reason to suppose that it materially affects the distinguishing characteristics of urban and rural population as defined by census statistics.

Urban population being thus defined, the remainder of the state or county is classed as rural. In the New England states, therefore, the rural population consists of the population outside of towns and cities having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

The comparisons of the urban and rural population in 1910 with that at earlier enumerations may be made either with respect to the varying proportions of the two classes at successive enumerations or with respect to the increase between enumerations. In order to contrast the *proportion* of the total population living in urban or

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HISTORICAL NOTE.—The name "Mayne" was applied by early explorers to the mainland of the territory now occupied by the state of Maine, as distinguished from the numerous islands along the coast.

About the close of the fifteenth century the Cabots, exploring in the service of England, discovered Newfoundland and the mainland of North America. On the basis of their discoveries England claimed a large part of North America, including all the region lying along the North Atlantic coast claimed by the French as a part of New France. The territory embraced within the present limits of Maine was included, either wholly or in part, both in the French grants to the Sieur de Monts in 1603 and to the Company of New France in 1628, and in the English grants to the Plymouth Company in 1606 and to the council of Plymouth in 1620. These conflicting claims were in part responsible for the controversy and bloodshed which, for a century and a half, occurred from time to time between the two powers.

A number of temporary settlements were made in this territory during the early years of the seventeenth century, but the first permanent settlement was probably that established at Pemaquid by the English about 1623 or 1624.

In 1622 the tract between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers was granted by the council of Plymouth to Capt. John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges. In 1629 the proprietors divided their grant, and Gorges retained the part east of the Piscataqua River, which now forms the extreme southwestern boundary of Maine. In 1639 he received a royal charter for this territory, under the name of "The Province or Countie of Mayne." In 1677 the Province of Maine was sold by the heirs of Gorges to the colony of Massachusetts Bay, which had for some time claimed this territory under a conflicting grant.

In 1663 Charles II granted to the Duke of York the territory between the St. Croix and the Kennebec Rivers, and in 1691, in the provincial charter, William and Mary granted the same territory to the Massachusetts Bay colony.

In 1763 France relinquished her claims to Maine territory to England; and in 1783, at the close of the Revolution, the British claims were ceded to the United States.

Up to March 15, 1820, Maine formed a part of the state of Massachusetts. On the date named it was admitted to the Union as a separate state, having substantially its present limits.

According to estimates and censuses taken prior to the first Federal census, in 1790, the population of the district of Maine at different dates was as follows: 1764 (census), 23,993; 1776 (census), 47,520; 1784 (partly estimated), 81,406.

rural territory at the census of 1910 with the proportion urban or rural at the preceding census, it is necessary to classify the territory according to the conditions *as they existed* at each census. In this comparison a place having less than 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and over 2,500 in 1910 is classed with the rural population for 1900 and with the urban for 1910. On the other hand, in order to present fairly the contrast between urban and rural communities, as regards their *rate of growth*, it is necessary to consider the changes in population for the *same* territory which have occurred from one decennial census to another. For this purpose the territory which in 1910 was urban or rural, as the case may be, is taken as the basis, and the population in 1900 for the same territory (so far as separately reported at that census) is presented, even though part of the territory may, on the basis of its population at the earlier census, have then been in a different class. This avoids the disturbing effect on comparisons which would arise from the passage, for example, of communities formerly classed as rural into the urban group. These two distinct forms of comparison are made in Table I of Chapter 2 for the state as a whole and for each county separately for the last two censuses.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the state.—The population of Maine in 1910 was 742,371. Compared with a population of 694,466 in 1900, this represents an increase during the last decade of 47,905, or 6.9 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent. The percentage of increase for the state during this decade, though comparatively small, is larger than that shown by any census since 1860.

The following table shows the population of Maine at each census from 1790 to 1910, inclusive, together with the increase and per cent of increase during each decade, in comparison with the per cent of increase for the United States as a whole.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE [1] OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.		Per cent of increase for the United States.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1910	742,371	47,905	6.9	21.0
1900	694,466	33,380	5.0	20.7
1890	661,086	12,150	1.9	25.5
1880	648,936	22,021	3.5	30.1
1870	626,915	−1,364	−0.2	22.6
1860	628,279	45,110	7.7	35.6
1850	583,169	81,376	16.2	35.9
1840	501,793	102,338	25.6	32.7
1830	399,455	101,120	33.9	33.5
1820	298,335	69,630	30.4	33.1
1810	228,705	76,986	50.7	36.4
1800	151,719	55,179	57.2	35.1
1790	96,540	.....	.....	.....

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

It will be noticed from this table that the early censuses showed the most rapid increase in the population of the state. From 1790 to 1810, a period of 20 years, the population more than doubled and from 1810 to 1840, a period of 30 years, it again more than doubled. During the period of 20 years from 1840 to 1860, however, the population increased only a little more than one-fourth and during the last 50 years, from 1860 to 1910, it increased somewhat less than one-fifth, or 18.2 per cent, the decade 1860–1870 even showing a slight decrease in population.

A comparison of the rates of increase for the state with those for the United States, as given in the preceding table, shows that there were only three decades in which the rate of increase for the state was higher than that for the country as a whole. Since 1850 the rates of increase for the state have been very much lower than those for the United States, while during one decade, as already pointed out, a decrease occurred. The population of the state in 1910 was less than eight times its population in 1790, when the First Census was taken, while the population of the United States in 1910 was more than twenty-three times that in 1790.

In 1790 Maine contained 9.6 per cent of the total population of New England, which was 1,009,408. The proportion of New England's population in Maine steadily increased until 1840, when it was 22.5 per cent. Since 1840 it has steadily decreased until in 1910, in an aggregate population of 6,552,681 in the New England states, Maine was represented by 11.3 per cent of the whole. Since the First Census the population of the New England states has multiplied more than six times, while that of Maine has multiplied nearly eight times.

Principal cities.—Maine has 20 cities, of which the largest, Portland, had in 1910 a population of 58,571, and the next largest, Lewiston, a population of 26,247. There were 5 cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, 9 from 5,000 to 10,000, and 4 from 2,500 to 5,000, respectively. The aggregate population of the 20 cities was 245,741, or 33.1 per cent of the total population of the state.

Table 2 shows the population in 1910 of all the cities of the state with comparative figures, where possible, for 1900 and 1890. The table on the opposite page shows the population of the 7 cities having in 1910 over 10,000 inhabitants, as reported at each

census since their organization as towns, so far as figures are available, together with the increase during each decade. Of the cities included in the table, Waterville showed the highest percentage of increase during the last decade, namely, 20.9 per cent, and Biddeford the lowest, 5.8 per cent. The rate of increase in the population of Portland from 1900 to 1910 was 16.8 per cent, which is less than half the rate for the preceding decade, but more than twice that for any other decade since 1870.

CITY AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE[1] OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Auburn:			
1910	15,064	2,113	16.3
1900	12,951	1,701	15.1
1890	11,250	1,695	17.7
1880	9,555	3,386	54.9
1870	6,169	2,147	53.4
1860	4,022	1,182	41.6
1850	2,840	.....	.....
Augusta:			
1910	13,211	1,528	13.1
1900	11,683	1,156	11.0
1890	10,527	1,862	21.5
1880	8,665	857	11.0
1870	7,808	199	2.6
1860	7,609	−616	−7.5
1850	8,225	2,911	54.8
1840	5,314	1,334	33.5
1830	3,980	1,523	62.0
1820	2,457	652	36.1
1810	1,805	589	48.4
1800	1,216	.....	.....
Bangor:			
1910	24,803	2,953	13.5
1900	21,850	2,747	14.4
1890	19,103	2,247	13.3
1880	16,856	−1,433	−7.8
1870	18,289	1,882	11.5
1860	16,407	1,975	13.7
1850	14,432	5,805	67.3
1840	8,627	5,760	200.9
1830	2,867	1,646	134.8
1820	1,221	371	43.6
1810	850	573	206.9
1800	277	.....	.....
Biddeford:			
1910	17,079	934	5.8
1900	16,145	1,702	11.8
1890	14,443	1,792	14.2
1880	12,651	2,369	23.0
1870	10,282	933	10.0
1860	9,349	3,254	53.4
1850	6,095	3,521	136.8
1840	2,574	579	29.0
1830	1,995	257	14.8
Biddeford—Continued.			
1820	1,738	175	11.2
1810	1,563	260	20.0
1800	1,303	285	28.0
1790	1,018	.....	.....
Lewiston:			
1910	26,247	2,486	10.5
1900	23,761	2,060	9.5
1890	21,701	2,618	13.7
1880	19,083	5,483	40.3
1870	13,600	6,176	83.2
1860	7,424	3,840	107.1
1850	3,584	1,783	99.0
1840	1,801	292	16.3
1830	1,549	237	18.1
1820	1,312	279	27.0
1810	1,033	85	9.0
1800	948	.....	.....
Portland:			
1910	58,571	8,426	16.8
1900	50,145	13,720	37.7
1890	36,425	2,615	7.7
1880	33,810	2,397	7.6
1870	31,413	5,072	19.3
1860	26,341	5,526	26.5
1850	20,815	5,597	36.8
1840	15,218	2,620	20.8
1830	12,598	4,017	46.8
1820	8,581	1,412	19.7
1810	7,169	3,347	87.6
1800	3,822	1,582	70.6
1790	2,240	.....	.....
Waterville:			
1910	11,458	1,981	20.9
1900	9,477	2,370	33.3
1890	7,107	2,435	52.1
1880	4,672	−180	−3.7
1870	4,852	462	19.5
1860	4,390	426	10.7
1850	3,964	993	33.4
1840	2,971	755	34.1
1830	2,216	497	28.9
1820	1,719	405	30.8
1810	1,314	.....	.....

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Counties.—Maine has 16 counties. The population of these counties ranged in 1910 from 18,216 in Lincoln County to 112,014 in Cumberland County.

There were no changes in the territorial boundaries of the counties between 1900 and 1910.

Ten counties increased in population during the last decade, the percentages of increase ranging from 3.7 per cent in Franklin County to 22.9 per cent in Aroostook County, and the absolute increases from 675 in Franklin County to 13,920 in Aroostook County. Seven counties showed a larger percentage of increase than that shown for the state as a whole, which, as before stated, was 6.9 per cent. Six counties decreased in population during the last decade, the percentages of decrease ranging from 3.3 per cent in Waldo County to 8.6 per cent in Sagadahoc County. The aggregate increase of population in the 10 counties that showed an increase was 57,334; the aggregate decrease of population in the 6 counties that showed a decrease was 9,429. The difference, 47,905, is, of course, the total increase of population in the state.

A map on page 570 shows the increase or decrease in the total population of each county of Maine during the last decade. In the counties shown in white the population decreased; for the other counties the different rates of increase are indicated by differences in shading.

Density of population.—The total land area of the state is 29,895 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 24.8; in 1900 and 1890 it was 23.2 and 22.1, respectively. The average number per square mile for the United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9.

The density of population is given by counties in Table I of Chapter 2, and in a map on page 570.

Aroostook County, with 6,453 square miles, has the largest area, and Sagadahoc County, with 250 square miles, has the smallest area. Cumberland County in 1910 was the most densely populated, having 131.3 persons to the square mile. Androscoggin County followed closely, with 130.3 persons to the square mile. Piscataquis County, with 5.3 persons to the square mile, was the most sparsely settled.

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." In Maine the counties are

divided into 907 primary divisions comprising 429 towns, 20 cities, 81 plantations, 348 townships, 11 grants, 3 gores, 1 tract, 3 surpluses, and 11 islands. No population was reported at the last three censuses for 200 townships, 5 grants, 1 gore, and 2 surpluses. There are also 21 secondary divisions, all of which are villages. These incorporated villages, under the laws of Maine, are not independent minor civil divisions but form parts of the towns in which they are located. The form of government granted to plantations is very simple, while gores, grants, surpluses, tracts, and townships, as a rule, are unorganized.

Cities and villages.—In addition to the 20 cities already mentioned, Maine contains 21 communities incorporated as villages. Four of the incorporated villages had more than 2,500 inhabitants each in 1910, their combined population being 16,507; while 17 villages had less than 2,500 inhabitants each, their combined population being 18,929. The aggregate population of the 21 villages of the state in 1910 was, therefore, 35,436, or 4.8 per cent of the total population of the state.

The 41 places having in 1910 either the city or the village form of incorporation had an aggregate population of 281,177, or 37.9 per cent of the total population of the state. One village having 83 inhabitants in 1910 was not returned separately in 1900. The population in 1900 of the 40 cities and incorporated villages which the state then contained was 253,405, or 36.5 per cent of the total population of the state at that time. From 1900 to 1910 the population of these 40 cities and villages increased 27,689, or 10.9 per cent. Outside of these cities and villages the population increased 20,216, or 4.6 per cent.

Urban and rural population compared.—The following table presents the population of Maine at the censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, respectively, distributed among cities and towns grouped according to specified limits of population, together with the percentage of the total population contained in each group at each of the censuses named. The classification is based upon the population of each place as it existed at each census.

CLASS OF PLACES.	1910		1900		1890		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	1910	1900	1890
Total population	907	742,371	1,107	694,466	802	661,086	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban territory	**55**	**381,443**	**53**	**337,390**	**50**	**298,604**	**51.4**	**48.6**	**45.2**
Cities and towns of—									
50,000 inhabitants or more	1	58,571	1	50,145	.....	.....	7.9	7.2	.....
25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	1	26,247	.....	.....	1	36,425	3.5	.....	5.5
10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants	5	81,615	6	96,867	5	77,024	11.0	13.9	11.7
5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants	16	107,505	12	70,613	13	81,990	14.5	11.5	12.4
2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants	32	107,505	33	110,765	31	103,165	14.5	15.9	15.6
Rural territory	**852**	**360,928**	**1,055**	**357,076**	**752**	**362,482**	**48.6**	**51.4**	**54.8**
Towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants	394	338,154	389	336,780	380	344,208	45.6	48.5	52.1
Other rural territory [1]	458	22,774	666	20,296	372	18,274	3.1	2.9	2.8

[1] Includes townships, plantations, islands, grants, gores, tracts, and surpluses.

The population of the state classified as urban in 1910 was contained in 20 cities and 35 towns. The entire rural population was in towns or unincorporated communities of less than 2,500 inhabitants, there being no cities in the state having less than this number of inhabitants.

The urban territory of the state in 1910—that is, the cities and towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 381,443 inhabitants, or 51.4 per cent of the total population, while 360,928 inhabitants, or 48.6 per cent, lived in rural territory. The urban territory as it existed in 1900—that is, cities and towns then having 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 337,390 inhabitants, or 48.6 per cent of the total population, while 357,076 inhabitants, or 51.4 per cent, lived in rural territory. There was thus a slight increase in the proportion of urban population during the last decade. For the United States as a whole the urban population constituted 46.3 per cent of the total population in 1910 and 40.5 per cent of the total population in 1900. Table I of Chapter 2 shows 10 counties having a larger proportion and 6 counties having a smaller proportion of urban population in 1910 than in 1900.

A comparison of the figures for 1910 and 1890, as given in the above table, shows that the proportion of the population in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants has more than doubled since 1890. The proportion of population living in cities and towns having from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants increased only slightly, while the proportion of rural population decreased.

In order to compare the *rate of growth* in urban and rural communities it is necessary in each case, as previously explained, to consider the changes in population which have occurred in the *same* territory and from one decennial census to another. With this end in view places classed as urban or rural according to their population in 1910 are taken as a basis and the aggregate population in 1910 and in 1900 of the same places is then compared. Thus, as shown in the table on the following page, the total population in 1910 of those cities and towns which at that time had over 2,500 inhabitants was 381,443; in 1900 the total population of these same places was 339,564. It may be noted that the latter figure exceeds the total population in 1900 of those places which at that time had over 2,500 inhabitants each, 337,390 (see table above), by 2,174. The difference is due to

two things: First, four towns having less than 2,500 inhabitants each in 1900, with a combined population of 7,434, had more than 2,500 inhabitants each in 1910; and second, two towns having more than 2,500 inhabitants each in 1900, with a combined population of 5,260, had less than 2,500 inhabitants each in 1910.

The comparison of the total population in 1910 of places having a population of not less than 2,500 each with the total population of the same places in 1900, as given in the following table, shows an increase of 12.3 per cent. During the same period the rural population, comprising that of the remainder of the state, increased 1.7 per cent. Urban population thus increased much more rapidly than rural. For the United States as a whole urban population increased 34.9 per cent in the last decade and rural population 11.2 per cent. As shown by Table I of Chapter 2, there were nine counties in Maine in which the population living in rural territory decreased, and four counties in which there was a decrease in urban population.

For the state as a whole the population classified as urban is still further distributed in the following table, which shows, for 1910 and 1900, the combined population of the cities and towns having, in 1910, 25,000 inhabitants or more and from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants, respectively, and the population of the remainder of the state.

CLASS OF PLACES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE: 1900 TO 1910	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.
The state	**742,371**	**694,466**	**47,905**	**6.9**
Urban territory in 1910	381,443	339,564	41,879	12.3
Cities and towns of 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1910	84,818	73,906	10,912	14.8
Cities and towns of 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants in 1910	296,625	265,658	30,967	11.7
Remainder of the state	360,928	354,902	6,026	1.7

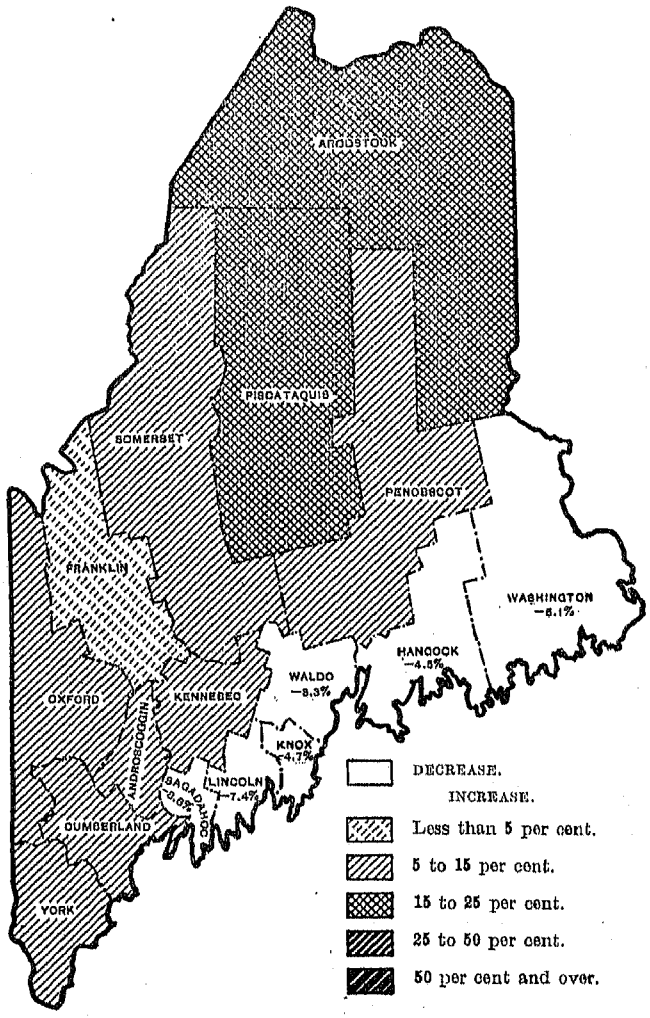
From this table it appears that both groups of urban communities increased in population during the last decade more rapidly than the state as a whole, the rate of increase for cities of over 25,000 inhabitants being a little more than double, and that for cities and towns of 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants a little less than double the rate for the state; the rate of increase in rural territory, on the other hand, was only about one-fourth of that for the state.

It also appears that of the decennial increase in population, namely, 47,905, very nearly two-thirds was in cities and towns of 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants.

INCREASE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION OF MAINE, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

In case of decrease the per cent is inserted under the county name.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.



DENSITY OF POPULATION.

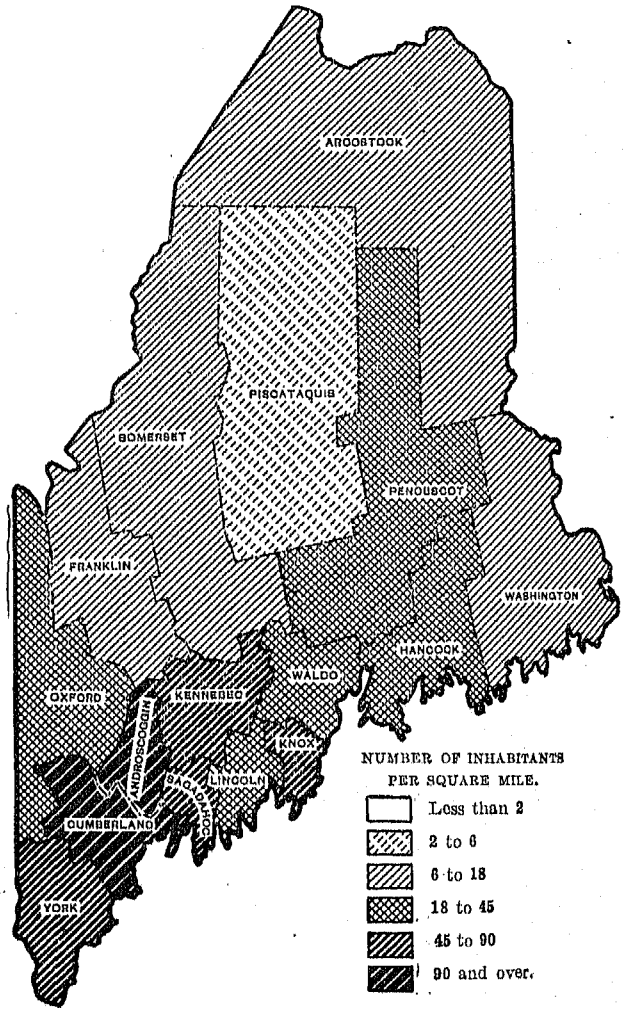


TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Androscoggin County	**59,822**	**54,242**	**48,968**
Auburn city	15,064	12,951	11,250
Ward 1	*2,408*		
Ward 2	*2,708*		
Ward 3	*2,482*		
Ward 4	*2,677*		
Ward 5	*4,789*		
Durham town	1,625	1,230	1,111
East Livermore town	2,041	2,129	1,506
Greene town	773	826	885
Leeds town	990	1,065	999
Lewiston city	26,247	23,761	21,701
Ward 1	*3,939*		
Ward 2	*2,574*		
Ward 3	*2,470*		
Ward 4	*3,486*		
Ward 5	*4,442*		
Ward 6	*5,778*		
Ward 7	*3,558*		
Lisbon town	4,116	3,603	3,120
Livermore town	1,100	1,125	1,151
Mechanic Falls town	1,678	1,687	
Minot town	786	808	1,355
Poland town	1,382	1,648	2,472
Turner town	1,708	1,842	2,016
Wales town	499	436	451
Webster town	1,213	1,131	951
Aroostook County	**74,664**	**[1] 60,744**	**[1] 49,589**
Allagash plantation	245	190	200
Amity town	375	404	420
Ashland town [2]	2,173	1,060	568
Bancroft town	344	318	264
Benedicta town	292	350	317
Blaine town	1,013	954	784
Bridgewater town	1,238	1,179	946
Caribou town	5,377	4,758	4,087
Cary plantation	340	400	390
Castle Hill town [3]	532	567	537
Caswell plantation	529	368	212
Chapman plantation	426	285	231
Connor plantation	609	453	526
Crystal town [4]	502	370	297
Cyr plantation	531	502	429
Dyer Brook town	281	280	221
E plantation (Twp. E. R. 2)	126	44	20
Eagle Lake plantation	1,421	406	313
Easton town	1,300	1,215	978
Fort Fairfield town, including Fort Fairfield village	4,381	4,181	3,526
Fort Fairfield village	*1,620*	*1,469*	
Fort Kent town	3,710	2,528	1,826
Frenchville town	1,414	1,316	2,560
Garfield plantation	121	111	86
Glenwood plantation	128	178	183
Grand Isle town	1,317	1,104	964
Hamlin plantation	657	574	484
Hammond plantation	115	116	109
Haynesville town	272	316	280
Hersey town	186	199	151
Hodgdon town	1,153	1,130	1,113
Houlton town	5,845	4,686	4,015
Island Falls town	1,086	1,063	223
Limestone town	1,293	1,131	933
Linneus town	809	834	965
Littleton town	1,026	956	924
Ludlow town	412	394	375
Macwahoc plantation	147	153	216
Madawaska town	1,831	1,698	1,451
Mapleton town	1,120	853	832
Mars Hill town	1,511	1,183	837
Masardis town	650	438	250
Merrill plantation	393	298	244
Molunkus township	88	74	77
Monticello town	1,297	1,332	1,132
Moro plantation	215	217	199
Nashville plantation	27	32	34
New Canada plantation	590	419	301
New Limerick town	481	600	567
New Sweden town	905	867	707
Oakfield town	928	860	720
Orient town	187	208	244
Oxbow plantation	181	153	94
Perham town	785	580	438
Portage Lake town [5]	500	241	140
Presque Isle town, including Presque Isle village	5,179	2,304	2,046
Presque Isle village	*2,938*	*1,256*	*1,202*
Reed plantation	537	399	203
St. Agatha town	1,533	1,396	
St. Francis plantation	918	508	461
St. John plantation	571	371	226
Sherman town	1,053	980	909
Silver Ridge plantation	155	168	195
Smyrna town	411	411	303
Stockholm plantation	715	191	96
Van Buren town	3,065	1,878	1,198
Wade plantation	318	271	158
Wallagrass plantation	1,004	784	595
Washburn town	1,582	1,225	1,097
Westfield town [6]	689	259	196
Westmanland plantation	194	100	52
Weston town	390	367	404
Winterville plantation	267	124	72
Woodland town	1,161	1,096	885
Township A, range 2	15	11	12
Township C, range 2	17	26	7
Township D, range 2	47	(7)	
Township 1, range 4 (North Yarmouth Academy grant)	(7)	(7)	11
Township 1, range 5	17	2	62
Township 3, range 2	8	8	12
Township 3, range 3	2	(7)	
Township 7, range 3	19	34	
Township 7, range 4	31	(7)	
Township 7, range 5	19	21	17
Township 8, range 3	16	(7)	
Township 8, range 4	23	111	
Township 8, range 5	14	(7)	23
Township 9, range 4	102	23	
Township 9, range 5	(7)	26	8
Township 11, range 4	89	(7)	
Township 12, range 13	(7)	3	7
Township 13, range 14	14	(7)	
Township 13, range 15	(7)	31	28
Township 14, range 6	18	21	19
Township 14, range 14	10	(7)	1
Township 14, range 16	(7)	27	23
Township 15, range 6	74	38	10
Township 15, range 11	6	28	43
Township 16, range 4	6	(7)	9
Township 16, range 12	25	29	35
Township 17, range 4	226	101	
Township 17, range 5	190	144	46
Township 18, range 10	9	78	49
Cumberland County	**112,014**	**100,869**	**[8] 90,949**
Baldwin town	791	821	932
Bridgton town, including Bridgton village	2,660	2,968	2,995
Bridgton village	*1,474*	*1,602*	
Brunswick town, including Brunswick village	6,621	6,396	6,012
Brunswick village	*5,341*	*5,270*	
Cape Elizabeth town	1,857	885	5,499
Casco town	688	783	844
Cumberland town	1,403	1,404	1,487
Falmouth town	1,488	1,511	1,580
Freeport town, including Freeport village	2,460	2,320	2,483
Freeport village	*965*	*759*	
Gorham town	2,822	2,540	2,688
Gray town	1,270	1,388	1,317
Harpswell town	1,650	1,730	1,766
Harrison town	967	969	1,071
Naples town	736	813	840
New Gloucester town	1,228	1,162	1,234
North Yarmouth town	686	642	799
Otisfield town	632	728	838
Portland city	58,571	50,145	36,425
Ward 1	*8,106*		
Ward 2	*6,831*		
Ward 3	*5,693*		
Ward 4	*5,149*		
Ward 5	*5,416*		
Ward 6	*5,824*		
Ward 7	*9,338*		
Ward 8	*5,835*		
Ward 9	*8,729*		
Pownal town	625	592	712
Raymond town	877	825	927
Scarborough town	1,945	1,905	1,794
Sebago town	536	576	681
South Portland city	7,471	6,267	
Ward 1	*841*		
Ward 2	*1,284*		
Ward 3	*1,926*		
Ward 4	*929*		
Ward 5	*548*		
Ward 6	*1,076*		
Ward 7	*1,872*		
Standish town	1,637	1,504	1,641
Westbrook city	8,291	7,283	6,622
Ward 1	*1,450*		
Ward 2	*1,985*		
Ward 3	*1,589*		
Ward 4	*2,452*		
Ward 5	*805*		
Windham town	1,954	1,929	2,216
Yarmouth town	2,326	2,274	2,098

[1] County totals include population (433 in 1900; 221 in 1890) of Sheridan township, annexed to Ashland town since 1900.
[2] Sheridan township annexed in 1901.
[3] Organized as a town in 1903.
[4] Organized as a town in 1901.
[5] Organized as a town in 1909.
[6] Organized as a town in 1905.
[7] No population reported.
[8] County total includes population (5,353) of Deering town, annexed to Portland city between 1890 and 1900.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Franklin County	**19,119**	**[1] 18,444**	**[1] 17,053**
Avon town	380	448	430
Carthage town	292	334	390
Chesterville town	627	709	770
Coplin plantation	81	70	71
Dallas plantation	106	172	184
Eustis town	508	436	321
Farmington town, including Farmington village	3,210	3,288	3,207
Farmington village	*1,240*	*1,251*	*1,243*
Freeman town	334	397	464
Industry town	465	553	545
Jay town	2,087	2,758	1,541
Jerusalem township	27	35	18
Kingfield town	927	693	601
Lang plantation	62	87	51
Lowell plantation	173	90	49
Madrid town	264	326	441
Mount Abraham township	(2)	4	3
New Sharon town	955	946	1,064
New Vineyard town	543	584	660
Perkins plantation	67	63	94
Phillips town, including Phillips village	1,423	1,399	1,394
Phillips village	*828*	*674*	*629*
Rangeley plantation	100	98	58
Rangeley town, including Rangeley village	1,154	961	616
Rangeley village	*695*	*563*	.....
Redington township	7	113	28
Salem town	181	195	218
Sandy River plantation [3]	78	21	45
Strong town	720	637	627
Temple town	403	394	470
Washington township	23	20	29
Weld town	574	738	885
Wilton town	2,143	1,647	1,622
Township D	2	(2)	.....
Township E	(2)	(2)	29
Township 1, range 5 (Jim Pond)	3	(2)	.....
Township 2, range 5 (Adler Stream)	8	3	.....
Township 2, range 6 (Chain of Ponds)	12	5	7
Township 2, range 8	(2)	73	.....
Township 3, range 3 (Davis)	5	(2)	.....
Township 3, range 4 (Stetson)	8	(2)	.....
Township 3, range 5 (Seven Ponds)	10	(2)	.....
Township 4, range 2 (Crocker)	46	35	9
Township 4, range 3 (south half)	48	33	25
Township 6 (Berlin)	13	22	26
Hancock County	**35,575**	**37,241**	**37,312**
Amherst town	275	364	375
Aurora town	114	152	175
Bluehill town	1,462	1,828	1,980
Brooklin town	936	936	1,040
Brooksville town	1,176	1,171	1,310
Bucksport town	2,216	2,339	2,921
Castine town	933	925	987
Cranberry Isles town	399	374	330
Dedham town	353	327	366
Deer Isle town	1,946	2,047	3,422
Eastbrook town	213	248	246
Eden town	4,441	4,379	1,946
Ellsworth city	3,549	4,297	4,804
Ward 1	*1,087*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*870*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*494*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*301*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*797*	.....	.....
Franklin town	1,161	1,201	1,264
Gouldsboro town	1,349	1,259	1,709
Hancock town	843	900	1,190
Isle au Haut town	160	182	206
Lamoine town	482	594	726
Long Island plantation	197	174	132
Marlaville town	171	218	271
Mount Desert town	1,569	1,600	1,355
Orland town	1,224	1,251	1,300
Otis town	115	152	239
Penobscot town	985	1,156	1,313
Plantation 7	14	28	50
Plantation 8	19	17	31
Plantation 21	39	58	63
Plantation 33	54	82	112
Sedgwick town	909	902	1,012
Sorrento town	147	117	.....
Southwest Harbor town [4]	888	.....	.....
Stonington town	2,038	1,648	.....
Sullivan town	1,132	1,034	1,379
Surry town	734	900	986
Swans Island town	749	758	632
Tremont town [4]	1,116	2,010	2,036
Trenton town	354	459	528
Verona town	229	234	323
Waltham town	182	192	242
Winter Harbor town	590	571	.....
Township 9	1	(2)	.....
Township 10	13	19	28
Township 22	(2)	3	.....
Township 28	17	10	26
Township 32	17	12	25
Hancock County—Continued.			
Township 39	(2)	75	136
Bear Island [5]	2	.....	.....
Butter Island [5]	2	8	.....
Eagle Island [5]	31	30	.....
Hog Island [5]	3	.....	.....
Marshalls Island [5]	14	.....	.....
Mount Desert Rock Island [5]	10	.....	.....
Pumpkin Island [5]	2	.....	.....
Kennebec County	**62,863**	**59,117**	**57,012**
Albion town	922	878	1,042
Augusta city	13,211	11,683	10,527
Ward 1	*1,821*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*1,330*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*1,430*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*3,615*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*522*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*2,350*	.....	.....
Ward 7	*1,499*	.....	.....
Ward 8	*638*	.....	.....
Belgrade town	1,037	1,058	1,090
Benton town	1,194	1,097	1,136
Chelsea town	3,216	3,092	2,356
China town	1,207	1,380	1,423
Clinton town	1,268	1,398	1,518
Farmingdale town	823	848	821
Fayette town	533	560	649
Gardiner city	5,311	5,501	5,491
Ward 1	*816*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*816*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*629*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*1,069*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*1,106*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*875*	.....	.....
Hallowell city	2,864	2,714	3,181
Ward 1	*924*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*578*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*496*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*562*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*304*	.....	.....
Litchfield town	904	1,057	1,126
Manchester town	601	518	612
Monmouth town	1,386	1,236	1,362
Mount Vernon town	898	906	940
Oakland town	2,257	1,913	2,044
Pittston town, including East Pittston village	954	1,177	1,281
East Pittston village	*85*	.....	.....
Randolph town	1,017	1,077	1,281
Readfield town	906	994	1,176
Rome town	440	420	500
Sidney town	927	1,068	1,334
Unity plantation	50	50	62
Vassalboro town	2,077	2,062	2,052
Vienna town	403	406	495
Waterville city	11,458	9,477	7,107
Ward 1	*1,029*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*1,432*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*1,208*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*1,427*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*1,664*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*2,100*	.....	.....
Ward 7	*2,103*	.....	.....
Wayne town	595	707	775
West Gardiner town	629	693	853
Windsor town	706	782	853
Winslow town	2,709	2,277	1,814
Winthrop town	2,114	2,088	2,111
Knox County	**28,981**	**30,406**	**31,473**
Appleton town	842	975	1,080
Camden town	3,015	2,825	4,621
Criehaven plantation	46	47	.....
Cushing town	535	604	688
Friendship town	776	814	877
Hope town	497	599	641
Hurricane Isle town	256	257	266
Matinicus Isle plantation	179	184	196
Muscle Ridge plantation	67	72	24
North Haven town	535	551	552
Rockland city	8,174	8,150	8,174
Ward 1	*1,098*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*854*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*1,496*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*1,240*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*1,529*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*1,387*	.....	.....
Ward 7	*680*	.....	.....
Rockport town	2,022	2,314	.....
St. George town	2,201	2,200	2,491
South Thomaston town	1,438	1,426	1,534
Thomaston town	2,205	2,688	3,009
Union town	1,233	1,248	1,436
Vinalhaven town	2,334	2,358	2,617
Warren town	1,812	2,069	2,037
Washington town	814	1,019	1,230

[1] County totals include population (57 in 1900; 52 in 1890) of Greenvale plantation, annexed to Sandy River plantation since 1900.

[2] No population reported.

[3] Returned as Sandy River township in 1900. Greenvale plantation annexed in 1905.

[4] Southwest Harbor town organized from part of Tremont town in 1905.

[5] Not within the limits of an organized town or plantation.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Lincoln County	**18,216**	**19,669**	**21,996**
Alna town	457	444	512
Boothbay town	1,700	1,766	1,718
Boothbay Harbor town	2,021	1,926	1,699
Bremen town	550	657	842
Bristol town	2,415	2,572	2,821
Damariscotta town	771	876	1,012
Dresden town	815	882	1,043
Edgecomb town	513	607	749
Jefferson town	1,030	1,155	1,391
Monhegan plantation	120	94	90
Newcastle town	1,066	1,075	1,282
Nobleboro town	775	810	947
Somerville town	291	374	453
Southport town	409	527	533
Waldoboro town	2,656	3,145	3,505
Westport town	284	330	451
Whitefield town	1,056	1,156	1,215
Wiscasset town	1,287	1,273	1,733
Oxford County	**36,256**	**32,238**	**[1] 30,586**
Albany town	410	538	645
Andover town	757	727	740
Batchelders grant	49	173	26
Bethel town, including Bethel village	1,930	1,835	2,209
Bethel village	*834*	*722*	*783*
Brownfield town	933	1,019	1,134
Buckfield town, including Buckfield village	1,087	1,139	1,200
Buckfield village	*367*	*379*	.....
Byron town	187	204	180
Canton town	1,013	946	1,303
Denmark town	596	634	755
Dixfield town	1,056	1,052	988
Fryeburg town, including Fryeburg village	1,282	1,376	1,418
Fryeburg village	*540*	*550*	*495*
Fryeburg Academy grant	14	15	34
Gilead town	233	340	336
Grafton town	64	81	98
Greenwood town	664	741	727
Hanover town	196	214	212
Hartford town	592	660	689
Hebron town	603	494	600
Hiram town	945	1,015	1,063
Lincoln plantation	307	73	59
Lovell town	668	693	853
Lynchtown township (township 5, range 4)	3	8	3
Magalloway plantation (township 5, range 1)	97	77	79
Mason town	60	67	80
Mexico town	2,065	816	355
Milton plantation	204	202	211
Newry town	271	286	343
North Andover surplus	21	22	(2)
Norway town, including Norway village	3,002	2,902	2,665
Norway village	*2,215*	*2,084*	*1,737*
Oxford town, including Oxford village	1,221	1,331	1,455
Oxford village	*473*	*497*	.....
Paris town, including Paris Hill and South Paris villages	3,436	3,225	3,156
Paris Hill village	*262*	*251*	.....
South Paris village	*1,542*	*1,457*	*1,164*
Parkertown township (township 5, range 3)	3	(2)	.....
Peru town	746	773	692
Porter town	864	886	1,015
Richardsontown township (township 4, range 1)	11	21	(2)
Riley plantation	10	13	43
Roxbury town	311	238	222
Rumford town, including Rumford Falls village	6,777	3,770	898
Rumford Falls village	*5,427*	*2,595*	.....
Stoneham town	253	284	322
Stow town	224	270	291
Sumner town	762	802	901
Sweden town	266	282	338
Upton town	306	242	232
Waterford town	934	917	1,001
Woodstock town	808	816	859
Township C	5	7	22
Township 4, range 2	4	12	.....
Township 5, range 6	6	(2)	.....
Penobscot County	**85,285**	**76,946**	**[4] 72,365**
Alton town	259	314	348
Argyle town	233	320	263
Bangor city	24,803	21,850	19,103
Ward 1	*3,457*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*3,326*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*4,224*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*3,507*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*2,855*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*2,680*	.....	.....
Ward 7	*4,744*	.....	.....
Bradford town	930	954	1,215
Bradley town	634	682	823
Penobscot County—Continued.			
Brewer city	5,047	4,835	4,193
Ward 1	*839*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*717*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*980*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*1,147*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*1,365*	.....	.....
Burlington town	370	394	460
Carmel town	1,050	962	1,066
Carroll town	472	487	546
Charleston town	864	942	971
Chester town	349	363	368
Clifton town	217	236	284
Corinna town	1,237	1,170	1,207
Corinth town	1,054	1,042	1,154
Dexter town	3,530	2,941	2,732
Dixmont town	757	843	919
Drew plantation	247	120	119
East Millinocket town [5]	223	.....	.....
Eddington town	641	663	720
Edinburg town	45	65	54
Enfield town	970	1,002	799
Etna town	323	327	446
Exeter town	888	879	939
Garland town	817	857	973
Glenburn town	457	461	583
Grand Falls plantation	50	52	68
Greenbush town	485	586	659
Greenfield town	195	190	231
Hampden town	2,360	2,182	2,484
Hermon town	1,219	1,183	1,292
Holden town	609	602	499
Howland town	494	519	171
Hudson town	402	430	519
Indian township No. 3 [6]	44	1,144	.....
Kenduskeag town	481	423	536
Kingman town	741	686	671
Lagrange town	590	574	721
Lakeville plantation	96	139	144
Lee town	748	891	929
Levant town	737	789	880
Lincoln town, including Lincoln village	1,985	1,731	1,754
Lincoln village	*1,187*	*803*	.....
Lowell town	239	300	420
Mattamiscontis township [7]	12	26	47
Mattawamkeag town	517	527	633
Maxfield town	79	115	134
Medway town	430	297	653
Milford town	967	838	835
Millinocket town [6]	3,363	.....	.....
Mount Chase town	227	299	284
Newburgh town	694	734	987
Newport town	1,747	1,633	1,188
Old Town city	5,317	5,763	5,312
Ward 1	*694*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*2,508*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*1,456*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*1,069*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*611*	.....	.....
Orono town	3,555	3,257	2,790
Orrington town	1,219	1,296	1,406
Passadumkeag town	445	409	343
Patten town	1,406	1,172	996
Plymouth town	590	658	689
Prentiss town	472	522	491
Seboeis plantation	86	96	98
Springfield town	459	532	677
Stacyville plantation	577	347	(2)
Stetson town	480	503	618
Summit plantation	14	37	104
Veazie town	557	555	650
Webster plantation	103	124	135
Winn town	655	698	936
Woodville town	125	160	242
Township A (west of Hopkins Academy grant)	75	59	.....
Township A, range 7 [5]	7	16	50
Township 1, range 7	40	(2)	.....
Township 2, range 6	208	49	26
Township 2, range 7	15	(2)	.....
Township 2, range 8, N. W. P.	21	7	.....
Township 2, range 9, N. W. P.	11	5	.....
Township 3, range 1	3	7	.....
Township 3, range 7	2	(2)	(2)
Township 4, range 7	12	(2)	4
Township 5, range 7	6	1	1
Township 6, range 7	25	17	4
Township 6, range 8	11	5	.....
Township 7, range 8	1	(2)	.....
Township 8, range 7	(2)	(2)	9
Indian Island	320	269	.....
Piscataquis County	**19,337**	**[8] 16,949**	**[8] 16,134**
Abbott town	705	716	622
Atkinson town	528	495	605

[1] County total includes population (112) of Franklin plantation, annexed to Peru and Rumford towns between 1890 and 1900; and population (22) of North and West Andover surpluses, not returned separately.

[2] Not returned separately in 1890.

[3] No population reported.

[4] County total includes population (4) of Indian township, taken to form Indian township No. 3 and Indian township No. 4 between 1890 and 1900; and population (250) of Stacyville plantation and township 3, range 7, not returned separately.

[5] East Millinocket town organized from part of township A, range 7 west, E. L. S. in 1907.

[6] Millinocket town organized from part of Indian township No. 3 in 1901.

[7] Returned as a town in 1900.

[8] County totals include population (131 in 1900; 77 in 1890) of Big Squaw Mountain and Little Squaw Mountain townships (returned as Squaw Mountain township in 1900); and population (1 in 1890) of East College township, taken to form Bowdoin College grants (east and west) between 1890 and 1900.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Piscataquis County—Continued.			
Barnard plantation	101	98	100
Big Squaw Mountain township [1]	42	.....	.....
Blanchard town	175	248	213
Bowdoin College grant, east	3	42	.....
Bowerbank town [2]	76	66	87
Brownville town	1,808	1,570	1,074
Chesuncook township (township 5, range 13)	90	65	66
Days Academy grant	32	37	34
Dover town	2,091	1,889	1,942
Elliottsville plantation	120	86	53
Foxcroft town	1,867	1,629	1,726
Frenchtown township (township A, range 13)	39	20	.....
Gore A 2	(3)	10	11
Greenville town	1,474	1,117	781
Guilford town	1,680	1,544	1,023
Katahdin Iron Works township (township 6, range 9)	75	114	76
Kineo township [4]	48	43	66
Kingsbury plantation	108	106	205
Lake View plantation	245	173	.....
Lily Bay township (township A, range 14)	23	5	11
Little Squaw Mountain township [1] (township 3, range 5)	62	.....	.....
Medford town	262	282	306
Milo town	2,556	1,150	1,029
Monson town	1,243	1,116	1,237
Northeast Carry township (township 3, range 15)	55	24	19
Orneville town	350	325	492
Parkman town	646	718	813
Sangerville town	1,319	1,294	1,236
Sebec town	549	593	725
Shirley town	334	248	201
Wellington town	393	413	584
Williamsburg town	138	117	102
Willimantic town	271	419	446
Township A, range 11	2	(3)	.....
Township B, range 11	1	(3)	.....
Township 1, range 9	28	(3)	.....
Township 1, range 10	6	(3)	.....
Township 1, range 11	3	(3)	.....
Township 1, range 14	(3)	(3)	7
Township 2, range 10	19	2	.....
Township 2, range 11	4	(3)	.....
Township 2, range 12	(3)	3	.....
Township 2, range 13	91	(3)	.....
Township 3, range 10	8	1	.....
Township 3, range 11	2	(3)	.....
Township 3, range 12	5	(3)	.....
Township 3, range 13	(3)	(3)	6
Township 4, range 9	(3)	11	.....
Township 4, range 9, N. W. P	77	(3)	.....
Township 4, range 10	2	1	.....
Township 4, range 11	15	(3)	.....
Township 4, range 14	6	(3)	.....
Township 5, range 9	(3)	11	.....
Township 5, range 9, N. W. P	15	(3)	8
Township 5, range 10	4	(3)	.....
Township 5, range 11	8	(3)	.....
Township 5, range 14	12	(3)	.....
Township 6, range 9	19	2	.....
Township 6, range 10	8	(3)	.....
Township 6, range 11	9	(3)	.....
Township 6, range 13	(3)	5	.....
Township 7, range 9	1	(3)	.....
Township 7, range 9, N. W. P	9	(3)	.....
Township 7, range 10	1	(3)	.....
Township 7, range 11	2	(3)	.....
Township 7, range 12	8	(3)	.....
Deer Island [5]	11	9	.....
Moose Island [5]	(3)	1	.....
Sugar Island [5]	3	.....	.....
Sagadahoc County	**18,574**	**20,380**	**19,452**
Arrowsic town	147	180	177
Bath city	9,396	10,477	8,723
Ward 1	*1,723*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*1,954*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*1,429*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*890*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*1,286*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*943*	.....	.....
Ward 7	*1,171*	.....	.....
Bowdoin town	814	937	940
Bowdoinham town	1,385	1,305	1,508
Georgetown town	742	799	849
Perkins town	39	61	69
Phippsburg town	1,079	1,254	1,396
Richmond town	1,858	2,049	3,082
Topsham town	2,016	2,097	1,394
West Bath town	230	291	307
Woolwich town	868	880	1,007
Somerset County	**36,301**	**33,849**	**32,627**
Anson town	2,209	1,830	1,444
Athens town	914	896	1,072
Bigelow plantation	54	57	62
Somerset County—Continued.			
Bingham town	775	841	757
Brighton plantation	274	308	434
Cambridge town	369	364	425
Canaan town	874	977	1,130
Caratunk plantation	235	218	192
Carrying Place plantation	16	22	31
Concord town	256	291	345
Cornville town	720	689	785
Dead River plantation	94	91	104
Dennistown plantation	99	96	66
Detroit town	461	527	590
Embden town	529	567	579
Fairfield town, including Fairfield village	4,435	3,878	3,510
Fairfield village	*2,801*	*2,258*	*2,130*
Flagstaff plantation	149	115	87
Forks plantation	169	157	195
Harmony town	730	571	704
Hartland town	1,176	1,115	974
Highland plantation	68	67	76
Jackman plantation	667	352	217
Lexington plantation	237	231	199
Madison town, including Madison village	3,379	2,764	1,815
Madison village	*2,408*	*1,850*	.....
Mayfield plantation	67	89	74
Mercer town	441	493	584
Million Acre gore	46	8	.....
Moose River plantation	251	239	170
Moscow town	518	378	422
New Portland town	882	913	1,034
Norridgewock town	1,608	1,495	1,656
Palmyra town	960	915	1,004
Pierce Pond township	9	(3)	.....
Pittsfield town, including Pittsfield village	2,891	2,891	2,503
Pittsfield village	*2,251*	*2,208*	*1,597*
Pittston township	21	(3)	.....
Pleasant Ridge plantation	92	114	108
Plymouth township	(3)	4	.....
Ripley town	434	449	478
St. Albans town	1,027	1,037	1,206
Sandbar tract	11	8	.....
Sandwich Academy grant	44	(3)	.....
Skowhegan town	5,341	5,180	5,068
Smithfield town	427	449	479
Solon town	1,034	996	977
Starks town	549	636	766
Taunton and Raynham Academy grant	28	15	7
West Forks plantation	138	160	146
Township W (Northwest Carry)	12	6	.....
Township 1 (west of Squaw Mountain)	27	(3)	.....
Township 1, range 1 (north of Taunton and Raynham Academy grant)	184	87	30
Township 1, range 2 (Tomhegan)	(3)	7	.....
Township 1, range 5, E. K. R. (Moxie gore)	25	17	.....
Township 1, range 7, W. K. R. (Sapling)	8	21	.....
Township 2, range 4, E. K. R. (East Moxie)	8	(3)	11
Township 2, range 6, W. K. R. (Parlin Pond)	15	12	.....
Township 2, range 7, W. K. R. (Misery)	4	8	.....
Township 3, range 1 (Long Pond)	216	92	53
Township 3, range 4, W. K. R.	(3)	2	.....
Township 4, range 3 (Bald Mountain)	15	(3)	.....
Township 4, range 6, W. K. R. (Hobbstown)	4	(3)	.....
Township 4, range 18	1	(3)	.....
Township 5, range 1 (Attean)	15	5	.....
Township 5, range 3 (Sandy Bay)	10	9	31
Township 6, range 1 (Holeb)	49	30	27
Waldo County	**23,383**	**24,185**	**27,759**
Belfast city	4,618	4,615	5,294
Ward 1	*1,554*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*1,064*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*958*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*352*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*690*	.....	.....
Belmont town	335	352	475
Brooks town	704	669	730
Burnham town	733	766	846
Frankfort town	1,157	1,211	1,099
Freedom town	480	479	510
Islesboro town	877	923	1,006
Jackson town	416	439	522
Knox town	511	558	657
Liberty town	650	737	835
Lincolnville town	1,020	1,223	1,361
Monroe town	872	958	1,079
Montville town	850	982	1,049
Morrill town	353	420	460
Northport town	518	545	691
Palermo town	690	757	887
Prospect town	597	648	697
Searsmont town	828	949	1,144
Searsport town	1,444	1,349	1,693
Stockton Springs town	1,103	872	1,149
Swanville town	467	502	689
Thorndike town	525	497	589
Troy town	768	766	868
Unity town	899	877	922
Waldo town	386	468	581
Winterport town	1,582	1,623	1,926

[1] Big Squaw Mountain and Little Squaw Mountain townships returned as Squaw Mountain township in 1900.
[2] Organized as a town in 1907.
[3] No population reported.
[4] Returned as Mount Kineo in 1900.
[5] Not within the limits of an organized town or plantation.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Washington County	**42,905**	**45,232**	**44,482**
Addison town	985	1,059	1,022
Alexander town	374	333	337
Baileyville town	1,137	215	226
Baring town	228	231	273
Beddington town	58	86	184
Brookton town	237	285	429
Calais city	6,116	7,055	7,290
Ward 1	*802*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*865*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*1,201*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*960*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*1,167*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*632*	.....	.....
Ward 7	*439*	.....	.....
Centerville town	91	91	114
Charlotte town	290	315	381
Cherryfield town	1,499	1,859	1,787
Codyville plantation	69	68	72
Columbia town	564	516	587
Columbia Falls town	663	569	698
Cooper town	190	207	264
Crawford town	114	112	140
Cutler town	585	565	662
Danforth town	1,295	1,092	1,063
Deblois town	69	73	76
Dennysville town	459	482	452
Dyer township	(1)	30	.....
East Machias town	1,392	1,521	1,637
Eastport city	4,961	5,311	4,908
Ward 1	*1,350*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*1,102*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*1,441*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*1,068*	.....	.....
Edmunds town	616	492	395
Forest City town	79	151	287
Grand Lake Stream (Hinckley) plantation	290	221	404
Harrington town	1,020	1,165	1,150
Indiantown township	94	87	88
Jonesboro town	519	606	624
Jonesport town	2,074	2,124	1,917
Kossuth plantation	44	46	68
Lambert Lake plantation	104	113	174
Lubec town	3,363	3,005	2,069
Machias town	2,089	2,082	2,035
Machiasport town	1,218	1,218	1,437
Marion town	114	95	90
Marshfield town	178	227	299
Meddybemps town	124	154	156
Milbridge town	1,550	1,921	1,963
Northfield town	81	126	143
Pembroke town	1,378	1,652	1,514
Perry town	1,153	1,245	945
Plantation 14	82	77	112
Plantation 18 (East Division)	6	15	30
Plantation 21	81	86	81
Princeton town	1,091	1,094	1,027
Robbinston town	691	844	787
Rogue Bluffs town	105	168	.....
Steuben town	890	901	982
Talmage town	100	93	112
Topsfield town	259	282	375
Washington County—Continued.			
Trescott town	461	463	485
Vanceboro town	623	550	570
Waite town	162	135	159
Wesley town	172	198	227
Whiting town	368	399	393
Whitneyville town	258	424	413
Township 1, range 1	(1)	(1)	5
Township 5 (west of township 6)	12	6	.....
Township 6 (west of Grand Lake)	(1)	2	.....
Township 6, range 1	7	(1)	.....
Township 10, range 3	48	46	37
Township 11, range 3	8	7	.....
Township 19 (west of Cooper)	(1)	9	5
Township 27 (west of plantation 21)	5	8	.....
Township 29 (Devereaux)	5	2	5
Township 31	7	18	17
York County	**68,526**	**64,885**	**62,899**
Acton town	603	776	878
Alfred town	890	937	1,030
Berwick town	2,095	2,250	2,294
Biddeford city	17,079	16,145	14,443
Ward 1	*687*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*3,445*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*2,509*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*2,548*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*2,436*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*2,057*	.....	.....
Ward 7	*3,004*	.....	.....
Buxton town	1,675	1,826	2,096
Cornish town	954	984	1,118
Dayton town	395	473	500
Eliot town	1,530	1,456	1,465
Hollis town	1,284	1,274	1,278
Kennebunk town	3,099	3,228	3,172
Kennebunkport town	2,139	2,123	2,196
Kittery town	3,533	2,872	2,864
Lebanon town	1,316	1,265	1,263
Limerick town	905	874	966
Limington town	980	1,001	1,002
Lyman town	615	667	654
Newfield town	620	676	796
North Berwick town	1,777	1,743	1,805
Old Orchard town	961	964	877
Parsonsfield town	1,057	1,131	1,398
Saco city	6,583	6,122	6,075
Ward 1	*1,439*	.....	.....
Ward 2	*858*	.....	.....
Ward 3	*811*	.....	.....
Ward 4	*1,228*	.....	.....
Ward 5	*475*	.....	.....
Ward 6	*856*	.....	.....
Ward 7	*868*	.....	.....
Sanford town	9,049	6,978	4,201
Shapleigh town	691	847	905
South Berwick town	2,935	2,188	2,434
Waterboro town	997	1,149	1,357
Wells town	1,905	2,007	2,029
York town	2,802	2,668	2,444

[1] No population reported.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING, IN 1910, 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE, AND OF ALL INCORPORATED VILLAGES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

A. CITIES AND TOWNS OF 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890
CITIES.				
Auburn	Androscoggin	15,064	12,951	11,250
Augusta	Kennebec	13,211	11,683	10,527
Bangor	Penobscot	24,803	21,850	19,103
Bath	Sagadahoc	9,396	10,477	8,723
Belfast	Waldo	4,618	4,615	5,294
Biddeford	York	17,079	16,145	14,443
Brewer	Penobscot	5,667	4,835	4,193
Calais	Washington	6,116	7,655	7,290
Eastport	Washington	4,961	5,311	4,908
Ellsworth	Hancock	3,540	4,297	4,804
Gardiner	Kennebec	5,311	5,501	5,491
Hallowell	Kennebec	2,864	2,714	3,181
Lewiston	Androscoggin	26,247	23,761	21,701
Old Town	Penobscot	6,317	5,763	5,312
Portland	Cumberland	58,571	50,145	36,425
Rockland	Knox	8,174	8,150	8,174
Saco	York	6,583	6,122	6,075
South Portland	Cumberland	7,471	6,287	.....
Waterville	Kennebec	11,458	9,477	7,107
Westbrook	Cumberland	8,281	7,283	6,032
TOWNS.				
Bridgton	Cumberland	2,660	2,868	2,605
Brunswick	Cumberland	6,621	6,806	6,012
Camden	Knox	3,015	2,825	4,621
Caribou	Aroostook	5,377	4,758	4,087
Chelsea	Kennebec	3,216	3,092	2,356
Dexter	Penobscot	3,530	2,941	2,732
East Livermore	Androscoggin	2,641	2,129	1,506
TOWNS—continued.				
Eden	Hancock	4,441	4,379	1,946
Fairfield	Somerset	4,435	3,878	3,510
Farmington	Franklin	3,210	3,288	3,207
Fort Fairfield	Aroostook	4,381	4,181	3,526
Fort Kent	Aroostook	3,710	2,528	1,826
Gorham	Cumberland	2,822	2,540	2,888
Houlton	Aroostook	5,845	4,686	4,015
Jay	Franklin	2,087	2,758	1,541
Kennebunk	York	3,099	3,228	3,172
Kittery	York	3,533	2,872	2,864
Lisbon	Androscoggin	4,116	3,603	3,120
Lubec	Washington	3,363	3,005	2,069
Madison	Somerset	3,379	2,764	1,815
Millinocket	Penobscot	3,368	.....	.....
Milo	Piscataquis	2,556	1,150	1,029
Norway	Oxford	3,002	2,902	2,665
Orono	Penobscot	3,555	3,257	2,790
Paris	Oxford	3,436	3,225	3,156
Pittsfield	Somerset	2,891	2,891	2,503
Presque Isle	Aroostook	5,179	3,804	3,046
Rumford	Oxford	6,777	3,770	898
Sanford	York	9,049	6,078	4,201
Skowhegan	Somerset	5,341	5,180	5,068
South Berwick	York	2,035	3,188	3,434
Van Buren	Aroostook	3,065	1,878	1,168
Waldoboro	Lincoln	2,656	3,145	3,505
Winslow	Kennebec	2,709	2,277	1,814
York	York	2,802	2,668	2,444

B. INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

VILLAGE.	Town.	County.	1910	1900	1890
Bethel	Bethel	Oxford	834	722	783
Bridgton	Bridgton	Cumberland	1,474	1,552	.....
Brunswick	Brunswick	Cumberland	5,341	5,210	.....
Buckfield	Buckfield	Oxford	357	379	.....
East Pittston	Pittston	Kennebec	83	.....	.....
Fairfield	Fairfield	Somerset	2,801	2,238	2,130
Farmington	Farmington	Franklin	1,240	1,251	1,243
Fort Fairfield	Fort Fairfield	Aroostook	1,620	1,469	.....
Freeport	Freeport	Cumberland	965	759	.....
Fryeburg	Fryeburg	Oxford	540	550	495
Lincoln	Lincoln	Penobscot	1,167	868	.....
Madison	Madison	Somerset	2,408	1,850	.....
Norway	Norway	Oxford	2,215	2,034	1,737
Oxford	Oxford	Oxford	473	497	.....
Paris Hill	Paris	Oxford	262	251	.....
Phillips	Phillips	Franklin	823	674	629
Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Somerset	2,231	2,208	1,597
Presque Isle	Presque Isle	Aroostook	2,938	1,256	1,262
Rangeley	Rangeley	Franklin	605	563	.....
Rumford Falls	Rumford	Oxford	5,427	2,595	.....
South Paris	Paris	Oxford	1,542	1,457	1,164

CHAPTER 2.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Introduction.—The first chapter having given the number of inhabitants of Maine by counties and minor civil divisions, the decennial increase and the density of population, and the proportions urban and rural, the present chapter deals with the composition and characteristics of the population. The two chapters cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and ownership of homes.

Description of the tables.—The greater part of this chapter consists of five general tables, which present statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance, and dwellings and families, as follows: Table I for the state and counties; Table II for the two cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants; Table III for cities of 10,000 to 25,000; Table IV for places of 2,500 to 10,000; and Table V for wards of Portland, the one city of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 14) reproduces from the general tables the more important state and city totals, and presents also certain additional data relative to state of birth, age, and marital condition.

On account of the wide differences in characteristics among the different classes of the population, the statistics on each subject are shown according to race, and for the whites according to nativity and parentage. Classification according to nativity and parentage is scarcely necessary for the other races, since nearly all negroes and Indians are native born of native parentage, and nearly all Chinese and Japanese either foreign born or of foreign parentage.

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage—having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage—having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born. As the second and third classes do not differ greatly in characteristics, they are combined in some of the tables; in a few cases all three native white classes are combined.

Since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition and characteristics of the population, it is desirable that the two classes be distinguished in presenting census data. The Bureau of the Census has undertaken to do this by classifying as urban the population of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In New England, however, where many villages of considerable size are not separately incorporated, it was deemed best in the census of 1910 to classify also towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more as urban, although this classification is not very satisfactory because such towns generally include more or less population that is essentially rural.

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910.

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read.

Color and nativity (Table 1).—Of the total population of Maine in 1910, 494,907, or 66.7 per cent, were native whites of native parentage; 134,955, or 18.2 per cent, were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 110,133, or 14.8 per cent, were foreign-born whites; and 1,363, or 0.2 per cent, were negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 71, 15.3, 13.4, and 0.2, respectively, the proportion of native whites of native parentage having decreased during the decade. In 12 of the 16 counties less than 15 per cent of the population was foreign-born white; the highest percentage for this element, 23.9, was for Androscoggin County. Approximately one-third (32.3 per cent) of the population of Aroostook County was native white of foreign or mixed parentage, and in 14 counties the percentage for this class exceeded that for foreign-born whites. (See maps on a following page.)

Of the urban population, 55.1 per cent were native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 78.9 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage were 23.8 and 12.2 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites was 20.8 in the urban population and 8.5 in the rural.

Sex (Table 2).—In the total population of the state in 1910 there were 377,052 males and 365,319 females, or 103.2 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 102.2 to 100. Among native whites the ratio in 1910 was 101.8 to 100; among foreign-born whites, 111.1 to 100. In the urban population there were 98.4 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 108.6.

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).—Of the native population—that is, population born in the United States—91.6 per cent were born in Maine and 8.4 per cent outside the state; of the native white population, 8.4 per cent were born outside the state, and of the native negro, 28.8 per cent. Persons born outside the state constituted a larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

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Foreign nationalities (Table 5).—Of the foreign-born white population of Maine in 1910, persons born in Canada represented 68.9 per cent (those of French parentage, 31.8, and all others, 37.1); Ireland, 7.2; England, 5.1; Russia, 4.3; Italy, 3.1; Scotland, 2.2; Sweden, 2; all other countries, 7.3 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Canada contributed 67.8 per cent (French stock, 30.8, and all others, 37); Ireland, 10.2; England, 5.1; Russia, 2.9; Scotland, 2.1; Italy, 1.9; Sweden, 1.8; Germany, 1.3 per cent.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over in 1910 was 235,727, representing 31.8 per cent of the population. Of these, 67.8 per cent were native whites of native parentage, 11.3 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 20.6 per cent foreign-born whites, and 0.2 per cent negroes. Of the 48,464 foreign-born white males of voting age, 14,994, or 30.9 per cent, were naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—numbered 151,325.

Age (Tables 7, 8, and 12).—Of the total population in 1910, 9.7 per cent were under 5 years of age, 17.7 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 17.1 per cent from 15 to 24, 28.2 per cent from 25 to 44, and 27.1 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprised comparatively few children, only 8.1 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while 73.9 per cent were 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 32.1 per cent were 25 and over, and of the native whites of native parentage, 57.6 per cent.

As compared with rural population, the urban showed in 1910 a slightly larger proportion of persons in the prime of life, 29.8 per cent of urban and 26.5 per cent of rural being in the age groups 25 to 44 years.

School attendance (Table 9).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—in 1910 was 195,197, of whom 132,082, or 67.7 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 6,393 persons under 6 and 2,356 of 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 67.1; for girls, 68.2. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 89.2. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 90.3; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 88.4; among foreign-born whites, 81; and for the 183 negro children aged 6 to 14, 90.7. (See Table I.) There is little difference between urban population and rural as regards school attendance for children of this age, but of those from 15 to 20 years, 38.4 per cent in rural communities, as against 32.4 per cent in urban, were reported as attending school.

Illiteracy (Table 10).—In 1910 there were 24,554 illiterates in the state, representing 4.1 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 5.1 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy was 13.7 among foreign-born whites, 2 among native whites, and 8 among negroes.

For the foreign-born whites the percentage of illiteracy was somewhat higher in urban communities than in rural, but for each of the other elements the percentage of illiteracy was higher in rural than in urban communities.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy (2) was comparatively low. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Tables 11 and 13).—In the population 15 years of age and over in 1910, 34.6 per cent of the males were single and 27.4 per cent of the females. The percentage married was 57.8 for males and 59.2 for females, and the percentage widowed 6.4 and 12.3, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 1 and 0.9, respectively, are believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single was so much smaller for women than for men is due largely to the fact that they marry younger. Thus 9.5 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age were married, as compared with 1.1 per cent of the males, and 46.7 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years were married, as compared with 22 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the difference was not so great, the percentage being 73.8 for females and 62.4 for males, while in the age group 35 to 44 the difference practically disappeared. That there was a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over in 1910 was as follows: Foreign-born whites, 62 for males and 66.6 for females; native whites of native parentage, 59.4 and 59.3; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 43.9 and 48.9; negroes, 44.9 and 43.8.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods, since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached the marrying age. Similarly, the proportion widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married is slightly higher for males and decidedly higher for females in rural than in urban communities.

Dwellings and families.—The total number of dwellings in Maine in 1910 was 159,437, and the total number of families 177,960, there being 111.6 families to each 100 dwellings. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling was 4.7, and the average number per family, 4.2.

TABLE 1.—COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
THE STATE.						
Total population	**742,371**	**694,466**	**661,086**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
White	739,995	692,226	659,263	99.7	99.7	99.7
Negro	1,363	1,319	1,190	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indian	892	798	559	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chinese	108	119	73	(1)	(1)	(1)
Japanese	13	4	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total native	631,809	601,136	582,125	85.1	86.6	88.1
Total foreign born	110,562	93,330	78,961	14.9	13.4	11.9
Native white, total	629,862	599,291	580,568	84.8	86.3	87.8
Native parentage	494,907	493,082	506,703	66.7	71.0	76.6
Foreign parentage	73,455	58,306	42,561	9.9	8.4	6.4
Mixed parentage	61,500	47,903	31,304	8.3	6.9	4.7
Foreign-born white	110,133	92,935	78,695	14.8	13.4	11.9
URBAN POPULATION.						
Total	**381,443**	**337,390**	**298,604**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
White	380,292	336,284	297,359	99.7	99.7	99.6
Negro	924	918	792	0.2	0.3	0.3
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.	227	188	453	0.1	0.1	0.2
Native white, total	300,836	268,916	241,316	78.9	79.7	80.8
Native parentage	210,026	200,613	194,714	55.1	59.5	65.2
Foreign parentage	55,275	68,303	46,602	14.5	20.2	15.6
Mixed parentage	35,535			9.3		
Foreign-born white	79,456	67,368	56,043	20.8	20.0	18.8
RURAL POPULATION.						
Total	**360,928**	**357,076**	**362,482**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
White	359,703	355,942	361,904	99.7	99.7	99.8
Negro	439	401	398	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.	786	733	180	0.2	0.2	(1)
Native white, total	329,026	330,375	339,252	91.2	92.5	93.6
Native parentage	284,881	292,469	311,989	78.9	81.9	86.1
Foreign parentage	18,180	37,906	27,263	5.0	10.6	7.5
Mixed parentage	25,965			7.2		
Foreign-born white	30,677	25,567	22,652	8.5	7.2	6.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—SEX, FOR THE STATE AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

[See also Tables 7, 8, and 12.]

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
THE STATE.						
Total population	**377,052**	**365,319**	**103.2**	**350,995**	**343,471**	**102.2**
White	375,766	364,229	103.2	349,786	342,440	102.1
Negro	700	663	105.6	670	649	103.2
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.	586	427	137.2	539	382	141.1
Native white, total	317,798	312,064	101.8	301,810	297,481	101.5
Native parentage	249,738	245,169	101.9	248,049	245,033	101.2
Foreign parentage	37,060	36,395	101.8	29,502	28,804	102.4
Mixed parentage	31,000	30,500	101.6	24,259	23,644	102.6
Foreign-born white	57,968	52,165	111.1	47,976	44,959	106.7
Urban population	189,166	192,277	98.4	166,400	170,990	97.3
Rural population	187,886	173,042	108.6	184,595	172,481	107.0
CITIES OF OVER 25,000.						
Lewiston	12,529	13,718	91.3	11,201	12,560	89.2
Portland	27,956	30,615	91.3	23,714	26,431	89.7

TABLE 3.—NATIVE POPULATION, DISTINGUISHED AS BORN IN STATE OR OUTSIDE STATE OF RESIDENCE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910	1900	1890	Urban: 1910	Rural: 1910
Total native population	**631,809**	**601,136**	**582,125**	**301,683**	**330,126**
Born in state	578,739	560,506	553,962	269,623	309,116
Born outside state[1]	53,070	40,630	28,163	32,060	21,010
Per cent outside state	8.4	6.8	4.8	10.6	6.4
Native white population	629,862	599,291	580,568	300,836	329,026
Born in state	577,183	559,044	552,674	269,082	308,101
Born outside state[1]	52,679	40,247	27,894	31,754	20 925
Per cent outside state	8.4	6.7	4.8	10.6	6.4
Native negro population	1,126	1,101	(2)	744	382
Born in state	802	748	(2)	483	319
Born outside state[1]	324	353	(2)	261	63
Per cent outside state	28.8	32.1	(2)	35.1	16.5

[1] Includes persons born in United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.
[2] Comparable figures not available.

TABLE 4.—STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total native	**631,809**	**601,136**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Maine	578,739	560,506	91.6	93.2
Other states	53,070	40,630	8.4	6.8
Massachusetts	19,899	15,145	3.1	2.5
New Hampshire	10,621	8,902	1.7	1.5
New York	4,583	3,170	0.7	0.5
Vermont	2,569	1,909	0.4	0.3
Pennsylvania	1,727	955	0.3	0.2
Connecticut	1,500	806	0.2	0.1
Rhode Island	1,251	883	0.2	0.1
Ohio	794	358	0.1	0.1
New Jersey	695	505	0.1	0.1
Minnesota	658	414	0.1	0.1
Michigan	644	486	0.1	0.1
Illinois	559	435	0.1	0.1
All other[1]	7,660	6,668	1.2	1.1
DIVISIONS.				
New England	614,579	588,211	97.3	97.8
Middle Atlantic	7,995	4,630	1.3	0.8
East North Central	2,616	1,772	0.4	0.3
West North Central	1,472	939	0.2	0.2
South Atlantic	1,491	958	0.2	0.2
East South Central	421	188	0.1	(2)
West South Central	233	139	(2)	(2)
Mountain	344	199	0.1	(2)
Pacific	593	567	0.1	0.1
Other[1]	3,661	3,542	0.6	0.6

[1] Includes persons born in United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY NATIONALITY.

FOREIGN COUNTRY IN WHICH BORN, OR, IF NATIVE, IN WHICH PARENTS WERE BORN.	WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR FOREIGN PARENTAGE: 1910						Foreign-born white population: 1900
	Total.		Foreign born.		Native.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Both parents foreign born.	One parent foreign born.	
All countries	**245,088**	**100.0**	**110,133**	**100.0**	**72,455**	**61,500**	**92,935**
Austria	1,226	0.5	821	0.8	341	48	208
Canada—French	75,507	30.8	35,013	31.8	26,551	13,943	30,895
Canada—Other	90,789	37.0	40,965	37.1	18,949	32,875	35,923
Denmark	1,984	0.8	929	0.8	715	340	885
England	12,572	5.1	5,645	5.1	2,442	4,485	4,785
Finland	1,214	0.5	851	0.8	353	30	179
France	609	0.2	288	0.3	94	227	189
Germany	3,285	1.3	1,281	1.2	1,211	793	1,365
Greece	632	0.3	379	0.3	39	14	7
Hungary	227	0.1	157	0.1	65	5	29
Ireland	24,949	10.2	7,890	7.2	11,855	5,204	10,159
Italy	4,588	1.9	3,468	3.1	956	164	1,234
Newfoundland	189	0.1	99	0.1	34	56	(1)
Norway	1,086	0.4	580	0.5	286	218	509
Portugal	195	0.1	81	0.1	36	78	52
Russia	7,167	2.9	4,752	4.3	2,338	77	1,336
Scotland	5,101	2.1	2,389	2.2	1,049	1,663	2,127
Spain	177	0.1	111	0.1	17	49	28
Sweden	4,308	1.8	2,203	2.0	1,478	627	1,935
Turkey in Asia	1,037	0.4	744	0.7	281	12	84
Turkey in Europe	773	0.3	721	0.7	47	5	
Wales	551	0.2	204	0.2	130	217	190
All other	[2] 6,928	2.8	432	0.4	[2] 6,186	310	669

[1] Included with Canada.
[2] Includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

TABLE 6.—MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES OF VOTING AGE—21 AND OVER.				MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44.	
	Number.		Per cent.			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	**235,727**	**217,663**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**151,325**	**142,175**
White	234,855	216,856	99.6	99.6	150,714	141,616
Negro	476	445	0.2	0.2	320	294
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	396	362	0.2	0.2	291	265
Native white	186,391	178,341	79.1	81.9	117,376	115,111
Native parentage	159,769	157,377	67.8	72.3	94,710	96,430
Foreign or mixed parentage	26,622	20,964	11.3	9.6	22,666	18,681
Foreign-born white	48,464	38,515	20.6	17.7	33,338	26,505

TABLE 7.—AGE, FOR THE STATE.

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE.	
					Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.							
	1910	1900	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number	**742,371**	**694,466**	**377,052**	**365,319**	**249,738**	**245,169**	**68,060**	**66,805**	**57,968**	**52,165**	**700**	**663**	**586**	**427**
Under 5 years	71,845	65,690	36,202	35,643	23,183	22,594	12,166	12,175	754	765	56	61	43	48
Under 1 year	15,010	13,503	7,525	7,485	4,747	4,742	2,695	2,652	56	67	17	11	10	13
5 to 9 years	66,633	63,336	33,475	33,158	21,205	20,974	10,548	10,463	1,650	1,628	34	46	38	47
10 to 14 years	64,588	60,307	32,433	32,155	21,044	20,549	9,237	9,305	2,049	2,113	56	61	47	37
15 to 19 years	65,136	62,475	32,774	32,362	20,691	20,423	8,171	8,036	3,797	3,765	65	80	50	58
20 to 24 years	61,782	61,493	31,355	30,427	19,146	19,099	5,742	5,619	6,334	5,611	76	58	57	40
25 to 29 years	57,418	55,561	28,860	28,558	17,463	18,131	4,269	4,357	6,907	5,084	74	61	57	25
30 to 34 years	53,261	49,647	27,016	26,245	17,040	17,110	3,574	3,500	6,209	5,563	50	52	53	20
35 to 39 years	51,944	46,576	26,689	25,255	17,105	16,410	3,260	3,279	6,227	5,492	57	47	40	27
40 to 44 years	46,801	43,233	24,049	22,752	15,677	15,278	2,750	2,543	5,524	4,872	45	34	53	25
45 to 49 years	42,273	38,398	21,832	20,441	14,596	13,848	2,440	2,265	4,715	4,262	36	41	45	25
50 to 54 years	39,408	34,372	20,604	18,804	14,762	13,655	2,096	1,868	3,679	3,229	33	35	34	17
55 to 59 years	31,598	29,875	16,546	15,052	12,401	11,345	1,421	1,271	2,662	2,394	38	25	24	17
60 to 64 years	27,394	26,730	13,916	13,478	10,729	10,439	910	860	2,227	2,146	33	21	17	12
65 to 74 years	41,007	36,999	20,990	20,017	16,445	16,178	1,111	923	3,383	2,877	20	22	22	17
75 to 84 years	16,891	15,387	8,156	8,735	6,646	7,255	269	257	1,222	1,206	15	10	4	7
85 to 94 years	3,044	2,714	1,372	1,672	1,085	1,461	45	42	240	162	2	5	.....	2
95 years and over	130	112	54	76	39	60	2	4	13	10	.....	.....	.....	2
Age unknown	1,218	1,642	729	489	481	360	49	38	196	86	1	4	2	1
All ages, per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.3	9.2	17.9	18.2	1.3	1.5	8.0	9.2	7.3	11.2
5 to 9 years	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.1	8.5	8.6	15.5	15.6	2.8	3.1	4.9	6.9	6.5	11.0
10 to 14 years	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.4	13.6	14.0	3.5	4.1	8.0	9.2	8.0	8.7
15 to 19 years	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.3	12.0	12.0	6.6	7.2	9.3	12.1	8.5	13.6
20 to 24 years	8.3	8.9	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.0	10.8	10.9	8.7	9.7	9.4
25 to 34 years	14.0	15.1	14.8	15.0	13.8	14.4	11.5	11.7	22.0	22.1	17.7	17.0	18.8	10.5
35 to 44 years	13.3	12.9	13.5	13.1	13.1	12.9	8.8	8.7	20.3	19.9	14.6	12.2	15.9	12.2
45 to 64 years	18.9	18.6	19.3	18.6	21.0	20.1	10.1	9.4	22.0	23.1	20.0	18.4	20.5	16.6
65 years and over	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.3	9.7	10.2	2.1	1.8	8.4	8.2	6.6	5.6	4.4	6.6

TABLE 8.—AGE, FOR URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.				NEGRO.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
All ages, number	**189,166**	**187,886**	**192,277**	**173,042**	**148,092**	**169,706**	**152,744**	**159,320**	**40,445**	**17,523**	**39,011**	**13,154**	**451**	**249**	**473**	**190**
Under 5 years	17,991	18,211	17,951	17,692	17,408	17,941	17,365	17,404	535	219	543	222	38	18	39	22
Under 1 year	3,832	3,693	3,749	3,736	3,778	3,664	3,703	3,601	40	16	40	27	12	5	6	5
5 to 9 years	16,630	16,845	16,620	16,538	15,389	16,364	15,325	16,112	1,217	433	1,250	378	18	16	37	9
10 to 14 years	16,045	16,388	16,365	15,790	14,424	15,857	14,650	15,288	1,572	477	1,657	456	39	17	47	14
15 to 19 years	16,870	15,904	17,644	14,718	14,001	14,861	14,543	13,916	2,812	985	3,040	725	49	16	53	27
20 to 24 years	16,817	14,538	17,612	12,815	12,373	12,515	13,076	11,642	4,385	1,049	4,491	1,120	42	34	42	16
25 to 34 years	29,952	25,924	31,054	23,749	20,478	21,868	22,185	20,913	9,333	3,963	8,772	2,775	85	39	93	20
35 to 44 years	26,403	24,335	26,406	21,601	18,160	20,632	18,735	18,775	8,143	3,608	7,613	2,751	67	35	50	31
45 to 64 years	34,721	38,177	34,642	33,133	25,516	33,830	25,774	29,777	9,084	4,199	8,777	3,254	86	54	84	38
65 years and over	13,326	17,246	13,663	16,837	10,043	15,599	10,823	15,357	3,255	1,603	2,814	1,441	26	20	24	13
Age unknown	411	318	320	169	300	230	202	136	109	87	54	32	1	.....	4	.....
All ages, per cent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	9.5	9.7	9.3	10.2	11.8	10.6	11.4	10.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	8.4	7.2	8.2	11.6
5 to 9 years	8.8	9.0	8.6	9.6	10.4	9.6	10.0	10.1	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.9	4.0	6.4	7.8	4.7
10 to 14 years	8.5	8.7	8.5	9.1	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.6	3.9	2.7	4.2	3.5	8.6	6.8	9.9	7.4
15 to 19 years	8.9	8.5	9.2	8.5	9.5	8.8	9.5	8.7	7.0	5.6	7.8	5.5	10.9	6.4	11.2	14.2
20 to 24 years	8.9	7.7	9.2	7.4	8.4	7.4	8.6	7.3	10.8	11.1	11.5	8.5	9.3	13.7	8.9	8.4
25 to 34 years	15.8	13.8	16.2	13.7	13.8	12.9	14.5	13.1	23.1	22.6	22.5	21.1	18.8	15.7	19.7	10.5
35 to 44 years	14.0	13.0	13.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.3	11.8	20.1	20.6	19.5	20.9	14.9	14.1	10.6	16.3
45 to 64 years	18.4	20.3	18.0	19.1	17.2	19.9	16.9	18.7	22.5	24.0	22.5	24.7	19.1	21.7	17.8	20.0
65 years and over	7.0	9.2	7.1	9.7	6.8	9.2	7.1	9.6	8.0	9.1	7.2	11.0	5.8	8.0	5.1	6.8

TABLE 9.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.			NATIVE WHITE.						FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			NEGRO.		
				Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed parentage.								
	Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.															
6 to 20 years, inclusive	**195,197**	**132,082**	**67.7**	**123,853**	**87,995**	**71.0**	**53,962**	**36,945**	**68.5**	**16,740**	**6,747**	**40.3**	**355**	**224**	**63.1**
Male	98,183	65,875	67.1	62,353	43,946	70.5	27,052	18,403	68.0	8,472	3,341	39.4	163	95	58.3
Female	97,014	66,207	68.2	61,500	44,049	71.6	26,910	18,542	68.9	8,268	3,406	41.2	192	129	67.2
6 to 9 years	52,767	45,023	85.3	33,334	28,797	86.4	16,570	13,994	84.5	2,723	2,116	77.7	66	58	.....
10 to 14 years	64,588	59,651	92.4	41,593	38,880	93.5	18,632	17,130	91.9	4,162	3,462	83.2	117	108	92.3
15 to 17 years	38,712	20,937	54.1	24,628	15,257	61.9	10,087	4,661	46.2	3,840	943	24.6	93	47	.....
18 to 20 years	39,130	6,471	16.5	24,208	5,061	20.8	8,673	1,160	13.4	6,015	226	3.8	79	11	.....
Under 6 years	.....	6,393	.....	.....	4,226	.....	.....	1,974	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	10	.....
21 years and over	.....	2,356	.....	.....	1,767	.....	.....	341	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	2	.....
Total at school	.....	140,831	.....	.....	93,088	.....	.....	39,260	.....	.....	7,165	.....	.....	236	.....
URBAN POPULATION.															
6 to 14 years	58,782	52,203	89.0	29,149	26,405	90.6	24,188	21,489	88.8	5,287	4,254	80.5	131	124	94.7
15 to 20 years	41,464	13,425	32.4	20,647	8,780	42.5	13,078	3,790	29.0	7,598	807	10.6	122	43	35.2
RURAL POPULATION.															
6 to 14 years	58,573	52,381	89.4	45,778	41,272	90.2	11,014	9,635	87.5	1,598	1,324	82.9	52	42	.....
15 to 20 years	36,378	13,983	38.4	28,279	11,538	40.8	5,682	2,031	35.7	2,257	362	16.0	50	15	.....

TABLE 10.—ILLITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.						
Total illiterate, 1910	**24,554**	**4.1**	**15,006**	**4.9**	**9,548**	**3.2**
Native white	9,824	2.0	6,394	2.6	3,430	1.4
Native parentage	5,776	1.4	3,805	1.9	1,971	1.0
Foreign or mixed parentage	4,048	4.5	2,589	5.7	1,459	3.3
Foreign-born white	14,394	13.7	8,434	15.2	5,960	12.0
Negro	93	8.0	56	9.2	37	6.7
Total illiterate, 1900	**29,060**	**5.1**	**16,936**	**5.9**	**12,124**	**4.3**
Native white	11,394	2.4	7,137	3.0	4,257	1.8
Native parentage	6,880	1.7	4,286	2.1	2,594	1.3
Foreign or mixed parentage	4,514	6.7	2,851	8.2	1,663	5.0
Foreign-born white	17,195	19.4	9,562	20.8	7,633	17.8
Negro	155	14.2	83	14.6	72	13.8

CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
URBAN POPULATION.						
Total illiterate, 1910	**14,982**	**4.8**	**8,626**	**5.6**	**6,356**	**4.0**
Native white	3,935	1.7	2,444	2.1	1,491	1.2
Native parentage	1,797	1.0	1,150	1.3	647	0.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	2,138	3.6	1,294	4.4	844	2.8
Foreign-born white	10,950	14.4	6,121	15.8	4,829	13.0
Negro	53	6.7	30	7.6	23	5.8
RURAL POPULATION.						
Total illiterate, 1910	**9,572**	**3.3**	**6,380**	**4.2**	**3,192**	**2.3**
Native white	5,889	2.3	3,950	2.9	1,939	1.5
Native parentage	3,979	1.7	2,655	2.2	1,324	1.2
Foreign or mixed parentage	1,910	6.4	1,295	8.1	615	4.4
Foreign-born white	3,444	11.7	2,313	13.7	1,131	9.0
Negro	40	10.7	26	12.1	14	8.8

TABLE 11.—MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.[1]	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.[1]	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
THE STATE.														
Total, 1910	**274,942**	**95,281**	**34.6**	**158,941**	**57.8**	**17,531**	**2,636**	**264,393**	**72,543**	**27.4**	**156,535**	**59.2**	**22,445**	**2,490**
Total, 1900	*255,332*	*91,870*	*36.0*	*144,204*	*56.5*	*16,170*	*1,850*	*249,801*	*71,875*	*28.6*	*143,590*	*57.5*	*22,277*	*1,893*
15 to 19 years	32,774	32,345	98.7	354	1.1	3	1	32,362	29,296	90.2	3,065	9.5	18	18
20 to 24 years	31,355	24,261	77.4	6,900	22.0	65	54	30,427	15,852	52.1	14,229	46.7	353	157
25 to 34 years	55,876	19,837	35.5	34,877	62.4	687	394	54,803	12,513	22.8	40,471	73.8	1,241	638
35 to 44 years	50,738	8,673	17.1	39,846	78.5	1,561	668	48,067	5,969	12.4	38,935	81.0	2,441	720
45 years and over	103,470	9,915	9.6	76,734	74.2	15,221	1,502	98,275	8,839	9.0	58,728	60.8	28,517	994
Age unknown	729	230	31.6	230	31.6	54	17	489	164	33.5	186	38.0	74	5
Native white:														
Native parentage [2]	184,306	59,313	32.2	109,418	59.4	13,063	2,146	181,052	46,961	25.9	107,319	59.3	24,475	2,048
15 to 24 years	39,837	34,950	87.7	4,714	11.8	40	42	39,522	27,987	70.8	11,228	28.4	133	127
25 to 44 years	67,285	17,021	25.3	47,952	71.3	1,392	832	66,929	11,951	17.9	51,752	77.3	2,107	1,058
45 years and over	76,703	7,178	9.4	56,606	73.8	11,588	1,258	74,241	6,911	9.3	44,192	59.5	22,282	920
Foreign or mixed parentage [2]	36,109	18,674	51.7	15,866	43.9	1,302	226	34,862	15,108	43.3	17,062	48.9	2,442	262
15 to 24 years	13,913	12,781	91.9	1,095	7.9	11	7	13,655	10,743	78.7	2,819	20.6	35	24
25 to 44 years	13,853	4,701	33.9	8,729	63.0	297	111	13,679	3,409	24.9	9,453	69.1	679	125
45 years and over	8,294	1,170	14.1	6,021	72.6	991	107	7,490	929	12.4	4,782	63.8	1,724	53
Foreign-born white [2]	53,515	16,837	31.5	33,174	62.0	3,086	252	47,659	10,206	21.4	31,756	66.6	5,415	226
15 to 24 years	10,131	8,667	85.5	1,405	13.9	17	6	9,376	6,152	65.6	3,193	33.7	25	24
25 to 44 years	25,047	6,605	26.4	17,821	71.2	482	111	21,911	3,057	14.0	17,934	81.8	776	124
45 years and over	18,141	1,522	8.4	13,887	76.6	2,579	133	16,286	969	5.9	10,622	65.2	4,601	73
Negro [2]	554	250	45.1	249	44.9	46	9	495	192	38.8	217	43.8	74	11
15 to 24 years	141	124	87.9	17	12.1	.....	.....	138	112	81.2	26	18.8	.....	.....
25 to 44 years	226	96	42.5	115	50.9	9	6	194	54	27.8	128	66.0	15	7
45 years and over	186	30	16.1	116	62.4	37	3	159	26	16.4	71	44.7	58	3
URBAN POPULATION.														
Total	138,500	49,489	35.7	79,449	57.4	8,103	1,178	141,341	44,542	31.5	78,452	55.5	16,734	1,273
15 to 24 years	33,687	29,732	88.3	3,839	11.4	31	26	35,256	26,650	75.6	8,373	23.7	94	91
25 to 44 years	56,355	15,108	26.8	39,531	70.1	1,136	517	57,460	12,491	21.7	41,990	73.1	2,159	762
45 years and over	48,047	4,527	9.4	35,939	74.8	6,915	626	48,305	5,285	10.9	27,977	57.9	14,467	320
Age unknown	411	122	29.7	140	34.1	21	9	320	116	36.3	112	35.0	44	3
Native white—Native parentage	77,774	25,086	32.3	46,436	59.7	5,196	891	81,706	24,015	29.4	45,318	55.5	11,178	1,066
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.	23,097	12,726	55.1	9,463	41.0	749	131	23,692	11,630	49.1	10,494	43.9	1,494	132
Foreign-born white	37,121	11,428	30.8	23,330	62.8	2,125	150	35,561	8,732	24.6	22,569	63.4	4,037	163
Negro	356	163	45.8	159	44.7	28	6	350	134	38.3	155	44.3	52	9
RURAL POPULATION.														
Total	136,442	45,772	33.5	79,492	58.3	9,428	1,458	123,022	28,001	22.8	78,083	63.5	15,680	1,114
15 to 24 years	30,442	26,874	88.3	3,415	11.2	37	29	27,533	18,408	66.9	8,912	32.4	77	94
25 to 44 years	50,259	13,402	26.7	35,192	70.0	1,052	545	45,350	5,991	13.2	37,346	82.4	1,423	554
45 years and over	55,423	5,388	9.7	40,795	73.6	8,306	876	49,970	3,554	7.1	31,751	63.5	14,150	474
Age unknown	318	108	34.0	90	28.3	33	8	169	48	28.4	74	43.8	30	2
Native white—Native parentage	106,532	34,227	32.1	62,982	59.1	7,867	1,255	99,346	22,946	23.1	62,001	62.4	13,299	982
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.	13,012	5,948	45.7	6,403	49.2	553	95	11,170	3,478	31.1	6,658	59.6	948	79
Foreign-born white	16,394	5,409	33.0	9,844	60.0	961	102	12,098	1,456	12.0	9,196	76.0	1,379	58
Negro	198	87	43.9	90	45.5	18	3	145	58	40.0	62	42.8	22	2

[1] Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.

[2] Totals include persons of unknown age.

TABLE 12.—AGE, FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Lewiston	**12,529**	**13,718**	**7,999**	**8,773**	**4,495**	**4,923**	**25**	**22**
Under 5 years	1,220	1,343	1,144	1,274	79	69	3	.....
Under 1 year	269	298	263	288	4	10	2	.....
5 to 9 years	1,264	1,183	1,090	1,014	174	168	.....	1
10 to 14 years	1,233	1,228	991	976	242	249	.....	3
15 to 19 years	1,287	1,478	884	975	400	497	3	6
20 to 24 years	1,210	1,443	707	822	497	618	4	3
25 to 34 years	1,994	2,203	1,037	1,178	946	1,023	7	2
35 to 44 years	1,620	1,801	807	916	819	884	1	1
45 to 64 years	2,084	2,340	1,023	1,222	1,055	1,114	4	4
65 years and over	564	668	296	379	266	288	2	1
Age unknown	38	31	20	17	17	13	1	1
Portland	**27,956**	**30,615**	**22,103**	**24,072**	**5,693**	**6,385**	**116**	**157**
Under 5 years	2,347	2,464	2,202	2,411	47	43	8	10
Under 1 year	484	544	480	543	3	.....	1	1
5 to 9 years	2,203	2,163	2,080	2,033	119	120	4	10
10 to 14 years	2,106	2,238	1,978	2,089	117	138	10	11
15 to 19 years	2,363	2,582	2,062	2,220	290	330	11	17
20 to 24 years	2,753	2,906	2,184	2,136	553	755	11	15
25 to 34 years	4,070	5,561	3,455	3,892	1,472	1,626	23	43
35 to 44 years	4,476	4,707	3,100	3,359	1,343	1,332	22	16
45 to 64 years	5,125	5,781	3,757	4,246	1,338	1,506	23	28
65 years and over	1,552	2,120	1,147	1,604	401	518	4	7
Age unknown	61	84	48	73	13	11	.....	.....

TABLE 13.—MARITAL CONDITION, FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.[1]	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.[1]	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Lewiston														
Total	**8,806**	**3,527**	**40.1**	**4,779**	**54.3**	**438**	**44**	**9,964**	**3,943**	**39.6**	**4,792**	**48.1**	**1,117**	**81**
15 to 24 years	2,497	2,237	89.6	256	10.3	3	.....	2,921	2,420	82.8	488	16.7	6	4
25 to 44 years	3,623	1,083	29.9	2,436	67.2	83	19	4,004	1,135	28.3	2,604	65.0	197	48
45 years and over	2,648	196	7.4	2,075	78.4	352	24	3,008	376	12.5	1,689	56.2	909	29
Age unknown	38	11	.....	12	.....	.....	1	31	12	.....	11	.....	5	.....
Native white—Native parentage	2,772	902	32.5	1,634	58.9	193	36	3,301	1,074	32.5	1,640	49.7	520	62
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	2,002	1,293	64.6	667	33.3	38	3	2,208	1,362	61.7	746	33.8	91	5
Foreign-born white	4,000	1,311	32.8	2,470	61.8	204	5	4,437	1,498	33.8	2,401	54.1	502	14
Negro	22	14	.....	6	.....	2	.....	18	9	.....	5	.....	4	.....
Portland														
Total	**21,300**	**8,172**	**38.4**	**11,867**	**55.7**	**1,078**	**140**	**23,750**	**8,535**	**35.9**	**11,916**	**50.2**	**3,077**	**188**
15 to 24 years	5,116	4,600	89.9	498	9.7	4	3	5,488	4,373	79.7	1,087	19.8	9	14
25 to 44 years	9,446	2,867	30.4	6,311	66.8	193	68	10,268	2,946	28.7	6,749	65.7	456	112
45 years and over	6,677	689	10.3	5,033	75.4	880	67	7,910	1,183	15.0	4,058	51.3	2,598	61
Age unknown	61	16	.....	25	.....	1	2	84	33	.....	22	.....	14	1
Native white—Native parentage	11,673	4,092	35.1	6,794	58.2	656	103	12,994	4,433	34.1	6,527	50.2	1,865	147
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	4,080	2,452	60.1	1,494	36.6	108	21	4,545	2,412	53.1	1,787	39.3	322	21
Foreign-born white	5,410	1,563	28.9	3,514	65.0	307	16	6,084	1,645	27.0	3,541	58.2	870	19
Negro	94	42	.....	46	.....	6	.....	126	45	35.7	60	47.6	20	1

[1] Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.

TABLE 14.—INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE POPULATION FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	INDIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
The state	**892**	**798**	**559**	**108**	**119**	**73**	**13**	**4**	**1**
Androscoggin	4	.....	9	14	10	8	.....	.....	.....
Aroostook	64	29	24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	26	2	6	41	33	24	2	.....	.....
Hancock	19	30	2	2	5	1	.....	1	.....
Kennebec	.....	2	.....	7	12	9	.....	.....	.....
Penobscot	351	291	387	17	11	6	3	.....	.....
Piscataquis	40	40	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagadahoc	.....	.....	.....	3	10	9	.....	1	.....
Somerset	3	.....	.....	11	8	3	1	.....	.....
Washington	303	394	89	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....
York	11	2	1	6	15	4	6	2	.....
Remainder of state	11	8	4	7	6	6	1	.....	1

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE OF MAINE, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.

PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.

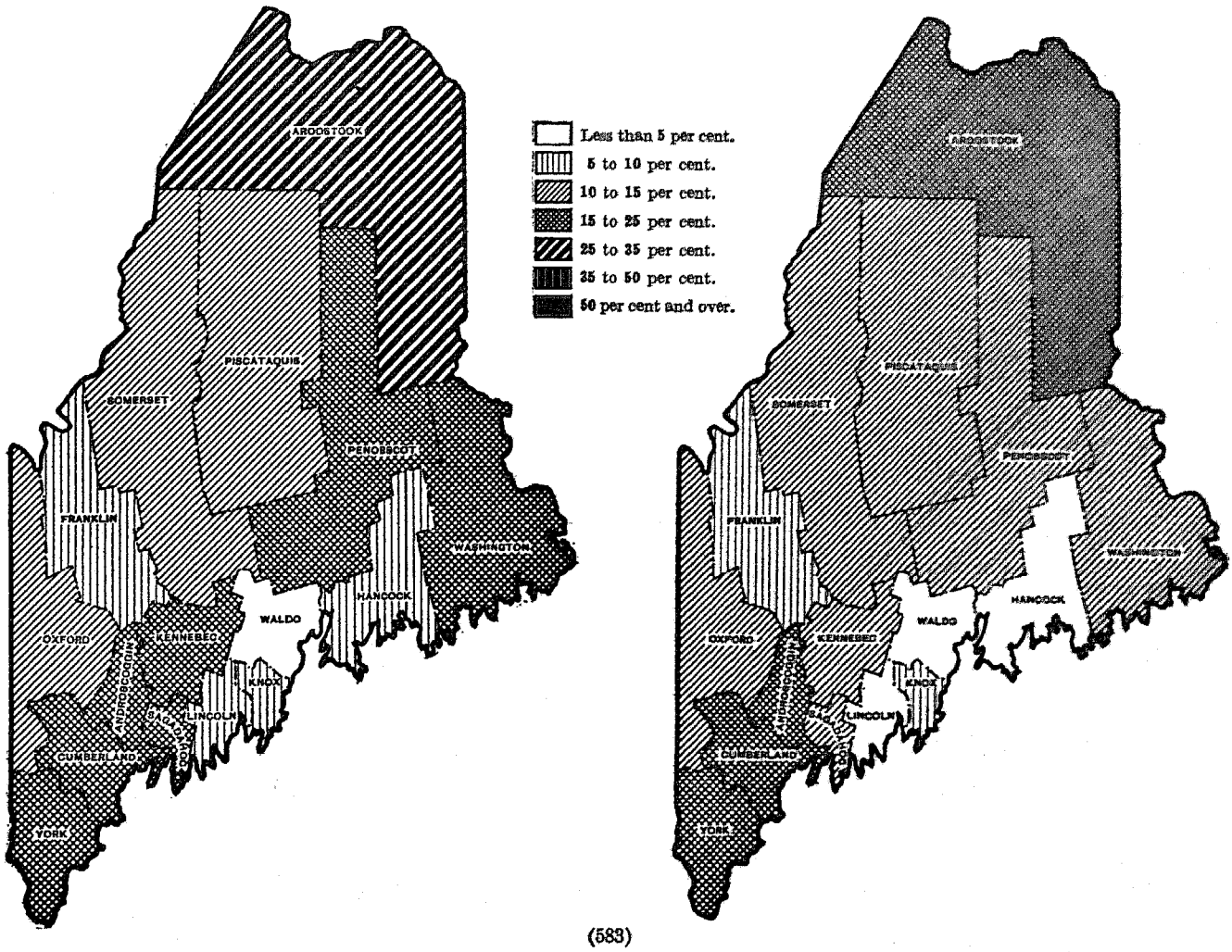


TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.[1]	Cumberland.	Franklin.	Hancock.	Kennebec.[1]	Knox.
POPULATION								
Total population, 1910	742,371	59,822	74,664	112,014	19,119	35,575	62,863	28,981
1900	694,466	54,242	60,744	100,689	18,444	37,241	59,117	30,406
1890	661,086	48,968	49,589	90,949	17,053	37,312	57,012	31,473
1880	648,936	45,042	41,700	86,359	18,180	38,129	53,058	32,863
1870	626,915	35,866	29,609	82,021	18,807	36,495	53,203	30,823
Increase, 1900-1910	47,905	5,580	13,920	11,325	675	−1,666	3,746	−1,425
Per cent of increase	6.9	10.3	22.9	11.2	3.7	−4.5	6.3	−4.7
Increase, 1890-1900	33,380	5,274	11,155	9,740	1,391	−71	2,105	−1,067
Per cent of increase	5.0	10.8	22.5	10.7	8.2	−0.2	3.7	−3.4
Land area (square miles)	29,895	459	6,453	853	1,789	1,522	879	351
Population per square mile, 1910	24.8	130.3	11.6	131.3	10.7	23.4	71.5	82.6
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.								
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910	381,443	48,068	27,557	86,426	6,197	7,990	38,769	11,189
Same places in 1900	339,564	42,444	21,835	75,929	6,046	8,676	34,744	10,975
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	12.3	13.3	26.2	13.8	2.5	−7.9	11.6	1.9
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910	360,928	11,754	47,107	25,588	12,922	27,585	24,094	17,792
Same territory in 1900	354,902	11,798	38,909	24,760	12,398	28,565	24,373	19,431
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	1.7	−0.4	21.1	3.3	4.2	−3.4	−1.1	−8.4
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	337,390	40,315	19,957	75,929	6,046	8,676	32,467	13,663
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	357,076	13,927	40,787	24,760	12,398	28,565	26,650	16,743
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	51.4	80.4	36.9	77.2	32.4	22.5	61.7	38.6
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900	48.6	74.3	32.9	75.4	32.8	23.3	54.9	44.9
COLOR AND NATIVITY								
White	739,995	59,731	74,549	111,517	19,102	35,521	62,717	28,897
Number in 1900	*692,226*	*54,168*	*60,665*	*100,244*	*18,412*	*37,153*	*58,981*	*30,307*
Number in 1890	*659,263*	*48,380*	*49,528*	*90,502*	*17,039*	*37,253*	*56,378*	*31,391*
Negro	1,363	73	51	428	17	33	139	73
Number in 1900	*1,319*	*64*	*49*	*410*	*32*	*52*	*122*	*97*
Number in 1890	*1,190*	*71*	*37*	*417*	*9*	*50*	*125*	*80*
Black	737	61	44	206	10	21	101	41
Mulatto	626	12	7	222	7	12	38	32
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (see Tables 1 and 14)	1,013	18	64	69	.....	21	7	11
Native white—Native parentage	494,907	31,004	34,895	69,751	15,546	31,249	43,262	24,348
Number in 1900	*493,082*	*30,168*	*27,535*	*65,469*	*15,983*	*33,460*	*45,566*	*26,426*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	134,955	14,402	24,134	23,373	1,795	2,563	10,185	2,421
Number in 1900	*106,209*	*10,740*	*19,984*	*18,600*	*1,202*	*2,276*	*7,507*	*2,209*
Native white—Foreign parentage	73,455	10,258	10,104	14,799	1,041	872	5,856	1,223
Native white—Mixed parentage	61,500	4,144	14,030	8,574	754	1,691	4,329	1,198
Foreign-born white	110,133	14,325	15,520	18,393	1,761	1,709	9,270	2,128
Number in 1900	*92,935*	*13,260*	*13,146*	*16,175*	*1,287*	*1,417*	*7,908*	*1,672*
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.								
Native white—Native parentage	66.7	51.8	46.7	62.3	81.3	87.8	68.8	84.0
Per cent in 1900	*71.0*	*55.6*	*45.3*	*65.0*	*86.3*	*89.8*	*78.7*	*86.9*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	18.2	24.1	32.3	20.9	9.4	7.2	16.2	8.4
Per cent in 1900	*15.3*	*19.8*	*32.9*	*18.5*	*6.5*	*6.1*	*12.7*	*7.3*
Foreign-born white	14.8	23.9	20.8	16.4	9.2	4.8	14.7	7.3
Per cent in 1900	*13.4*	*24.4*	*21.6*	*16.1*	*7.0*	*3.8*	*13.4*	*5.5*
Negro	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Per cent in 1900	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.3*
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES								
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in*—								
Austria	831	336	17	64	10	10	148	.....
Canada—French	35,013	8,796	2,945	2,975	870	59	4,319	90
Canada—Other	40,905	1,815	10,377	5,978	408	784	1,922	507
Denmark	929	11	46	680	6	3	15	15
England	5,645	692	271	1,023	51	118	515	185
Finland	831	2	5	27	35	8	13	427
France	288	41	39	42	1	8	46	10
Germany	1,281	377	19	350	9	25	129	37
Greece	579	155	4	94	.....	.....	125	9
Hungary	157	36	2	18	17	.....	3	3
Ireland	7,890	790	174	3,239	36	150	874	133
Italy	3,468	151	348	861	146	243	138	216
Newfoundland	99	6	.....	32	1	5	7	5
Norway	580	12	24	324	5	25	14	26
Portugal	81	7	4	25	1	5	3	8
Russia	4,752	625	137	1,485	18	42	360	136
Scotland	2,389	265	89	400	35	135	238	188
Spain	111	.....	.....	9	11	4	50	1
Sweden	2,203	37	824	379	26	57	105	70
Turkey in Asia	744	24	139	204	7	1	120	11
Turkey in Europe	721	73	26	33	3	.....	70	18
Wales	204	10	2	46	.....	11	19	14
Other foreign countries	432	64	28	105	5	16	31	19
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in*—								
Austria	341	175	4	27	4	4	47	.....
Canada—French	26,551	6,336	2,603	2,696	653	29	3,267	42
Canada—Other	16,949	572	5,423	2,209	105	204	608	157
Denmark	715	11	37	560	7	.....	11	4
England	2,442	372	75	459	36	54	225	71
France	94	4	3	15	4	.....	22	6
Germany	1,211	344	24	325	17	25	96	28
Hungary	65	26	2	.....	9	1	.....	4
Ireland	11,855	1,375	350	4,486	30	200	830	263
Italy	956	28	2	418	48	69	60	68
Norway	288	8	12	212	.....	1	11	6
Russia	2,338	282	33	936	11	38	167	72
Scotland	1,049	98	47	202	47	69	67	103
Sweden	1,478	17	730	238	1	18	35	32
Wales	130	1	1	43	.....	5	3	1
All others of foreign parentage[2]	6,993	600	758	1,973	69	146	407	366

For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 592.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES.

A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.]

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.[1]	Cumberland.	Franklin.	Hancock.	Kennebec.[1]	Knox.
SEX								
Total...Male	**377,052**	**29,066**	**39,731**	**54,918**	**10,018**	**18,148**	**32,540**	**14,504**
Female	**365,319**	**30,756**	**34,233**	**57,096**	**9,101**	**17,427**	**30,322**	**14,477**
White...Male	375,766	29,009	39,661	54,660	10,007	18,117	32,461	14,459
Female	364,229	30,722	34,888	56,857	9,095	17,404	30,256	14,438
Negro...Male	700	40	32	201	11	20	72	36
Female	663	33	19	227	6	13	67	37
MALES OF VOTING AGE								
Total number	**235,727**	**17,715**	**20,722**	**35,452**	**6,400**	**11,444**	**21,925**	**9,897**
Number in 1900	*217,663*	*15,779*	*16,285*	*31,105*	*6,149*	*11,737*	*20,137*	*9,945*
Native white—Native parentage	159,769	9,955	8,209	23,049	5,242	9,890	15,500	8,235
Number in 1900	*157,377*	*9,673*	*6,902*	*21,259*	*5,245*	*10,208*	*15,021*	*8,617*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	26,622	2,110	5,308	4,494	251	645	2,045	508
Number in 1900	*20,964*	*1,490*	*4,992*	*3,342*	*201*	*588*	*1,588*	*436*
Native white—Foreign parentage	15,784	1,655	2,780	2,956	147	229	1,360	206
Native white—Mixed parentage	10,838	455	2,528	1,538	104	409	685	272
Foreign-born white	48,464	5,606	7,167	7,724	899	933	4,273	1,086
Number in 1900	*38,515*	*4,650*	*5,730*	*6,260*	*668*	*730*	*3,528*	*805*
Negro	476	27	19	134	8	16	60	30
Number in 1900	*445*	*16*	*20*	*133*	*17*	*15*	*47*	*34*
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	396	17	19	51	.....	7	7	8
PER CENT OF TOTAL.								
Native white—Native parentage	67.8	56.2	39.6	65.0	81.9	86.4	70.6	83.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	11.3	11.9	25.6	12.7	3.9	5.7	9.3	5.4
Foreign-born white	20.6	31.6	34.6	21.8	14.0	7.7	19.5	11.0
Negro	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.								
Naturalized	14,994	2,205	1,612	3,378	175	289	1,386	384
Having first papers	1,490	138	118	342	23	43	87	63
Alien	23,672	2,460	4,193	2,633	586	431	1,634	457
Unknown	8,308	803	1,244	1,371	115	159	966	182
ILLITERACY								
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.								
Total number illiterate	**13,070**	**1,313**	**3,753**	**1,114**	**259**	**146**	**1,298**	**182**
Per cent illiterate	5.5	7.4	18.1	3.1	4.0	1.3	5.9	1.8
Per cent in 1900	*6.4*	*8.9*	*23.1*	*4.0*	*5.3*	*1.6*	*7.0*	*2.9*
Native white, number illiterate	5,222	201	2,554	186	62	85	474	76
Per cent illiterate	2.8	1.7	18.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.7	0.9
Foreign-born white, number illiterate	7,676	1,102	1,186	913	195	59	814	106
Per cent illiterate	15.8	19.7	16.5	11.8	21.7	6.7	19.0	9.8
Negro, number illiterate	55	6	2	7	2	1	10	1
Per cent illiterate	11.6	.....	.....	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.								
Total number	**603,893**	**48,941**	**54,347**	**93,476**	**15,462**	**29,043**	**52,430**	**24,394**
Number illiterate	**24,554**	**2,727**	**6,761**	**2,456**	**449**	**261**	**2,517**	**332**
Per cent illiterate	4.1	5.6	12.4	2.6	2.8	0.9	4.8	1.3
Native white, number	496,554	35,203	39,515	75,139	13,804	27,342	45,498	22,747
Number illiterate	9,824	490	4,761	408	121	181	910	138
Per cent illiterate	2.0	1.4	12.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.6
Foreign-born white, number	105,336	13,653	14,739	17,902	1,643	1,657	8,835	2,066
Number illiterate	14,394	2,224	1,977	2,026	317	98	1,594	190
Per cent illiterate	13.7	16.3	13.4	11.3	19.3	5.9	18.0	9.2
Negro, number	1,166	67	46	373	15	30	125	79
Number illiterate	93	8	2	15	2	1	13	4
Per cent illiterate	8.0	.....	.....	4.0	.....	.....	10.4	.....
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	142,430	12,139	16,853	20,529	3,500	6,711	11,114	5,013
Number illiterate	2,907	325	1,067	225	58	24	320	21
Per cent illiterate	2.0	2.7	6.3	1.1	1.7	0.4	2.9	0.4
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE								
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	**195,197**	**16,439**	**24,287**	**27,604**	**4,892**	**9,227**	**15,191**	**6,617**
Number attending school	**132,082**	**10,289**	**15,795**	**18,923**	**3,557**	**6,689**	**10,950**	**4,487**
Per cent attending school	67.7	62.6	65.0	68.6	72.7	72.5	68.6	67.5
Number 6 to 9 years	52,767	4,300	7,434	7,075	1,392	2,516	3,987	1,604
Number attending school	45,023	3,637	5,998	6,261	1,211	2,165	3,386	1,347
Number 10 to 14 years	64,588	5,392	7,942	8,953	1,608	3,155	5,021	2,256
Number attending school	59,651	4,823	7,137	8,419	1,532	3,007	4,585	2,045
Number 15 to 17 years	38,712	3,286	4,400	5,532	908	1,849	3,006	1,365
Number attending school	20,937	1,335	2,671	3,155	601	1,196	1,517	819
Number 18 to 20 years	39,130	3,461	4,511	6,044	984	1,707	3,097	1,392
Number attending school	6,471	489	589	1,088	213	321	552	256
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	117,355	9,692	15,376	15,028	3,000	5,671	9,028	3,860
Number attending school	104,674	8,465	13,135	14,080	2,743	5,172	7,984	3,392
Per cent attending school	89.2	87.3	85.4	91.6	91.4	91.2	88.4	87.9
Native white—Native parentage, number	74,927	4,363	8,198	9,219	2,306	5,013	5,601	3,169
Number attending school	67,677	3,970	7,056	8,478	2,130	4,560	5,009	2,785
Per cent attending school	90.3	91.0	86.1	92.0	92.6	91.0	89.4	87.9
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	35,202	4,256	6,175	6,612	322	588	2,755	587
Number attending school	31,124	3,702	5,272	5,469	463	551	2,469	518
Per cent attending school	88.4	87.0	85.4	91.3	88.7	93.7	89.6	88.2
Foreign-born white, number	6,885	1,064	983	731	109	66	537	95
Number attending school	5,578	785	788	650	87	57	408	80
Per cent attending school	81.0	73.8	80.2	88.9	79.8	.....	76.0	.....
Negro, number	183	9	8	62	3	1	15	9
Number attending school	166	8	6	60	3	1	15	9
Per cent attending school	90.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES								
Dwellings, number	159,437	10,659	13,776	21,628	4,455	9,628	13,324	7,580
Families, number	177,960	13,644	14,539	26,908	4,873	9,354	14,711	8,156

[1] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

SUBJECT.	Lincoln.	Oxford.	Penobscot.[1]	Piscataquis.	Sagadahoc.	Somerset.	Waldo.[1]	Washington.[1]	York.
POPULATION									
Total population, 1910	18,216	36,256	85,285	19,887	18,574	36,301	23,383	42,905	68,524
1900	19,609	32,238	76,246	16,949	20,330	33,849	24,185	45,232	64,885
1890	21,996	30,586	72,865	16,134	19,452	32,627	27,759	44,482	62,829
1880	24,821	32,627	70,476	14,872	19,272	32,333	32,463	44,484	62,257
1870	25,597	33,488	75,150	14,403	18,803	34,611	34,522	43,343	60,174
Increase, 1900-1910	−1,453	4,018	9,039	2,938	−1,756	2,452	−802	−2,327	3,641
Per cent of increase	−7.4	12.5	11.9	17.3	−8.6	7.2	−3.3	−5.1	5.6
Increase, 1890-1900	−2,327	1,652	3,381	815	878	1,222	−3,574	750	2,056
Per cent of increase	−10.6	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	3.7	−12.9	1.7	3.3
Land area (square miles)	457	1,980	3,258	3,770	250	3,633	724	2,528	989
Population per square mile, 1910	39.9	18.3	26.2	5.3	74.3	10.0	32.3	17.0	69.3
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.									
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910	2,656	13,215	47,240	2,556	9,396	16,046	4,618	14,440	45,080
Same places in 1900	3,145	9,897	38,646	1,150	10,477	14,713	4,615	15,971	40,301
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	−15.5	33.5	22.2	122.3	−10.3	9.1	0.1	−9.6	11.9
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910	15,560	23,041	38,045	17,331	9,178	20,255	18,765	28,465	23,446
Same territory in 1900	16,524	22,341	37,600	15,799	9,853	19,136	19,570	29,261	24,584
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910	−5.8	3.1	1.2	9.7	−6.9	5.8	−4.1	−2.7	−4.6
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	5,717	9,897	38,646	.....	10,477	14,713	4,615	15,971	40,301
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	13,952	22,341	37,600	16,949	9,853	19,136	19,570	29,261	24,584
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	14.6	36.4	55.4	12.9	50.6	44.2	19.7	33.7	65.8
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900	29.1	30.7	50.7	.....	51.5	43.5	19.1	35.3	62.1
COLOR AND NATIVITY									
White	18,195	36,223	84,668	19,840	18,468	36,267	23,366	42,483	68,451
Number in 1900	*19,642*	*32,215*	*75,722*	*16,904*	*20,238*	*33,829*	*24,160*	*44,765*	*64,813*
Number in 1890	*21,970*	*30,564*	*72,500*	*16,078*	*19,344*	*32,622*	*27,789*	*44,315*	*62,770*
Negro	18	30	246	7	103	19	15	59	52
Number in 1900	*27*	*23*	*222*	*5*	*81*	*2*	*10*	*65*	*53*
Number in 1890	*26*	*20*	*32*	*19*	*99*	*2*	*18*	*75*	*54*
Black	9	4	123	2	27	17	14	21	36
Mulatto	9	26	123	5	76	2	1	38	16
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (see Tables 1 and 14)	3	3	371	40	3	15	2	363	23
Native white—Native parentage	16,780	27,180	55,659	14,237	13,587	26,814	21,465	27,270	41,860
Number in 1900	*18,270*	*28,155*	*52,964*	*13,156*	*15,173*	*27,318*	*22,680*	*28,632*	*43,697*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	944	4,109	16,771	2,857	2,873	5,224	996	9,495	12,813
Number in 1900	*981*	*1,774*	*13,934*	*1,890*	*2,645*	*5,587*	*918*	*9,958*	*9,132*
Native white—Foreign parentage	283	2,342	9,033	1,344	1,488	2,590	399	3,242	8,581
Native white—Mixed parentage	661	1,767	7,738	1,513	1,385	2,634	597	6,253	4,232
Foreign-born white	471	4,934	12,238	2,746	2,008	4,229	905	5,718	13,778
Number in 1900	*451*	*2,884*	*9,824*	*1,358*	*2,422*	*2,404*	*502*	*6,181*	*12,044*
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.									
Native white—Native parentage	92.1	75.0	65.3	71.6	73.2	73.9	91.8	63.6	61.1
Per cent in 1900	*92.9*	*87.3*	*69.5*	*77.6*	*74.6*	*82.2*	*93.8*	*63.4*	*67.3*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	5.2	11.3	19.7	14.4	15.5	14.4	4.3	22.1	18.7
Per cent in 1900	*4.7*	*5.5*	*17.0*	*11.2*	*13.0*	*10.4*	*3.8*	*22.0*	*14.1*
Foreign-born white	2.6	13.6	14.3	13.8	10.8	11.6	3.9	13.3	20.1
Per cent in 1900	*2.3*	*7.1*	*12.9*	*11.0*	*11.9*	*7.4*	*2.3*	*13.6*	*18.6*
Negro	0.1	0.1	0.3	(2)	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Per cent in 1900	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.3*	(2)	*0.4*	(2)	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES									
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in—*									
Austria	3	5	27	6	29	85	.....	73	18
Canada—French	43	1,619	2,558	349	439	1,683	34	73	8,161
Canada—Other	229	1,710	6,322	1,549	803	1,615	362	4,970	1,424
Denmark	1	24	79	7	4	2	3	21	12
England	49	157	334	101	138	188	74	100	1,649
Finland	5	186	10	98	1	9	2	1	2
France	4	8	21	3	8	19	.....	3	35
Germany	13	48	92	22	27	56	5	15	57
Greece	.....	.....	22	.....	4	2	.....	.....	164
Hungary	.....	.....	2	.....	71	1	.....	2	2
Ireland	44	116	909	34	149	88	92	196	866
Italy	7	279	427	82	52	111	197	81	129
Newfoundland	.....	13	11	.....	8	.....	1	1	9
Norway	5	10	53	7	14	4	2	19	36
Portugal	3	1	6	1	2	1	.....	.....	14
Russia	7	555	859	105	66	62	41	29	225
Scotland	22	137	122	66	67	141	39	47	398
Spain	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	21	1	2
Sweden	16	47	195	247	40	51	18	21	70
Turkey in Asia	4	9	88	.....	2	70	1	53	11
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	30	.....	8	24	.....	.....	430
Wales	.....	1	18	59	5	2	4	5	8
Other foreign countries	16	9	42	10	10	15	9	7	46
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in—*									
Austria	3	.....	11	.....	6	39	.....	17	4
Canada—French	24	1,066	2,318	222	407	1,312	17	37	5,522
Canada—Other	76	547	2,703	502	388	597	113	2,232	423
Denmark	2	13	48	1	7	.....	.....	9	5
England	23	60	148	39	88	74	22	58	638
France	.....	4	10	1	5	6	1	5	8
Germany	15	28	123	20	26	37	4	10	89
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	59	129	2,043	59	211	193	143	424	1,051
Italy	11	87	65	19	14	13	22	5	27
Norway	1	4	15	.....	.....	.....	2	1	15
Russia	7	135	452	33	46	15	9	19	83
Scotland	6	41	68	25	21	62	14	28	151
Sweden	8	8	93	218	14	31	3	5	27
Wales	.....	.....	8	64	.....	.....	.....	1	3
All others of foreign parentage [3]	48	220	838	141	232	211	49	391	535

[1] For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 592.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES—Continued.

SUBJECT.	Lincoln.	Oxford.	Penobscot.[1]	Piscataquis.	Sagadahoc.	Somerset.	Waldo.[1]	Washington.[1]	York.
SEX									
Total...Male	9,249	19,084	43,417	10,584	9,237	18,890	11,865	21,570	34,231
Female	8,967	17,172	41,868	9,303	9,337	17,411	11,518	21,335	34,295
White...Male	9,234	19,064	43,094	10,558	9,182	18,866	11,853	21,351	34,190
Female	8,961	17,159	41,574	9,282	9,286	17,401	11,513	21,132	34,261
Negro...Male	13	17	120	6	52	9	10	37	24
Female	5	13	126	1	51	10	5	22	28
MALES OF VOTING AGE									
Total number	6,085	12,283	27,298	6,835	5,914	12,098	7,974	12,493	21,232
Number in 1900	*6,448*	*11,232*	*24,613*	*5,628*	*6,574*	*11,316*	*7,872*	*12,896*	*19,838*
Native white—Native parentage	5,608	9,254	17,669	4,787	4,455	8,945	7,236	7,677	14,058
Number in 1900	*6,981*	*9,573*	*18,937*	*4,369*	*4,927*	*9,249*	*7,334*	*7,940*	*14,485*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	269	564	3,524	598	535	1,096	254	2,378	2,019
Number in 1900	*261*	*504*	*2,809*	*331*	*530*	*791*	*246*	*2,540*	*1,311*
Native white—Foreign parentage	78	326	2,196	315	296	636	120	983	1,431
Native white—Mixed parentage	191	238	1,328	283	239	460	134	1,395	579
Foreign-born white	200	2,453	5,903	1,431	884	2,042	474	2,306	5,133
Number in 1900	*200*	*1,345*	*4,693*	*914*	*1,083*	*1,872*	*283*	*2,355*	*4,901*
Negro	7	10	69	6	37	7	8	19	19
Number in 1900	*6*	*7*	*70*	*2*	*23*		*6*	*23*	*21*
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	1	2	133	13	3	8	2	113	12
PER CENT OF TOTAL.									
Native white—Native parentage	92.2	75.3	64.7	70.0	75.3	73.9	90.7	61.5	66.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	4.4	4.6	12.9	8.7	9.0	9.1	3.2	19.0	9.5
Foreign-born white	3.3	20.0	21.6	20.9	14.9	16.9	5.9	18.5	24.2
Negro	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.									
Naturalized	69	380	1,314	287	322	555	119	562	1,787
Having first papers	7	88	153	45	43	49	8	39	244
Alien	61	1,654	3,594	967	378	1,151	259	1,043	2,171
Unknown	63	331	842	132	141	287	88	662	931
ILLITERACY									
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.									
Total number illiterate	65	555	1,341	258	200	684	124	423	1,251
Per cent illiterate	1.1	4.5	4.9	3.8	3.4	5.7	1.6	3.4	5.4
Per cent in 1900	*1.9*	*2.6*	*7.0*	*3.8*	*4.4*	*5.3*	*2.5*	*4.1*	*7.8*
Native white, number illiterate	47	100	448	80	66	237	100	238	268
Per cent illiterate	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.3	2.4	1.7
Foreign-born white, number illiterate	17	454	842	174	122	447	24	141	1,690
Per cent illiterate	8.5	18.5	14.3	12.2	13.8	21.9	5.1	6.1	21.0
Negro, number illiterate	1	1	7	2	11			3	1
Per cent illiterate									
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.									
Total number	15,228	29,439	69,343	16,192	15,452	29,734	19,718	33,895	54,271
Number illiterate	103	943	2,391	258	372	1,132	198	787	2,775
Per cent illiterate	0.7	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	3.8	1.0	2.3	4.9
Native white, number	14,747	24,690	57,065	13,514	13,428	25,684	18,894	28,135	43,214
Number illiterate	76	184	794	114	121	391	158	398	599
Per cent illiterate	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.4
Foreign-born white, number	462	4,723	11,773	2,642	1,939	4,019	867	5,424	12,992
Number illiterate	26	758	1,498	236	225	741	49	275	2,169
Per cent illiterate	5.6	16.0	12.7	8.9	11.6	18.4	4.6	5.1	16.7
Negro, number	14	23	188	7	82	17	15	49	45
Number illiterate	1	1	13	2	25			5	1
Per cent illiterate			6.9						
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.									
Total number	3,217	6,387	16,319	3,707	3,424	6,767	3,929	9,272	13,549
Number illiterate	4	113	139	20	29	96	17	79	370
Per cent illiterate	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.9	2.7
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE									
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	4,402	8,861	22,300	5,127	4,739	9,249	5,333	12,764	18,255
Number attending school	2,990	5,960	15,857	3,785	3,233	6,458	3,756	8,951	11,322
Per cent attending school	67.9	67.3	71.1	73.8	68.2	69.8	70.4	70.1	62.0
Number 6 to 9 years	1,185	2,474	5,981	1,420	1,315	2,482	1,494	3,492	4,706
Number attending school	913	2,083	5,206	1,288	1,127	2,157	1,211	3,022	4,061
Number 10 to 14 years	1,541	2,824	7,433	1,646	1,586	3,064	1,784	4,489	5,894
Number attending school	1,428	2,618	7,089	1,589	1,412	2,868	1,631	4,136	5,307
Number 15 to 17 years	868	1,758	4,445	1,011	972	1,853	1,114	2,517	3,768
Number attending school	512	985	2,716	676	556	1,105	700	1,435	1,888
Number 18 to 20 years	808	1,805	4,441	1,050	866	1,820	1,091	2,266	3,887
Number attending school	137	274	846	232	138	328	194	308	456
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.									
Total number	2,726	5,298	13,414	3,066	2,901	5,546	3,168	7,981	10,600
Number attending school	2,341	4,701	12,295	2,877	2,539	5,025	2,862	7,156	9,308
Per cent attending school	85.9	88.7	91.7	93.8	87.5	90.6	89.8	89.7	87.8
Native white—Native parentage, number	2,512	3,797	8,565	2,136	1,990	3,907	2,942	5,349	5,805
Number attending school	2,156	3,411	7,818	2,002	1,783	3,536	2,657	4,910	5,386
Per cent attending school	85.8	89.8	91.3	93.7	89.6	90.5	90.3	91.8	92.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	193	1,163	4,048	775	785	1,359	294	2,190	3,690
Number attending school	167	1,011	3,753	733	671	1,242	175	1,867	3,041
Per cent attending school	86.5	86.9	92.7	94.6	85.5	91.4	85.8	85.6	84.5
Foreign-born white, number	16	334	700	148	114	276	40	383	1,189
Number attending school	15	276	635	136	79	244	28	324	906
Per cent attending school		82.6	90.7	91.9	69.3	88.4		84.6	76.2
Negro, number	4	4	41		12	2	2	7	4
Number attending school	2	3	40		6	2	2	6	3
Per cent attending school									
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES									
Dwellings, number	4,902	8,006	18,290	4,481	4,660	8,424	6,268	9,713	14,843
Families, number	5,076	8,778	20,081	4,794	4,896	9,125	6,535	10,045	16,423

[1] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE II.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Lewiston.[1]	Portland.[1]
POPULATION			
Total population, 1910	**84,818**	**26,247**	**58,571**
1900	73,905	23,761	50,145
1890	58,126	21,701	36,425
1880	52,893	19,083	33,810
1870	45,013	13,600	31,413
Increase, 1900–1910	10,912	2,486	8,426
Per cent of increase	14.8	10.5	16.8
Increase, 1890–1900	15,780	2,060	13,720
Per cent of increase	27.1	9.5	37.7
COLOR AND NATIVITY			
White	84,443	26,190	58,253
Number in 1900	*73,527*	*23,705*	*49,822*
Number in 1890	*57,829*	*21,653*	*36,169*
Negro	320	47	273
Number in 1900	*338*	*47*	*291*
Number in 1890	*271*	*40*	*231*
Black	201	39	162
Mulatto	119	8	111
Indian	7	.....	7
Chinese	47	10	37
Japanese	1	.....	1
Native white—Native parentage	39,301	8,180	31,121
Number in 1900	*34,660*	*7,596*	*27,064*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	23,646	8,592	15,054
Number in 1900	*19,210*	*6,804*	*12,406*
Native white—Foreign parentage	16,331	6,458	9,873
Native white—Mixed parentage	7,315	2,134	5,181
Foreign-born white	21,496	9,418	12,078
Number in 1900	*19,557*	*9,305*	*10,252*
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			
Native white—Native parentage	46.3	31.2	53.1
Per cent in 1900	*46.9*	*32.0*	*54.0*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	27.9	32.7	25.7
Per cent in 1900	*26.0*	*28.6*	*24.7*
Foreign-born white	25.3	35.9	20.6
Per cent in 1900	*26.6*	*39.2*	*20.6*
Negro	0.4	0.2	0.5
Per cent in 1900	*0.5*	*0.2*	*0.6*
SEX			
Total...Male	**40,485**	**12,529**	**27,956**
Female	**44,333**	**13,718**	**30,615**
White...Male	40,290	12,494	27,796
Female	44,153	13,696	30,457
Negro...Male	141	25	116
Female	179	22	157
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES			
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in—*			
Austria	148	104	44
Canada—French	7,068	6,660	408
Canada—Other	4,815	731	4,084
Denmark	345	1	344
England	982	326	656
Finland	18	1	17
France	58	34	24
Germany	331	142	189
Greece	226	148	78
Hungary	13	.....	13
Ireland	3,531	579	2,952
Italy	808	25	783
Newfoundland	14	2	12
Norway	280	3	277
Portugal	26	5	21
Russia	1,698	365	1,333
Scotland	370	148	222
Sweden	301	7	294
Switzerland	16	4	12
Turkey in Asia	213	20	193
Turkey in Europe	104	72	32
Wales	22	2	20
Other foreign countries	109	39	70
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in—*			
Austria	44	28	16
Canada—French	4,499	4,181	318
Canada—Other	1,760	255	1,505
Denmark	260	3	257
England	481	189	292
France	10	2	8
Germany	311	129	182
Greece	15	14	1
Ireland	5,177	1,089	4,088
Italy	373	13	360
Norway	199	7	192
Russia	1,021	154	867
Scotland	168	58	110
Sweden	178	2	176
Switzerland	13	1	12
Wales	12	.....	12
All others of foreign parentage[2]	1,810	333	1,477

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Lewiston.[1]	Portland.[1]
MALES OF VOTING AGE			
Total number	**25,714**	**7,267**	**18,447**
Number in 1900	*21,740*	*6,307*	*15,433*
Native white—Native parentage	12,589	2,381	10,208
Number in 1900	*11,024*	*2,230*	*8,794*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	4,450	1,356	3,094
Number in 1900	*3,427*	*958*	*2,469*
Native white—Foreign parentage	3,245	1,131	2,114
Native white—Mixed parentage	1,205	225	980
Foreign-born white	8,525	3,502	5,023
Number in 1900	*7,149*	*3,100*	*4,049*
Negro	98	18	80
Number in 1900	*108*	*10*	*98*
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	52	10	42
PER CENT OF TOTAL.			
Native white—Native parentage	49.0	32.8	55.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	17.3	18.7	16.8
Foreign-born white	33.2	48.2	27.2
Negro	0.4	0.2	0.4
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			
Naturalized	3,628	1,406	2,222
Having first papers	309	57	252
Alien	3,369	1,558	1,811
Unknown	1,219	481	738
ILLITERACY			
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.			
Total number illiterate	**1,386**	**798**	**588**
Per cent illiterate	5.4	11.0	3.2
Per cent in 1900	*7.5*	*16.5*	*3.9*
Native white, number illiterate	129	90	39
Per cent illiterate	0.8	2.4	0.3
Foreign-born white, number illiterate	1,241	701	540
Per cent illiterate	14.6	20.0	10.8
Negro, number illiterate	7	5	2
Per cent illiterate	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.			
Total number	**70,625**	**21,231**	**49,394**
Number illiterate	**3,170**	**1,777**	**1,393**
Per cent illiterate	4.5	8.4	2.8
Native white, number	49,609	12,250	37,359
Number illiterate	334	246	88
Per cent illiterate	0.7	2.0	0.2
Foreign-born white, number	20,677	8,928	11,749
Number illiterate	2,814	1,523	1,291
Per cent illiterate	13.6	17.1	11.0
Negro, number	284	43	241
Number illiterate	13	6	7
Per cent illiterate	4.6	.....	2.9
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.			
Total number	16,124	5,761	10,363
Number illiterate	328	228	100
Per cent illiterate	2.0	4.0	1.0
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE			
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	**21,556**	**7,725**	**13,831**
Number attending school	**13,769**	**4,269**	**9,500**
Per cent attending school	63.9	55.3	68.7
Number 6 to 9 years	5,432	1,964	3,468
Number attending school	4,755	1,593	3,162
Number 10 to 14 years	6,805	2,461	4,344
Number attending school	6,199	2,090	4,109
Number 15 to 17 years	4,360	1,587	2,773
Number attending school	2,040	438	1,602
Number 18 to 20 years	4,959	1,713	3,246
Number attending school	775	148	627
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.			
Total number	12,237	4,425	7,812
Number attending school	10,954	3,683	7,271
Per cent attending school	89.5	83.2	93.1
Native white—Native parentage, number	4,999	1,274	3,725
Number attending school	4,580	1,142	3,438
Per cent attending school	91.6	89.6	92.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	5,972	2,379	3,593
Number attending school	5,380	2,004	3,376
Per cent attending school	90.1	84.2	94.0
Foreign-born white, number	1,228	768	460
Number attending school	958	534	424
Per cent attending school	78.0	69.5	92.2
Negro, number	37	4	33
Number attending school	35	3	32
Per cent attending school	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES			
Dwellings, number	12,610	3,150	9,460
Families, number	18,959	5,368	13,591

[1] For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 592.
[2] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE III.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000.

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Auburn.	Augusta.	Bangor.	Biddeford.	Waterville.
COLOR AND NATIVITY						
Total population, 1910	81,615	15,064	13,211	24,803	17,079	11,458
1900	72,106	12,951	11,683	21,850	16,145	9,477
Native white—Native parentage	41,789	9,489	8,199	14,512	4,356	5,233
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	20,573	2,984	2,318	5,788	5,959	3,324
Foreign-born white	18,942	2,574	2,639	4,288	6,761	2,688
Negro	282	12	53	205	1	11
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	29	5	2	18	2	2
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES						
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in*—						
Austria	57	4	23	19	10	1
Canada—French	10,199	1,369	1,575	335	5,199	1,761
Canada—Other	3,637	450	488	2,127	178	394
Denmark	51	3	5	40	1	2
England	723	159	86	195	284	89
Finland	12	.....	1	9	1	1
France	40	1	7	6	8	18
Germany	123	38	16	51	5	13
Greece	217	7	101	16	76	17
Ireland	1,473	143	162	664	436	48
Italy	299	113	43	71	60	12
Newfoundland	12	1	2	4	.....	5
Norway	35	5	2	27	1	.....
Portugal	14	.....	.....	3	8	3
Russia	1,094	228	56	561	125	124
Scotland	151	30	25	43	33	20
Sweden	188	12	18	108	11	39
Turkey in Asia	146	1	1	48	7	89
Turkey in Europe	406	1	20	21	320	44
Wales	10	1	3	6	.....	.....
Other foreign countries	55	8	5	16	18	8
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in*—						
Austria	21	5	5	10	1	.....
Canada—French	7,636	1,425	999	155	2,547	1,510
Canada—Other	1,297	123	125	232	59	158
Denmark	24	.....	2	18	2	2
England	326	94	38	37	122	35
France	19	.....	4	5	.....	10
Germany	117	21	12	70	10	4
Greece	12	.....	.....	3	7	2
Ireland	2,609	190	183	1,554	598	84
Italy	49	6	6	18	13	6
Norway	10	.....	5	4	.....	1
Russia	613	114	17	376	36	70
Scotland	64	9	9	32	8	6
Sweden	59	1	5	48	2	3
All others of foreign parentage[1]	973	121	87	454	178	133
SEX						
Total ... Male	39,549	7,196	6,546	11,732	8,372	5,703
Female	42,066	7,868	6,665	13,071	8,707	5,755
White ... Male	39,385	7,184	6,518	11,616	8,370	5,697
Female	41,919	7,863	6,698	12,964	8,796	5,748
Negro ... Male	137	8	26	99	.....	4
Female	145	4	27	106	1	7
MALES OF VOTING AGE						
Total number	24,731	4,630	4,298	7,801	4,044	3,358
Native white—Native parentage	13,450	3,173	2,832	4,443	1,347	1,655
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	3,501	358	421	1,404	726	590
Foreign-born white	7,670	1,090	1,022	1,853	2,337	1,128
Negro	83	5	21	54	.....	3
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.						
Naturalized	2,612	454	271	610	823	454
Having first papers	220	41	15	72	78	14
Alien	3,463	442	421	938	1,096	566
Unknown	1,375	153	315	283	540	104
ILLITERACY						
Total number 10 years old and over	67,276	12,569	11,081	20,934	13,579	9,113
Number illiterate	4,356	474	1,004	438	1,592	843
Native white 10 years old and over	49,029	10,062	8,577	16,621	7,221	6,548
Number illiterate	1,102	66	439	104	249	253
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	17,999	2,491	2,453	4,146	6,355	2,554
Number illiterate	3,230	404	559	321	1,352	594
Negro 10 years old and over	219	11	49	149	1	9
Number illiterate	18	1	6	10	.....	1
Illiterate males of voting age	2,145	265	514	184	780	402
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE						
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	21,584	3,826	3,227	5,896	5,284	3,251
Number attending school	13,763	2,525	1,965	4,253	2,816	2,144
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.						
Total number	12,419	2,256	1,851	3,341	3,625	1,946
Number attending school	10,945	2,001	1,574	3,145	2,453	1,772
Native white—Native parentage, number	5,330	1,094	963	1,931	623	719
Number attending school	4,863	953	876	1,815	556	663
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	5,629	1,012	622	1,158	1,867	1,030
Number attending school	4,945	914	518	1,089	1,473	951
Foreign-born white, number	1,413	147	257	217	595	197
Number attending school	1,090	131	171	206	424	158
Negro, number	47	3	9	35	.....	.....
Number attending school	47	3	9	35	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES						
Dwellings, number	14,628	2,689	2,379	5,066	2,555	1,939
Families, number	17,912	3,657	2,799	5,782	3,317	2,447

[1] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE IV.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000.

SUBJECT.	Total, places named.	Bath city.	Belfast city.	Brewer city.	Bridgton town.	Brunswick.		Calais city.	Camden town.	Caribou town.	Chelsea town.	Dexter town.	East Livermore town.
						Town.	Village.						
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY													
Total population, 1910	215,010	9,396	4,618	5,667	2,660	6,021	5,341	6,116	3,015	5,377	3,216	3,530	2,641
1900	193,552	10,477	4,615	4,835	2,868	6,806	5,210	7,655	2,825	4,758	3,092	2,941	2,129
Male	109,132	4,563	2,177	2,836	1,305	3,151	2,507	2,860	1,433	2,744	2,777	1,740	1,316
Female	105,878	4,833	2,441	2,831	1,355	3,470	2,834	3,256	1,582	2,633	439	1,790	1,325
Native white—Native parentage	128,936	6,139	4,355	3,336	2,332	3,184	2,225	2,074	2,646	2,333	2,001	2,522	1,732
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	46,591	1,886	113	1,316	202	1,861	1,669	2,465	214	1,922	422	630	520
Foreign-born white	39,018	1,315	139	1,014	125	1,539	1,416	1,550	154	1,120	781	375	389
Negro	322	53	9	1	1	34	28	8	1	2	12	3	.....
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	143	3	2	.....	.....	3	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MALES OF VOTING AGE													
Total number	67,762	2,835	1,518	1,725	877	1,830	1,461	1,671	997	1,422	2,006	1,107	794
Native white—Native parentage	41,704	1,928	1,430	1,044	756	1,014	711	598	862	561	1,526	822	560
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	8,656	358	27	221	56	212	194	523	51	349	328	109	53
Foreign-born white	17,225	526	56	460	65	602	549	545	83	511	742	176	181
Naturalized	5,074	210	24	108	19	270	254	131	36	98	462	52	62
Negro	115	20	3	.....	.....	9	5	1	1	1	10	.....	.....
ILLITERACY													
Total number 10 years old and over	174,350	7,730	4,008	4,547	2,249	5,341	4,303	4,047	2,647	3,980	3,071	2,923	2,083
Number illiterate	7,456	177	15	113	10	402	441	69	17	463	95	132	65
Native white 10 years old and over	136,711	6,419	3,867	3,569	2,126	3,821	2,900	3,442	2,495	2,894	2,280	2,555	1,718
Number illiterate	2,499	53	14	28	1	108	100	27	13	289	24	33	12
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	37,235	1,263	130	977	122	1,486	1,366	1,487	151	1,084	780	365	365
Number illiterate	4,906	119	1	85	9	349	338	34	4	174	66	98	53
Negro 10 years old and over	289	45	9	1	1	31	25	8	1	2	11	3	.....
Number illiterate	22	4	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Illiterate males of voting age	4,059	83	12	55	9	253	242	20	12	233	94	65	36
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE													
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	57,106	2,461	927	1,499	614	1,912	1,529	1,826	632	1,801	247	901	716
Number attending school	38,245	1,653	629	1,037	448	1,136	874	1,248	448	1,195	167	641	511
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.													
Native white, number	31,407	1,430	520	846	370	1,066	817	1,010	355	1,049	146	503	436
Number attending school	28,126	1,238	466	781	340	873	655	938	320	908	130	466	405
Foreign-born white, number	2,646	97	12	64	3	100	91	102	4	50	2	17	34
Number attending school	2,206	66	8	61	3	73	65	93	4	42	2	15	23
Negro, number	47	6	2	.....	.....	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number attending school	42	4	2	.....	.....	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES													
Dwellings, number	45,606	2,211	1,180	1,169	694	1,335	1,037	1,370	801	1,033	256	704	546
Families, number	50,930	2,384	1,364	1,365	728	1,552	1,254	1,416	906	1,074	260	922	661

SUBJECT.	Eastport city.	Eden town.	Ellsworth city.	Fairfield.		Farmington town.	Fort Fairfield town.	Fort Kent town.	Gardiner city.	Gorham town.	Hallowell city.	Houlton town.	Jay town.
				Town.	Village.								
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY													
Total population, 1910	4,901	4,441	3,549	4,435	2,801	3,210	4,381	3,710	5,311	2,822	2,864	5,845	2,987
1900	5,311	4,370	4,297	3,878	2,238	3,288	4,181	2,528	5,501	2,540	2,714	4,686	2,758
Male	2,407	2,312	1,764	2,355	1,453	1,553	2,241	1,932	2,486	1,419	1,346	2,992	1,647
Female	2,554	2,129	1,785	2,080	1,348	1,657	2,140	1,778	2,825	1,403	1,518	2,853	1,340
Native white—Native parentage	1,759	3,473	3,020	2,675	1,590	2,786	1,643	1,973	3,037	2,453	2,231	2,109	1,326
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	1,907	531	385	1,032	714	286	1,492	1,278	835	191	321	1,820	774
Foreign-born white	1,289	416	141	724	485	137	1,246	457	524	175	309	1,823	881
Negro	5	5	3	3	2	1	.....	2	13	2	3	35	6
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	1	16	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	58	.....
MALES OF VOTING AGE													
Total number	1,404	1,427	1,184	1,383	915	1,044	1,220	811	1,635	947	908	1,840	951
Native white—Native parentage	463	1,102	983	838	516	914	448	276	1,240	821	669	702	449
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	469	107	133	190	144	66	278	347	172	42	57	326	55
Foreign-born white	481	211	67	353	253	64	494	186	205	82	181	788	444
Naturalized	142	72	27	97	76	24	80	30	49	21	74	183	81
Negro	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	7	1	1	8	3
ILLITERACY													
Total number 10 years old and over	4,002	3,620	2,999	3,637	2,283	2,744	3,258	2,468	4,409	2,413	2,415	4,715	2,226
Number illiterate	152	19	24	246	199	10	291	245	42	19	2	134	223
Native white 10 years old and over	2,766	3,198	2,861	2,938	1,810	2,600	2,086	2,038	3,878	2,241	2,111	2,886	1,405
Number illiterate	59	12	14	73	62	7	150	186	22	8	2	49	34
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	1,230	406	135	695	470	137	1,172	428	518	170	301	1,757	816
Number illiterate	92	6	10	173	137	3	141	59	20	11	.....	67	188
Negro 10 years old and over	5	5	3	3	2	1	.....	2	11	1	3	31	5
Number illiterate	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Illiterate males of voting age	60	7	12	156	128	5	174	145	15	7	1	80	135
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE													
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	1,426	1,205	766	1,250	687	757	1,376	1,328	1,226	649	744	1,571	848
Number attending school	907	879	550	911	459	546	705	798	862	471	519	1,159	574
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.													
Native white, number	808	703	457	679	376	423	748	857	731	360	415	804	472
Number attending school	672	647	425	649	357	372	485	693	667	336	349	772	434
Foreign-born white, number	103	16	7	36	16	1	86	26	14	3	11	118	70
Number attending school	75	11	7	34	14	.....	50	18	13	3	6	104	60
Negro, number	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	7	1
Number attending school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	5	1
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES													
Dwellings, number	1,076	990	970	876	535	842	830	589	1,218	680	672	1,170	538
Families, number	1,178	1,061	1,014	1,027	672	916	805	679	1,393	753	710	1,283	646

TABLE IV.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000—Continued.

SUBJECT.	Kennebunk town.	Kittery town.	Lisbon town.	Lubec town.	Madison town.	Millinocket town.[1]	Milo town.	Norway town.	Old Town city.	Orono town.	Paris town.	Pittsfield town.	Presque Isle. Town.	Presque Isle. Village.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY														
Total population, 1910	3,099	3,533	4,116	3,363	3,379	3,368	2,556	3,002	6,317	3,555	3,436	2,891	5,179	2,938
1900	3,228	2,872	3,603	3,005	2,764	.....	1,150	2,902	5,763	3,257	3,225	2,891	3,904	1,256
Male	1,540	2,065	2,055	1,652	1,762	1,914	1,350	1,465	3,289	1,860	1,744	1,416	2,731	1,533
Female	1,559	1,468	2,061	1,711	1,617	1,454	1,206	1,537	3,028	1,695	1,692	1,475	2,448	1,405
Native white—Native parentage	2,489	2,845	2,011	1,720	2,238	884	1,862	2,483	2,857	1,457	2,914	2,483	2,724	1,678
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	345	449	1,115	925	549	1,073	382	310	2,672	1,290	243	223	1,306	631
Foreign-born white	264	231	988	715	590	1,411	306	196	1,383	808	274	175	1,147	629
Negro	1	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	5	3	2	.....
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
MALES OF VOTING AGE														
Total number	1,030	1,492	1,212	907	1,103	1,144	833	938	1,891	1,090	1,183	974	1,648	894
Native white—Native parentage	855	1,162	630	456	726	244	609	793	853	428	1,002	807	794	501
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	77	201	154	198	98	158	83	58	370	213	37	79	226	93
Foreign-born white	98	124	427	253	278	742	139	85	664	449	142	85	624	300
Naturalized	43	71	165	45	70	81	37	38	118	63	22	50	166	135
Negro	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	2	.....
ILLITERACY														
Total number 10 years old and over	2,639	3,048	3,304	2,618	2,672	2,474	2,058	2,520	4,929	2,754	2,845	2,473	3,954	2,390
Number illiterate	30	4	223	30	90	232	26	35	451	191	34	8	268	214
Native white 10 years old and over	2,380	2,810	2,357	1,945	2,129	1,152	1,757	2,316	3,601	1,928	2,580	2,291	2,870	1,699
Number illiterate	7	4	63	16	16	48	7	18	143	45	8	6	177	149
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	258	230	945	672	541	1,322	298	195	1,323	826	261	173	1,084	691
Number illiterate	23	.....	160	14	74	184	19	17	308	146	26	2	91	65
Negro 10 years old and over	1	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	4	2	2	.....
Number illiterate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illiterate males of voting age	19	3	115	14	51	131	17	21	268	197	22	3	136	193
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE														
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	706	743	1,188	1,073	845	855	695	753	1,897	1,024	719	674	1,570	853
Number attending school	508	473	797	801	571	595	557	538	1,367	732	514	499	1,144	639
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.														
Native white, number	399	389	644	591	461	427	354	420	1,109	608	422	365	879	499
Number attending school	371	374	602	572	421	399	368	395	1,023	560	399	334	819	441
Foreign-born white, number	15	3	59	73	52	111	18	2	107	47	17	5	69	30
Number attending school	15	3	47	71	44	95	18	1	100	41	14	5	64	28
Negro, number	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Number attending school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES														
Dwellings, number	826	786	887	783	649	521	574	656	1,129	612	801	730	951	525
Families, number	875	837	978	793	789	635	615	780	1,350	743	934	804	1,067	578

SUBJECT.	Rockland city.	Rumford. Town.	Rumford. Rumford Falls village.	Saco city.	Sanford town.	Skowhegan town.	South Berwick town.	South Portland city.	Van Buren town.	Waldoboro town.	Westbrook city.	Winslow town.	York town.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY													
Total population, 1910	8,174	6,777	5,427	6,583	9,049	5,341	2,935	7,471	3,065	2,654	8,231	2,709	2,802
1900	8,150	3,770	2,595	6,122	6,078	5,180	3,188	6,287	1,878	3,145	7,283	2,277	2,668
Male	3,949	3,651	2,943	3,173	4,455	2,661	1,424	3,775	1,626	1,321	4,045	1,385	1,498
Female	4,225	3,126	2,484	3,410	4,594	2,680	1,511	3,696	1,439	1,335	4,236	1,324	1,304
Native white—Native parentage	6,556	2,339	1,381	4,180	3,478	3,315	1,803	4,963	1,187	2,532	4,139	1,148	2,290
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	758	1,797	1,593	1,228	2,172	1,242	669	1,492	1,131	77	2,285	752	263
Foreign-born white	821	2,634	2,449	1,168	3,385	783	457	1,003	747	47	1,744	805	244
Negro	31	5	2	5	6	.....	6	12	.....	.....	13	4	2
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	8	2	2	2	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
MALES OF VOTING AGE													
Total number	2,804	2,224	1,806	2,056	2,525	1,691	840	2,221	807	933	2,401	800	972
Native white—Native parentage	2,189	760	439	1,379	1,153	1,094	556	1,514	249	891	1,349	392	823
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	184	179	158	211	252	250	107	288	246	20	310	84	44
Foreign-born white	414	1,280	1,199	463	1,114	346	174	415	312	22	748	321	103
Naturalized	135	192	175	158	380	144	88	147	57	12	347	74	19
Negro	11	3	2	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	1
ILLITERACY													
Total number 10 years old and over	7,135	5,228	4,196	5,516	7,269	4,391	2,422	6,131	2,145	2,309	6,764	2,044	2,283
Number illiterate	126	457	419	224	276	259	173	77	549	17	246	251	63
Native white 10 years old and over	6,309	2,704	1,843	4,393	4,137	3,637	1,975	5,129	1,485	2,253	5,046	1,281	2,045
Number illiterate	31	43	37	43	55	73	38	6	339	12	33	23	27
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	788	2,517	2,349	1,117	3,119	753	441	989	660	47	1,708	759	204
Number illiterate	92	413	382	181	319	186	135	71	201	5	213	228	36
Negro 10 years old and over	30	5	2	4	6	.....	6	12	.....	.....	10	4	2
Number illiterate	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illiterate males of voting age	77	276	251	97	179	130	76	31	329	9	101	127	45
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE													
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	1,749	1,842	1,484	1,574	2,823	1,358	817	2,027	1,039	588	2,403	799	803
Number attending school	979	1,149	900	972	1,514	925	582	1,494	693	375	1,524	553	456
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.													
Native white, number	900	895	680	818	1,101	763	472	1,167	584	351	1,275	288	398
Number attending school	654	814	625	725	948	707	448	1,104	525	285	1,167	378	361
Foreign-born white, number	51	192	174	65	418	50	30	45	86	3	59	80	13
Number attending school	41	165	149	55	334	44	26	45	74	2	51	70	10
Negro, number	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Number attending school	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES													
Dwellings, number	2,106	1,078	763	1,420	1,736	1,246	641	1,596	469	783	1,545	525	707
Families, number	2,282	1,274	958	1,667	1,915	1,391	697	1,827	537	807	1,881	590	734

[1] For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 592.

TABLE V.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR WARDS OF PORTLAND.

SUBJECT.	THE CITY.	WARD.								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY										
Total population, 1910	58,571	8,108	6,531	5,663	5,146	5,403	5,834	9,338	5,825	6,723
Male	27,956	4,206	3,294	2,825	2,678	2,369	2,493	4,191	2,649	3,251
Female	30,615	3,902	3,237	2,838	2,468	3,034	3,341	5,147	3,176	3,472
Native white—Native parentage	31,121	4,564	1,812	2,124	2,260	3,399	3,381	5,353	4,128	4,100
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	15,054	2,130	2,077	1,754	1,504	1,119	1,357	2,084	926	1,503
Foreign-born white	12,078	1,338	1,994	1,742	1,364	871	1,089	1,819	763	1,088
Negro	273	74	42	37	10	3	6	74	6	21
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	45	2	6	6	8	11	1	8	2	1
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in*—										
Austria	44	22	9	3	2	1	1	5	.....	1
Canada—French	408	47	78	52	37	22	32	47	40	47
Canada—Other	4,084	481	434	445	341	370	434	693	393	493
Denmark	344	35	89	31	11	14	13	32	37	82
England	656	103	62	66	78	53	72	82	50	90
Finland	17	1	7	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	3
France	24	3	3	1	3	3	5	2	2	2
Germany	180	39	22	24	8	11	12	20	20	33
Greece	78	6	1	1	35	30	3	2	.....	.....
Hungary	13	7	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	2,052	313	529	175	489	239	402	529	97	120
Italy	783	43	372	233	32	6	1	8	35	53
Newfoundland	12	3	2	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Norway	277	29	80	27	7	12	19	21	14	68
Portugal	21	4	4	2	6	1	2	1	.....	1
Russia	1,333	76	166	592	147	10	63	200	2	8
Scotland	222	37	33	11	15	23	14	40	18	31
Spain	9	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sweden	294	50	61	27	23	10	9	43	31	40
Switzerland	12	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	4
Turkey in Asia	193	20	12	41	110	1	4	.....	1	4
Turkey in Europe	32	7	12	4	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Wales	20	1	1	2	.....	4	1	7	2	2
Other foreign countries	61	7	14	4	4	4	2	9	11	6
MALES OF VOTING AGE										
Total number	18,447	2,761	1,959	1,849	1,838	1,744	1,709	2,770	1,793	2,024
Native white—Native parentage	10,208	1,518	504	757	843	1,163	1,074	1,088	1,343	1,318
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	3,094	624	547	293	326	254	281	407	154	208
Foreign-born white	5,023	599	888	778	657	316	352	646	292	495
Naturalized	2,222	358	355	358	230	128	172	224	147	250
Negro	80	18	15	15	5	.....	1	22	2	2
ILLITERACY AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE										
Total number 10 years old and over	49,304	6,780	5,149	4,676	4,353	4,869	5,129	7,989	4,972	5,477
Number illiterate	1,393	68	285	391	219	19	38	252	31	90
Illiterate males of voting age	588	29	121	144	111	8	15	119	11	30
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	13,831	2,002	1,878	1,420	1,169	1,050	1,209	2,072	1,323	1,708
Number attending school	9,500	1,389	1,248	998	764	684	845	1,312	989	1,271
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES										
Dwellings, number	9,460	1,289	808	763	684	821	934	1,586	1,244	1,331
Families, number	13,591	1,800	1,422	1,251	1,149	1,352	1,286	2,182	1,484	1,575

NOTES REGARDING CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC.

COUNTIES.

AROOSTOOK.—Part annexed to Washington in 1885; part of Penobscot annexed in 1889.

KENNEBEC.—Part annexed to Waldo in 1873.

PENOBSCOT.—Part annexed to Aroostook in 1889.

WALDO.—Part of Kennebec annexed in 1873.

WASHINGTON.—Part of Aroostook annexed in 1885.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

LEWISTON.—Part annexed to Webster town between 1890 and 1900.

MILLINOCKET.—Organized from part of Indian township No. 3 in 1901.

PORTLAND.—Deering town annexed between 1890 and 1900.

CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Maine collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to April 15, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

Definitions.—To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture, the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below:

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least $250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners, tenants, and managers.

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in three classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; (2) *share-cash tenants*—those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for part; and (3) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as $7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of 1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics, therefore, must be considered at best only a close approximation.

Total value of farm products.—No attempt has been made at this census to compute or even to estimate approximately the total value of farm products. Among the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining a total which would be at once comprehensive, free from duplication, and confined exclusively to the products of a definite period of time are the following:

(1) The duplication resulting from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock, when the value both of the products derived from such live stock and of the crops are included in the same total. In 1900 an attempt was made to eliminate this duplication by means of an inquiry as to the total value of the products of each farm fed to the live stock on that farm, but, aside from the fact that this would not eliminate the duplication where the products of one farm are fed to the live stock of another farm, it is believed that the farmers were unable to make even approximately accurate answers to the inquiry, and it was accordingly not included in the schedule for 1910.

(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year, which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year, and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products cut, during a given year (as well as some other minor items) does not usually represent a value created wholly during that year, and that it is quite impossible to ascertain the value created during the year.

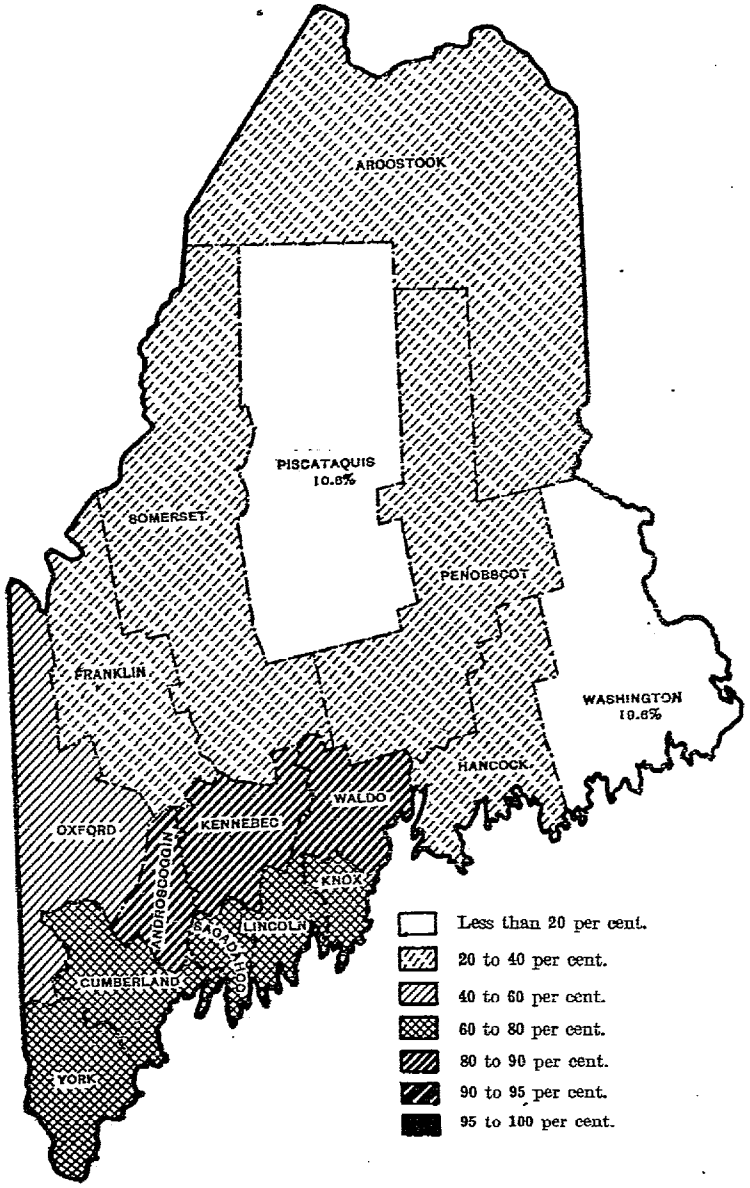
(3) The fact that the returns for some products are incomplete. The returns for all products are to a considerable extent estimates made by the farmers. Special difficulty was encountered in cases where the person in possession of the farm in April, 1910, when the census was taken, was not in possession of it during the crop year 1909. In such cases the farmer was not always able to report completely and accurately the products of the land for the preceding year. It is probable that the returns for the principal crops are in general fairly accurate, but that those for minor crops and for dairy and poultry products are frequently understatements, particularly because the home consumption was disregarded or underestimated. In the belief that no accurate result could be obtained from such an inquiry, the Bureau of the Census did not even attempt to ascertain the total quantity and value of certain by-products, such as straw and cornstalks, which are of considerable importance, the schedule calling only for the value of such by-products sold.

PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE, IN MAINE, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS.

[Per cent for the state, 32.9.]

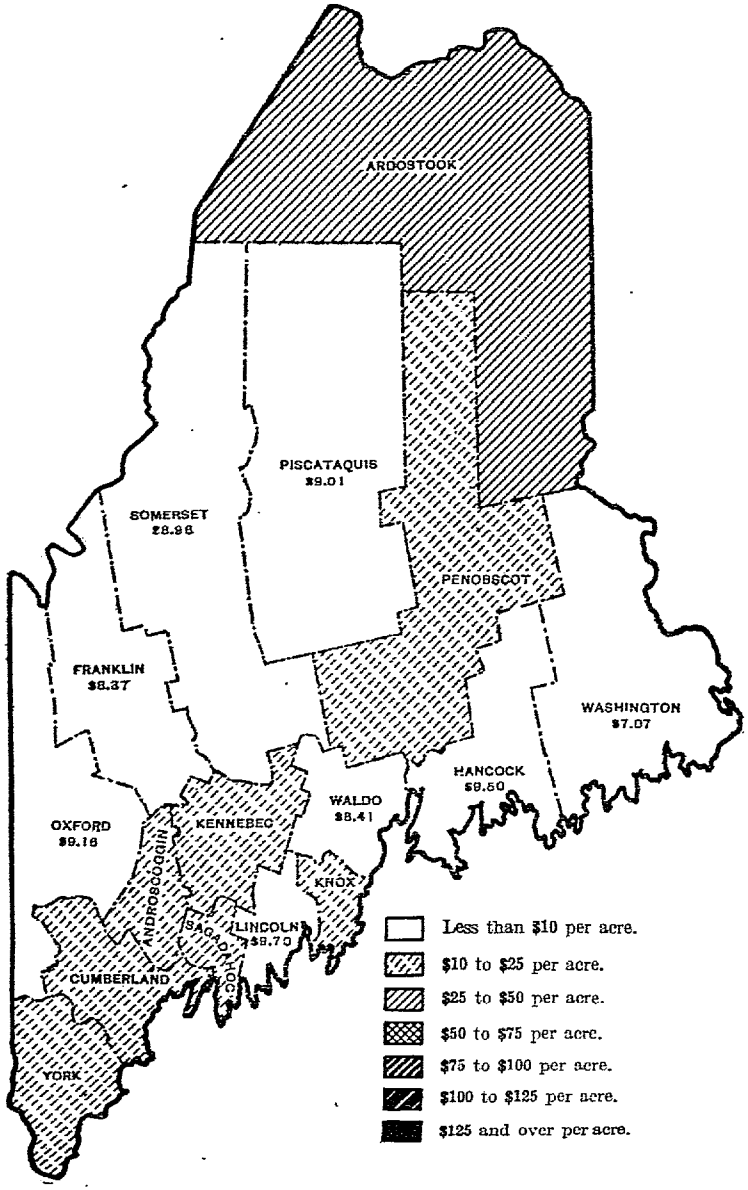
The per cent of area in farms, when less than 20, is inserted under the county name.



AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE.

[Average for the state, $13.73.]

When the value is less than $10 per acre, it is inserted under the county name.



FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Maine ranks thirty-ninth in area and thirty-fourth in population among the states of continental United States. The river valleys are quite productive, but a considerable part of the state is rugged and relatively barren. One of these valleys contains the largest area of fertile farming land in New England.

The two maps on the opposite page show, for the different counties, the proportion of the total land area which is in farms and the average value of farm land per acre. Of the state's entire land area, one-third is in farms, and, as shown by the first map, in three counties over four-fifths of the total land area is in farms, while in two counties only does the proportion fall below one-fifth.

The average value of farm land per acre for the whole state is $13.73, but, as shown by the second map, the state has two areas of land worth less than $10 per acre. They are separated by a third, in which land values range from $10 to $25 per acre, while still another in the northern part of the state averages more than $25 per acre in value. In 1900 the average value for the state as a whole was $7.83.

Progress of the state during the decade 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes, for the state, the more significant facts relating to its population and land area, the number, value, and acreage of its farms, and the value of all other farm property in 1910 and 1900:

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE.[1]	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Population	742,371	694,466	47,905	6.9
Number of all farms	60,016	59,299	717	1.2
Approximate land area of the state ... acres	19,132,800	19,132,800	.....	.....
Land in farms ... acres	6,296,859	6,299,946	−3,087	−([2])
Improved land in farms ... acres	2,360,657	2,386,889	−26,232	−1.1
Average acres per farm	104.9	106.2	−1.3	−1.2
Value of farm property:				
Total	$199,271,998	$122,410,904	$76,861,094	62.8
Land	86,481,395	49,359,450	37,121,945	75.2
Buildings	73,138,231	47,142,700	25,995,531	55.1
Implements and machinery	14,490,533	8,802,720	5,687,813	64.6
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	25,161,839	17,106,034	8,055,805	47.1
Average value of all property per farm	$3,320	$2,064	$1,256	60.9
Average value of land per acre	$13.73	$7.83	$5.90	75.4

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

During the 10 years the increase in population was 47,905, or 6.9 per cent, while the number of farms increased 717, or 1.2 per cent. During the same period there was a decrease of 3,087 acres in farm land, accompanied by a decrease of 1.3 acres in the average size of farms. It should be noted that during the decade the percentage of increase in population was nearly six times that in the number of farms.

Farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), increased in value during the decade nearly $77,000,000, or 62.8 per cent. This increase is chiefly made up of advances of about $26,000,000 in the value of buildings, and of over $37,000,000 in that of land—the latter representing an advance of 75.4 per cent in average value per acre. There is also an increase of almost $14,000,000 in the value of farm equipment, including implements and machinery and live stock, of which about three-fifths represents a gain in the value of live stock and the remainder the increase in the value of implements and machinery. In considering the increase in values in agriculture the general increase in the prices of all commodities in the last 10 years should be borne in mind.

The average value of a farm with its equipment in 1900 was less than $2,100, while 10 years later it was over $3,300. The average value of land rose from about $8 per acre in 1900 to nearly $14 in 1910, this rise being accompanied by increases in the average value per farm of implements and machinery and of live stock.

Population, number of farms, and farm acreage: 1850 to 1910.—The table following presents, for the state as a whole for each census from 1850 to 1910, inclusive, a statement of the total population, the number of farms, the acreage of farm land and of improved land in farms, the percentage of the land area which was in farms, and the percentage of farm land improved, and also shows the percentage of increase during each decade in the number of farms and in the land in farms.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	FARMS.		LAND IN FARMS.			Per cent of land area in farms.	Per cent of farm land improved.
		Number.	Per cent of increase.[1]	All land.		Improved land (acres).		
				Acres.	Per cent of increase.[1]			
1910....	742,371	60,016	1.2	6,296,859	—(2)	2,360,657	32.9	37.5
1900....	694,466	59,299	—4.4	6,299,946	1.9	2,386,889	32.9	37.9
1890....	661,086	62,013	—3.6	6,179,025	—5.7	3,044,666	32.3	49.3
1880....	648,936	64,399	7.5	6,552,578	12.2	3,484,908	34.2	53.2
1870....	626,915	59,804	7.4	5,838,058	1.9	2,917,793	30.5	50.0
1860....	628,279	55,698	10.1	5,727,671	25.7	2,704,133	29.9	47.2
1850....	583,169	46,760	.....	4,555,393	.....	2,039,596	23.8	44.8

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the 60 years since 1850 the population of the state has increased by 159,202, or 27.3 per cent.

There was an increase in the number of farms at each census from 1850 to 1880, the total increase during the 30-year period being 17,549. During the 20 years from 1880 to 1900, however, the number decreased 5,010, or an average of 250 per year. Since 1900 there has been an increase averaging 72 per year. Washington and Hancock Counties show the largest relative increase in number of farms during the last decade, while several counties show decreases.

The land surface of Maine is approximately 19,132,800 acres. Of this area, 6,296,859 acres, or 32.9 per cent, are included in farms. Of the farm acreage, 2,360,657 acres, or 37.5 per cent, are reported as improved land, representing 12.3 per cent of the total land area of the state. The total acreage of farm land decreased slightly during the last decade. The reported acreage of improved land decreased from 1900 to 1910 by a slightly higher percentage than the total acreage of farms, but the per cent of farm land improved was substantially the same in both census years.

The table given above shows also an increase from 1850 to 1880 in the total farm acreage and in the acreage of improved land. Of the total land area of the state the proportion which was occupied by farms rose during this period from 23.8 per cent to 34.2 per cent, while the proportion which improved land formed of the total land in farms increased from 44.8 to 53.2. Since 1880, however, the proportion of the state's land area which was included in farms decreased from 34.2 to 32.9 per cent. During the same 30-year period there has been a continuous decrease in the reported acreage of improved land, and a considerable net decrease in the total acreage in farms. The decrease in acreage of improved land doubtless represents a change in the classification of land by many farmers, who now report as "unimproved land" a considerable acreage which was formerly reported as "improved." The total farm acreage has shown a net decrease since 1880, although it gained slightly between 1890 and 1900, while during the last decade there has been a slight decrease.

Values of farm property: 1850 to 1910.—The agricultural changes in Maine since 1850, as reflected in the values of the several classes of farm property, are shown in the table which follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	FARM PROPERTY.							
	Total.		Land and buildings.		Implements and machinery.		Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
	Value.	Per cent of increase.[1]	Value.	Per cent of increase.[1]	Value.	Per cent of increase.	Value.	Per cent of increase.[1]
1910.....	$199,271,998	62.8	$159,619,620	65.4	$14,490,533	64.0	$25,161,839	47.1
1900.....	122,410,964	0.1	96,502,150	—2.1	8,802,720	60.1	17,106,034	—6.4
1890.....	122,347,283	—1.2	98,507,730	—3.7	5,499,413	11.1	18,280,140	10.8
1880.....	123,805,039	18.0	102,357,615	24.3	4,948,048	28.0	16,499,376	—11.7
1870[2]...	104,902,554	7.7	82,309,561	4.7	3,847,200	16.0	18,685,703	21.0
1860.....	97,424,385	45.7	78,688,525	43.4	3,298,327	44.4	15,437,533	59.1
1850.....	66,852,031	.....	54,861,748	.....	2,284,557	.....	9,705,726	.....

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
[2] Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.

The total wealth in the form of farm property is nearly $200,000,000, of which about four-fifths is represented by land and buildings, 7.3 per cent by implements and machinery, and 12.6 per cent by live stock. During the last decade the total value of farm property increased by $76,861,000, or 62.8 per cent. Of this increase, $63,117,000 represents the increase in the value of land and buildings, $5,688,000 the increase in that of implements and machinery, and $8,056,000 the increase in that of live stock. The relative gain in the total value of farm property during the decade from 1900 to 1910 was greater than in any other decade since 1850, while the absolute amount of the gain was more than double that reported for any previous decade.

Average acreage and values per farm: 1850 to 1910.—The changes which have taken place during the past 60 years in the average acreage of Maine farms and the average values of the various classes of farm property, as well as in the average value per acre of land and buildings, are shown in the following table:

CENSUS YEAR.	Average acres per farm.	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM.[1]				Average value of land and buildings per acre.
		All farm property.	Land and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
1910.....	104.9	$3,320	$2,660	$241	$419	$25.35
1900.....	106.2	2,064	1,627	148	289	15.32
1890.....	99.7	1,973	1,589	89	295	15.95
1880.....	101.9	1,925	1,592	77	257	15.62
1870[2].....	97.6	1,754	1,377	64	312	14.11
1860.....	102.8	1,749	1,413	59	277	13.74
1850.....	97.4	1,430	1,173	49	208	12.04

[1] Averages are based on "all farms" in state.
[2] Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.

The average size of the Maine farm has not changed greatly in the 60 years since 1850, varying from a minimum of 97.4 acres in that year to a maximum of 106.2 acres in 1900. The average size is now 104.9

acres, a decrease of 1.3 acres as compared with the average in 1900.

The average value of a Maine farm, including its equipment, is a little more than $3,300, of which $2,660 represents the value of land and buildings, $419 the value of live stock, and $241 the value of implements and machinery. The average value per farm of all farm property has increased continuously since 1850. The average value of land and buildings has increased $10.03 per acre during the last decade, which is three times as great an increase as that which occurred during the preceding half century. The value per farm of equipment, which includes implements and machinery and live stock, is over two and a half times as great as in 1850.

Farm tenure: 1880 to 1910.—The following table shows the distribution of the farms of the state according to character of tenure at each census since 1880:

TENURE.	1910	1900	1890	1880
Number of all farms	60,016	59,299	62,013	64,309
Farms operated by owners and managers	**57,453**	**56,524**	**58,643**	**61,528**
Farms consisting of owned land only	55,349	54,832	(1)	(1)
Farms consisting of owned and hired land	1,105	775	(1)	(1)
Farms operated by managers	999	917	(1)	(1)
Farms operated by tenants	**2,563**	**2,775**	**3,370**	**2,781**
Share tenants	289	745	1,394	1,153
Share-cash tenants [2]	44			
Cash tenants	1,733	2,030	1,976	1,628
Tenure not specified [3]	497			
Per cent of farms operated by—				
Owners and managers	95.7	95.3	94.6	95.7
Tenants	4.3	4.7	5.4	4.3
Share and share-cash	0.6	1.3	2.2	1.8
Cash and nonspecified	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.5

[1] Not reported separately.
[2] Share-cash tenants were doubtless largely included with share tenants in 1900, 1890, and 1880.
[3] Prior to 1910 nonspecified tenants were included with cash tenants.

It is significant that while there was a net increase of 717 in the number of farms during the last decade, there was an increase of 929 in the number of those operated by owners and managers, offset in part by a decrease of 212 in the number of those operated by tenants.

In 1880 four out of every hundred farms were operated by tenants. The proportion in 1910 was exactly the same, although it was a little higher at the intervening censuses.

Throughout the 30-year period the proportion of cash tenancy has been increasing. In 1880 it was nearly one and a half times as frequent as share tenancy, and now (including "nonspecified") it is more than six times as frequent. The farms in 1910 rented for cash (including "nonspecified") represent 3.7 per cent of the total, and those for a share of the crops 0.6 per cent. A decrease of 412 has occurred during the last decade in the number of farms operated by share and share-cash tenants.

The next table shows the acreage, improved acreage, and value of land and buildings for farms operated by owners (including part owners), managers, and tenants, respectively.

FARMS OPERATED BY—	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	6,296,859	6,299,946	2,360,657	2,386,889	$159,619,625	$96,502,150
Owners	5,915,822	5,918,922	2,222,452	2,237,701	147,713,769	89,472,290
Managers	156,901	126,537	53,352	49,463	5,373,570	3,066,760
Tenants	224,136	254,487	84,853	99,725	6,530,287	3,963,100

The following table shows the per cent distribution by tenure groups of the items in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

FARMS OPERATED BY—	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	94.1	93.8	93.9	94.0	94.1	93.8	92.5	92.7
Managers	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.4	3.2
Tenants	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.1

It will be seen that, in 1910, 93.9 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 2.5 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 3.6 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentage for managers being higher and that for owners and for tenants lower than in 1900.

As shown by the next table, the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 (157.1 acres) was about one and one-half times as great as that of farms operated by owners (104.8 acres), which was in turn somewhat larger than that of farms operated by tenants (87.4 acres). The average size of farms operated by managers increased between 1900 and 1910, while that of farms operated by owners and by tenants decreased. In 1910 the percentage of farm land improved was highest for farms operated by tenants, and lowest for those operated by managers.

FARMS OPERATED BY—	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.				PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	All land.		Improved land.				Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	104.9	106.2	39.3	40.3	37.5	37.9	$2,660	$1,627	$25.35	$15.32
Owners	104.8	106.4	39.4	40.2	37.6	37.8	2,617	1,609	24.97	15.12
Managers	157.1	138.0	53.4	53.9	34.0	39.1	5,361	3,344	34.26	24.24
Tenants	87.4	91.7	33.1	35.9	37.9	39.2	2,548	1,428	29.14	15.57

Farm mortgages: 1890 to 1910.—The Eleventh Census (1890) was the first to collect data relating to mortgage debt on farms. The basis of the returns was the "farm home" occupied by its owner. The same class of information was secured by the population schedules of the Twelfth Census (1900). The agricultural schedules of the Thirteenth Census (1910) secured practically the same information, except that the basis was "owned farms" instead of "owned farm

homes"—a difference involving, however, no appreciable incomparability.

The following table relates to farms operated by persons owning all or part of the land, and shows for 1910 (1) the number of such farms reported as free from mortgage; (2) the number reported as mortgaged; and (3) the number for which no mortgage reports were secured. Comparable items are included for 1900 and 1890.

CLASS.	OWNED FARMS.[1]		OWNED FARM HOMES.		OWNED FARM HOMES.[2]	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent.[3]	Number.	Per cent.[3]	Number.	Per cent.
Total	56,454	.....	53,496	.....	57,391	.....
Free from mortgage	41,300	73.4	38,415	73.3	44,712	77.9
Mortgaged	14,948	26.6	13,991	26.7	12,679	22.1
Unknown	197	.....	1,090	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.
[2] The 438 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.
[3] Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

According to the foregoing figures the relative number of mortgaged farm homes, or of mortgaged farms, occupied by their owners, has shown a net increase since 1890, but practically no change since 1900. One-fourth of the owned farms were mortgaged in 1910, a considerably greater proportion than in 1890. During the last two decades the number of owned farms has decreased 937, or 1.6 per cent, while the number of owned farms which are mortgaged increased 2,269, or 17.9 per cent.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms operated by their owners, and the amount of indebtedness, together with the average value of such farms, the average debt per farm, and the average equity per farm for 1910 and 1890. No attempt was made to secure such information in 1900.

	OWNED FARMS OR FARM HOMES MORTGAGED.		INCREASE.	
	1910[1]	1890[2]	Amount.	Per cent.
Number	13,894	12,679	.....	.....
Value—land and buildings	$39,774,605	$18,378,172	.....	.....
Amount of mortgage debt	$11,738,529	$6,741,922	.....	.....
Per cent of debt to value	29.5	36.7	.....	.....
Average value per farm	$2,863	$1,449	$1,414	97.6
Average debt per farm	$845	$532	$313	58.8
Average equity per farm	$2,018	$917	$1,101	120.1

[1] Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting value of farm and amount of debt.
[2] Includes all owned farm homes, estimates being made of value of farms and amount of debt for all defective reports.

Of the farmers who report mortgage debt on farms operated by them, 344 own only a part of their farms, and 14,604 own all of their farms. Of the latter number 13,894 report the amount of their mortgage debt, as well as the fact of indebtedness. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890 as in 1910 there were many imperfect mortgage reports. At that time the amount of mortgage debt for farms without full reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from those with complete reports. No such estimate is here made for 1910.

The average debt of mortgaged farms increased in 20 years from $532 to $845, or 58.8 per cent, while the average value of such farms rose from $1,449 to $2,863, or 97.6 per cent; thus the owner's equity increased from $917 to $2,018, or 120.1 per cent. As a result of the greater increase in farm value than in farm debt, the mortgage indebtedness, which was 36.7 per cent of the value of the farm in 1890, has decreased to 29.5 per cent of this value in 1910.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.—The following table shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900:

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE.[1]		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total	60,016	59,299	717	1.2	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres	118	375	−257	−68.5	0.2	0.6
3 to 9 acres	3,456	2,042	1,414	69.2	5.8	3.4
10 to 19 acres	3,539	2,890	649	22.5	5.9	4.9
20 to 49 acres	9,492	9,267	225	2.4	15.8	15.6
50 to 99 acres	17,895	18,644	−749	−4.0	29.8	31.4
100 to 174 acres	16,633	17,191	−558	−3.2	27.7	29.0
175 to 259 acres	5,653	5,662	−9	−0.2	9.4	9.6
260 to 499 acres	2,640	2,598	42	1.6	4.4	4.4
500 to 999 acres	461	516	−55	−10.7	0.8	0.9
1,000 acres and over	129	114	15	13.2	0.2	0.2

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Considerably more than half of all the farms in Maine are between 50 and 174 acres in size, and more than one-fourth are under 50 acres in size. A study of the distribution of farms by size groups discloses the fact that the greatest actual and relative gains in number from 1900 to 1910 were made in the "3 to 9 acres" group, though great increases, both actual and relative, occurred also in the "10 to 19 acres" group. The number of places "under 3 acres" reported as farms is less than one-third as great as 10 years ago. This decrease may be due to a different interpretation by the enumerators as to what to include as a small farm, or may represent an actual decrease in that type of farm. Farms containing from 20 to 49 acres have increased 225, or 2.4 per cent. The farms which fall in each of the groups between 50 and 174 acres have fallen off in number, the aggregate decrease being 1,307, or 3.6 per cent, while those between 175 and 499 acres show practically no change.

The next table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms of various size groups, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres (numbering in all 7,113), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres (numbering 8,293).

SIZE GROUP.	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	6,296,859	6,299,946	2,360,657	2,386,889	$159,619,626	$96,502,150
Under 20 acres	67,517	56,657	49,008	39,568	11,570,427	5,778,120
20 to 49 acres	314,397	317,627	154,846	160,068	15,302,117	10,816,170
50 to 99 acres	1,246,571	1,297,754	553,516	564,721	36,562,364	24,759,030
100 to 174 acres	2,078,196	2,127,393	838,328	845,661	50,555,750	30,296,060
175 to 499 acres	2,041,995	2,009,634	678,640	678,276	39,190,736	21,328,510
500 to 999 acres	284,828	306,709	61,914	70,959	4,161,055	2,372,550
1,000 acres and over	263,355	184,172	24,405	27,636	2,277,177	1,151,710

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by size groups, of the items presented in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres	11.9	8.9	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.7	7.2	6.0
20 to 49 acres	15.8	15.6	5.0	5.0	6.6	6.7	9.6	11.2
50 to 99 acres	29.8	31.4	19.8	20.6	23.4	23.7	22.9	25.7
100 to 174 acres	27.7	29.0	33.0	33.8	35.5	35.4	31.7	31.4
175 to 499 acres	13.8	13.9	32.4	31.9	28.7	28.4	24.6	22.1
500 to 999 acres	0.8	0.9	4.5	4.9	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.5
1,000 acres and over	0.2	0.2	4.2	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 33 per cent was in farms of 100 to 174 acres, and 32.4 per cent in farms of 175 to 499 acres, these two being from the standpoint of aggregate acreage the most important size groups. The distribution of farm acreage by size groups was about the same in 1910 as in 1900, the most noteworthy change perhaps being the increase in the proportion of the total acreage which was in farms of 1,000 acres and over.

In general, as shown by the next table, the percentage of farm land improved diminishes as the size of the farms increases. For this reason and also because buildings have normally a higher value in proportion to farm acreage on small than on large farms, the average value of land and buildings per acre of land also diminishes with the increase in the size of the farms; it is very much higher for the farms under 20 acres in size than for those of any other group.

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
			Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	37.5	37.9	$2,690	$1,627	$25.35	$15.32
Under 20 acres	72.6	69.8	1,627	1,089	171.37	101.98
20 to 49 acres	49.3	50.4	1,612	1,167	48.67	34.05
50 to 99 acres	44.4	43.5	2,043	1,328	29.33	19.08
100 to 174 acres	40.3	39.8	3,039	1,762	24.33	14.24
175 to 499 acres	33.2	33.8	4,726	2,582	19.19	10.61
500 to 999 acres	21.7	23.1	9,026	4,598	14.61	7.74
1,000 acres and over	9.3	15.0	17,653	10,105	8.65	6.25

Color and nativity of farmers: 1910.—Prior to the Thirteenth Census no attempt was made in the census of agriculture to secure information concerning the nativity of farmers. The table which follows shows the color and nativity of farm operators by character of tenure for 1910:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	FARM OPERATORS.							
	Total.		Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.	Per cent of total.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.				Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.
Total	60,018	100.0	56,454	2,563	999	94.1	4.3	1.7
Native white	55,014	91.7	51,798	2,286	930	94.2	4.2	1.7
Foreign-born white	4,973	8.3	4,631	274	68	93.1	5.5	1.4
Negro and other nonwhite	29	(1)	25	3	1	86.2	10.3	3.4

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

More than nine-tenths of the Maine farmers were in 1910 native whites, and less than one-tenth foreign-born whites. Only 29, or less than 0.1 per cent of all farmers, were other than white; these include 28 negroes and 1 Indian. Of the native-born white farmers, 94.2 per cent were owners; and of the foreign-born white farmers, 93.1 per cent.

Of the 4,973 foreign-born white farmers in Maine in 1910, 3,628 were born in Canada; 351 in Sweden; 277 in England; 174 in Ireland; 116 in Denmark; 106 in Scotland; and 100 in Germany. Other European countries were represented by a total of 213 farmers, and non-European countries, other than Canada, by 8.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

Domestic animals on farms: 1910.—The census of 1910 was taken as of April 15, and that of 1900 as of June 1. Since a great many domestic animals are born during the six weeks between April 15 and June 1 and, on the other hand, a considerable number of older animals are slaughtered or die during the same period, the numbers of the different classes of animals for the two censuses are not closely comparable, and the same is true in somewhat less degree of the values. For this reason the figures for 1900 are not presented in this chapter, but in the general reports of the census the figures for the several states will be presented and the extent to which their comparability is affected by the change in the date of enumeration will be discussed.

The next table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals on farms for the state, recorded as of April 15, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, and swine are presented by age groups only.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	53,280	88.8	.....	$23,989,561	.....
Cattle	**47,664**	**79.4**	**256,523**	**7,784,384**	**$30.35**
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	46,944	78.2	156,819	5,874,228	37.46
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	8,910	14.8	17,975	393,705	21.90
Heifers born in 1909	15,598	26.0	27,346	386,807	14.15
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910	16,983	28.3	31,901	229,739	7.20
Steers and bulls born in 1909	4,800	8.0	8,172	142,741	17.47
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909	6,302	10.5	14,310	757,074	52.91
Horses	**47,292**	**78.8**	**107,574**	**14,364,756**	**133.53**
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909	47,181	78.6	103,505	14,076,531	136.00
Colts born in 1909	3,250	5.4	3,705	270,476	73.00
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	325	0.5	364	17,749	48.76
Mules	**212**	**0.4**	**358**	**72,446**	**202.36**
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909	199	0.3	342	71,431	208.86
Mule colts born in 1909	10	(1)	11	745	67.73
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	5	(1)	5	270	54.00
Asses and burros	**18**	(1)	**22**	**3,728**	**169.45**
Swine	**24,852**	**41.4**	**87,156**	**948,094**	**10.88**
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910	21,860	36.4	54,326	804,005	14.82
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910	6,364	10.6	32,830	143,129	4.36
Sheep	**11,060**	**18.4**	**206,434**	**813,976**	**3.94**
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910	10,839	18.1	143,738	655,661	4.56
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910	2,731	4.6	6,196	32,643	5.27
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910	6,425	10.7	56,500	125,672	2.22
Goats	**147**	**0.2**	**582**	**2,177**	**3.74**

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of all the farms in the state, 79.4 per cent report cattle, 78.2 per cent "dairy cows," and only 14.8 per cent "other cows." Less than 2 per cent of the farms reporting cattle have no dairy cows. The farms reporting dairy cows show an average of about three per farm. The total number of cows decreased materially during the decade, while the average value of dairy cows increased from $29.15 to $37.46.

The census of 1900 was taken as of June 1, after all the spring calves were born; while that of 1910 was taken as of April 15, before the close of the calving season, and when the calves on hand were on the average younger than at the enumeration of 1900. As a result the calves enumerated were fewer in number in 1910 than in 1900, the number decreasing from 61,794 to 31,901. The average value per head, however, increased from $6.65 to $7.20.

Horses are reported by 78.8 per cent of all the farms in the state, but only 5.4 per cent report colts born in 1909, and only 0.5 per cent report spring colts. The average value of spring colts is a little more than one-third, and that of yearlings slightly more than one-half, that of mature horses, which is $136.

Less than one farmer out of two hundred reports mules, mule colts, asses, or burros. The average values of mule colts are about the same as those of horse colts, but mature mules are valued at one and one-half times as much as mature horses.

Sheep and lambs are reported from 11,060 farms, or 18.4 per cent of all farms in the state. Of these 11,060 farms 58.1 per cent report spring lambs. The number of the latter is 39.3 per cent of the number of ewes; this comparatively small proportion is doubtless due to the early date of enumeration. Ewes are reported from all but 221 of the farms reporting sheep, and for the farms reporting the average is 13 per farm. The farms reporting rams and wethers show an average of more than 2 per farm.

Of all farms, 41.4 per cent report swine, showing an average of over 3 per farm. The average value of the swine reported as "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," is nearly $15, while that of spring pigs is less than one-third as much.

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The following table gives the number of the various kinds of poultry reported in 1910 and 1900, together with their value and the number of farms reporting each kind in 1910:

KIND.	1910 (April 15)				1900 (June 1)
	Farms reporting.		Number of fowls.	Value.	Number of fowls.
	Number.	Percent of all farms.			
Total	**46,440**	**77.4**	**1,735,962**	**$1,131,921**	**1,585,564**
Chickens	46,185	77.0	1,704,900	1,098,954	1,504,853
Turkeys	915	1.5	2,948	7,619	6,437
Ducks	1,510	2.5	6,311	6,100	9,708
Geese	1,057	1.8	4,021	8,094	4,566
Guinea fowls	1,073	1.8	13,340	8,728	(1)
Pigeons	287	0.5	4,496	2,382	(2)
Peafowls	2	(3)	6	35	(2)

[1] Included with chickens. [2] Not reported. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The value of fowls on Maine farms increased in the 10 years, 1900 to 1910, from $756,000 to $1,132,000, a gain of 49.7 per cent, while the corresponding increase in the number of fowls is only 9.5 per cent. The number of farms reporting poultry decreased from 48,043 to 46,440, while the average number of fowls per farm reporting increased from 33 to 37. The value of poultry and the number of farms reporting were obtained in 1900 for the total of all fowls only, and not for each kind, as in 1910.

Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The number of farms reporting bees decreased from 2,496 in 1900 to 1,371 in 1910, or 45.1 per cent. The number of colonies of bees decreased from 10,857 to 7,592, or 30.1 per cent, and the value decreased from $51,500 to $40,400, or 21.6 per cent. The relative decrease in the number of colonies is smaller than that in the number of farms

reporting. The average value of bees per farm reporting was $20.62 in 1900 and $29.44 in 1910. Slightly over two farms in every hundred report bees.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and villages. Statistics for such animals are shown below. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the next table age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity, but it may be noted that in cities and villages a comparatively small proportion of the animals of each class are in the younger age groups.

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	18,438	.....	$4,796,026	.....
All cattle	6,626	9,700	362,654	$37.39
Dairy cows	6,423	7,879	328,221	41.66
Horses	14,806	29,622	4,341,987	146.58
Mules	25	67	15,106	225.46
Asses and burros	15	19	1,460	76.84
Swine	2,650	5,668	67,261	11.87
Sheep	234	2,023	7,331	3.62
Goats	26	39	227	5.82

As would be expected, horses are by far the most important class of domestic animals not on farms, both in number and in value; cattle, consisting mainly of dairy cows, rank next in importance.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The following table gives the total number and value of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms:

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total	.....	$23,785,587	.....	$23,989,561	.....	$4,796,026
All cattle	266,223	8,147,038	256,523	7,784,384	9,700	362,654
Dairy cows	164,698	6,202,449	156,819	5,874,228	7,879	328,221
Horses	137,196	18,706,743	107,574	14,364,756	29,622	4,341,987
Mules	425	87,552	358	72,446	67	15,106
Asses and burros	41	5,188	22	3,728	19	1,460
Swine	92,824	1,615,355	87,156	948,094	5,668	67,261
Sheep	208,457	821,307	206,434	813,976	2,023	7,331
Goats	621	2,404	582	2,177	39	227

The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was $28,786,000, of which the value of animals not on farms represented 16.7 per cent. The number of horses on farms was nearly four times greater than the number not on farms.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the production of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that, as shown further on, the net value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because, as already more fully explained, duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The next table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899.

The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 46,944, but only 42,885 reported dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 37,591 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 126,000. The amount of milk reported was 56,026,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 445 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms, April 15, 1910	46,944	73.2	156,810	Head.	.....	.....
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909	42,885	71.5	148,279	Head.	.....	.....
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909	37,591	62.6	126,000	Head.	.....	.....
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported	.....	.....	56,026,334	Gals.	.....	.....
Butter made	36,371	60.6	13,209,229	Lbs.	$3,796,054	29.25
Cheese made	278	0.5	118,216	Lbs.	18,872	0.16
Milk sold	8,096	13.5	12,784,896	Gals.	2,518,384	0.20
Cream sold	2,124	3.5	757,706	Gals.	499,365	0.66
Butter fat sold	4,849	8.1	4,069,944	Lbs.	1,257,017	0.31
Butter sold	24,664	41.1	8,389,817	Lbs.	2,432,332	0.29
Cheese sold	157	0.3	94,244	Lbs.	14,693	0.16
Total receipts from sales, 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,722,779	.....
Total value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,079,492	.....
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made	42,587	71.8	16,174,173	Lbs.	.....	.....
Cheese made	867	1.5	425,102	Lbs.	.....	.....
Butter sold	.....	.....	11,920,691	Lbs.	2,272,437	0.21
Cheese sold	.....	.....	365,936	Lbs.	41,794	0.11

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is $8,080,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

Considerably less than one-fourth of the milk produced in Maine in 1910 was sold as such. A comparatively large quantity of milk and cream was sold on the butter fat basis. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at $3,786,000.

Comparisons are made between 1909 and 1899 for but few of the census items relating to dairy products, for the reason that in 1899 estimates were made for farms with incomplete reports, which was not done at the census of 1910. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable. The table shows a material decrease between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made, and a still greater relative decrease in the production of cheese.

Wool: 1909 and 1899.—The table below gives statistics as to the production of wool on farms, the figures being partly based on estimates: [1]

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910	10,084	149,934			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909	9,573		150,402	904,714	$253,508
On farms reporting sheep, April 15, 1910	8,643	131,930	138,548	833,832	234,129
On other farms	930		11,914	70,882	19,439
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909			157,455	947,022	266,080
1899			258,300	1,478,018	318,585
Decrease, 1899 to 1909			100,845	530,996	52,505
Per cent of decrease			39.0	35.9	16.5

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Maine on April 15, 1910, was 150,000, representing a decrease of 40.5 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (252,000). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 157,000 fleeces, weighing 948,000 pounds, and valued at $266,000. Of these totals about 5 per cent represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 39 per cent less than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 6 pounds, as compared with 5.7 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 28 cents, as compared with 22 cents in 1899.

Goat hair and mohair: 1909 and 1899.—Although 147 farmers reported 582 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, only 39 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers reported 168 fleeces, weighing 639 pounds and valued at $207. Although the production is still unimportant, some increase is shown over that in 1899. Many farmers who have goats do not produce goat hair or mohair, but it is believed that the report is somewhat short of the actual production.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.—The statement below gives data relative to the production and sale of eggs and poultry:

	Number of farms reporting.	Number of fowls on hand.	PRODUCT.	
			Quantity.	Value.
Fowls on farms, April 15, 1910	46,440	1,735,962		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909	42,111	1,635,154		
On other farms	4,329	100,808		
			Dozens.	
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909	44,836		14,052,820	$3,568,100
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909			14,935,959	3,792,335
1899			13,304,150	2,038,225
Increase, 1899 to 1909			1,631,809	1,754,110
Per cent of increase			12.3	86.1
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909	37,204		10,340,134	2,659,117
Fowls on farms, April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909	38,568	1,566,032		
On other farms	7,872	169,930		
			No. of fowls.	
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909	41,709		2,348,403	1,313,160
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909			2,601,733	1,454,815
1899				955,468
Increase, 1899 to 1909				499,347
Per cent of increase				52.3
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909	27,341		1,213,689	727,748

The total number of fowls on Maine farms on April 15, 1910, was 1,736,000. Of the 46,440 farms reporting fowls, 4,329 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 7,872 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 14,053,000 dozens, valued at $3,568,000. According to the Twelfth Census reports, the production of eggs in 1899 was 13,304,000 dozens, the value being $2,038,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of

[1] Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 2,341 farmers who reported the possession of 18,004 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1909. Probably in a large proportion of cases this failure was due to the fact that they did not have these sheep, or did not occupy the same farm, during the preceding year. The returns of farms reporting wool in 1909 but no sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, would partially make up this deficiency, but it is believed that in many cases enumerators, having found that a farm had no sheep in 1910, omitted the inquiry as to wool produced in 1909 and thus missed more or less wool actually produced. It is a fairly safe assumption that the entire production of wool in 1909 bore the same relation to the entire number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, as the production of wool on those farms reporting both production and sheep bore to the number of sheep reported on such farms. Statistics for this group of farms are given in the table, and the total wool product, estimated on the basis of the above assumption, is also given.

eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 14,936,000 dozens, valued at $3,792,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 2,602,000 fowls, valued at $1,455,000.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although, as noted elsewhere, 1,371 farms reported 7,592 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 533 of these farms, with 1,342 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 112,051 pounds of honey, valued at $20,016, and 2,260 pounds of wax, valued at $670; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.—The next statement presents statistics relating to the sale or slaughter of domestic animals by Maine farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899.

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was $6,531,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms $1,889,000, making an aggregate of $8,420,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented nearly three-fifths of the total value of all animals sold.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to $2,372,000 and $1,259,000. The item of sale is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales, whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farm reporting.

	Farms reporting.		Number of animals.	Value.	
	Number.	Percent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold	.....	.....	.....	$6,531,000	.....
Slaughtered	.....	.....	.....	1,889,000	.....
Calves:					
Sold	21,667	36.0	98,577	692,921	$7.03
Slaughtered	2,874	4.8	27,396	226,305	8.26
Other cattle:					
Sold	19,842	33.1	83,982	3,065,326	36.52
Slaughtered	4,513	7.5	18,755	561,255	29.93
Horses:					
Sold	4,758	7.9	12,603	1,775,000	147.94
Mules:					
Sold	25	(1)	44	6,580	149.55
Asses and burros:					
Sold	3	(1)	6	148	24.67
Swine:					
Sold	10,628	17.7	88,187	668,587	7.58
Slaughtered	24,404	40.7	47,319	1,073,206	22.68
Sheep:					
Sold	5,978	10.0	99,322	320,533	3.56
Slaughtered	1,997	3.3	23,277	95,979	4.64
Goats:					
Sold	44	0.1	313	1,250	3.99
Slaughtered	14	(1)	49	147	3.00
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold[2]	.....	.....	.....	2,371,717	.....
Slaughtered	.....	.....	.....	1,258,394	.....

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] Schedules called for receipts from sales of animals raised on the farms reporting.

CROPS.

Summary: 1909 and 1899.—The next table summarizes the census data relative to all of the farm crops of 1909 and 1899. It includes not only general farm crops, but also flowers and plants, nursery products, and forest products of farms. In comparing one year with the other it should be borne in mind that acreage is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies of agriculture than either the quantity or the value of the crops, since variations in quantity may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions, and variations in the value of the crops are largely affected by changes in prices. (See also discussion of "Total value of farm products.")

The total value of crops in 1909 was $39,318,000. Of this amount, 80 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage, as well as the value, was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-products (straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.) derived from the same land as other crops reported, or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products, and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 1,588,065, representing 67.3 per cent of the total improved land in farms (2,360,657 acres). Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yards, and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.

The general character of Maine agriculture is indicated by the fact that only 7.9 per cent of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the cereals, while nearly two-fifths (38.4 per cent) was contributed by hay and forage and nearly one-third (31.5 per cent) by potatoes and other vegetables. The remainder, representing in value about 22 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of forest products and fruits and nuts.

The total value of crops in 1909 was 79.1 per cent greater than that in 1899. This increase was clearly due to higher prices, as the quantity of the most important

products decreased. There was an increase of 2.9 per cent in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported, but this was almost wholly due to the increase in the acreage of potatoes and other vegetables, all the other crops of any importance having decreased in acreage.

	Acres.				Per cent of improved land occupied.		Value of products.					
	1909	1899	Increase.[1] Amount.	Increase.[1] Per cent.	1909	1899	1909	1899	Increase.[1] Amount.	Increase.[1] Per cent.	Per cent of total. 1909	Per cent of total. 1899
All crops							$39,317,647	$21,954,054	$17,363,593	79.1	100.0	100.0
Crops with acreage reports	1,588,065	1,543,277	44,788	2.9	67.3	64.7	31,440,942	18,432,041	13,008,901	70.6	80.0	84.0
Cereals	159,616	166,896	−7,280	−4.4	6.8	7.0	3,100,902	2,138,203	962,699	45.0	7.9	9.7
Other grains and seeds	10,878	12,555	−1,677	−13.4	0.5	0.5	285,495	335,571	− 50,076	−14.9	0.7	1.5
Hay and forage	1,255,011	1,270,254	−15,243	−1.2	53.2	53.2	15,115,821	10,641,546	4,474,275	42.0	38.4	48.5
Sugar crops	29		29		(2)		2,374		2,374		(2)	
Sundry minor crops	15	32	−17	(3)	(2)	(2)	1,200	470	700	168.1	(2)	(2)
Potatoes	135,799	71,765	64,034	89.2	5.8	3.0	10,224,714	3,711,999	6,512,715	175.5	26.0	16.9
Other vegetables	25,288	20,012	5,276	26.4	1.1	0.8	2,153,003	1,245,235	907,768	72.9	5.5	5.7
Flowers and plants and nursery products	169	178	−9	−5.1	(2)	(2)	324,249	201,338	122,911	61.0	0.8	0.9
Small fruits	1,260	1,585	−325	−20.5	0.1	0.1	233,124	157,679	75,445	47.8	0.6	0.7
Crops with no acreage reports							7,876,705	3,522,013	4,354,692	123.6	20.0	16.0
Seeds							2,494	6,802	− 4,308	−63.8	(2)	(2)
Fruits and nuts							2,215,116	[4] 841,811	1,373,305	163.1	5.6	3.8
Maple sugar and sirup							52,137	15,920	36,217	227.5	0.1	0.1
Forest products of farms							5,573,703	2,652,252	2,921,511	110.2	14.2	12.1
Miscellaneous							33,195	5,138	28,057	546.1	0.1	(2)

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[3] Per cent not calculated when base is less than 100.
[4] Includes value of raisins and other dried fruits, wine, cider, vinegar, etc.

General farm crops, minor grains and seeds, and sundry minor crops: 1879 to 1909.—The next table presents statistics for 1909 regarding cereals, other grains and seeds, hay and forage, potatoes, tobacco, and sundry minor crops.

The leading crops covered by the table, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are hay and forage, $15,116,000; potatoes, $10,225,000; oats, $2,294,000, and corn, $435,000. It should be noted, however, that some of the crops reported in the later tables are more important than corn.

The first crop in importance in both acreage and value is hay and forage, it being almost ten times as great in acreage and nearly 50 per cent greater in value than the potato crop, which is next in rank. Potatoes are a leading crop, having an acreage of over four-fifths that of all cereals combined and a value over three times as great.

Of the cereal crops by far the most important from the standpoint of acreage and value are oats, the acreage of this crop being between seven and eight times as great and the value over five times as great as corn, which is next in rank. The acreage of buckwheat is practically the same as that of corn, but the total value of the crop is less than one-half as great. Wheat occupies but a small place among the cereal crops of Maine. Of the 3,407 acres grown less than one-fifth is winter wheat. The amount of rye reported is insignificant. The reported production of corn is exaggerated to a slight extent, because some enumerators reported baskets of ear corn as bushels of corn.

Crop.	Farms reporting.	Acres harvested.	Quantity. Amount.	Quantity. Unit.	Value.
Cereals, total		159,616	5,395,168	Bu.	$3,100,902
Corn	9,801	15,213	648,882	Bu.	434,834
Oats	22,020	120,001	4,232,309	Bu.	2,293,947
Wheat, total	1,433	3,407	85,119	Bu.	91,554
Common winter	239	615	17,156	Bu.	15,656
Common spring	1,193	2,780	67,895	Bu.	75,836
Durum or macaroni	2	3	68	Bu.	62
Emmer and spelt	22	25	587	Bu.	433
Barley	2,258	4,136	106,674	Bu.	86,230
Buckwheat	5,081	15,552	316,782	Bu.	189,516
Rye	100	292	4,815	Bu.	4,388
Other grains and seeds with acreage report, total[1]		10,878	92,539	Bu.	285,495
Dry edible beans	15,788	10,341	87,565	Bu.	275,334
Dry peas	1,030	537	4,963	Bu.	10,134
Seeds with no acreage report, total[2]					2,494
Timothy seed	74	(3)	360	Bu.	906
Clover seed	32	(3)	132	Bu.	568
Flower and garden seed	6	(3)			950
Hay and forage, total	57,953	1,255,011	1,113,095	Tons.	15,115,821
Timothy alone	9,621	166,080	143,855	Tons.	2,112,052
Timothy and clover mixed	33,112	643,180	559,293	Tons.	8,188,437
Clover alone	952	4,818	5,753	Tons.	77,401
Alfalfa	51	174	216	Tons.	2,873
Millet or Hungarian grass	4,895	10,041	16,703	Tons.	206,488
Other tame or cultivated grasses	19,507	380,351	258,789	Tons.	3,675,487
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	2,857	24,557	21,148	Tons.	192,781
Grains cut green	7,095	13,388	26,059	Tons.	277,699
Coarse forage	5,101	11,753	81,227	Tons.	401,216
Root forage	232	60	962	Tons.	11,337
Potatoes	49,381	135,799	28,556,837	Bu.	10,224,714
Sundry minor crops, total[4]		15			1,200

[1] Includes small amounts of flaxseed and peanuts.
[2] Includes small amount of "other tame grass seeds."
[3] The entire acreage from which these seeds were secured is believed to be included in the acreage given elsewhere for hay and forage crops, flowers and plants, etc.
[4] Includes small amounts of tobacco and hemp.

Of the hay and forage crops, "timothy and clover mixed" constitutes over half the total acreage, the next

in order being "other tame or cultivated grasses," and "timothy alone" third. Comparatively little "clover alone" is reported, and alfalfa is extremely scarce.

The fluctuations in the acreages of some of the principal crops during the past 30 years are shown in the following table:

CROP YEAR.	ACRES HARVESTED.					
	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Buckwheat.	Hay and forage.	Potatoes.
1909	15,213	120,991	3,407	15,552	1,255,011	135,799
1899	16,856	108,661	6,667	25,292	1,270,254	71,765
1889	10,891	121,612	4,116	22,395	1,300,302	49,617
1879	30,997	78,785	43,829	20,135	1,279,299	70,179

The acreage of corn is but half what it was 30 years ago. Oats show a gain for the past decade, and are the only cereal showing an increase in extent for the whole 30-year period. The acreage of wheat decreased over 90 per cent from 1879 to 1889, and during the following decade made a slight gain, but by 1909 had reached the lowest point for the whole period.

The acreage of buckwheat increased from 1879 to 1899, but the decrease in the last decade has brought it below the 1879 figure to nearly the same acreage as is reported for corn. The acreage of potatoes was very little greater in 1899 than in 1879, but during the decade just ended the increase was very marked, bringing the acreage of 1909 up to nearly double that of 1879. The increase during the last decade was general, being shared by every county in the state except York. In 1909, as in 1899, over one-half the total acreage was in Aroostook County. Of the potatoes commercially grown, the greater quantity is produced in Aroostook and Penobscot Counties. The acreage of hay and forage has varied little during the 30 years, there being a slight increase from 1879 to 1889, after which time there was a decrease.

The next table shows for 1909 and 1899 the percentage which the farms reporting specified crops represented of all farms, the percentage of improved land devoted to these crops, and the percentage of increase or decrease in the acreage of each crop during the decade, together with the average yields and average values per acre for 1909.

But 1 farmer in every 6 raises corn, while the proportion reporting oats is more than twice as large. Barley is reported by about 1 farmer in every 25, and buckwheat by 1 in every 10. On the other hand, nearly all farmers report hay and forage, over one-fourth of them report beans, and more than four-fifths report potatoes. Of the cereals, the oat crop alone has an acreage exceeding 5 per cent of the improved land, none of the others occupying so much as 1 per cent. A little over one-half of the improved acreage is in hay and forage, while nearly 6 per cent is in potatoes. Oats, potatoes, and beans show increases in acreage; all other crops, decreases. In value per acre corn and barley rank higher than oats and buckwheat.

CROP.	PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING.		PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND.		Per cent of increase in acres: 1899 to 1909 [1]	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.
	1909	1899	1909	1899		1909	1909
Corn	16.3	21.9	0.6	0.7	−9.7	42.7 Bu.	$28.58
Oats	36.7	44.5	5.1	4.6	11.3	35.0 Bu.	18.96
Barley	3.8	9.0	0.2	0.4	−53.6	25.8 Bu.	20.85
Buckwheat	10.0	13.6	0.7	1.1	−38.5	20.4 Bu.	12.19
Dry edible beans	26.3	41.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	8.5 Bu.	26.63
Hay and forage	96.6	98.5	53.2	53.2	−1.2	0.89 Tons.	12.04
Potatoes	82.3	83.6	5.5	3.0	89.2	210.3 Bu.	73.29

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Vegetables, flowers and plants, and nursery products: 1909 and 1899.—The table which follows shows details with regard to vegetables (not including potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, which appear elsewhere), and also with regard to flowers and plants and nursery products:

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		ACRES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	1909	1899	1909	1899
Vegetables, other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, total	[1] 45,116	75.2	25,288	20,012	$2,153,000	$1,245,295
Farms reporting a product of $500 or over	243	0.4	1,534	.....	277,204	.....
All other farms	44,873	74.8	23,754	.....	1,875,799	.....
Flowers and plants, total	121	0.2	112	71	301,005	155,131
Farms reporting a product of $250 or over	89	0.1	.....	.....	294,552	.....
All other farms	32	0.1	.....	.....	6,453	.....
Nursery products, total	17	(2)	57	107	23,244	46,207
Farms reporting a product of $250 or over	4	(2)	.....	.....	20,743	.....
All other farms	13	(2)	.....	.....	2,501	.....

[1] Does not include 3,497 farms which reported that they had vegetable gardens, but gave no information as to their products.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 161,087 and their value $12,378,000. Excluding (so far as reported separately[1]) potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 25,288 and their value $2,153,000, both acreage and value being materially greater than in 1899.

The table distinguishes between farms which make the raising of vegetables a business of some importance (having produced vegetables valued at $500 or more in 1909) and other farms, on most of which vegetables are raised mainly for home consumption. There were in 1909 only 243 farms in the first class, representing about one-sixteenth of the total acreage of vegetables and about one-eighth of the total value, the average

[1] It is probable that some of the potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams raised in farm gardens were not reported separately by farmers, but were included in their returns for vegetables.

acreage of vegetables per farm for these farms being 6.3 and the average value of products per acre $180.71.

The raising of flowers and plants and of nursery products is unimportant in Maine, only 169 acres being devoted to these branches of agriculture.

Small fruits: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows data with regard to small fruits on farms:

CROP.	Number of farms reporting: 1909	ACRES.		Quantity (quarts): 1909	Value: 1909
		1909	1899		
Small fruits, total	.....	1,260	1,585	2,285,415	$233,124
Strawberries	3,464	698	512	1,020,250	108,847
Blackberries and dewberries	1,464	145	123	153,816	15,931
Raspberries and loganberries	1,051	127	131	154,121	20,057
Currants	1,076	80	31	79,031	6,986
Gooseberries	824	59	30	65,867	5,881
Cranberries	536	151	90	100,192	7,957
Other berries	103	(1)	668	109,138	6,865

[1] Reported in small fractions.

Strawberries are by far the most important of the small fruits grown in Maine, with raspberries and loganberries ranking next, closely followed by blackberries and dewberries. The total acreage of small fruits in 1909 was 1,260, and in 1899, 1,585, a decrease of 20.5 per cent. The production in 1909 was 2,285,000 quarts, as compared with 1,755,000 quarts in 1899, and the value $233,000, as compared with $158,000.

Orchard fruits, grapes, and nuts: 1909 and 1899.—The next table presents data with regard to orchard fruits, grapes, and nuts. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained. In comparing one year with the other the number of trees or vines of bearing age is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies than the quantity of product, but the data for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are not closely comparable, and the product is therefore compared, although variations may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions.

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 3,694,000 bushels, valued at $2,208,000. Apples contributed over 98 per cent of this quantity, pears and plums and prunes most of the remainder. The production of grapes and nuts was relatively unimportant.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was 156.7 per cent greater in quantity than in 1899, but that of grapes decreased. The value of orchard fruits increased from $834,000 in 1899 to $2,208,000 in 1909, while that of grapes declined from $7,584 in 1899 to $6,954 in 1909. It should be noted in this connection that the values for 1899 include the value of more advanced products derived from orchard fruits or grapes, such as cider, vinegar, dried fruits, and the like, and may therefore involve some duplication, while the values shown for 1909 relate only to the products in their original condition

CROP.	TREES OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
					1909		1899
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Quantity.[1]
Orchard fruits, total	.....	3,586,452	.....	1,090,768	3,694,251	$2,207,748	1,438,919
Apples	42,976	3,476,616	17,362	1,045,123	3,636,181	2,121,816	1,421,773
Peaches and nectarines	683	5,102	320	3,320	2,014	3,205	1,895
Pears	10,857	46,683	3,170	13,013	38,964	43,524	11,200
Plums and prunes	7,065	43,576	3,614	22,491	14,637	31,954	2,282
Cherries	3,165	14,288	1,271	6,653	2,403	7,164	1,550
Apricots	48	93	25	59	25	38	.....
Quinces	48	93	46	100	23	43	(2)
Mulberries	1	1	.....	.....	4	4	(2)
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]219
Grapes	2,880	9,731	510	1,944	231,529	6,954	275,800
Nuts, total	.....	[4]815	.....	[4]142	[4]12,922	[4]414	29,050
Black walnuts	32	231	6	63	1,600	50	(2)
Oilnuts	5	30	2	19	2,975	60	(2)
Chestnuts	24	192	5	18	1,280	100	(2)
Butternuts	38	211	5	20	6,205	152	(2)
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]20,050

[1] Expressed in bushels for orchard fruits and pounds for grapes and nuts.
[2] Included with "unclassified."
[3] Consists of products not separately named by the enumerator, but grouped under the designation "all other."
[4] Includes almonds, pecans, filberts, and hickory nuts.

The following table shows the quantities of the more advanced products manufactured by farmers from orchard fruits and grapes. Values were not called for on the schedule.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		QUANTITY PRODUCED.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Unit.	1909	1899
Cider	9,549	15.9	Gals	939,085	376,110
Vinegar	2,884	4.8	Gals	197,996	68,072
Wine and grape juice	54	0.1	Gals	328	628
Dried fruits	207	0.4	Lbs	15,034	26,210

Sugar crops: 1909 and 1899.—The table below shows data with regard to maple trees and their products, and also for sugar beets and sorghum cane, which in this state are unimportant. The total value of maple sugar and sirup produced in 1909 was $52,137, as compared with $15,920 in 1899.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING.		Acres.	PRODUCT.		
	Number.	Percent of all farms.		Amount.	Unit.	Value.
Maple sugar and sirup:						
Total, 1909	2,274	3.8	[1]252,764	.....	.....	$52,137
Sugar made	117	0.2	.....	15,388	Lbs	2,425
Sirup made	2,230	3.7	.....	43,971	Gals	49,712
Total, 1899	641	1.1	.....	.....	.....	15,920
Sugar made	.....	.....	.....	5,500	Lbs	643
Sirup made	.....	.....	.....	16,024	Gals	15,277
Sugar beets, 1909[2]	43	0.1	21	198	Tons	1,814
Sorghum cane, 1909[3]	3	(4)	8	97	Tons	530

[1] Number of trees.
[2] Used as root forage.
[3] Used as coarse forage.
[4] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Forest products: 1909 and 1899.—The census schedules for 1910 called for the "value of all firewood, fencing material, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, materials for barrels, bark, naval stores, or other forest products cut or produced in 1909, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand April 15, 1910;" and also, in a separate item, for the "amount received from sale of standing timber in 1909." There were 41,822 farms in Maine (69.7 per cent of all farms in the state) which reported forest products in 1909, the total value of such products being $5,573,763, as compared with $2,652,252 in 1899, an increase of 110.2 per cent. Of the value in 1909, $2,046,488 was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, $2,656,750 as that of products sold or for sale, and $870,525 as the amount received for standing timber. Forest products not produced on farms are not included in this report.

Miscellaneous crops: 1909.—Straw and cornstalks derived as by-products from the production of grain and corn have a considerable value for feed and other purposes. They are, however, mainly consumed on the farms producing them. The Census Bureau made no attempt to ascertain the total quantity or value of these products, but the schedules called for the quantity and value of those sold during the year 1909. The returns show that 1,138 farmers in Maine sold, during 1909, 4,948 tons of straw, for which they received $31,455, and that 75 farmers sold 370 tons of cornstalks and leaves, for which they received $1,740.

SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Farm expenses: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows the number of farms reporting expenditures for labor, feed, and fertilizer at the census of 1910, as well as the sums expended in 1909 and 1899:

EXPENSE.	1909			1899	INCREASE.	
	Farms reporting.		Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Number.	Percent of all farms.				
Labor	37,199	62.0	$5,633,106	$2,667,260	$2,965,846	111.2
Feed	46,643	77.7	7,267,854	(1)	.....	.....
Fertilizer	39,947	66.6	4,069,479	819,680	3,249,799	396.5

[1] Not reported at the census of 1900.

About one-fifth of the amount expended for labor is in the form of rent and board. During the decade the total expenditure for labor increased 111.2 per cent. Slightly more than three-fifths of the farmers hire labor, and the average amount expended by the farmers hiring is $151. At prior censuses no tabulation was made of the farmers making expenditure for labor. Three farmers out of every four report some expenditure for feed. Expenditure for fertilizer is reported from two-thirds of the farms, the average per farm reporting being over $100. The total amount paid for fertilizer is now nearly five times as great as in 1899.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops: 1909.—An effort was made at the census of 1910 to secure as complete a statement as possible of the sales as well as the production of the more important feedable crops (that is, crops ordinarily fed to live stock). The following table summarizes the data reported:

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING.		QUANTITY SOLD.		Amount received.
	Number.	Percent of all farms.	Amount.	Unit.	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,567,423
Corn	487	0.8	48,843	Bu.	28,146
Oats	2,191	3.7	316,323	Bu.	178,210
Barley	72	0.1	2,072	Bu.	1,798
Hay and coarse forage	9,609	16.0	98,145	Tons	1,359,267

While the total amount expended by Maine farmers for the purchase of feed in 1909 was $7,268,000, the total receipts from sales of feed by those reporting sales only amounted to $1,567,000.

COUNTY TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6, which follow, present by counties the more important agricultural data collected at the Thirteenth Census, 1910.

Table 1 shows the population, number of farms, land and farm area, value of farm property, and number and value of domestic animals and of poultry and bees, as of April 15, 1910. Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 2 gives the number of farms, the farm acreage, and the value of farm property operated by owners, tenants, and managers, collected as of April 15, 1910. Statistics of farm mortgages are included in this table. (See explanation in text.) Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 3 gives statistics pertaining to the products of live stock on farms (dairy products, poultry and eggs, honey and wax, and wool and mohair); also the number and value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms for the year 1909.

Table 4 shows the total value of farm crops and the principal classes thereof, together with the acreage (or trees of bearing age) and production of the principal crops for the year 1909.

Table 5 gives statistics relating to selected farm expenses for 1909 and also shows the receipts from the sale of feedable crops.

Table 6 shows the number and value of domestic animals in barns and inclosures not on farms, by classes, together with the number of dairy cows and mature horses and mules, on April 15, 1910.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY,

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

		THE STATE.	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.	Cumberland.	Franklin.	Hancock.
1	**Population**	742,371	59,822	74,664	112,014	10,119	35,575
2	*Population in 1900*	*694,466*	*54,242*	*60,744*	*100,689*	*18,444*	*37,241*
3	**Number of all farms**	60,016	2,079	7,289	5,131	2,275	3,382
4	*Number of all farms in 1900*	*59,209*	*2,024*	*6,958*	*5,101*	*2,526*	*2,784*
	Color and nativity of farmers:						
5	Native white	55,014	2,089	5,197	4,762	2,193	3,283
6	Foreign-born white	4,973	290	2,091	360	82	99
7	Negro and other nonwhite	29	.....	1	9	.....	.....
	Number of farms, classified by size:						
8	Under 3 acres	118	6	4	32	1	7
9	3 to 9 acres	3,456	266	101	486	99	257
10	10 to 19 acres	3,539	253	110	466	96	281
11	20 to 49 acres	9,492	482	719	1,144	216	841
12	50 to 99 acres	17,895	933	2,425	1,624	450	1,035
13	100 to 174 acres	16,633	724	2,693	993	765	630
14	175 to 259 acres	5,653	221	831	266	348	184
15	260 to 499 acres	2,640	80	367	96	237	108
16	500 to 999 acres	461	11	34	22	51	22
17	1,000 acres and over	129	3	5	8	12	17
	LAND AND FARM AREA						
18	Approximate land area ....acres..	19,132,800	293,760	4,129,920	545,920	1,144,960	974,080
19	Land in farms ....acres..	6,206,859	259,763	864,430	387,734	341,301	303,469
20	*Land in farms in 1900* ....acres..	*6,299,546*	*257,400*	*793,805*	*408,946*	*303,870*	*274,390*
21	Improved land in farms ....acres..	2,360,657	103,600	443,007	151,528	100,323	65,030
22	*Improved land in farms in 1900* ....acres..	*2,380,889*	*135,701*	*539,232*	*148,436*	*158,051*	*51,363*
23	Woodland in farms ....acres..	2,775,621	89,107	357,636	159,025	168,361	172,031
24	Other unimproved land in farms ....acres..	1,140,581	67,053	63,787	77,181	63,617	66,408
25	Per cent of land area in farms	32.9	88.4	20.9	71.0	29.8	31.2
26	Per cent of farm land improved	37.5	39.9	51.2	39.1	32.0	21.4
27	Average acres per farm	104.0	87.2	118.6	75.6	150.0	89.7
28	Average improved acres per farm	39.3	34.8	60.8	29.5	48.1	19.2
	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY						
29	**All farm property** ....dollars..	199,271,008	9,214,698	44,220,004	17,520,108	6,947,540	7,396,374
30	*All farm property in 1900* ....dollars..	*122,410,904*	*7,519,877*	*14,688,481*	*12,519,328*	*4,678,276*	*4,597,433*
31	Per cent increase, 1900-1910	62.8	25.9	201.2	39.9	48.5	61.9
32	Land ....dollars..	80,481,395	3,458,905	25,190,040	7,389,947	2,850,097	2,852,510
33	*Land in 1900* ....dollars..	*49,359,450*	*2,897,870*	*6,963,890*	*5,371,850*	*1,774,550*	*1,783,450*
34	Buildings ....dollars..	73,138,231	3,798,885	10,814,003	7,189,153	2,014,988	3,272,248
35	*Buildings in 1900* ....dollars..	*47,142,700*	*3,045,050*	*4,274,020*	*5,067,720*	*1,713,890*	*1,895,610*
36	Implements and machinery ....dollars..	14,490,533	706,151	3,303,144	1,679,804	454,825	476,743
37	*Implements, etc., in 1900* ....dollars..	*8,862,720*	*470,650*	*1,386,440*	*775,840*	*316,300*	*316,630*
38	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees ....dollars..	25,161,830	1,250,667	4,906,757	1,801,204	1,021,630	764,873
39	*Domestic animals, etc., in 1900* ....dollars..	*17,166,034*	*906,907*	*2,220,671*	*1,903,013*	*874,130*	*571,945*
	Per cent of value of all property in—						
40	Land	43.4	37.5	57.0	42.2	41.1	39.0
41	Buildings	36.7	41.2	24.5	41.0	37.6	44.2
42	Implements and machinery	7.3	7.7	7.5	6.2	6.5	6.4
43	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	12.6	13.6	11.1	10.6	14.7	10.3
	Average values:						
44	All property per farm ....dollars..	3,320	3,093	6,067	3,415	3,054	2,187
45	Land and buildings per farm ....dollars..	2,660	2,436	4,040	2,841	2,405	1,820
46	Land per acre ....dollars..	13.73	13.32	20.15	10.06	8.37	9.50
47	*Land per acre in 1900* ....dollars..	*7.83*	*11.26*	*8.65*	*13.14*	*4.51*	*6.50*
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)						
48	Farms reporting domestic animals	53,280	2,037	6,960	4,315	2,042	2,754
49	Value of domestic animals ....dollars..	23,989,561	1,181,832	4,826,166	1,712,933	983,969	712,313
	Cattle:						
50	Total number	250,523	15,747	28,897	20,630	13,901	7,691
51	Dairy cows	156,819	10,321	15,229	13,883	7,939	4,891
52	Other cows	17,075	1,086	2,208	1,075	789	305
53	Yearling heifers	27,346	1,540	4,314	2,151	1,217	714
54	Calves	31,901	1,072	3,835	2,275	1,685	1,171
55	Yearling steers and bulls	8,172	208	1,981	474	377	173
56	Other steers and bulls	14,310	530	1,330	772	994	437
57	Value ....dollars..	7,784,384	507,409	748,364	690,966	389,704	248,508
	Horses:						
58	Total number	107,574	4,892	21,438	7,474	4,476	3,382
59	Mature horses	103,505	4,726	20,348	7,305	4,278	3,302
60	Yearling colts	3,705	150	995	149	187	75
61	Spring colts	364	16	95	20	11	5
62	Value ....dollars..	14,304,756	601,606	3,758,038	924,289	502,992	401,012
	Mules:						
63	Total number	358	26	142	13	13	2
64	Mature mules	342	25	140	13	11	2
65	Yearling colts	11	1	1	.....	2	.....
66	Spring colts	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
67	Value ....dollars..	72,446	3,805	42,495	1,050	1,410	300
	Asses and burros:						
68	Number	22	1	5	2	3	.....
69	Value ....dollars..	3,728	20	2,200	110	313	.....
	Swine:						
70	Total number	87,156	4,656	13,056	7,809	3,906	2,548
71	Mature hogs	54,326	2,645	10,188	4,927	2,322	1,532
72	Spring pigs	32,830	2,011	3,708	2,972	1,584	1,016
73	Value ....dollars..	948,094	51,828	142,337	82,573	41,507	20,126
	Sheep:						
74	Total number	206,434	3,700	37,422	3,329	12,348	9,913
75	Rams, ewes, and wethers	149,934	2,390	25,837	2,197	9,875	6,934
76	Spring lambs	56,500	1,310	11,585	1,132	2,468	2,979
77	Value ....dollars..	813,976	17,037	132,431	13,771	47,705	33,316
	Goats:						
78	Number	582	13	107	41	48	17
79	Value ....dollars..	2,177	67	301	174	248	51
	POULTRY AND BEES						
80	Number of poultry of all kinds	1,735,962	92,221	122,838	214,118	51,984	89,159
81	Value ....dollars..	1,131,921	67,505	70,441	145,555	35,955	50,472
82	Number of colonies of bees	7,592	211	2,143	512	294	339
83	Value ....dollars..	40,357	1,330	10,150	2,716	1,706	2,088

BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

	Kennebec.	Knox.	Lincoln.	Oxford.	Penobscot.	Piscataquis.	Sagadahoc.	Somerset.	Waldo.	Washington.	York.
1	62,863	28,981	18,216	36,256	85,285	19,887	18,574	36,301	23,383	42,905	68,326
2	*59,117*	*30,406*	*19,669*	*32,238*	*76,246*	*16,949*	*20,330*	*33,849*	*24,185*	*45,292*	*64,285*
3	5,062	2,169	2,679	3,874	6,514	1,913	1,238	4,184	3,607	2,918	4,362
4	*5,523*	*2,115*	*2,808*	*4,420*	*6,076*	*1,935*	*1,235*	*4,122*	*3,874*	*2,051*	*5,084*
5	4,812	2,084	2,636	3,698	6,094	1,762	1,162	3,884	3,530	2,649	4,579
6	246	85	41	175	414	151	74	300	75	267	223
7	4	.....	2	1	6	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
8	15	12	1	9	11	3	2	3	5	3	4
9	297	215	181	146	332	72	46	147	183	172	457
10	284	191	184	174	340	69	68	158	190	192	493
11	806	528	555	465	949	177	177	404	511	582	696
12	1,710	661	888	950	2,017	496	437	985	1,050	854	1,380
13	1,397	410	655	1,174	1,899	632	357	1,505	1,118	686	995
14	405	105	147	572	617	268	113	612	386	208	345
15	128	40	58	292	295	158	34	313	139	143	152
16	14	6	6	72	46	36	4	42	21	35	39
17	6	1	4	20	8	2	.....	15	5	13	10
18	562,560	224,640	292,480	1,267,200	2,085,120	2,412,800	160,000	2,325,120	463,360	1,617,920	692,960
19	467,049	157,715	222,024	538,225	679,633	255,541	118,024	595,757	371,813	317,146	413,238
20	*479,749*	*158,480*	*223,069*	*620,704*	*663,671*	*265,180*	*115,043*	*579,501*	*391,531*	*248,782*	*438,625*
21	198,385	51,719	75,023	155,349	277,217	81,218	53,619	244,329	143,837	67,114	140,308
22	*180,994*	*47,091*	*58,430*	*198,474*	*293,240*	*104,223*	*39,379*	*249,474*	*155,789*	*54,919*	*141,805*
23	154,679	63,077	93,389	290,408	283,499	133,586	39,500	285,723	143,891	161,783	178,936
24	113,985	42,919	53,612	92,468	118,917	40,737	24,914	65,705	88,085	88,279	92,914
25	83.0	70.2	75.9	42.5	32.6	10.6	73.8	25.6	81.1	19.6	65.3
26	42.5	32.8	33.8	28.9	40.8	31.8	45.4	41.0	38.3	21.2	34.0
27	92.3	72.7	82.9	138.9	104.3	133.6	95.3	142.4	104.2	108.7	86.1
28	39.2	23.8	28.0	40.1	42.6	42.5	43.3	58.4	39.9	23.0	29.2
29	16,130,345	5,623,889	5,869,404	11,960,989	19,573,364	5,866,516	3,680,740	13,471,848	8,828,795	6,018,507	14,948,877
30	*11,858,087*	*3,918,128*	*4,407,140*	*9,105,881*	*12,361,818*	*3,651,012*	*2,501,620*	*8,328,960*	*6,964,045*	*3,216,764*	*10,861,121*
31	36.3	43.5	33.2	31.4	58.5	60.7	47.1	61.7	38.7	87.1	36.8
32	6,075,497	2,215,968	2,154,196	4,928,378	7,349,870	2,302,536	1,406,789	5,341,302	3,159,869	2,241,975	7,521,426
33	*4,650,350*	*1,507,890*	*1,649,490*	*3,604,620*	*4,496,330*	*1,325,180*	*973,950*	*3,083,060*	*2,228,690*	*1,228,570*	*5,808,210*
34	6,766,773	2,424,855	2,575,240	4,391,627	7,682,618	2,141,170	1,545,766	5,070,585	3,548,305	2,628,091	6,812,579
35	*4,846,950*	*1,688,780*	*1,851,050*	*3,478,880*	*4,845,340*	*1,382,870*	*1,052,990*	*3,199,150*	*2,555,620*	*1,225,490*	*5,045,290*
36	1,157,074	374,497	428,115	834,447	1,620,599	521,528	281,888	1,061,557	780,800	502,518	906,837
37	*776,510*	*249,970*	*324,540*	*576,650*	*999,020*	*310,730*	*174,840*	*601,210*	*526,710*	*273,590*	*778,890*
38	2,131,001	608,569	711,853	1,806,537	2,920,277	901,282	446,303	1,998,404	1,338,815	785,923	1,707,744
39	*1,564,277*	*477,548*	*582,060*	*1,443,731*	*2,011,128*	*652,232*	*299,840*	*1,435,540*	*974,903*	*479,714*	*1,527,451*
40	37.7	39.4	36.7	41.2	37.6	39.2	38.2	39.7	35.8	37.3	44.4
41	42.0	43.1	43.9	36.7	39.3	36.5	42.0	37.6	40.2	41.3	40.2
42	7.2	6.7	7.3	7.0	8.3	8.9	7.7	7.9	8.8	8.3	5.4
43	13.2	10.8	12.1	15.1	14.9	15.4	12.1	14.8	15.2	13.1	10.1
44	3,187	2,593	2,191	3,088	3,005	3,067	2,973	3,220	2,448	2,063	3,520
45	2,537	2,140	1,765	2,406	2,308	2,323	2,385	2,488	1,860	1,621	2,985
46	13.01	14.05	9.70	9.16	10.81	9.01	11.92	8.97	8.41	7.07	18.20
47	*9.69*	*9.64*	*7.59*	*5.81*	*6.77*	*5.00*	*8.47*	*5.84*	*6.10*	*4.26*	*13.24*
48	4,504	1,865	2,303	3,577	5,852	1,676	1,048	3,794	3,247	2,586	4,120
49	2,032,242	553,594	650,098	1,734,124	2,783,459	868,059	416,386	1,928,620	1,248,971	754,388	1,602,487
50	23,566	7,069	8,893	25,361	29,742	7,576	5,265	19,286	14,986	8,779	20,694
51	15,228	4,487	5,007	14,344	18,794	4,629	3,297	11,676	9,390	5,165	12,528
52	1,558	356	593	1,917	2,334	824	444	1,544	927	594	1,481
53	2,328	586	740	2,712	3,274	673	522	2,084	1,550	1,111	1,890
54	2,797	809	1,115	3,474	3,622	963	586	2,218	1,860	1,397	2,122
55	474	190	298	926	775	215	149	588	388	409	457
56	1,181	641	1,140	1,988	943	272	267	1,176	841	185	1,605
57	715,463	223,584	286,442	761,637	870,748	223,169	169,063	581,977	428,906	229,325	705,196
58	8,898	2,692	3,029	7,152	12,568	3,945	1,781	9,326	6,299	3,522	6,700
59	8,616	2,601	2,940	6,919	12,003	3,801	1,730	8,855	6,050	3,421	6,580
60	250	82	81	215	505	134	44	410	225	91	112
61	32	9	8	18	60	10	7	31	24	10	8
62	1,053,186	291,703	314,199	862,974	1,689,163	566,595	218,490	1,182,560	726,984	457,287	813,608
63	13	7	10	11	25	11	11	23	19	7	15
64	13	7	9	10	23	11	10	27	19	7	15
65	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
67	3,150	1,025	960	1,045	3,200	1,975	1,225	4,235	3,371	890	2,250
68	1	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
69	50	150	550	50	.....	35	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
70	8,999	2,144	2,576	6,279	10,237	3,081	1,329	6,782	4,129	2,590	8,965
71	5,220	1,099	1,450	3,893	6,422	2,069	779	4,137	2,385	1,385	3,673
72	3,779	1,045	1,126	2,386	3,815	1,012	560	2,625	1,544	1,195	2,422
73	96,049	19,112	26,345	67,783	118,604	36,970	14,555	80,992	47,685	28,147	64,481
74	35,499	5,454	6,190	9,965	24,825	9,175	2,762	21,036	11,527	10,118	3,181
75	27,030	4,151	3,882	6,940	18,704	7,027	1,754	16,265	8,458	6,568	1,922
76	8,469	1,303	2,308	3,025	6,121	2,148	1,008	4,771	3,064	3,550	1,259
77	164,156	17,833	21,543	40,593	101,642	39,164	12,997	78,573	41,851	38,535	12,749
78	30	48	24	19	29	56	11	9	63	22	35
79	188	187	59	42	102	151	56	33	174	111	233
80	144,385	82,277	99,401	106,183	184,257	47,566	45,991	101,943	134,779	54,122	164,728
81	94,010	53,593	60,698	71,236	132,842	32,230	29,226	66,772	87,091	30,963	103,332
82	910	244	195	202	703	159	117	395	477	122	370
83	4,749	1,382	1,057	1,177	3,976	993	691	3,012	2,753	622	1,925

TABLE 2.—NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE;

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

		THE STATE.	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.	Cumberland.	Franklin.	Hancock.
	FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS						
1	**Number of farms**	56,454	2,747	6,976	4,736	2,164	3,186
2	*Number of farms in 1900*	*55,607*	*2,725*	*6,503*	*4,715*	*2,410*	*2,640*
3	Per cent of all farms	94.1	92.2	95.7	92.3	95.1	94.2
4	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*93.8*	*93.2*	*95.0*	*92.4*	*95.4*	*95.0*
5	**Land in farms** ... acres	5,915,822	237,274	827,599	358,560	325,152	284,038
6	Improved land in farms ... acres	2,222,452	95,422	423,476	138,403	104,093	60,996
7	**Value of land and buildings** ... dollars	147,713,769	6,605,050	34,411,403	13,102,590	5,176,960	5,204,688
	Degree of ownership:						
8	Farms consisting of owned land only	55,349	2,691	6,826	4,636	2,114	3,135
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land	1,105	56	150	100	50	51
	Color and nativity of owners:						
10	Native white	51,798	2,481	4,978	4,415	2,089	3,098
11	Foreign-born white	4,631	266	1,997	315	75	88
12	Negro and other nonwhite	25	.....	1	6	.....	.....
	FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS						
13	**Number of farms**	2,563	180	200	288	87	118
14	*Number of farms in 1900*	*2,775*	*150*	*287*	*290*	*95*	*104*
15	Per cent of all farms	4.3	6.0	3.6	5.6	3.8	3.5
16	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*4.7*	*5.1*	*4.1*	*5.7*	*3.8*	*3.7*
17	**Land in farms** ... acres	224,136	13,770	29,103	14,995	11,251	9,969
18	Improved land in farms ... acres	84,853	4,933	15,593	6,813	3,642	1,991
19	**Value of land and buildings** ... dollars	6,530,287	381,330	1,284,300	736,715	147,325	660,280
	Form of tenancy:						
20	Share tenants	280	40	62	15	14	12
21	Share-cash tenants	44	3	15	2	1	1
22	Cash tenants	1,733	94	148	234	61	80
23	Tenure not specified	407	43	41	37	11	25
	Color and nativity of tenants:						
24	Native white	2,280	157	184	251	82	111
25	Foreign-born white	274	23	82	35	5	7
26	Negro and other nonwhite	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS						
27	**Number of farms**	999	52	47	107	24	78
28	*Number of farms in 1900*	*917*	*49*	*53*	*93*	*21*	*34*
29	**Land in farms** ... acres	150,901	8,716	7,668	14,179	4,898	9,462
30	Improved land in farms ... acres	53,352	3,245	3,938	6,312	1,588	2,043
31	**Value of land and buildings** ... dollars	5,375,570	271,500	314,400	739,795	146,800	283,810
	MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS [1]						
	For all farms operated by owners:						
32	Number free from mortgage debt	41,309	1,968	3,455	3,672	1,520	2,722
33	Number with mortgage debt	14,048	775	3,510	1,036	643	463
34	Number with no mortgage report	107	4	11	28	1	11
	For farms consisting of owned land only:						
35	Number reporting debt and amount	13,894	700	3,275	971	607	415
36	Value of their land and buildings ... dollars	39,774,005	1,555,080	10,672,513	2,446,220	1,445,720	621,546
37	Amount of mortgage debt ... dollars	11,738,529	499,489	4,754,500	746,604	454,881	156,544
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings	29.5	32.1	28.5	30.5	31.5	25.2

[1] No mortgage reports were secured for farms operated by tenants and managers. (See explanation in text.)

TABLE 3.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

	LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS						
	Dairy Products						
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products ... number	148,270	9,887	13,696	13,381	7,005	4,611
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced ... number	126,001	8,461	12,626	11,701	6,216	4,171
3	Milk—Produced ... gallons	50,026,334	3,939,791	5,303,359	5,113,071	2,272,553	2,043,091
4	Sold ... gallons	12,784,866	1,305,985	290,302	1,700,825	216,981	398,046
5	Cream sold ... gallons	737,700	62,206	11,586	53,448	74,742	13,013
6	Butter fat sold ... pounds	4,060,344	520,129	10,417	243,590	363,329	36,947
7	Butter—Produced ... pounds	13,209,229	630,484	1,400,301	1,361,720	444,493	617,088
8	Sold ... pounds	8,389,817	451,579	516,971	1,019,744	271,748	337,039
9	Cheese—Produced ... pounds	118,215	27,156	6,280	1,480	12,044	.....
10	Sold ... pounds	94,244	24,422	4,500	1,127	10,925	.....
11	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream ... dollars	8,079,692	640,803	430,658	913,177	329,548	204,224
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products ... dollars	6,722,770	588,282	214,633	811,034	281,022	212,763
	Poultry Products						
13	Poultry—Raised ... number	2,348,403	119,849	173,276	312,747	61,410	128,487
14	Sold ... number	1,213,689	69,006	41,085	184,107	33,253	72,195
15	Eggs—Produced ... dozens	14,052,820	688,146	738,104	1,720,662	371,895	778,909
16	Sold ... dozens	10,440,134	404,804	246,626	1,384,770	254,605	582,152
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced ... dollars	4,881,260	256,676	254,454	660,334	125,381	254,076
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs ... dollars	3,386,865	177,550	80,146	504,518	82,276	182,656
	Honey and Wax						
19	Honey produced ... pounds	112,051	1,778	45,599	5,174	2,541	2,789
20	Wax produced ... pounds	2,260	16	630	104	10	116
21	Value of honey and wax produced ... dollars	20,686	392	7,549	1,086	542	588
	Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair						
22	Wool, fleeces shorn ... number	150,462	2,132	25,031	1,833	10,466	6,906
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn ... number	168	2	12	14	15	.....
24	Value of wool and mohair produced ... dollars	253,775	3,780	37,289	2,825	19,229	9,808
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED						
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered ... number	125,073	8,632	3,915	11,454	13,845	3,377
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered ... number	102,687	6,873	7,455	9,432	7,954	2,363
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold ... number	12,053	471	1,769	884	660	287
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered ... number	135,486	9,326	17,832	10,351	9,148	3,724
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered ... number	113,152	1,673	23,805	3,081	12,674	3,622
30	Receipts from sale of animals ... dollars	6,531,033	393,765	581,726	596,231	499,332	116,473
31	Value of animals slaughtered ... dollars	1,888,888	99,137	255,870	134,514	113,423	75,767

COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

	Kennebec.	Knox.	Lincoln.	Oxford.	Penobscot.	Piscataquis.	Sagadahoc.	Somerset.	Waldo.	Washington.	York.
1	4,754	2,031	2,539	3,616	6,131	1,784	1,168	3,956	3,369	2,805	4,492
2	*5,121*	*1,956*	*2,687*	*4,128*	*5,663*	*1,816*	*1,168*	*3,889*	*3,498*	*1,957*	*4,717*
3	93.9	93.6	94.8	93.3	94.1	93.3	94.3	94.6	93.4	96.1	93.5
4	*92.7*	*92.5*	*95.7*	*93.4*	*93.2*	*93.9*	*94.3*	*94.3*	*93.6*	*94.4*	*93.1*
5	434,714	146,987	211,445	501,972	641,990	234,147	111,135	565,593	349,569	294,541	391,106
6	185,813	48,402	71,187	144,213	262,507	75,315	50,604	231,012	134,951	63,986	122,072
7	11,784,510	3,922,221	4,438,811	8,621,850	14,064,218	4,069,131	2,792,649	9,756,302	6,977,174	4,446,681	13,239,471
8	4,667	1,998	2,507	3,558	6,001	1,746	1,116	3,892	3,303	2,755	4,494
9	87	33	32	58	130	38	52	64	66	30	98
10	4,520	1,952	2,501	3,458	5,737	1,648	1,097	3,674	3,299	2,555	4,296
11	230	79	36	158	388	136	69	282	68	248	196
12	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
13	183	90	95	189	292	86	50	156	169	87	227
14	*306*	*120*	*97*	*213*	*289*	*106*	*52*	*174*	*183*	*69*	*202*
15	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.7	3.0	4.7
16	*5.5*	*5.7*	*3.5*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*5.3*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*5.0*	*2.9*	*5.0*
17	14,097	5,936	6,090	24,141	22,890	12,119	4,691	16,955	17,729	7,724	12,635
18	5,432	2,016	2,173	7,378	8,930	3,438	2,011	7,127	6,269	1,978	5,129
19	384,610	365,262	145,125	361,925	507,675	196,875	90,000	295,975	355,500	107,665	519,325
20	15	4	10	37	15	6	4	17	19	8	11
21	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	2	6	5	.....	2
22	127	67	68	118	223	61	35	92	88	69	158
23	41	19	15	30	53	19	9	41	57	10	46
24	172	87	92	178	267	77	45	143	163	72	205
25	11	3	3	10	25	9	5	13	6	15	22
26	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	125	48	45	69	91	43	29	72	69	26	83
28	*96*	*39*	*24*	*79*	*124*	*16*	*18*	*59*	*53*	*54*	*36*
29	18,238	4,792	4,489	12,112	14,753	9,275	2,198	13,209	8,515	14,861	9,516
30	7,140	1,301	1,663	3,758	5,780	2,465	995	6,190	2,617	1,150	3,147
31	673,150	353,340	145,500	336,230	460,595	177,700	69,900	359,550	276,500	176,300	534,500
32	3,530	1,710	2,220	2,520	4,302	1,139	934	2,814	2,704	2,257	3,912
33	1,181	313	313	1,086	1,807	641	231	1,133	655	509	602
34	43	8	6	10	22	4	3	9	10	9	18
35	1,086	287	280	1,026	1,678	611	209	1,073	601	455	611
36	2,574,785	516,945	474,150	2,207,500	3,700,065	1,369,700	496,500	2,524,040	1,006,490	662,321	1,499,430
37	819,813	148,471	132,445	683,231	1,076,571	401,336	144,252	797,117	288,288	160,774	474,113
38	31.8	28.7	27.9	31.0	29.1	29.3	29.1	31.6	28.6	24.2	31.6

SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

1	14,477	4,226	4,769	13,723	17,894	4,467	3,014	10,965	8,765	4,002	11,847
2	11,011	3,705	4,548	10,368	15,542	3,936	2,714	8,384	7,500	4,829	10,289
3	4,938,668	1,566,100	1,997,665	4,288,530	7,934,934	1,741,813	1,222,705	3,388,302	3,213,533	2,432,562	4,536,656
4	1,154,198	518,449	164,112	977,533	1,875,129	213,877	256,875	611,729	804,632	314,260	1,686,443
5	112,987	7,630	30,923	90,656	91,331	32,190	32,411	36,543	59,730	5,187	20,123
6	529,139	29,829	78,217	703,022	517,718	168,631	58,873	452,796	275,333	6,164	66,210
7	1,309,637	522,970	524,272	666,169	1,530,731	412,119	309,212	898,548	678,507	801,269	1,391,609
8	939,092	348,162	316,804	388,974	1,007,802	268,138	223,327	569,244	403,987	476,796	860,630
9	18,174	1,605	.....	5,898	1,576	4,233	135	38,635	679	.....	370
10	15,655	1,242	.....	3,754	431	2,975	.....	28,613	690	.....	.....
11	863,977	288,698	224,180	642,914	981,663	238,933	196,006	502,199	452,956	200,857	776,929
12	759,171	239,078	167,852	563,210	838,858	200,330	171,448	412,830	378,695	205,160	676,493
13	178,134	109,962	134,233	146,492	233,202	56,520	68,264	151,574	166,756	71,296	236,261
14	94,369	65,626	72,137	74,796	121,941	28,582	35,221	71,423	93,652	30,763	128,233
15	1,156,754	789,434	950,317	857,109	1,406,952	394,794	373,490	808,506	1,183,397	555,990	1,272,470
16	872,930	637,573	797,883	623,597	1,011,645	275,124	306,475	587,737	957,383	351,822	954,998
17	399,010	263,432	313,481	300,357	491,033	126,654	137,672	279,163	395,985	156,953	461,779
18	282,097	202,023	244,252	199,825	334,690	82,968	102,590	186,948	297,166	101,786	325,374
19	10,533	2,878	1,894	3,771	9,909	2,304	1,523	7,269	7,564	926	5,649
20	333	67	4	20	171	145	48	139	287	79	193
21	1,827	611	382	819	1,840	471	275	1,419	1,520	195	1,170
22	24,126	4,488	3,999	6,423	20,322	8,310	1,629	17,789	9,696	6,370	1,542
23	30	13	2	7	14	3	30	2	19	.....	5
24	49,385	7,040	6,147	11,165	31,836	13,913	2,449	31,515	15,912	9,907	2,499
25	14,551	2,431	3,359	11,263	12,897	4,087	2,016	13,805	7,998	2,336	10,967
26	9,959	2,000	3,411	9,088	9,152	3,492	1,194	9,819	5,221	2,206	13,098
27	1,328	325	215	690	1,513	487	92	2,965	466	303	158
28	13,932	3,025	3,565	11,844	15,825	5,027	2,656	10,995	6,738	3,936	8,161
29	6,295	2,003	2,976	6,000	16,115	6,635	985	12,964	8,359	5,681	1,494
30	733,480	109,766	135,602	514,248	654,228	218,868	58,092	888,344	202,196	195,024	672,748
31	143,737	41,662	79,354	157,508	215,845	87,225	34,751	127,891	104,322	76,404	141,489

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEREOF, AND

			The State.	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.	Cumberland.	Franklin.	Hancock.
	VALUE OF ALL CROPS							
1	Total	dollars	39,317,647	1,841,232	10,150,955	2,652,424	1,482,607	1,184,860
2	Cereals	dollars	3,100,902	65,890	1,617,614	78,293	64,958	27,305
3	Other grains and seeds	dollars	287,989	12,834	3,095	26,828	13,268	10,649
4	Hay and forage	dollars	15,115,821	881,200	1,980,590	1,345,620	698,216	511,584
5	Vegetables	dollars	12,377,717	302,012	5,847,442	564,825	191,213	255,964
6	Fruits and nuts	dollars	2,448,240	236,061	78,544	195,429	244,696	73,708
7	All other crops	dollars	5,986,978	343,235	623,661	441,420	270,256	305,650
	SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)							
	Cereals:							
8	Total	acres	159,616	3,005	86,654	3,581	3,065	1,511
9		bushels	5,395,168	107,862	2,931,783	125,546	96,258	45,619
10	Corn	acres	15,213	1,010	1,270	1,263	886	83
11		bushels	648,882	45,333	48,035	57,882	37,347	2,831
12	Oats	acres	120,991	1,888	69,204	2,129	1,864	1,293
13		bushels	4,232,309	60,108	2,542,803	64,008	52,165	39,181
14	Wheat	acres	3,407	3	3,036	16	2	4
15		bushels	85,119	85	76,126	234	24	146
16	Barley	acres	4,136	46	1,347	93	118	113
17		bushels	106,674	1,140	31,557	2,421	2,978	3,252
18	Buckwheat	acres	15,552	49	11,685	22	131	17
19		bushels	316,782	956	231,026	482	3,489	205
20	Rye	acres	292	5	108	56	11	1
21		bushels	4,815	162	2,051	467	189	7
	Other grains and seeds:							
22	Dry peas	acres	537	7	135	22	19	34
23		bushels	4,963	92	1,372	238	213	272
24	Dry edible beans	acres	10,341	473	35	715	419	246
25		bushels	87,565	3,068	235	8,438	3,887	2,828
	Hay and forage:							
26	Total	acres	1,255,011	62,132	158,489	100,329	64,806	49,578
27		tons	1,113,095	62,206	153,242	94,826	54,569	30,980
28	All tame or cultivated grasses	acres	1,205,253	59,261	157,489	96,619	61,644	39,121
29		tons	984,699	51,702	151,988	79,370	49,411	28,226
30	Timothy alone	acres	166,080	15,577	17,735	11,325	5,561	1,885
31		tons	143,855	14,113	15,963	10,128	4,605	1,625
32	Timothy and clover mixed	acres	643,189	21,487	138,689	35,002	26,591	14,674
33		tons	559,293	20,498	134,927	32,176	24,085	12,128
34	Clover alone	acres	4,818	224	743	382	221	61
35		tons	5,753	323	841	386	228	59
36	Alfalfa	acres	174	14	36	25	.....	.....
37		tons	216	30	23	27	.....	2
38	Millet or Hungarian grass	acres	10,641	999	4	1,219	691	452
39		tons	16,793	1,785	7	1,944	1,251	581
40	Other tame or cultivated grasses	acres	380,351	20,960	282	47,766	28,580	22,049
41		tons	258,789	14,953	227	34,709	19,182	13,831
42	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	acres	24,557	997	457	1,406	1,571	892
43		tons	21,148	854	351	1,300	1,177	850
44	Grains cut green	acres	13,388	981	498	1,135	828	388
45		tons	25,059	1,937	702	2,359	1,458	838
46	Coarse forage	acres	11,753	887	44	1,108	763	170
47		tons	81,227	7,597	199	11,776	2,523	937
48	Root forage	acres	60	6	1	1	.....	7
49		tons	962	116	2	21	.....	119
	Special crops:							
50	Potatoes	acres	135,709	2,253	75,738	3,426	1,566	1,836
51		bushels	28,556,837	322,197	17,514,401	461,581	260,075	300,329
52	All other vegetables	acres	25,288	2,166	822	3,484	1,454	1,074
53	Maple trees	number	252,764	5,360	19,652	1,955	45,516	7,022
54	Maple sugar (made)	pounds	15,388	32	9,140	.....	373	15
55	Maple sirup (made)	gallons	43,971	927	1,612	494	8,184	953
	FRUITS AND NUTS							
	Orchard fruits:							
56	Total	trees	3,586,452	387,977	147,491	281,613	379,920	74,938
57		bushels	3,694,251	347,662	146,968	230,045	391,130	87,664
58	Apples	trees	3,476,616	376,746	140,005	269,658	374,464	71,286
59		bushels	3,636,181	339,925	140,526	222,893	388,802	85,897
60	Peaches and nectarines	trees	5,102	209	303	521	12	17
61		bushels	2,014	69	156	155	11	13
62	Pears	trees	46,683	6,519	40	6,346	2,348	976
63		bushels	38,904	6,258	33	5,249	2,076	642
64	Plums and prunes	trees	43,576	3,744	956	4,270	1,986	2,000
65		bushels	14,637	1,313	242	1,573	552	958
66	Cherries	trees	14,288	731	121	803	1,110	659
67		bushels	2,403	84	9	173	189	154
68	**Grapes**	vines	9,731	673	5	1,305	1,221	105
69		pounds	231,520	15,273	44	21,227	20,101	3,557
	Small fruits:							
70	Total	acres	1,260	59	8	182	28	95
71		quarts	2,285,415	110,208	10,656	445,531	51,239	194,185
72	Strawberries	acres	698	34	3	125	16	57
73		quarts	1,626,250	82,850	3,788	363,861	39,568	143,967
74	Raspberries and loganberries	acres	127	11	.....	24	2	6
75		quarts	154,121	13,360	118	43,755	2,110	7,247
76	Blackberries and dewberries	acres	145	6	.....	15	5	7
77		quarts	153,816	7,304	60	18,909	5,594	6,219
78	Cranberries	acres	151	3	3	9	2	14
79		quarts	100,192	2,272	3,584	3,200	928	9,760
80	**Nuts**	trees	815	21	5	69	112	16
81		pounds	12,922	100	350	622	1,200	95

TABLE 5.—SELECTED FARM EXPENSES

1	**Labor**	Farms reporting	37,199	1,852	4,864	3,267	1,465	1,847
2		Cash expended ... dollars	4,485,911	211,584	1,120,228	389,210	155,079	158,650
3		Rent and board furnished ... dollars	1,147,195	57,284	335,123	77,413	42,694	28,197
4	**Fertilizer**	Farms reporting	39,947	1,953	5,849	3,211	1,626	1,784
5		Amount expended ... dollars	4,069,479	97,347	1,844,568	142,470	64,552	71,275
6	**Feed**	Farms reporting	46,043	2,421	3,199	4,255	1,908	2,695
7		Amount expended ... dollars	7,267,854	519,445	217,743	905,108	237,288	345,909
8	**Receipts from sale of feedable crops** ... dollars		1,507,403	51,750	452,742	162,578	50,510	29,355

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

	Kennebec.	Knox.	Lincoln.	Oxford.	Penobscot.	Piscataquis.	Sagadahoc.	Somerset.	Waldo.	Washington.	York.
1	2,789,631	903,701	999,097	2,376,112	4,262,167	1,430,263	681,407	2,902,186	2,145,493	1,199,565	2,354,032
2	181,385	19,894	33,534	98,342	335,788	100,275	30,595	218,314	118,194	37,327	73,194
3	32,423	8,958	12,494	18,014	58,502	9,278	4,790	25,532	20,699	6,199	25,165
4	1,290,743	466,447	468,059	1,152,117	1,725,077	523,444	329,051	1,148,796	898,784	493,944	1,202,131
5	569,054	154,476	153,441	311,028	1,410,795	436,529	127,856	683,725	664,167	391,407	353,783
6	296,461	111,597	72,502	275,438	244,372	62,311	47,702	141,202	201,517	54,766	111,934
7	419,565	142,329	259,067	521,173	487,633	298,431	141,413	684,597	242,702	227,021	588,825
8	9,173	1,016	1,928	4,434	16,924	5,136	1,612	11,340	5,680	1,925	2,632
9	302,983	29,998	54,305	152,478	574,768	176,668	49,759	379,667	200,425	59,506	107,473
10	2,141	234	408	2,353	955	402	277	1,477	700	25	1,729
11	87,641	8,437	12,854	97,004	43,026	14,675	9,729	68,495	30,122	788	34,693
12	6,465	583	1,312	1,943	13,406	4,193	1,163	8,546	4,574	1,684	794
13	202,633	16,929	35,901	53,393	465,364	149,629	36,958	281,461	159,296	32,042	20,428
14	43	3	8	6	166	31	12	26	27	30	4
15	1,109	131	135	80	3,937	879	158	823	758	429	85
16	340	180	190	29	803	105	65	209	300	112	96
17	7,898	4,335	5,150	507	24,529	2,642	1,433	5,720	8,176	2,628	1,908
18	176	16	8	82	1,580	400	92	1,052	56	128	3
19	3,590	166	201	1,192	37,699	8,706	1,414	22,718	1,625	3,258	57
20	7	.....	2	21	5	4	3	30	23	.....	16
21	81	.....	49	302	105	112	55	440	489	3	312
22	41	12	18	13	60	16	15	25	17	12	91
23	375	98	154	69	779	68	45	500	136	92	499
24	1,151	253	670	916	1,840	405	215	856	598	201	1,348
25	10,086	2,760	3,887	5,814	16,968	2,720	1,375	8,207	6,550	1,572	8,229
26	120,334	33,917	48,596	87,365	142,669	42,845	29,455	112,159	87,691	35,182	93,473
27	104,232	27,382	35,305	91,615	129,159	37,836	22,729	93,635	66,829	31,444	74,196
28	117,137	32,036	46,608	78,089	137,499	40,980	28,241	108,523	85,154	33,605	83,984
29	92,388	23,982	32,366	69,734	114,341	32,306	20,245	86,176	59,619	28,592	64,262
30	21,175	3,588	5,444	14,523	19,500	4,678	3,050	14,138	12,119	6,069	9,722
31	17,881	2,891	3,906	13,931	16,850	3,826	2,542	12,686	9,670	6,096	8,262
32	51,555	19,462	25,006	29,099	91,41	28,817	13,110	51,276	36,472	22,152	37,597
33	42,937	14,020	18,774	27,906	78,535	23,200	9,697	44,197	27,249	18,690	30,293
34	313	66	224	355	578	341	98	633	395	92	152
35	370	70	196	589	693	356	148	859	361	81	193
36	7	1	6	24	5	.....	47	7	.....	.....	2
37	16	2	9	27	8	.....	56	13	.....	.....	3
38	1,432	201	199	1,225	817	254	324	1,332	373	119	799
39	2,145	309	290	2,074	1,440	505	349	1,959	816	174	1,194
40	42,655	8,718	15,729	32,863	25,189	6,890	11,612	41,136	35,644	4,596	33,662
41	29,039	6,690	9,191	25,207	16,815	4,419	7,453	27,112	22,123	3,551	24,267
42	868	1,027	1,107	5,746	2,627	445	677	1,618	1,337	1,208	2,374
43	817	802	1,003	4,975	2,374	285	672	1,243	1,155	1,193	2,097
44	1,107	474	281	1,694	1,119	808	242	1,131	582	891	1,228
45	2,276	882	527	3,257	1,967	1,428	551	1,850	1,174	1,467	2,380
46	1,220	380	596	1,826	1,417	612	295	871	633	73	798
47	8,703	1,639	1,340	13,602	10,373	3,811	2,259	4,362	4,791	167	7,906
48	2	.....	4	10	7	.....	.....	7	4	2	9
49	48	77	69	47	104	6	2	64	99	35	133
50	5,834	1,052	1,468	2,805	14,366	4,483	1,290	7,016	6,052	3,548	2,906
51	955,544	153,055	177,137	424,613	3,178,705	961,782	201,135	1,413,626	1,349,948	549,025	332,594
52	2,382	1,023	856	2,139	2,498	547	475	2,074	1,334	1,078	1,892
53	16,037	918	281	44,570	37,164	12,556	3,195	41,904	9,105	691	6,944
54	600	3	111	605	678	80	2,540	806	18	49	347
55	2,892	278	69	8,197	6,621	1,960	535	7,191	2,007	82	1,968
56	421,933	107,287	94,938	456,199	292,217	93,011	62,158	265,772	213,433	56,152	251,413
57	399,202	174,403	115,640	449,341	374,385	134,366	70,310	282,143	318,587	62,227	112,178
58	409.593	101,574	90,765	444,529	283,223	91,392	59,761	258,985	206,251	55,082	227,242
59	392,094	171,200	113,024	443,447	370,352	133,767	68,678	279,565	312,724	61,814	105,973
60	310	16	31	314	70	.....	32	162	37	.....	3,968
61	138	22	14	181	34	.....	11	72	1	.....	1,137
62	6,205	2,189	1,953	4,618	2,932	495	1,472	1,973	2,478	115	6,024
63	5,448	1,808	1,568	3,856	2,528	281	1,349	1,458	2,357	94	3,969
64	3,642	2,823	1,869	4,699	4,600	790	686	3,256	3,076	851	4,348
65	1,159	1,267	919	1,544	1,199	282	219	843	1,203	299	1,005
66	2,173	684	303	2,019	1,386	323	222	1,388	1,561	101	704
67	362	106	101	312	271	36	53	201	202	19	101
68	1,192	300	254	1,344	436	74	348	306	543	.....	1,565
69	29,006	6,140	7,483	30,730	9,899	1,953	10,936	5,695	14,391	.....	46,994
70	112	66	35	86	169	21	28	42	98	35	145
71	186,104	139,465	57,600	105,060	302,794	27,135	26,557	68,785	145,248	148,382	261,490
72	57	39	25	24	103	13	17	24	62	23	76
73	116,675	108,561	44,165	43,331	237,206	18,496	15,772	49,455	111,948	37,124	209,683
74	14	3	2	33	6	1	3	2	7	2	11
75	13,468	5,680	2,119	31,093	7,696	1,348	2,604	2,160	8,481	2,119	10,763
76	19	5	3	11	23	2	3	8	16	6	16
77	19,174	6,528	2,677	9,061	21,004	1,842	4,381	8,543	12,476	6,238	23,812
78	11	14	3	11	2	.....	2	1	7	35	34
79	24,800	5,888	2,816	7,904	1,858	320	1,312	352	4,960	14,272	15,996
80	2	.....	3	170	5	.....	3	47	5	.....	357
81	25	.....	.....	4,015	.....	.....	60	3,550	150	.....	2,735

AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

1	3,377	1,294	1,383	2,436	4,090	1,299	644	2,657	2,155	1,625	2,944
2	392,763	114,933	97,624	253,879	451,814	152,783	70,732	277,641	202,899	120,101	306,991
3	86,150	20,915	19,821	71,563	124,260	42,973	14,930	73,106	44,305	25,645	82,815
4	3,482	1,123	1,276	2,603	4,602	1,473	689	3,173	2,402	1,927	2,774
5	236,029	41,880	43,356	96,408	527,314	173,369	55,629	264,539	224,707	109,296	82,540
6	4,149	1,868	2,271	3,379	5,162	1,534	926	3,383	3,058	2,420	3,996
7	676,587	319,064	298,344	603,585	794,278	216,348	175,653	466,234	494,677	279,908	748,283
8	137,516	25,715	28,777	63,750	150,461	58,405	27,764	131,950	75,472	42,961	78,348

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS **NOT** ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

		THE STATE.	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.	Cumberland.	Franklin.	Hancock.	Kennebec.	Knox.	Lincoln.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	18,438	1,175	1,980	1,879	724	1,252	1,671	813	391
2	Value of domestic animals ... dollars	4,796,026	303,747	493,181	639,085	170,177	333,176	411,109	185,808	81,717
	Cattle:									
3	Total number	9,700	337	1,321	756	448	875	693	425	274
4	Value ... dollars	362,654	13,431	45,795	30,817	17,098	34,644	24,883	17,560	11,213
5	Number of dairy cows	7,879	305	1,105	609	378	603	562	330	219
	Horses:									
6	Total number	29,622	2,230	2,756	4,356	1,112	1,005	2,425	1,151	570
7	Value ... dollars	4,341,987	347,443	427,516	600,562	148,255	203,555	379,196	164,795	68,603
8	Number of mature horses	29,291	2,223	2,664	4,337	1,095	1,882	2,390	1,138	569
	Mules and asses and burros:									
9	Total number	86	3	35	18	.....	2	1	3	6
10	Value ... dollars	10,566	130	9,405	3,016	.....	205	20	450	1,175
11	Number of mature mules	66	1	29	17	.....	1	.....	1	4
	Swine:									
12	Total number	5,668	234	806	394	335	255	563	228	54
13	Value ... dollars	67,261	2,564	9,458	4,269	4,246	3,058	6,035	2,254	701
	Sheep and goats:									
14	Total number	2,002	47	256	102	151	569	91	191	5
15	Value ... dollars	7,558	179	907	421	578	1,714	375	749	25

		Oxford.	Penobscot.	Piscataquis.	Sagadahoc.	Somerset.	Waldo.	Washington.	York.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	1,069	1,808	651	456	1,205	668	1,347	1,289
2	Value of domestic animals ... dollars	243,279	567,998	198,743	104,006	285,031	126,202	254,517	337,260
	Cattle:								
3	Total number	549	762	325	208	533	312	1,341	541
4	Value ... dollars	19,833	28,889	12,262	8,326	20,921	11,469	44,568	20,945
5	Number of dairy cows	420	647	284	180	457	270	1,012	408
	Horses:								
6	Total number	1,631	3,234	1,119	624	1,731	961	1,543	2,265
7	Value ... dollars	219,210	531,727	181,964	93,199	259,318	112,221	203,537	310,786
8	Number of mature horses	1,607	3,220	1,106	615	1,706	956	1,527	2,256
	Mules and asses and burros:								
9	Total number	3	5	.....	1	2	1	4	2
10	Value ... dollars	325	650	.....	25	250	75	700	140
11	Number of mature mules	2	4	.....	1	2	.....	3	1
	Swine:								
12	Total number	305	559	324	160	415	160	449	418
13	Value ... dollars	3,497	6,213	4,394	2,449	5,111	1,930	5,174	5,308
	Sheep and goats:								
14	Total number	85	116	29	23	87	126	171	13
15	Value ... dollars	414	519	123	97	331	507	538	31

CHAPTER 4.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Maine for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the chapter are three general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries for the state as a whole. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for the six cities having in 1910 a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000.

Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Table III gives statistics in detail for 1909 for Portland for all industries combined and selected industries, and for each city having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants for all industries combined.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes, it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than $500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The three general tables at the end of this chapter give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899 the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different

grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15, or other representative day, has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15, or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

> The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products, the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the

fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those presented for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this chapter.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Maine, with a gross area of 33,040 square miles, of which 3,145 represent water surface, ranks thirty-eighth in size among the states and territories of continental United States. Its population in 1910 was 742,371, as compared with 694,466 in 1900 and 661,086 in 1890. It ranked thirty-fourth among the 49 states and territories as regards population in 1910, and thirty-first in 1900. The density of population of the state was 24.8 per square mile in 1910, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 23.2. Fifty-one and four-tenths per cent of the entire population of the state resided in cities and towns having a population of 2,500 or over in 1910, as against 48.6 per cent in 1900.

Portland, with a population of 58,571, is the only city in the state having over 50,000 inhabitants. Six cities—Lewiston, Bangor, Biddeford, Auburn, Augusta, and Waterville—had a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000 in 1910. These seven cities contained 22.4 per cent of the total population in 1910 and were credited with 29.2 per cent of the total value of manufactured products of the state in 1909.

The transportation facilities of the state are good. The important manufacturing centers are accessible by rail, while good harbors and navigable rivers afford excellent facilities for water transportation and have been very important factors in the development of the manufactures of the state. Portland has one of the best harbors on the North Atlantic coast and is an important seaport for domestic and foreign shipping.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Although agriculture and fishing are both important in Maine, manufacturing is the leading branch of industry in the state. In 1849 an average of 28,020 wage earners, representing 4.8 per cent of the total population, were employed in manufactures, while in 1909 an average of 79,955 wage earners, or 10.8 per cent of the total population, were so engaged. During this period the gross value of products per capita of the total population of the state increased from $42 to $237. Notwithstanding the fact that the manufactures of the state have advanced steadily, the proportion which their value represents of the total value of manufactured products in the United States has decreased. This proportion was 2.4 per cent in 1849, 1.5 per cent in 1879, 1 per cent in 1904, and nine-tenths of 1 per cent in 1909.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

	Number or amount.			Per cent of increase.	
	1909	1904	1899	1904–1909	1899–1904
Number of establishments	3,546	3,145	2,878	12.8	9.3
Persons engaged in manufactures	88,476	82,109	(1)	7.8	.....
Proprietors and firm members	3,661	3,379	(1)	8.3	.....
Salaried employees	4,860	3,772	3,103	28.8	21.6
Wage earners (average number)	79,955	74,958	69,914	6.7	7.2
Primary horsepower	459,599	343,627	259,232	33.7	32.6
Capital	$202,260,000	$143,708,000	$114,008,000	40.7	26.0
Expenses	154,821,000	129,208,000	97,520,000	19.8	32.5
Services	43,429,000	36,681,000	28,782,000	18.4	27.4
Salaries	5,797,000	3,989,000	3,051,000	45.3	30.7
Wages	37,632,000	32,692,000	25,731,000	15.1	27.1
Materials	97,101,000	80,042,000	61,210,000	21.3	30.8
Miscellaneous	14,291,000	12,485,000	7,528,000	14.5	65.8
Value of products	176,029,000	144,020,000	112,958,000	22.2	27.5
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	78,928,000	63,978,000	51,749,000	23.4	23.6

[1] Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Maine had 3,546 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 88,476 persons during the year and paid out $43,429,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 79,955 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of $176,029,000, to produce which materials costing $97,101,000 were used. The value added by manufacture was thus $78,928,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Maine as a whole show about the same development during both of the five-year periods, 1899–1904 and 1904–1909. During the

later period the number of establishments increased 12.8 per cent and the average number of wage earners 6.7 per cent, while the value of products increased 22.2 per cent and the value added by manufacture 23.4 per cent. It would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.[1]			
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
								1904-1909	1899-1904	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries	3,546	79,955	100.0	$176,020,000	100.0	$78,928,000	100.0	22.2	27.5	23.4	23.6
Paper and wood pulp	45	8,647	10.8	33,950,000	19.3	13,446,000	17.0	47.9	73.6	48.0	48.8
Lumber and timber products	1,065	15,080	18.9	26,125,000	14.8	15,195,000	19.2	22.4	39.5	22.3	63.8
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	16	14,634	18.3	21,932,000	12.5	10,542,000	13.4	42.4	5.3	69.1	−17.9
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	65	8,754	10.9	18,490,000	10.5	7,128,000	9.0	5.2	31.1	5.3	23.8
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	55	6,626	8.3	15,599,000	8.8	5,568,000	7.1	23.0	1.4	33.4	4.7
Canning and preserving	245	3,850	4.8	7,689,000	4.4	2,504,000	3.2	5.8	17.8	−15.3	8.5
Foundry and machine-shop products	125	2,885	3.6	5,237,000	3.0	2,893,000	3.7	7.1	35.1	0.2	57.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products	173	225	0.3	4,507,000	2.6	480,000	0.6	14.6	25.1	−2.2	−5.6
Printing and publishing	195	1,651	2.1	3,438,000	2.0	2,336,000	3.0	1.1	26.5	−5.3	22.9
Shipbuilding, including boat building	156	1,755	2.2	3,062,000	1.7	1,893,000	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble and stone work	142	2,381	3.0	2,505,000	1.4	2,075,000	2.6	0.4	26.4	−4.8	23.5
Bread and other bakery products	186	586	0.7	2,235,000	1.3	807,000	1.0	50.1	23.6	31.9	9.1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	18	1,200	1.5	2,048,000	1.2	849,000	1.1	72.1	38.9	68.1	36.9
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	17	436	0.5	1,905,000	1.1	453,000	0.6	−23.8	2.0	−13.9	3.3
Wood, turned and carved	62	1,287	1.6	1,870,000	1.1	971,000	1.2	14.0	92.4	−0.2	87.1
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	16	374	0.5	1,689,000	1.0	671,000	0.8	231.2	420.4	510.0	74.6
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	29	96	0.1	1,301,000	0.7	203,000	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lime	12	526	0.7	1,215,000	0.7	486,000	0.6	3.5	.....	−15.0	.....
Clothing, men's, including shirts	33	1,068	1.3	1,164,000	0.7	567,000	0.7	25.3	−37.5	8.6	−27.1
Carriages and wagons and materials	150	472	0.6	966,000	0.5	500,000	0.7	1.0	32.8	2.8	25.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	20	107	0.1	957,000	0.5	172,000	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	68	349	0.4	842,000	0.5	407,000	0.5	46.9	130.1	44.3	100.0
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	37	144	0.2	756,000	0.4	559,000	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectionery	28	214	0.3	711,000	0.4	375,000	0.5	43.1	67.3	93.3	39.6
Glucose and starch	64	120	0.2	687,000	0.4	212,000	0.3	31.1	−5.8	32.5	−18.8
Clothing, women's	7	532	0.7	686,000	0.4	348,000	0.4	23.8	92.4	42.0	82.8
Leather goods	17	286	0.4	675,000	0.4	284,000	0.3	−4.1	44.0	−31.2	49.1
Gas, illuminating and heating	19	216	0.3	549,000	0.3	337,000	0.4	23.6	55.8	7.0	48.6
Tobacco manufactures	77	252	0.3	464,000	0.3	295,000	0.4	3.1	57.9	10.1	44.1
Brick and tile	49	263	0.3	390,000	0.2	285,000	0.4	−7.1	−4.5	−5.6	−9.6
Furniture and refrigerators	13	215	0.3	368,000	0.2	200,000	0.3	−2.4	−35.1	−13.8	−21.9
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves	4	190	0.2	329,000	0.1	231,000	0.3	8.2	.....	−0.4	.....
Boxes, fancy and paper	10	280	0.3	304,000	0.2	179,000	0.2	28.8	13.5	37.7	19.3
Agricultural implements	10	121	0.2	226,000	0.1	142,000	0.2	9.7	−20.0	9.2	−32.3
All other industries	318	4,127	5.1	11,188,000	6.4	5,206,000	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Percentages are based on figures in Table I; a minus sign (−) denotes decrease. Where the percentages are omitted, comparable figures can not be given.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

Although five industries greatly predominate in importance, reporting approximately two-thirds of the average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture, it will be seen from Table II on page 636 that there is on the whole considerable diversity in the manufacturing activities of the state. The most important industries listed in the table given above call for brief consideration.

Paper and wood pulp.—The manufacture of paper and wood pulp, which is the leading industry of the state, measured by value of products, gave employment to an average of 8,647 wage earners in 1909, and the value of its products amounted to $33,950,000. This industry contributed 19.3 per cent of the total value of manufactures of the state in 1909, in which year Maine reported 12.7 per cent of the total value of paper and wood pulp products for the United States.

Lumber and timber products.—This industry, which includes logging operations, sawmills, planing mills, and factories manufacturing wooden packing-boxes, was first in importance in the state in 1909 in number of establishments, average number of wage earners, and value added by manufacture, and second in value of products. The utilization of forest products, one of the earliest forms of manufacture in Maine, continues to be a most important factor in its industrial activities.

Textiles.—Eight textile industries are represented in Maine, namely, the manufacture of (1) cotton goods, including cotton small wares; (2) woolen, worsted, and felt goods; (3) hosiery and knit goods; (4) silk goods,

including the operations of throwsters; (5) cordage and twine; (6) shoddy; (7) fur-felt hats; and (8) the dyeing and finishing of textiles. The manufacture of cotton goods ranks third among the industries of the state and the manufacture of woolen, worsted, and felt goods, fourth. The other six industries are of comparatively little importance in the state.

From 1899 to 1904 the cotton-goods industry of the state was practically stationary, the value of its products increasing only 5.3 per cent, but between 1904 and 1909 the increase in prices, the renewed activity of the mills of the state, and the establishment of an additional mill brought about an increase of 42.4 per cent in this respect. In 1909 employment was given to 14,634 wage earners, and the value of products amounted to $21,932,000.

In 1909 the woolen, worsted, and felt-goods industry in Maine embraced the operations of 55 woolen mills, 8 worsted mills, and 2 felt mills. No wool-hat establishments were reported. This industry as a whole had a greater growth during the five years 1899–1904 than during the more recent five-year period, 1904–1909. The output of the woolen mills declined slightly in the latter period, but the increased output of the worsted mills resulted in a small gain for the combined industry.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.—The boot and shoe industry of the state remained practically stationary between 1899 and 1904, the value of products and the amount paid in wages increasing only slightly and the number of persons employed in the industry decreasing. From 1904 to 1909 the value of products increased 23 per cent, but this resulted chiefly from increased prices. The actual output of boots, shoes, and slippers was considerably smaller in 1909 than in 1899 and only slightly larger than in 1904.

Canning and preserving.—This industry, which includes the canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables, fish, and oysters, ranked sixth among the industries of the state in value of products in 1909, in which year it gave employment to 3,850 wage earners and reported products valued at $7,689,000.

Shipbuilding, including boat building.—The totals for this industry as presented in Table I, page 633, show an apparent increase in number of wage earners and value of products in 1909 as compared with 1904. A proper comparison of the totals for this industry, however, is impracticable, since it was necessary to omit the statistics for one establishment from the figures for 1904 and those for two establishments from the figures for 1899 in order to avoid the disclosure of individual operations. It may be stated, however, that if it were possible to include the statistics for the one establishment omitted in 1904 the totals for the industry would show a large decrease in 1909 as compared with 1904.

In addition to the 28 industries presented separately in the preceding table for which products valued at more than $500,000 were reported, 4 other industries in the state had a value of products in 1909 in excess of this amount. These industries are included under the head of "All other industries" in the table in some cases because the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed if they were shown separately and in others, because the returns do not properly present the true condition of the industry, for the reason that it is more or less interwoven with one or more other industries. These industries are the manufacture of paper bags, the dyeing and finishing of textiles, the fertilizer industry, and the steel works and rolling mills.

Considerable change occurs in the relative importance of the leading industries of the state when measured by value added by manufacture instead of by value of products. The lumber and timber products industry becomes first, displacing the manufacture of paper and wood pulp; the foundry and machine-shop industry, which was seventh, changes places with canning and preserving, which was sixth; printing and publishing advances from ninth to eighth place; marble and stone work becomes ninth instead of eleventh; the flour-mill and gristmill industry drops from eighth place to nineteenth, and the turning and carving of wood advances from fifteenth place to eleventh place.

The preceding table also shows the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture in all cases where comparative statistics can be given. The manufacture of copper, tin, and sheet-iron products shows greater rates of increase in value of products for both five-year periods, and in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909, than any other industry listed in the table. The cooperage and wooden-goods industry made the greatest increase in value added by manufacture from 1899 to 1904.

Four of the industries listed separately—the tanning, currying, and finishing of leather, the manufacture of leather goods, the brick and tile industry, and the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators—show a decrease in value of products from 1904 to 1909, while two of these, the brick and tile and the furniture and refrigerator industries, together with three others, show a decrease in this respect from 1899 to 1904. Eleven show a decrease in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909, and seven a decrease from 1899 to 1904.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The next table shows, for 1909, the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	**88,476**	**68,647**	**19,829**
Proprietors and officials	5,649	5,497	152
Proprietors and firm members	3,661	3,532	129
Salaried officers of corporations	643	632	11
Superintendents and managers	1,345	1,333	12
Clerks	2,872	1,730	1,142
Wage earners (average number)	79,955	61,420	18,535
16 years of age and over	78,568	60,612	17,956
Under 16 years of age	1,387	808	579

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 88,476, of whom 79,955 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 5,649 were proprietors and officials, and 2,872 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II, page 636.

The following table shows, for 1909, the percentages of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 13 important industries individually.

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries	**88,476**	**6.4**	**3.2**	**90.4**
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	7,195	2.5	5.4	92.1
Bread and other bakery products	858	25.4	6.3	68.3
Canning and preserving	4,410	10.3	2.4	87.3
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,256	2.1	2.3	95.5
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	14,783	0.6	0.4	99.0
Flour-mill and gristmill products	514	48.6	7.6	43.8
Foundry and machine-shop products	3,220	6.5	4.1	89.3
Lumber and timber products	17,101	0.9	1.8	88.2
Marble and stone work	2,603	8.5	2.1	89.4
Paper and wood pulp	9,146	2.0	3.5	94.5
Printing and publishing	2,359	11.7	18.4	70.0
Shipbuilding, including boat building	2,014	10.5	2.4	87.1
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	9,070	2.0	1.5	96.5
All other industries	13,878	10.5	5.4	84.1

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 6.4 per cent were proprietors and officials, 3.2 per cent clerks, and 90.4 per cent wage earners. The highest percentage of proprietors and officials shown for any individual industry, 48.6, is for the flour mills and gristmills, which are generally small and in which the work is to a large extent performed by the proprietors themselves or with the assistance of comparatively few wage earners. Similar conditions also prevail, although to a less extent, in the bakery and in the printing and publishing industries. The smallest proportion of proprietors and officials, six-tenths of 1 per cent, is shown for the cotton-goods industry, in which the number of wage earners per establishment is very large and all the establishments are under corporate ownership. The proportions of proprietors and officials is also very small in the boot and shoe factories, railroad repair shops, paper mills, and woolen and worsted mills.

The following table shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners by age periods, and of those 16 years of age and over by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average number employed for the year is also given in each case.

INDUSTRY.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Average number.[1]	Per cent of total.		
		16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
		Male.	Female.	
All industries	**79,955**	**75.8**	**22.5**	**1.7**
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	6,626	65.3	33.0	1.7
Bread and other bakery products	586	75.6	21.2	3.2
Canning and preserving	3,850	55.8	42.8	1.4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,200	100.0	.....	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	14,634	47.6	46.6	5.8
Flour-mill and gristmill products	225	99.6	0.4	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,885	98.4	1.4	0.2
Lumber and timber products	15,086	99.5	0.4	0.2
Marble and stone work	2,381	100.0	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp	8,647	94.4	5.4	0.2
Printing and publishing	1,651	62.1	37.3	0.6
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1,755	99.8	0.2	.....
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	8,754	62.4	35.5	2.1
All other industries	11,675	74.3	24.8	1.0

[1] For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.

For all industries combined, 75.8 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 22.5 per cent females 16 years of age and over; and 1.7 per cent children under the age of 16. Of the total number of female wage earners 16 years of age and over in the manufacturing industries of the state in 1909, 38 per cent were employed in the cotton-goods industry, in which the women constituted 46.6 per cent of all the wage earners. Exceptionally high proportions of women wage earners were reported for several industries shown in Table II; in the women's clothing industry they formed 86.3 per cent and in the men's clothing industry, 77.3 per cent of the total. Women were also employed to a relatively large extent in several other important industries, representing 42.8 per cent of the total in the canning and preserving industry, 37.3 per cent in printing and publishing, 35.5 per cent in the manufacture of woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and 33 per cent in the boot and shoe industry. There are no important industries where children under 16 years of age are employed to any

considerable extent, with the exception of the cotton mills, where employment was given to 850, or 61.3 per cent of the total number of children employed in the factories of the state.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904 it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.				
	1909		1904		Per cent of increase, 1904–1909.
	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	
Total	88,476	100.0	82,109	100.0	7.8
Proprietors and firm members	3,661	4.1	3,379	4.1	8.3
Salaried employees	4,860	5.5	3,772	4.6	28.8
Wage earners (average number)	79,955	90.4	74,958	91.3	6.7

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows that the greatest percentage of increase was in the salaried employees.

The table in the next column shows the average number of wage earners distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.) This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been both an actual and relative decrease during the 10 years in the employment of children under 16 years of age. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 75.8 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 75.6 per cent in 1904 and 72.1 per cent in 1899.

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	1909		1904		1899	
	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.
Total	79,955	100.0	74,958	100.0	69,914	100.0
16 years of age and over	78,568	98.3	73,487	98.0	67,739	96.9
Male	60,612	75.8	56,662	75.6	50,382	72.1
Female	17,956	22.5	16,825	22.4	17,357	24.8
Under 16 years of age	1,387	1.7	1,471	2.0	2,175	3.1

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909, for all industries combined, for the canning and preserving and the lumber and timber industries, and for all other industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. The wage earners for the lumber industry are divided in the table in such a manner as to show separately the number engaged in the mills and in the logging operations. In Table II, page 636, are shown, for practically all of the important industries in the state, the largest number and the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.											
	All industries.		Canning and preserving.		Lumber and timber products.						All other industries.	
					Total.		In mills.		In logging operations.			
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	76,737	89.7	588	5.8	17,382	100.0	6,774	53.4	10,608	100.0	58,767	94.1
February	77,541	90.7	668	6.6	17,265	99.3	7,385	58.3	9,880	93.1	59,608	95.5
March	77,956	91.2	885	8.7	16,431	94.5	9,042	71.3	7,389	69.7	60,640	97.1
April	77,722	90.9	3,354	33.1	13,946	80.2	10,797	85.2	3,149	29.7	60,422	96.8
May	81,355	95.2	4,375	43.2	15,671	90.2	12,674	100.0	2,997	28.3	61,308	98.2
June	79,315	92.8	4,012	39.6	14,013	80.6	12,248	96.6	1,765	16.6	61,290	98.2
July	76,489	89.5	3,392	33.5	12,338	71.0	10,620	83.8	1,718	16.2	60,759	97.3
August	78,086	91.3	4,975	49.1	12,146	69.9	10,232	80.7	1,914	18.0	60,965	97.6
September	85,369	99.8	10,131	100.0	13,369	76.9	10,027	79.1	3,342	31.5	61,969	99.1
October	85,501	100.0	7,355	72.6	15,713	90.4	9,988	78.8	5,725	54.0	62,433	100.0
November	84,468	98.8	5,363	52.9	16,791	96.6	8,720	68.8	8,071	76.1	62,314	99.8
December	78,925	92.3	1,100	10.9	15,970	91.9	6,354	50.1	9,616	90.6	61,855	99.1

For all industries combined, the maximum employment occurred in October and the minimum in July, in which month the number of wage earners engaged represented 89.5 per cent of the maximum. The most important seasonal industries are canning and preserving, in which the number of wage earners varied from 10,131 in September, the month of greatest activity, to 588 in January, the month of least activity, and the lumber industry, in which the maximum number, 17,382, were employed in January and the minimum, 12,146, in August. In their effect on the monthly fluctuations for all industries combined these two industries partially offset each other, inasmuch as the canneries were most active in September

and October, when employment in the lumber industry was relatively low, and were least active in January and February, when employment in the lumber industry was at its highest. There is considerable seasonal variation in the glucose and starch, brick and tile, and marble and stone work industries, but these industries do not give employment to sufficiently large numbers of wage earners to influence greatly the movement of employment for all industries combined.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the following table wage earners have been classified according to the hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though a few employees work a greater or less number of hours.

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries	**70,955**	**4,408**	**4,378**	**7,483**	**15,310**	**41,696**	**5,032**	**1,163**	**484**
Agricultural implements	121	69	6	33	11	2			
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	6,626	1	171	268	4,775	1,411			
Boxes, fancy and paper	280		79	13	171	17			
Bread and other bakery products	586	38	4	91	7	374	31	30	11
Brick and tile	263		10	49		135	58	11	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	96	2		31		51	7	2	3
Canning and preserving	3,850	10		123	79	3,617	4	17	
Carriages and wagons and materials	472	3		50	105	313	1		
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,200		670	208	192	44	26		
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1,068	6	64	509	416	73			
Clothing, women's	532		102	27	205	108			
Confectionery	214	5		52	145	11			
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	349	9		151	54	134	1		
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	374	52		18	86	218			
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	14,634				1,118	13,516			
Flour-mill and gristmill products	225	38		17	36	130	2	2	
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,835	9	8	774	1,647	447			
Furniture and refrigerators	215	1		84	15	115			
Gas, illuminating and heating	216	5		3		28	78	10	92
Glucose and starch	120					66	49		5
Leather goods	286			6	243	37			
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	436	1		17	233	185			
Lime	526	4				174	21		327
Lumber and timber products	15,086	30	129	1,061	1,320	8,784	3,758	4	
Marble and stone work	2,381	1,083	16	217	17	148			
Paper and wood pulp	8,647	1,011	2,775	1,002	236	841	667	1,085	40
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	144	71	4	51	5	13			
Printing and publishing	1,651	573	142	690	208	38			
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1,755	26	3	179	1,265	282			
Slaughtering and meat packing	107	13	17	3	3	69	2		
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves	190			190					
Tobacco manufactures	252	241		4	4	3			
Wood, turned and carved	1,287	3		71	235	773	199		6
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	8,754			2	701	8,050		1	
All other industries	4,127	204	88	439	1,778	1,480	128	1	

Slightly more than one-half of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Maine were reported from establishments where 60 hours ordinarily constitute a week's work, this high proportion resulting principally from the more or less general prevalence of the 60-hour week in the cotton and woolen mills and the lumber and canning industries. Twenty-eight and five-tenths per cent of the wage earners were in establishments where the usual hours of labor were 54 but less than 60 a week, 11 per cent in establishments where they were less than 54 a week, and only 8.4 per cent in establishments where they were more than 60 a week. The greater part of the wage earners in the boot and shoe, foundry and machine-shop, and shipbuilding industries were in plants where the prevailing hours were between 54 and 60 a week. The majority of the wage earners in the agricultural-implement, the marble and stone work, and the tobacco-manufactures industries worked 48 hours or less per week, while the majority of those in the gas and lime industries worked more than 60 hours a week.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which the manufactures of Maine are carried on in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over. (See Introduction.) The comparison is confined here as in other states, to the years 1899 and 1909, in the absence of a Federal census of population by which the grouping of cities in 1904 could be determined.

In 1909 the seven cities having over 10,000 inhabitants contained 22.4 per cent of the total population of the state, and reported 31.8 per cent of the average number of wage earners engaged in manufactures and 29.2 per cent of the total value of manufactured products. Several of the more important industries of the state, including the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, lumber and timber products, canning, and the manufacture of woolen goods, are carried on principally outside of this class of cities.

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.	In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.
Population	1910	742,371	166,433	575,938	22.4	77.6
	1900	694,466	147,012	547,454	21.2	78.8
Number of establishments.	1909	3,546	675	2,871	19.0	81.0
	1899	2,878	631	2,247	21.9	78.1
Average number of wage earners.	1909	79,955	25,453	54,502	31.8	68.2
	1899	69,914	23,190	46,724	33.2	66.8
Value of products	1909	$176,029,393	$51,466,847	$124,562,546	29.2	70.8
	1899	112,959,098	36,896,611	76,062,487	32.7	67.3
Value added by manufacture.	1909	78,928,109	23,393,234	55,534,935	29.6	70.4
	1899	51,748,771	17,567,395	34,181,376	33.9	66.1

In 1900 the group of cities having over 10,000 inhabitants comprised the first six cities named in the next table, together with Bath, which, owing to a decrease in population, was not included in this group in 1910. Waterville had less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1900, so that for 1899 its statistics are not included with those for this class of cities. Owing, however, to the relatively small difference between the totals for the manufacturing industries of Bath and Waterville, the change in the composition of the group of cities has had little effect upon its proportions of the various totals for the state.

The population in 1910 and 1900 of the seven cities which had 10,000 inhabitants or over in 1910, and of the one city which had over 10,000 inhabitants in 1900 but less than that number in 1910, is given in the following tabular table:

CITY.	1910	1900
Portland	58,571	50,145
Lewiston	26,247	23,761
Bangor	24,803	21,850
Biddeford	17,079	16,145
Auburn	15,064	12,951
Augusta	13,211	11,683
Waterville	11,458	9,477
Bath	9,396	10,477

The principal statistics for Bath, for 1909 and 1899, are given in the following table:

	1909	1899
Population	9,396	10,477
Number of establishments	39	54
Average number of wage earners	1,616	2,097
Value of products	$2,817,670	$3,697,090
Value added by manufacture	$1,747,306	$1,758,841

Not only the population but the manufactures of Bath decreased during the decade. The number of establishments decreased from 54 to 39, while the average number of wage earners decreased 22.9 per cent, and the value of products 23.8 per cent. These decreases were due chiefly to the decline in the shipbuilding and the lumber industries.

The relative importance in manufactures of each of the seven cities having a population of 10,000 and over in 1910 is shown in the following table, in which the value of products and average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Portland	4,902	4,345	3,763	$11,959,367	$9,122,801	$7,333,730
Lewiston	6,788	6,167	6,677	10,475,374	8,537,649	7,775,941
Biddeford	5,076	4,764	4,375	9,011,606	6,949,722	5,472,254
Auburn	3,452	2,622	2,749	8,842,629	6,407,157	5,965,633
Augusta	2,696	1,860	2,618	4,669,174	3,886,835	3,313,138
Bangor	1,227	1,496	1,511	3,345,717	3,408,335	3,335,785
Waterville	1,812	2,011	1,226	3,178,980	3,069,329	2,283,536

Every city for which comparative figures are given, except Bangor, shows an increase in value of products from 1904 to 1909, and all show increases from 1899 to 1904. In general, the percentages of increase were greater from 1904 to 1909. During this later period the greatest relative gain, 38 per cent, was made by Auburn, this being due chiefly to the increased activity in the boot and shoe industry. In spite of the fact that decreases were reported for a large number of the industries in Portland, this city showed the second largest relative gain in the state, 30.9 per cent. The decrease in Bangor from 1904 to 1909 was due to the decline of the boot and shoe industry in this city. In 1899 Lewiston ranked first in value of manufactured products, but by 1904 Portland had taken first place, which it retained in 1909.

Portland is the largest and most important city in the state. The lumber and timber products, foundry and machine-shop, and printing and publishing industries were the leading industries in the city. About three-fourths of the total value of products of the women's clothing industry for the state, four-fifths of that for the confectionery industry, and three-fifths of that for the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations were reported from this city.

Lewiston and Biddeford owe their importance to the manufacture of cotton goods, which contributed 66.4 and 68.2 per cent, respectively, of the total value of the manufactured products of the two cities. In Auburn the manufacture of boots and shoes was the principal industry, the value of products of this industry forming 71.4 per cent of the total value of the manufactured products of the city. Of the total value of products for this industry in the state, 40.7 per cent was reported from Auburn.

In 1904 printing and publishing was the principal industry of Augusta, with the manufacture of cotton goods second, but in 1909 these positions were reversed. The value of the products of these two industries

formed 60.6 per cent of the value of the manufactured products of this city in 1909.

Although Waterville showed an increase in value of manufactured products from 1904 to 1909, there was a decrease in the average number of wage earners. In this city the cotton-goods industry led in value of products, with steam-railroad repair shops second.

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for certain important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	3,546	79,955	$176,029,393	$78,928,169
1904	3,145	74,958	144,020,197	63,978,107
Individual:				
1909	1,923	9,570	18,904,839	9,607,898
1904	1,736	10,290	19,168,440	9,356,118
Firm:				
1909	746	8,853	20,476,080	9,274,402
1904	708	11,422	22,027,394	10,705,283
Corporation:				
1909	861	61,540	136,156,275	59,817,833
1904	671	53,138	101,575,154	43,770,068
Other:				
1909	16	183	492,199	228,036
1904	30	108	349,209	146,638
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909	54.2	12.0	10.7	12.2
1904	55.2	13.7	13.3	14.6
Firm:				
1909	21.0	11.1	11.6	11.8
1904	22.5	15.2	15.9	16.7
Corporation:				
1909	24.3	76.7	77.3	75.8
1904	21.3	70.9	70.5	68.4
Other:				
1909	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
1904	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 1909.	55	6,826	$15,508,771	$5,568,266
Individual	8	43	76,980	37,250
Firm	8	1,281	2,788,315	980,071
Corporation	39	5,302	12,643,476	4,550,945
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	14.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Firm	14.5	19.3	18.0	17.6
Corporation	70.9	80.0	81.5	81.7
Canning and preserving, 1909	245	3,850	$7,688,833	$2,563,815
Individual	91	447	755,899	306,158
Firm	63	668	1,173,117	403,749
Corporation[1]	91	2,735	5,759,817	1,854,008
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	37.1	11.6	9.8	11.9
Firm	25.7	17.4	15.3	15.7
Corporation[1]	37.1	71.0	74.9	72.3
Lumber and timber products, 1909	1,065	15,086	$26,124,640	$15,194,465
Individual	619	5,243	7,068,199	4,484,019
Firm	299	2,860	4,938,034	2,993,634
Corporation	147	6,983	14,118,407	7,716,812
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	58.1	34.8	27.1	29.5
Firm	28.1	19.0	18.9	19.7
Corporation	13.8	46.3	54.0	50.8
Paper and wood pulp, 1909	45	8,647	$33,950,236	$13,446,617
Firm[2]	7	1,408	4,839,484	2,060,219
Corporation	38	7,239	29,110,796	11,385,798
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm[2]	15.6	16.3	14.3	15.3
Corporation	84.4	83.7	85.7	84.7
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909	65	8,754	$18,490,130	$7,128,523
Individual	10	108	173,102	73,280
Firm	5	251	448,497	195,934
Corporation	50	8,395	17,868,521	6,859,309
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	15.4	1.2	0.9	1.0
Firm	7.7	2.9	2.4	2.7
Corporation	76.9	95.9	96.6	96.2

[1] Includes the group "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Includes the group "Individual," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Although less than one-fourth of the total number of manufacturing establishments were under corporate ownership in 1909, these establishments reported more than three-fourths of the total value of products, the proportion being considerably larger than in 1904. The establishments under individual ownership formed 54.2 per cent of the total number in 1909, but reported only 10.7 per cent of the total value of products. This class of establishments and those under firm ownership show decreases both in average number of wage earners employed and in value of products between 1904 and 1909.

Size of establishment.—The tendency of manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it the next table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately, as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for the individual industries figures are given for 1909 only.

The cotton-goods industry is not shown in this table or the one preceding, because all the establishments were under corporate control in 1904 and 1909. In the latter year one establishment reported products valued at less than $100,000; seven, products valued at between $100,000 and $1,000,000; and eight, products exceeding $1,000,000 in value.

Of the 3,546 manufacturing establishments in the state in 1909, only 25, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent, had a value of products exceeding $1,000,000. These establishments, however, employed an average of 24,552 wage earners, or 30.7 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 32.5 per cent of the total value of products and 32 per cent of the

total value added by manufacture. On the other hand, the very small establishments—that is, those having a value of products less than $5,000—constituted a very considerable proportion (40.9 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.9 per cent of the total. More than three-fourths of the total value of manufactured products of the state was reported by establishments having products valued at not less than $100,000.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	3,546	79,955	$176,029,393	$78,928,169
1904	3,145	74,958	144,020,197	63,978,107
Less than $5,000:				
1909	1,451	2,178	3,286,185	2,098,923
1904	1,213	1,718	2,899,282	1,810,707
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	1,194	6,919	12,260,959	6,526,395
1904	1,091	6,259	10,886,567	5,810,455
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	610	13,308	26,688,857	12,849,097
1904	565	14,039	25,150,503	12,651,163
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	266	32,998	76,542,507	32,216,172
1904	259	36,077	72,268,023	30,449,802
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	25	24,552	57,250,905	25,237,582
1904	17	16,865	32,815,822	13,255,980
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000:				
1909	40.9	2.7	1.9	2.7
1904	38.6	2.3	2.0	2.8
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	33.7	8.7	7.0	8.3
1904	34.7	8.4	7.6	9.1
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	17.2	16.6	15.2	16.3
1904	18.0	18.7	17.5	19.8
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	7.5	41.3	43.5	40.8
1904	8.2	48.1	50.2	47.6
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	0.7	30.7	32.5	32.0
1904	0.5	22.5	22.8	20.7
Average per establishment:				
1909	.....	23	$49,642	$22,258
1904	.....	24	45,793	20,343
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 1909	55	6,626	$15,508,771	$5,568,266
Less than $5,000	5	18	11,290	8,548
$5,000 and less than $20,000	9	35	84,174	38,381
$20,000 and less than $100,000	14	398	650,362	260,566
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	27	6,175	14,762,945	5,260,771
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	9.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
$5,000 and less than $20,000	16.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
$20,000 and less than $100,000	25.5	6.0	4.2	4.7
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	49.1	93.2	95.2	94.5
Average per establishment	.....	120	$281,978	$101,241
Canning and preserving, 1909	245	2,859	$7,088,823	$2,563,915
Less than $5,000	71	174	143,380	71,149
$5,000 and less than $20,000	96	739	1,068,966	433,787
$20,000 and less than $100,000	62	1,135	2,415,624	805,279
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	16	1,811	4,066,853	1,193,700
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	29.0	4.5	1.9	2.8
$5,000 and less than $20,000	39.2	19.0	15.8	16.9
$20,000 and less than $100,000	25.3	39.5	34.4	31.7
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	6.5	47.0	57.9	46.6
Average per establishment	.....	15	$41,383	$10,465
Lumber and timber products, 1909	1,065	15,095	$26,124,840	$15,194,465
Less than $5,000	465	918	1,969,114	742,817
$5,000 and less than $20,000	369	2,964	3,725,178	2,416,751
$20,000 and less than $100,000	184	4,789	7,472,619	4,416,717
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	56	6,424	13,958,931	7,618,180
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	43.7	6.1	4.1	4.9
$5,000 and less than $20,000	33.8	19.6	14.4	15.9
$20,000 and less than $100,000	17.3	31.7	28.6	29.1
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	5.3	42.6	53.9	50.1
Average per establishment	.....	14	$24,539	$14,267
Paper and wood pulp, 1909	45	8,647	$23,950,230	$13,445,017
$5,000 and less than $20,000 [2]	3	22	19,120	5,915
$20,000 and less than $100,000	7	140	428,527	221,358
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	26	3,491	10,731,345	5,897,434
$1,000,000 and over	9	4,993	12,768,238	8,318,110
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$5,000 and less than $20,000 [2]	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
$20,000 and less than $100,000	15.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	57.8	40.4	31.7	29.0
$1,000,000 and over	20.0	57.6	57.0	68.3
Average per establishment	.....	192	$754,430	$298,900
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909	65	8,754	$15,490,120	$7,123,523
Less than $5,000	10	12	15,947	9,399
$5,000 and less than $20,000	4	33	36,949	26,136
$20,000 and less than $100,000	5	219	336,768	136,199
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	46	8,490	15,078,456	6,952,789
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
$5,000 and less than $20,000	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
$20,000 and less than $100,000	7.7	2.5	1.9	1.9
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	70.8	97.0	97.8	97.6
Average per establishment	.....	156	$284,493	$109,670

[1] Includes the group "$1,000,000 and over."

[2] Includes the group "Less than $5,000."

It will be seen from the above table that during the five years from 1904 to 1909 there was a decided increase in the relative importance, as measured by value of products, of the largest establishments—those reporting products valued at not less than $1,000,000—and a decrease in that of all other classes.

The fact that between 1904 and 1909 the average value of products per establishment increased from $45,793 to $49,642, and the average value added by manufacture from $20,343 to $22,258, can not be taken as in itself indicating a tendency toward concentration. The increased values shown may be, and probably are, due in part to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities. The average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 24 to 23.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows, for 1909, such a classification for all industries combined and for 13 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling into each group, but also the average number of wage earners employed.

Of the 3,546 establishments reported for all industries, 8.4 per cent employed no wage earners; 56.4 per cent employed from 1 to 5 each; 20.2 per cent, from 6 to 20; 7.2 per cent, from 21 to 50; and 7.8 per cent, over 50. The most numerous single group consists of the 1,999 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, and the next, of the 717 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 49 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners; 11 of these, including 6 cotton mills and 2 woolen mills, employed over 1,000 each.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING— No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.									
All industries	3,546	298	1,990	717	254	133	96	27	11	11
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	55	1	13	4	10	7	11	8	1	.....
Bread and other bakery products	186	20	148	15	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning and preserving	245	3	116	90	26	5	3	1	1	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	18	.....	2	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	16	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	3	6
Flour-mill and gristmill products	173	35	134	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	125	12	70	23	14	1	4	.....	.....	1
Lumber and timber products	1,065	24	579	310	87	42	20	2	1	.....
Marble and stone work	142	8	93	19	12	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp	45	.....	1	5	11	7	10	6	4	1
Printing and publishing	195	32	99	44	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, including boat building	156	33	93	21	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	65	1	12	2	2	21	22	3	.....	2
All other industries	1,060	120	630	174	60	41	13	3	1	.....
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
All industries	79,955	.....	4,407	7,956	8,445	9,745	15,632	9,575	7,313	16,882
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	6,626	.....	30	54	357	557	1,957	2,991	680	.....
Bread and other bakery products	586	.....	318	138	54	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning and preserving	3,850	.....	312	1,007	913	361	361	321	575	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,200	.....	8	73	200	.....	282	628	.....	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	14,634	.....	.....	.....	81	55	395	790	2,309	11,004
Flour-mill and gristmill products	225	.....	196	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,885	.....	154	271	476	94	616	.....	.....	1,274
Lumber and timber products	15,086	.....	1,428	3,527	2,723	2,971	3,261	667	509	.....
Marble and stone work	2,381	.....	229	215	449	160	1,328	.....	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp	8,647	.....	2	56	382	576	1,794	2,058	2,717	1,062
Printing and publishing	1,651	.....	249	464	592	228	118	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1,755	.....	125	237	227	117	.....	.....	.....	1,049
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	8,754	.....	25	34	66	1,747	3,422	967	.....	2,493
All other industries	11,675	.....	1,331	1,851	1,016	2,803	2,098	1,153	523	.....
	PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
All industries	100.0	.....	5.5	10.0	10.6	12.2	19.6	12.0	9.1	21.1
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	100.0	.....	0.5	0.8	5.4	8.4	29.5	45.1	10.3	.....
Bread and other bakery products	100.0	.....	54.3	23.5	9.2	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning and preserving	100.0	.....	8.1	26.2	23.7	9.4	9.4	8.3	14.9	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	100.0	.....	0.7	6.1	17.4	.....	23.5	52.3	.....	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	100.0	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.4	2.7	5.4	15.8	75.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products	100.0	.....	87.1	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	100.0	.....	5.3	9.4	16.5	3.3	21.4	.....	.....	44.2
Lumber and timber products	100.0	.....	9.5	23.4	18.0	19.7	21.6	4.4	3.4	.....
Marble and stone work	100.0	.....	9.6	9.0	18.9	6.7	55.8	.....	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp	100.0	.....	(1)	0.6	4.4	6.7	20.7	23.8	31.4	12.3
Printing and publishing	100.0	.....	15.1	28.1	35.9	13.8	7.1	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, including boat building	100.0	.....	7.1	13.5	12.9	6.7	.....	.....	.....	59.8
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	100.0	.....	0.3	0.4	0.8	20.0	39.1	11.0	.....	28.5
All other industries	100.0	.....	11.4	15.9	16.4	24.0	18.0	9.9	4.5	.....

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total number of wage earners, 42.2 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of wage earners was the group comprising the establishments employing over 1,000 wage earners each. These establishments employed an aggregate of 16,882 wage earners, or 21.1 per cent of the total.

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest, however, can be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total. The table in the next column shows, for 1909, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II, page 636.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED. Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries	3.7	24.3	62.7	9.2
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	4.7	21.8	67.6	5.9
Bread and other bakery products	2.2	15.9	74.9	7.0
Canning and preserving	4.6	16.3	73.2	5.9
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	2.6	37.2	58.5	1.7
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1.9	30.2	60.2	7.7
Flour-mill and gristmill products	0.7	2.4	95.5	1.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	5.9	33.5	51.9	8.6
Lumber and timber products	2.9	31.3	48.1	17.7
Marble and stone work	5.4	67.7	21.6	5.2
Paper and wood pulp	3.5	18.0	70.0	8.5
Printing and publishing	13.6	27.6	39.0	19.9
Shipbuilding, including boat building	4.4	39.3	46.3	10.0
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	2.5	23.2	68.2	6.0
All other industries	5.2	21.2	63.7	9.9

This table shows that for all industries combined 62.7 per cent of the total expenses was incurred for materials, 28 per cent for services—that is, salaries

and wages—and 9.2 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

Engines and power.—The following table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.		
	1909	1904	1899[1]	1909	1904	1899[1]	1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total	5,634	3,748	3,615	459,599	343,627	259,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	4,070	3,748	3,615	431,099	333,445	250,443	93.9	97.0	96.6
Steam	1,886	1,720	1,633	168,595	126,818	89,257	36.7	36.9	34.4
Gas	370	246	106	3,933	3,063	2,178	0.9	0.9	0.8
Water wheels	1,786	1,738	1,876	256,480	202,873	158,788	55.8	59.0	61.3
Water motors	28	44	(2)	1,912	221	(2)	0.4	0.1	(2)
Other	.....	.....	.....	179	470	220	(3)	0.1	0.1
Rented	1,564	(2)	(2)	28,500	10,182	8,789	6.2	3.0	3.4
Electric	1,564	(2)	(2)	27,203	8,061	7,572	5.9	2.3	2.9
Other	.....	.....	.....	1,297	2,121	1,217	0.3	0.6	0.5
Electric motors	2,395	264	97	54,266	26,587	9,659	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment	831	264	97	27,063	18,526	2,087	49.9	69.7	21.6
Run by rented power	1,564	(2)	(2)	27,203	8,061	7,572	50.1	30.3	78.4

[1] Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.
[2] Not reported. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

All forms of owned primary power, except "Other" power, show marked increases for the decade. More than half of the total primary power was developed by the use of water wheels. The increase in such power during the decade was 97,692 horsepower, or 61.5 per cent, but the proportion which it formed of the total decreased from 61.3 per cent in 1899 to 55.8 per cent in 1909. Steam power shows an increase of 88.9 per cent for the decade, but represented a slightly smaller proportion of the total in 1909 than in 1904, although a somewhat larger proportion than in 1899. The horsepower generated by gas engines increased 80.6 per cent between 1899 and 1909, but still forms an insignificant proportion of the total. Rented electric power shows an increase of 19,631 horsepower, or 259.3 per cent, for the decade as a whole, and 19,142 horsepower, or 237.5 per cent, for the five-year period 1904–1909. As a result of this rapid increase such power formed 5.9 per cent of the total primary power in 1909, as compared with 2.3 per cent in 1904 and 2.9 per cent in 1899.

The use of electric motors for applying power by means of current generated in the establishment is increasing rapidly, the horsepower of such motors in 1909 being more than twelve times as great as in 1899.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of fuel consumed in generating this power, or otherwise used as material in the manufacturing processes. The table following shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909 for all industries combined and for certain selected industries:

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries	44,726	935,326	10,714	128,702	20,935	8,999
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	1,068	8,665	173	1,816	78	.....
Bread and other bakery products	2,569	310	227	2,622	11	1,402
Brick and tile	100	912	.....	27,182	76	.....
Canning and preserving	1,417	14,741	37	3,258	502	.....
Carriages and wagons and materials	190	916	10	608	240	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	100	9,300	48	.....	100	.....
Confectionery	700	200	35	31	.....	357
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	31	603	.....	431	26	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	790	61,331	.....	570	960	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	62	1,000	.....	718	1,358	473
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,512	9,720	4,473	656	1,250	545
Gas, illuminating and heating	12,509	10,953	4,522	.....	11,205	50
Glucose and starch	.....	1,755	.....	7,445	32	.....
Lime	.....	45,155	.....	26,744	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	471	1,491	.....	1,860	964	135
Marble and stone work	150	17,743	.....	236	208	8
Paper and wood pulp	15,202	590,161	.....	41,099	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	1,154	1,192	65	231	323	4,827
Shipbuilding, including boat building	317	5,103	194	226	294	209
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves	831	299	546	85	14	50
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	3,170	82,605	.....	2,778	835	.....
All other industries	3,072	69,969	474	10,094	2,504	659

NOTE.—In addition, there were 1,885 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom sawmills and gristmills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials and the quantity and value of products and other information for securing which no provision is made on the general schedule. Data of this character for six important industries in Maine are here presented.

Paper and wood pulp.—The table following shows for this industry, for 1909, 1904, and 1899, the quantity and cost of the materials used, the quantity and value of the different products, and the character and capacity of equipment.

The statistics for the paper and wood-pulp industry covers three classes of establishments, namely, those making pulp only, those making paper only, and those making both pulp and paper. In determining the cost of materials for this industry the materials of all three classes of establishments are added, although the product of the pulp mills becomes the material for the paper mills. Similarly, the value of products for the industry as a whole includes the products as disposed of for all three classes of establishments. The totals for cost of materials and value of products for the combined industry include, therefore, a considerable element of duplication. Undoubtedly a large part of the cost of wood pulp purchased represents a duplication in the cost of materials, and a large part of the value of "wood pulp produced for sale or for consumption in mills other than where produced" represents a duplication in the value of products.

Pulp wood is the most important of the materials, representing more than one-third of the cost of all materials used in the industry in 1909. In 1909 the mills of Maine consumed 903,962 cords of pulp wood, nearly three times the quantity used in 1899. Of this wood, 718,532 cords were spruce (166,500 cords of which were imported), 123,052 cords were poplar, 10,954 cords were hemlock, and 2,737 cords were of other species, and 48,687 cords were slab wood and other mill waste. Next to pulp wood the largest cost was reported for "All other materials," which includes such items as fuel, chemicals, clay, freight, etc. Rags, and old and waste paper formed a comparatively unimportant part of the materials, since practically the entire production of paper in the state was confined to those kinds in which wood fiber was the principal material.

The quantity of all kinds of paper produced in 1909 was 574,215 tons, as compared with 385,999 tons in 1904 and 207,281 tons in 1899. Each class of paper products shows a decided increase in output during the five years 1904–1909.

Of the wood pulp produced in 1909, ground wood pulp represented 52.2 per cent, soda fiber 12.7 per cent, and sulphite fiber 35 per cent. Of the wood pulp produced for sale, ground pulp formed 55.1 per cent, soda fiber 21.2 per cent, and sulphite fiber 23.7 per cent. The total quantity of wood pulp produced for sale increased 15.6 per cent from 1904 to 1909. This gain was wholly in the ground pulp, since there was a decrease in soda and in sulphite fiber.

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Materials used, total cost	$20,504,213	$13,868,147	$7,118,945
Pulp wood	$7,984,338	$4,838,375	$1,718,091
Wood pulp, purchased:			
Tons	167,126	107,268	93,999
Cost	$4,637,964	$2,735,002	$2,029,333
Ground—			
Tons	98,553	60,132	48,740
Cost	$1,831,737	$937,741	$599,129
Sulphite fiber—			
Tons	52,805	34,020	36,541
Cost	$2,118,781	$1,252,781	$1,061,125
All other fiber—			
Tons	15,768	13,116	8,718
Cost	$687,446	$544,480	$369,079
Rags, including cotton and flax waste and sweepings:			
Tons	4,400	5,766	7,894
Cost	$167,316	$166,378	$241,359
Old and waste paper:			
Tons	7,264	5,666	1,010
Cost	$119,305	$92,745	$16,489
All other materials	$7,595,290	$6,035,647	$3,113,673
Products, total value	$33,950,230	$22,951,124	$13,223,275
News paper:			
Tons	313,125	215,307	122,738
Value	$11,424,388	$7,721,864	$4,122,050
Book paper:			
Tons	95,295	67,397	30,041
Value	$7,302,670	$5,159,239	$2,660,211
Wrapping paper:			
Tons	143,696	89,818	39,659
Value	$8,079,299	$4,075,497	$2,092,298
Boards:			
Tons	22,099	13,477	14,843
Value	$831,340	$523,568	$520,087
Wood pulp made for sale or for consumption in mills other than where produced:			
Ground—			
Tons	107,116	64,480	78,954
Value	$1,822,734	$922,206	$1,168,887
Soda fiber—			
Tons	41,106	45,376	32,956
Value	$1,748,204	$1,773,899	$1,269,141
Sulphite fiber—			
Tons	46,073	58,261	27,143
Value	$1,799,476	$2,192,704	$1,390,601
All other products	$942,029	$582,147	.....
Wood pulp produced (including that used in mills where manufactured), total tons	620,705	456,921	231,619
Ground	324,264	230,340	129,878
Soda fiber	78,940	53,257	44,162
Sulphite fiber	217,501	173,324	57,579
Equipment:			
Paper machines:			
Total number	104	91	78
Yearly capacity, tons	634,059	425,848	246,583
Fourdrinier—			
Number	84	73	56
Daily capacity, tons	1,893	1,349	(1)
Cylinder—			
Number	20	18	22
Daily capacity, tons	174	126	(1)
Pulp equipment:			
Grinders, number	330	268	178
Digesters, total number	98	93	83
Sulphite, number	60	55	(1)
Soda, number	38	38	(1)
Yearly capacity, tons	807,798	571,397	330,649
Ground	491,095	305,982	(1)
Sulphite	99,265	91,028	(1)
Soda	217,438	174,387	(1)

[1] Figures not available.

Lumber and timber products.—The following statement shows the production of rough lumber, lath, and shingles in Maine in 1909 and 1899:

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	
	1909	1899
Rough lumber.....M feet b. m..	1,111,565	784,647
Lath.....thousands..	337,086	217,376
Shingles.....thousands..	598,131	465,862

The rough lumber sawed in 1909 amounted to 1,111,565 M feet board measure, as compared with 784,647 M feet reported in 1899, a gain of 41.7 per cent. The output of lath increased 55.1 per cent during the decade, while that of shingles increased 28.4 per cent.

Maine ranked first among the states in its cut of spruce, reporting 24.1 per cent of the total for the United States in 1909. It was also first in the cut of balsam fir, with 46.4 per cent of the total; third in that of birch, with 13.9 per cent of the total; and third in that of white pine, with 9.8 per cent of the total.

Textiles.—The progress of the textile industries is best indicated by the number of spindles and looms, which were reported as the mill equipment. The following table shows the number for the four principal textile industries in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

KIND.	Census.	Total.	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.	Hosiery and knit goods.
Producing spindles.....	1909	1,240,492	1,020,688	4,740	214,584	480
	1904	1,085,898	891,246	4,968	189,684	.....
	1899	1,007,748	841,521	(1)	166,227	.....
Looms.....	1909	30,501	26,319	158	4,024	.....
	1904	28,028	24,189	150	3,689	.....
	1899	26,288	23,366	120	2,802	.....

[1] Figures not available.

The number of producing spindles shows an increase between 1904 and 1909 of 154;594, or 14.2 per cent; and that of looms an increase of 2,473, or 8.8 per cent. In 1909 the cotton mills reported 82.3 per cent of the producing spindles in the four branches of the textile industry and made the largest gain in number, between 1904 and 1909, 129,442, or 14.5 per cent. In the woolen, worsted, and felt mills the increase in the number of spindles was 13.1 per cent. The number of looms used in the cotton mills increased 8.8 per cent, the number in the woolen mills 9.1 per cent, and the number in the silk mills 5.3 per cent.

Cotton goods.—The quantity and cost of the principal materials used in the manufacture of cotton goods and the quantity and value of the principal products for 1909, 1904, and 1899 are given in the next table.

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Materials used, total cost.....	$11,399,479	$9,173,226	$7,036,287
Cotton:			
Domestic—			
Pounds.....	78,392,022	67,022,278	79,212,296
Cost.....	$9,294,474	$7,721,945	$5,496,379
Foreign—			
Pounds.....	370,621	486,414	583,317
Cost.....	$35,589	$38,455	$62,914
Cotton yarn, purchased;			
Pounds.....	1,296,512	1,515,472	1,417,212
Cost.....	$305,638	$298,725	$225,219
Starch.....	$93,782	$77,595	$62,364
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....	$178,928	$133,923	$126,645
Fuel and rent of power.....	$341,762	$236,716	$177,185
All other materials.....	$1,080,295	$815,857	$971,581
Products, total value.....	$21,902,225	$15,495,923	$14,621,086
Plain cloths for printing or converting:			
Square yards.....	35,357,441	29,624,901	29,919,906
Value.....	$2,263,441	$1,492,520	$1,859,212
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings:			
Square yards.....	109,591,496	82,405,980	94,436,781
Value.....	$8,859,358	$6,284,897	$4,225,924
Twills and sateens:			
Square yards.....	27,617,961	19,126,856	28,188,879
Value.....	$2,452,673	$1,263,179	$1,626,978
Fancy woven fabrics:			
Square yards.....	13,228,293	9,259,611	8,922,290
Value.....	$2,016,453	$1,273,075	$784,204
Bags and bagging:			
Square yards.....	9,512,876	2,522,430	5,142,221
Value.....	$764,119	$285,447	$477,010
Yarns, for sale:			
Pounds.....	3,289,274	3,381,111	2,763,294
Value.....	$957,011	$874,779	$496,426
Cotton waste, not used for further manufacture:			
Pounds.....	7,748,589	5,089,226	10,802,399
Value.....	$351,179	$241,782	$230,176
All other products.....	$6,367,960	$4,770,294	$4,440,505

The cost of raw cotton formed 82.9 per cent of the total cost of all materials used in 1909, 85.1 per cent in 1904, and 77.6 per cent in 1899. The amount of foreign cotton used is comparatively small, forming less than 1 per cent of the total in 1909, 1904, and 1899, and showing a decrease for the decade.

Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings showed the greatest value of any class of products in 1909 as in 1904; the output of these fabrics increased 20.5 per cent, and their value 29.4 per cent, during the five-year period. Plain cloths for printing or converting show increases of 19.4 per cent in quantity and 53 per cent in value, and twills and sateens increases of 44.3 per cent in quantity and 94.2 per cent in value. Yarns made for sale is the only class of products showing a decrease in output during the five-year period; notwithstanding this decrease, however, an increase of 9.4 per cent was reported in their value.

Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.[1]—The quantity and cost of the different materials used in this industry and the quantity and value of the principal products are given in the next table.

The cost of wool, both foreign and domestic, formed 44.7 per cent of the total cost of materials in 1909; that of cotton, 2.2 per cent; that of shoddy, 4.3 per cent; that of waste and noils, 6.4 per cent; that of

[1] The title of this industry in the tables, being uniform for all states, is "Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats," but in Maine only woolen, worsted, and felt goods are made.

yarns purchased, 14.2 per cent; and that of chemicals and dyestuffs, 5.3 per cent. Of the total quantity of wool reported in 1909, 74 per cent was domestic and 26 per cent foreign, the cost of the former representing 74.5 per cent of the total cost of wool used and that of the latter 25.5 per cent.

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904 [1]	1899 [1]
Materials used, total cost	$11,361,597	$10,811,235	$7,944,986
Wool:			
Foreign (in condition purchased)—			
Pounds	3,588,706	2,724,534	3,121,357
Cost	$1,292,206	$843,083	$766,203
Domestic (in condition purchased)—			
Pounds	10,193,888	12,390,314	16,172,948
Cost	$3,781,852	$4,160,873	$3,617,005
Equivalent in scoured condition, pounds	10,703,585	11,016,422	10,567,069
Cotton:			
Pounds	1,986,053	3,132,243	2,298,770
Cost	$253,408	$481,592	$247,088
Shoddy:			
Pounds	4,110,846	4,114,011	3,094,185
Cost	$487,099	$602,176	$404,512
Waste and noils of wool, mohair, camel hair, etc.:			
Pounds	2,399,147	1,850,639	1,048,310
Cost	$721,825	$427,032	$323,838
Yarn, purchased:			
Woolen and worsted—			
Pounds	947,343	1,050,420	725,806
Cost	$768,778	$1,127,867	$458,506
Cotton—			
Pounds	2,453,388	2,005,774	971,083
Cost	$813,996	$604,875	$186,600
All other—			
Pounds	29,830	14,673	3,595
Cost	$29,446	$18,671	$3,955
Chemicals and dyestuffs	$604,064	$549,171	$424,084
Fuel and rent of power	$397,700	$302,148	$243,132
All other materials	$2,211,073	$1,053,747	$1,208,563
Products, total value	$18,490,120	$17,579,590	$13,412,784
All-wool woven goods:			
Woolen cassimeres, suitings, etc.—			
Square yards	6,189,031	2,025,363	4,175,588
Value	$3,546,909	$1,075,609	$2,420,866
Worsted coatings, dress goods, etc.—			
Square yards	2,285,713	2,160,598	1,620,161
Value	$1,389,538	$1,046,033	$993,485
Woolen overcoatings and cloakings—			
Square yards	1,857,948	1,406,334	1,770,389
Value	$1,490,455	$1,517,262	$1,602,482
Woolen dress goods—			
Square yards	4,354,196	5,876,735	5,403,946
Value	$1,954,016	$2,984,858	$2,182,474
All other—			
Square yards	403,041	630,122	2,234,281
Value	$226,702	$339,215	$576,872
Union or cotton-mixed woven goods:			
Unions, tweeds, etc.—			
Square yards	2,682,295	3,816,292	2,664,583
Value	$1,288,515	$2,287,614	$1,091,408
All other—			
Square yards	1,314,290	2,408,078	2,021,883
Value	$630,603	$908,344	$870,073
Cotton-warp woven goods:			
Wool-filling suitings and dress goods—			
Square yards	2,244,167	4,774,737	2,806,284
Value	$700,016	$1,974,231	$630,072
All other—			
Square yards	12,347,581	7,389,603	3,748,730
Value	$4,123,466	$2,534,418	$1,234,147
Upholstery goods and sundries	$1,039,495	$525,312	$475,591
Yarns, for sale:			
Woolen yarn—			
Pounds	16,779	95,531	30,100
Value	$12,181	$64,146	$19,742
Worsted yarn and tops—			
Pounds	1,452,845	439,423	358,500
Value	$1,201,838	$331,128	$304,020
All other yarns—			
Pounds	106,736	177,369	267,037
Value	$42,887	$140,766	$319,803
Waste and noils—			
Pounds	1,404,756	698,673	531,806
Value	$258,912	$155,117	$104,088
Amount received for contract work	$78,722	$129,753	.....
All other products	$496,775	$65,784	$77,052

[1] Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Of the total value of products for the industry in 1909, all-wool woven goods contributed 46.6 per cent; union or cotton-mixed woven goods, 10.4 per cent; goods woven on cotton warp, 26.1 per cent; upholstery goods and sundries, 5.6 per cent; yarns for sale, 8.2 per cent; and other products, together with contract work, 3.1 per cent. The quantity of all-wool woven goods shows a gain of 2,090,777 square yards in 1909 as compared with 1904, and a decrease of 123,436 square yards in 1909 as compared with 1899. The relative importance of the union or cotton-mixed woven goods has decreased, such fabrics representing only 10.4 per cent of the total value of products for the industry in 1909, as contrasted with 18.2 per cent in 1904 and 19.1 per cent in 1899. Among the partly manufactured goods produced for sale, worsted yarns and tops show the striking increase in quantity of 230.6 per cent between 1904 and 1909. These partly manufactured articles represent a certain amount of duplication, because, although they are the products of one set of mills, they become the materials of other establishments within the industry.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.—The following is a statement of the various kinds of footwear manufactured in the boot and shoe factories of Maine in 1909, 1904, and 1899.

PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF PAIRS.		
	1909	1904	1899
Total	9,275,102	9,261,587	10,748,890
Boots and shoes, total	9,066,454	9,152,833	10,114,090
Men's	4,786,134	5,709,462	6,134,268
Boys' and youths'	665,270	1,048,208	1,421,562
Women's	2,886,023	2,244,921	2,208,873
Misses' and children's	728,127	150,182	349,267
Slippers, infants' shoes and slippers, and all other footwear	208,648	108,754	634,800

In 1909, as compared with 1904, the total output of boots and shoes of all kinds, including slippers, shows a slight increase, amounting to less than 1 per cent, but as compared with 1899 a decrease of 13.7 per cent, due to decreases in all classes except women's and misses' and children's boots and shoes.

In the following table the various kinds of footwear reported for 1909 are classified according to the method of manufacture.

PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF PAIRS.				
	Total.	Machine or hand welt.	McKay.	Wire-screw or metal-fastened.	Other methods.
Boots and shoes:					
Men's	4,786,134	3,496,020	1,006,002	243,850	39,658
Boys' and youths'	665,270	447,407	188,243	29,560	.....
Women's	2,886,023	577,444	1,816,038	(1)	493,441
Misses' and children's	728,127	187,043	541,084	.....	.....
Slippers, infants' shoes and slippers, and all other footwear	208,648	(1)	(1)	.....	208,648

[1] Included under "Other methods," to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Of the total output of boots and shoes, and slippers, 50.8 per cent were made by the machine or hand welt process; 38.3 per cent were made by the McKay process; 2.9 per cent employed the wire-screw or metal

fastening; and 8 per cent were made by other methods not classified. The greater part of the men's and the boys' and youths' boots and shoes (73.1 per cent and 67.2 per cent, respectively) were made by the machine or hand welt process, but in making the women's and the misses' and children's boots and shoes the McKay process was used to a greater extent.

Canning and preserving.—The next table shows the quantity and value of the various products reported for this industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899.

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	$7,688,833	$7,267,281	$6,169,854
Canned vegetables:			
Cases	920,257	854,210	739,438
Value	$1,545,452	$1,714,414	$1,098,936
Beans—			
Cases	92,602	54,805	14,815
Value	$151,476	$92,231	$33,635
Corn—			
Cases	792,185	763,295	710,419
Value	$1,320,223	$1,525,089	$1,038,316
All other—			
Cases	35,470	36,110	14,204
Value	$73,753	$97,094	$26,985
Canned fruits:			
Cases	143,452	53,970	16,823
Value	$230,696	$121,173	$30,479
Apples—			
Cases	75,540	3,088	16,823
Value	$122,791	$6,794	$30,479
All other—			
Cases	67,912	50,882	.....
Value	$107,905	$114,379	.....
Fish and clams:			
Pounds	116,287,900	112,911,729	74,022,141
Value	$5,738,685	$5,134,612	$4,753,071
Canned—			
Pounds	90,445,752	89,425,168	48,411,624
Value	$4,812,739	$4,486,173	$4,309,184
Sardines—			
Pounds	87,513,920	86,218,610	44,420,236
Value	$4,609,224	$4,291,324	$4,049,784
Clams—			
Pounds	2,175,277	2,760,310	3,096,086
Value	$171,355	$164,496	$207,201
All other—			
Pounds	756,555	446,248	895,302
Value	$32,160	$30,353	$52,199
Smoked—			
Pounds	8,814,981	10,925,323	6,765,196
Value	$326,674	$254,155	$150,310
Finnan haddie—			
Pounds	975,682	650,100	80,000
Value	$63,141	$38,936	$8,800
Herring—			
Pounds	7,592,993	9,821,243	6,422,476
Value	$255,498	$206,879	$136,310
All other—			
Pounds	246,306	453,980	262,720
Value	$8,035	$8,340	$5,200
Salted—			
Pounds	17,027,167	12,561,238	17,545,321
Value	$599,272	$394,284	$293,577
Cod—			
Pounds	7,267,330	2,682,355	8,535,000
Value	$333,621	$141,345	$80,454
Haddock—			
Pounds	992,935	611,171	681,050
Value	$30,324	$17,238	$12,652
Herring—			
Pounds	216,400	1,853,899	3,549,045
Value	$4,332	$41,557	$73,029
All other—			
Pounds	8,550,502	7,413,813	5,080,226
Value	$230,995	$194,144	$127,442
All other products	$174,000	$297,082	$287,368

Of the 245 establishments embraced in this classification in 1909, 100 canned fruits and vegetables and 141 canned or cured fish and clams, and 4 were engaged in the manufacture of pickles, preserves, and sauces.

There was a decrease of 13.4 per cent from 1904 to 1909 in the value of canned corn, which was the largest individual product in the canned vegetable branch of the industry, representing 85.4 per cent of the total value of canned vegetables reported in the later year.

The fruit-canning industry shows an increase in value of products between 1904 and 1909 amounting to 90.4 per cent. Apples contributed 53.2 per cent of the value of the fruit products in 1909, as compared with 5.6 per cent in 1904.

The principal branch of the canning industry in Maine is the canning and curing of fish and the canning of clams, the value of which formed 74.6 per cent of the value of all products for the combined industry in the year 1909, 70.7 per cent in 1904, and 77 per cent in 1899. Sardines are the principal product of this subdivision of the industry, contributing, in 1909, 59.9 per cent of the aggregate value of all products and 80.3 per cent of the value of the fish and clam product. In 1909 Maine produced more than nine-tenths of the total quantity of sardines canned in the United States.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were 78 such establishments in Maine, 12 of which were in Portland, 5 in Bangor, and 3 in Lewiston.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	78
Persons engaged in the industry	956
Proprietors and firm members	87
Salaried employees	53
Wage earners (average number)	816
Primary horsepower	1,085
Capital	$536,261
Expenses	540,777
Services	335,240
Materials	115,661
Miscellaneous	89,876
Amount received for work done	736,387

Fifty-four of the 78 establishments were under individual ownership, 15 under firm ownership, and 9 under corporate ownership. Thirty-two establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than $5,000; 39 had receipts of between $5,000 and $20,000; and 7 had receipts of between $20,000 and $100,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	697	62.6	July	984	86.8
February	701	62.9	August	1,035	100.0
March	699	62.8	September	841	80.7
April	764	73.2	October	826	81.3
May	775	76.3	November	778	75.6
June	851	83.8	December	790	77.7

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines or motors, and the horsepower used in 1909 are shown in the next tabular statement.

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horse-power.
Primary power, total	.....	1,085
Owned:		
Steam	55	811
Gas	2	10
Water	2	35
Rented:		
Electric	41	224
Other	.....	5

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal	Tons	1,804
Bituminous coal	Tons	6,163
Coke	Tons	17
Wood	Cords	502
Oil	Barrels	74
Gas	1,000 feet	16,264

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—Statistics for custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments	88	34
Persons engaged in the industry	223	45
Proprietors and firm members	100	35
Salaried employees	4	.....
Wage earners (average number)	119	10
Primary horsepower	4,339	1,279
Capital	$173,590	$49,623
Expenses	57,087	203,563
Services	44,696	3,903
Materials	3,135	[1] 197,087
Miscellaneous	9,256	1,883
Value of products	102,802	[1] 248,593

[1] Includes estimate of all grain ground. A similar estimate for value of lumber sawed by custom sawmills is impracticable.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—All industries	1909	3,546	85,476	3,661	4,880	79,955	459,599	$202,269	$5,797	$37,632	$97,201	$276,029	$78,828
	1904	3,145	82,109	3,379	3,772	74,958	343,627	143,768	3,919	32,692	80,942	164,629	63,975
	1899	2,878	.....	.....	3,103	69,914	259,232	114,008	3,061	26,731	81,210	112,959	51,749
Agricultural implements	1909	10	147	8	18	121	1,014	449	27	78	84	226	142
	1904	13	186	14	19	153	1,691	394	13	77	76	206	130
	1899	17	260	15	27	218	1,446	584	17	100	98	290	192
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.	1909	55	7,195	29	540	6,626	3,819	7,254	693	3,210	9,941	15,599	5,658
	1904	58	6,363	42	371	5,950	3,019	4,643	382	2,673	8,435	12,608	4,173
	1899	[1] 53	6,876	46	362	6,468	.....	5,186	353	2,670	8,445	12,431	3,986
Boxes, fancy and paper	1909	10	308	6	22	280	131	252	20	92	125	304	179
	1904	9	237	5	10	222	130	145	9	70	106	236	130
	1899	9	199	6	6	187	.....	95	6	55	99	208	109
Bread and other bakery products	1909	186	858	207	65	586	253	661	42	303	1,428	2,235	807
	1904	151	701	172	60	469	146	497	41	229	877	1,489	612
	1899	106	697	122	83	492	.....	491	51	213	644	1,205	561
Brick and tile	1909	49	330	44	23	263	589	529	19	150	103	390	285
	1904	66	416	68	18	330	580	599	13	105	115	420	302
	1899	71	494	78	24	392	491	455	8	162	106	440	334
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1909	29	138	11	31	96	523	424	24	46	1,098	1,261	163
	1904	[2] 46	123	21	24	78	455	365	9	47	1,043	1,260	135
	1899	61	240	39	39	162	496	430	17	70	1,407	1,728	321
Canning and preserving	1909	245	4,410	252	308	3,850	4,355	5,114	321	1,138	5,125	7,689	2,564
	1904	235	4,073	245	341	3,487	3,018	3,432	243	1,306	4,249	7,267	3,017
	1899	179	7,010	236	284	6,490	.....	9,359	195	1,293	3,381	6,170	2,789
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909	150	667	168	27	472	1,121	1,064	94	287	227	966	739
	1904	158	659	186	14	459	790	692	11	247	400	956	556
	1899	151	.....	.....	17	344	.....	612	11	175	278	720	442
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909	18	1,256	.....	56	1,200	953	1,690	52	753	1,199	2,048	849
	1904	15	891	.....	28	863	829	1,024	27	458	695	1,190	495
	1899	19	608	.....	37	571	427	922	31	301	488	857	369
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909	33	1,148	29	51	1,068	229	690	65	333	597	1,194	597
	1904	34	1,185	41	54	1,090	1,321	449	36	304	497	820	323
	1899	44	.....	.....	44	1,527	.....	476	29	342	770	1,487	717
Clothing, women's	1909	7	574	3	39	532	142	388	45	184	308	686	348
	1904	10	512	7	19	486	76	194	16	121	309	554	245
	1899	9	324	11	23	290	18	193	12	73	154	288	134
Confectionery	1909	28	278	32	32	214	127	435	31	76	336	721	375
	1904	17	236	21	15	200	62	112	8	59	303	497	194
	1899	10	.....	.....	22	148	.....	99	21	40	158	297	139
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909	68	444	67	28	349	1,670	870	22	164	435	842	407
	1904	78	458	88	16	354	1,408	498	15	144	291	573	282
	1899	[1] 55	.....	.....	5	155	.....	131	5	57	108	269	161
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909	16	452	13	65	374	439	5,513	74	190	1,038	1,689	651
	1904	[1] 12	176	11	23	142	175	245	23	72	400	529	129
	1899	11	.....	.....	5	45	.....	61	3	21	35	96	61
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1909	16	14,783	.....	149	14,634	53,822	25,653	357	5,718	11,300	21,932	10,542
	1904	15	12,582	.....	200	12,382	37,236	21,643	342	4,037	9,173	13,408	6,223
	1899	15	13,824	1	100	13,723	39,608	21,087	232	4,330	7,036	14,531	7,495
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909	173	514	220	69	225	7,720	1,916	30	101	4,027	4,507	480
	1904	161	471	209	28	234	6,603	1,423	18	108	3,442	3,931	491
	1899	157	.....	.....	18	182	.....	1,148	12	89	2,623	3,143	520
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909	125	3,229	116	228	2,885	4,957	6,318	258	1,512	2,344	5,237	2,893
	1904	106	3,294	108	184	3,002	4,371	5,286	222	1,518	2,021	4,988	2,967
	1899	117	.....	.....	147	2,239	.....	4,306	150	1,084	1,793	3,619	1,826
Furniture and refrigerators	1909	13	266	8	43	215	554	355	31	116	148	268	120
	1904	11	263	7	19	237	316	414	22	118	145	377	232
	1899	[2] 14	385	12	39	334	912	423	36	127	284	581	297
Gas, illuminating and heating	1909	19	284	2	66	216	349	2,665	58	120	212	549	337
	1904	15	156	.....	56	100	171	2,058	38	63	129	444	315
	1899	9	108	.....	47	61	.....	1,426	29	35	73	285	212
Glucose and starch	1909	64	195	65	10	120	1,838	890	2	68	475	597	122
	1904	65	202	74	21	107	1,946	630	8	47	264	533	269
	1899	45	174	46	17	111	1,517	344	3	35	259	536	277
Leather goods	1909	17	342	15	41	286	1,210	738	42	159	391	675	284
	1904	19	382	18	39	325	1,409	597	35	152	291	704	413
	1899	[1] 12	.....	.....	29	239	.....	335	26	110	212	489	277
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1909	17	466	10	20	436	1,467	1,729	25	208	1,432	1,905	473
	1904	27	572	28	29	515	1,787	1,465	31	237	1,974	2,500	526
	1899	31	653	30	36	587	1,709	1,376	27	229	1,943	2,452	509

[1] Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Persons engaged in industry. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—Continued.													
Lime	1909	12	564	13	25	526	205	$1,959	$48	$197	$729	$1,215	$486
	1904	8	698	9	26	663	950	1,027	24	297	602	1,174	572
	[1] 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	1909	1,065	17,101	1,331	684	15,086	95,363	26,536	656	7,103	10,930	26,125	15,195
	1904	862	15,307	1,110	620	13,577	76,267	17,810	459	6,155	8,912	21,337	12,425
	1899	745	.....	.....	388	10,817	67,022	14,529	308	3,949	7,710	15,297	7,587
Marble and stone work	1909	142	2,663	163	119	2,381	7,785	4,280	123	1,532	490	2,565	2,075
	1904	61	2,691	69	90	2,532	4,867	3,008	109	1,514	376	2,555	2,179
	1899	64	.....	.....	80	2,147	.....	2,905	80	1,082	256	2,021	1,765
Paper and wood pulp	1909	45	9,146	17	482	8,647	223,787	65,133	1,019	5,267	20,504	33,950	13,446
	1904	37	7,935	11	350	7,574	152,294	41,274	605	4,053	13,868	22,951	9,083
	1899	35	5,121	12	258	4,851	92,330	17,473	445	2,163	7,119	13,223	6,104
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909	37	213	25	44	144	94	725	43	49	197	756	559
	1904	27	193	20	26	147	36	204	23	46	158	585	427
	1899	[2] 20	.....	.....	25	127	.....	446	23	39	120	379	259
Printing and publishing	1909	195	2,359	155	553	1,651	1,565	2,611	383	779	1,102	3,438	2,336
	1904	217	2,292	182	306	1,804	1,352	2,177	259	767	932	3,400	2,468
	1899	[3] 208	2,082	193	246	1,643	.....	2,066	200	619	680	2,688	2,008
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1909	156	2,014	173	86	1,755	2,447	2,304	112	992	1,169	3,062	1,893
	1904	[3] 138	1,528	173	33	1,322	1,719	1,222	34	759	1,715	3,038	1,323
	1899	[3] 115	1,547	150	28	1,369	.....	1,316	23	750	1,378	2,492	1,114
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909	20	152	10	26	107	213	197	21	58	785	957	172
	1904	[3] 12	190	13	17	160	359	316	13	85	524	723	199
	1899	[3] 11	56	12	6	38	52	133	3	18	457	554	97
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.	1909	4	230	1	39	190	208	412	52	118	98	329	231
	1904	4	232	1	24	207	205	382	38	118	72	304	232
	[1] 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures	1909	77	351	84	15	252	.....	202	11	146	169	464	295
	1904	64	327	75	8	244	.....	137	5	123	182	450	268
	1899	54	251	59	10	182	.....	134	6	86	99	285	186
Wood, turned and carved	1909	62	1,424	57	80	1,287	4,525	2,063	69	572	899	1,870	971
	1904	58	1,550	57	39	1,454	4,049	1,722	36	577	668	1,641	973
	1899	52	941	56	34	851	.....	694	20	290	333	853	520
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1909	65	9,070	22	294	8,754	22,299	19,834	424	3,870	11,362	18,490	7,128
	1904	[3] 72	9,062	36	283	8,743	18,226	17,552	391	3,514	10,811	17,580	6,769
	1899	[3] 70	7,409	37	217	7,155	15,170	14,129	269	2,689	7,045	13,413	5,468
All other industries	1909	318	4,905	296	482	4,127	13,534	10,437	563	1,966	5,982	11,188	5,206
	1904	264	5,966	258	302	5,346	15,523	9,154	430	2,441	6,011	10,842	4,831
	1899	300	.....	.....	400	5,769	.....	10,647	400	2,332	4,629	9,530	4,901

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

PORTLAND—All industries	1909	271	5,891	193	796	4,902	7,849	$9,597	$769	$2,508	$6,009	$11,950	$5,941
	1904	243	5,112	208	559	4,345	.....	6,280	485	2,073	4,354	9,133	4,779
	1899	234	.....	.....	400	3,763	.....	5,318	371	1,679	3,603	7,334	3,731
Bread and other bakery products	1909	27	178	28	14	136	42	117	13	71	373	531	158
	1904	20	157	33	23	101	.....	64	9	54	142	258	116
	1899	23	288	25	51	212	.....	234	35	97	203	535	242
Brick and tile	1909	3	50	3	2	45	180	80	2	27	18	71	53
	1904	3	53	3	.....	50	.....	27	.....	28	14	53	39
	1899	3	40	4	.....	36	.....	28	.....	16	11	48	37
Canning and preserving	1909	7	96	4	14	78	71	278	20	30	142	226	84
	1904	11	200	9	22	169	.....	209	18	47	264	401	137
	1899	9	.....	.....	8	86	.....	142	9	31	138	218	80
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909	4	67	2	8	57	85	107	6	34	66	127	61
	1904	3	83	3	2	78	.....	33	1	51	46	112	66
	1899	7	.....	.....	6	65	.....	98	4	35	69	169	100
Clothing, women's	1909	3	421	.....	25	396	64	302	32	137	261	504	243
	1904	3	323	3	9	311	.....	69	6	84	136	279	143
	1899	3	264	3	20	241	.....	170	11	60	105	212	107
Confectionery	1909	12	190	9	26	155	166	348	27	53	265	574	309
	1904	6	126	5	6	115	.....	39	3	33	225	347	122
	1899	5	.....	.....	20	112	.....	72	20	28	112	218	106
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909	9	153	8	21	124	94	234	14	51	166	246	80
	1904	6	45	6	7	32	.....	28	5	18	24	66	42
	1899	6	.....	.....	4	23	.....	31	2	14	25	75	50
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909	6	24	3	8	13	1,023	62	2	3	169	190	21
	1904	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	61	.....	2	128	142	14
	1899	4	10	3	1	6	.....	35	1	3	109	127	18

[1] Not reported separately.
[2] Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
PORTLAND—Continued.													
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909	21	590	11	96	483	1,269	$1,615	$98	$296	$813	$1,200	$387
	1904	20	752	20	76	656	.....	1,471	90	386	352	1,260	908
	1899	18	583	19	36	528	.....	986	42	258	268	684	416
Lumber and timber products	1909	11	723	1	115	607	1,590	1,557	93	365	290	1,538	918
	1904	11	387	6	63	318	.....	836	44	179	430	948	518
	1899	11	.....	.....	23	266	.....	470	19	146	292	518	226
Marble and stone work	1909	9	68	10	5	53	55	83	4	35	34	92	58
	1904	4	31	6	2	23	.....	26	1	19	17	48	35
	1899	10	75	15	3	57	.....	70	3	38	42	114	72
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909	13	89	12	24	53	33	171	19	19	126	461	335
	1904	5	31	6	6	19	.....	45	4	9	34	148	114
	1899	6	31	9	4	18	.....	17	5	6	27	59	32
Printing and publishing	1909	43	792	31	142	619	486	736	121	299	294	1,010	716
	1904	47	689	33	138	518	.....	581	114	247	265	855	590
	1899	45	581	35	82	464	.....	548	59	223	161	661	500
All other industries	1909	103	2,450	71	296	2,083	2,691	3,907	318	1,118	2,562	4,880	2,318
	1904	92	2,231	75	205	1,951	.....	2,792	196	926	2,313	4,218	1,905
	1899	84	.....	.....	148	1,649	.....	2,417	161	724	1,261	3,006	1,745

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

Auburn	1909	83	3,778	73	253	3,452	3,445	$4,085	$298	$1,748	$5,790	$8,943	$3,093
	1904	72	2,869	65	152	2,652	.....	2,526	174	1,216	4,417	6,407	1,990
	1899	67	.....	.....	201	2,749	.....	3,246	171	1,156	3,987	5,966	1,979
Augusta	1909	40	2,431	30	305	2,096	5,350	3,414	232	1,159	2,494	4,602	2,108
	1904	44	2,026	41	125	1,860	.....	2,286	134	702	1,887	3,897	2,010
	1899	52	.....	.....	94	2,018	.....	3,296	112	667	1,211	3,313	2,102
Bangor	1909	122	1,672	117	228	1,327	2,441	3,565	204	735	1,847	3,946	1,099
	1904	87	1,709	85	128	1,496	.....	2,944	129	749	1,737	3,408	1,671
	1899	101	.....	.....	148	1,511	.....	2,125	127	695	1,965	3,396	1,431
Biddeford	1909	43	5,178	45	57	5,076	17,038	7,172	129	1,993	4,897	9,012	4,115
	1904	33	4,890	34	92	4,764	.....	7,000	126	1,791	4,136	6,949	2,813
	1899	39	.....	.....	44	4,375	.....	5,924	76	1,457	2,966	5,472	2,506
Lewiston	1909	83	7,050	76	186	6,788	19,438	12,639	268	2,741	5,275	10,475	5,200
	1904	81	6,419	85	167	6,167	.....	11,265	230	2,168	4,716	8,538	3,822
	1899	84	.....	.....	152	6,677	.....	10,657	193	2,207	3,718	7,779	4,061
Waterville	1909	33	1,907	17	78	1,812	3,184	4,762	89	805	1,771	3,179	1,408
	1904	40	2,122	36	75	2,011	.....	4,051	116	738	1,773	3,069	1,296
	1899	29	.....	.....	48	1,926	.....	3,721	50	627	1,046	2,264	1,218

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks. Male.	Clerks. Female.	Wage earners. Average number.	Wage earners. Number. Maximum month.	Wage earners. Number. Minimum month.	WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY. Total.	16 and over. Male.	16 and over. Female.	Under 16. Male.	Under 16. Female.	Primary horse-power.
1	**All industries**	3,546	88,476	3,661	1,988	1,730	1,142	79,955	Oc 85,501	Jy 76,489	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	459,599
2	Agricultural implements	10	147	8	10	5	3	121	Mh 151	Au 74	135	133	2	.....	.....	1,014
3	Artificial stone	9	52	8	3	.....	2	39	Jy 64	Ja 12	40	39	.....	1	.....	12
4	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	6	20	6	.....	.....	.....	14	Je [2] 16	No [2] 7	16	9	7	.....	.....	25
5	Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations.	4	5	1	1	1	.....	2	Mh [2] 3	Ja [2] 2	3	2	1	.....	.....	9
6	Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.	55	7,195	29	148	234	158	6,626	Fe 7,274	Jy 6,190	7,170	4,682	2,366	92	30	3,810
7	Boxes, fancy and paper	10	308	6	11	1	10	280	De 323	Ja 250	323	83	237	.....	3	131
8	Brass and bronze products	3	15	1	1	.....	1	12	Je [2] 16	Ja [2] 8	8	7	1	.....	.....	10
9	Bread and other bakery products	186	858	207	11	25	29	586	Jy 674	Fe 516	623	471	132	12	8	253
10	Brick and tile	49	330	44	16	4	3	263	Jy 539	Mh 32	401	398	.....	3	.....	889
11	Brooms	9	23	8	1	.....	1	13	Ja [2] 15	Au 8	14	14	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Brushes	4	30	4	2	.....	1	23	Au 26	No 20	21	11	10	.....	.....	22
13	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	20	138	11	18	4	9	96	Je 107	De [2] 91	99	91	8	.....	.....	523
14	Canning and preserving	245	4,410	252	201	50	57	3,850	Se 10,131	Ja 588	10,464	5,838	4,482	83	61	4,355
15	Carriages and wagons and materials	150	667	168	14	10	3	472	Fe [2] 526	Au 388	507	507	.....	.....	.....	1,121
16	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	18	1,256	.....	27	25	4	1,200	Ja 1,249	Jy 1,141	1,204	1,204	.....	.....	.....	953
17	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.	13	168	.....	3	4	.....	161	Jy [2] 175	Ja [2] 150	154	153	1	.....	.....	258
18	Clothing, men's, including shirts	33	1,148	29	18	19	14	1,068	De 1,158	Au 980	1,171	266	905	.....	.....	229
19	Clothing, women's	7	574	3	12	21	6	532	Mh 609	Au 388	570	75	492	.....	3	142
20	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	8	66	12	2	2	1	49	Fe [2] 52	Ja [2] 46	54	54	.....	.....	.....	149
21	Confectionery	28	278	32	6	17	9	214	De 242	My 198	242	82	159	1	.....	127
22	Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	68	444	67	15	4	9	349	Fe 451	Au 210	466	386	79	1	.....	1,670
23	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	16	452	13	14	38	13	374	Se 504	Ja 130	203	196	.....	5	2	439
24	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	16	14,783	.....	84	55	10	14,634	Au 14,922	Ja 14,474	14,626	6,957	6,819	477	373	53,823
25	Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.	16	100	21	9	4	2	64	Ja 70	Je 59	75	75	.....	.....	.....	789
26	Flour-mill and gristmill products	173	514	220	30	26	13	225	De 232	Je [2] 220	237	236	1	.....	.....	7,720
27	Foundry and machine-shop products	125	3,229	116	95	71	62	2,885	Oc 3,003	Ja 2,628	3,053	3,005	43	5	.....	4,957
28	Furnishing goods, men's	6	49	8	1	.....	.....	40	Oc [2] 54	Ja [2] 19	53	5	48	.....	.....	9
29	Furniture and refrigerators	13	266	8	19	17	7	215	Oc 203	Au 182	229	210	19	.....	.....	554
30	Gas, illuminating and heating	19	284	2	24	30	12	216	Je 327	Mh 143	186	186	.....	.....	.....	349
31	Glucose and starch	64	105	65	10	.....	.....	120	Oc 623	Ja [3] 0	630	618	18	.....	.....	1,838
32	Hosiery and knit goods	5	56	7	2	2	.....	45	Au 52	Mh 38	52	23	27	.....	2	69
33	Jewelry	3	14	4	2	.....	1	7	No 9	Ja [2] 6	8	7	1	.....	.....	3
34	Leather goods	17	342	15	10	23	8	286	De 310	Ja 270	311	285	26	.....	.....	1,210
35	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	17	466	10	15	4	1	436	De 520	Jy 308	521	521	.....	.....	.....	1,467
36	Lime	12	564	13	14	9	2	526	Se 607	Ja 448	474	474	.....	.....	.....	205
37	Lumber and timber products	1,065	17,101	1,331	370	186	128	15,086	Ja 17,382	Au 12,146	22,401	22,286	80	34	1	95,363
38	Marble and stone work	142	2,663	163	63	40	16	2,381	Se 3,086	Fe 1,315	2,770	2,770	.....	.....	.....	7,785
39	Mattresses and spring beds	10	92	11	5	2	2	72	My 79	Ja 59	72	59	11	2	.....	69
40	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	3	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	Jy 4	Mh 1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5
41	Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.	3	26	1	2	2	1	20	De 27	Ap 10	27	27	.....	.....	.....	135
42	Paint and varnish	4	28	4	3	4	2	15	Je [2] 17	Ja [2] 14	15	15	.....	.....	.....	157
43	Paper and wood pulp	45	9,146	17	105	252	65	8,647	De 8,841	Se 8,334	8,892	8,390	477	16	.....	223,787
44	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	37	213	25	15	19	10	144	Ja 184	Au 80	101	57	133	1	.....	94
45	Printing and publishing	105	2,359	155	120	146	287	1,651	Mh 1,789	Au 1,537	1,814	1,126	677	9	2	1,565
46	Shipbuilding, including boat building.	156	2,014	173	38	28	20	1,755	Ap 1,975	De 1,530	1,738	1,736	2	.....	.....	2,447
47	Slaughtering and meat packing	20	152	19	8	11	7	107	No 123	Jy 96	123	123	.....	.....	.....	213
48	Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.	4	230	1	9	25	5	190	No 204	Jy 151	203	203	.....	.....	.....	208
49	Tobacco manufactures	77	351	84	3	8	4	252	Je 263	Mh 242	202	200	57	4	1	.....
50	Wood, turned and carved	62	1,424	57	43	21	16	1,287	Mh 1,411	Jy 1,184	1,415	1,253	158	2	2	4,525
51	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	65	9,070	22	160	94	40	8,754	De 9,373	Ja 8,021	9,397	5,868	3,332	86	111	22,299
52	All other industries [4]	212	4,156	197	135	187	88	3,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,802

[1] No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
[2] Same number reported for one or more other months.
[3] None reported for one or more other months.
[4] All other industries embrace—

Awnings, tents, and sails	23	Dyestuffs and extracts	2	Galvanizing	1
Babbitt metal and solder	1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	2	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	2
Bags, paper	1	Electroplating	1	Glue	2
Belting and hose, leather	1	Enameling and japanning	1	Grease and tallow	3
Bluing	1	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	2	Grindstones	1
Carpets, rag	2	Fertilizers	5	Hair work	2
Carriages and sleds, children's	1	Files	2	Hammocks	1
Charcoal	1	Fireworks	1	Hand stamps and stencils and brands	2
Chemicals	1	Flavoring extracts	9	Hats, fur-felt	1
Clothing, horse	1	Food preparations	6	Hones and whetstones	1
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1	Foundry supplies	1	House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	3
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	2	Fur goods	3	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1	Furs, dressed	1	Kaolin and ground earths	1

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	Capital.	Expenses.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$202,259,592	$154,821,250	$3,540,765	$2,255,749	$37,632,284	$4,887,240	$92,213,984	$900,915	$1,157,339	$2,562,345	$9,670,629	$176,029,293	$76,928,169
2	448,622	204,987	12,104	14,998	78,350	11,003	73,269	700	2,510	.....	12,053	226,308	142,036
3	43,510	57,365	4,290	510	31,211	257	17,913	609	197	.....	2,375	70,120	51,950
4	18,149	9,134	.....	.....	4,845	242	3,533	145	59	.....	310	14,898	11,118
5	11,109	8,707	900	820	599	221	3,609	504	28	.....	2,026	8,651	4,821
6	7,284,376	14,706,825	257,262	435,580	3,210,048	68,363	9,872,142	11,748	18,925	4,737	828,020	15,508,771	5,568,296
7	251,773	252,539	14,195	5,376	91,934	4,639	119,961	2,337	1,351	500	12,246	302,778	179,178
8	12,208	14,665	832	312	6,561	1,000	4,784	755	.....	.....	421	14,269	8,385
9	660,714	1,906,661	12,788	29,088	302,877	41,518	1,386,179	35,212	4,166	.....	94,833	2,234,718	827,021
10	528,785	300,432	14,930	4,475	150,142	97,560	7,444	1,830	3,453	5,861	14,737	390,267	285,162
11	28,665	36,750	1,248	413	6,041	327	25,893	826	122	340	1,540	49,182	22,962
12	40,950	41,185	1,050	400	14,860	364	22,557	614	165	.....	1,175	46,402	23,541
13	424,405	1,209,521	17,518	6,083	47,624	14,269	1,083,741	2,868	2,219	208	34,991	1,301,027	203,017
14	5,113,760	6,996,964	265,362	55,389	1,137,879	97,483	5,027,435	23,297	27,317	4,961	357,341	7,688,338	2,563,925
15	1,003,664	718,346	15,559	7,969	257,293	16,097	331,061	8,701	5,448	5,813	20,497	998,093	598,935
16	1,690,088	2,048,194	35,293	17,067	762,640	45,577	1,153,375	.....	12,334	.....	21,906	2,048,194	840,242
17	297,175	201,426	2,441	2,522	99,060	1,787	83,662	.....	3,017	.....	8,937	201,426	115,977
18	690,145	1,088,694	45,569	19,820	332,770	9,977	587,003	9,759	2,160	22,364	59,272	1,263,699	598,713
19	388,201	618,653	13,892	30,882	183,571	4,239	333,330	7,718	873	.....	44,148	666,329	348,799
20	165,673	136,860	2,600	2,242	31,106	1,105	89,598	1,502	741	.....	7,965	164,455	73,322
21	435,404	501,417	13,363	18,107	76,041	6,777	329,246	5,401	1,922	.....	50,560	711,201	373,988
22	870,151	695,919	15,994	6,809	163,939	5,180	430,053	6,581	5,449	6,158	55,756	842,409	467,206
23	5,512,627	1,610,307	26,510	47,035	189,956	16,511	1,001,252	6,857	2,933	2,318	316,935	1,698,965	671,222
24	25,653,089	18,914,496	258,205	98,549	5,717,776	341,762	11,048,717	600	267,037	271,753	910,097	21,992,225	10,541,746
25	231,167	124,193	9,328	3,112	38,237	6,548	55,573	1,320	1,477	179	8,419	158,177	96,656
26	1,916,415	4,217,880	15,665	14,198	101,317	33,575	3,993,541	11,286	10,519	358	37,421	4,587,216	469,199
27	6,318,373	4,513,946	190,591	77,880	1,511,590	103,183	2,240,739	14,569	28,596	3,276	343,522	5,298,752	2,882,830
28	25,733	43,625	780	.....	6,007	539	29,576	302	126	3,000	3,295	58,194	25,049
29	354,631	347,681	20,280	10,318	115,950	4,248	163,830	2,714	1,786	2,640	25,915	368,134	200,056
30	2,664,690	450,309	31,006	27,003	120,172	133,260	78,699	.....	19,983	5,146	35,040	543,691	306,732
31	890,387	567,450	2,330	.....	67,815	26,983	447,950	.....	4,723	820	16,829	656,606	211,473
32	128,593	65,357	2,500	4,000	14,621	2,078	30,467	300	353	8,919	2,119	78,586	46,041
33	10,978	16,745	2,600	572	3,730	116	8,114	705	53	.....	855	29,367	12,277
34	737,569	624,255	16,380	26,039	159,288	14,121	376,742	4,377	2,485	62	24,761	674,701	283,808
35	1,728,823	1,791,076	20,782	3,800	207,869	33,556	1,418,647	17	5,141	311	100,953	1,965,372	453,189
36	1,959,345	1,040,491	40,436	7,107	197,206	228,860	499,843	5,977	14,218	7,726	39,124	1,214,793	495,600
37	26,535,890	22,709,838	470,719	185,622	7,103,269	32,441	10,897,734	55,682	190,335	1,893,547	1,860,489	26,124,649	15,194,495
38	4,279,952	2,262,720	85,869	36,683	1,531,952	80,608	409,232	6,497	19,974	6,994	84,911	2,565,924	2,075,194
39	127,766	138,443	3,914	2,494	30,386	1,127	93,358	1,500	510	.....	5,154	148,243	81,758
40	5,325	4,352	.....	.....	2,028	156	1,649	173	38	.....	308	8,971	7,168
41	85,496	37,800	1,872	1,728	10,283	381	18,368	228	199	.....	4,741	43,274	24,525
42	83,149	129,789	7,940	4,024	10,491	1,997	98,340	2,510	320	.....	4,167	149,097	39,760
43	65,133,247	29,289,896	650,926	368,018	5,266,656	2,628,561	17,875,652	525,124	282,020	84,873	1,608,066	33,950,280	13,448,017
44	724,586	508,923	27,400	15,545	49,049	2,972	193,932	3,787	2,536	1,350	212,352	755,378	358,974
45	2,610,654	2,825,084	187,578	195,489	778,961	41,143	1,060,477	51,126	14,110	33,737	462,463	3,427,812	2,328,192
46	2,303,770	2,527,170	80,458	31,299	992,328	47,464	1,121,629	6,792	9,395	104,872	122,933	3,061,695	1,992,542
47	196,648	889,119	12,566	8,838	57,634	6,452	778,595	2,472	1,370	756	20,436	956,915	171,908
48	412,148	303,146	30,500	21,203	113,330	6,857	90,863	.....	2,695	.....	37,698	329,490	231,779
49	202,310	385,440	5,000	6,276	146,100	1,973	167,495	9,158	34,322	.....	15,116	482,917	294,449
50	2,063,089	1,652,034	49,692	19,174	571,861	4,360	894,706	2,797	9,846	13,210	86,388	1,870,208	971,327
51	19,833,906	16,654,758	313,749	110,442	3,869,785	397,760	10,963,837	12,750	90,967	23,704	871,764	18,496,120	7,128,938
52	9,121,709	8,419,683	227,999	270,439	1,657,246	259,663	5,118,639	50,188	46,818	41,858	746,833	9,964,787	4,596,485

[4] All other industries embrace—Continued.

Lapidary work	3
Lasts	2
Liquors, malt	2
Looking-glass and picture frames	1
Matches	1
Millinery and lace goods	1
Mineral and soda waters	45
Musical instruments and materials, not specified	1
Oil, not elsewhere specified	1
Oilcloth and linoleum	2
Optical-goods	1
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	2
Paving materials	1
Photo-engraving	2
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	2
Pulp goods	1
Pumps, not including steam pumps	1
Sand and emery paper and cloth	1
Saws	2
Shoddy	1
Show cases	2
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters	1
Silverware and plated ware	2
Soap	1
Sporting and athletic goods	10
Steam packing	2
Stereotyping and electrotyping	1
Surgical appliances and artificial limbs	1
Toys and games	1
Typewriters and supplies	1
Upholstering materials	3
Vault lights and ventilators	1
Vinegar and cider	14
Wall plaster	1
Waste	1
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	1
Wool pulling	3

TABLE III.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES,

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES.

PORTLAND.

	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks. Male.	Clerks. Female.	Wage earners (average number). Total.	Wage earners 16 and over. Male.	Wage earners 16 and over. Female.	Wage earners Under 16.	WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY. Total.	16 and over. Male.	16 and over. Female.	Under 16. Male.	Under 16. Female.	Primary horsepower.
1	**All industries**	271	5,891	193	275	291	230	4,902	3,649	1,222	31	5,209	3,833	1,343	24	9	7,849
2	Bread and other bakery products	27	178	28	6	4	4	136	100	27	3	149	110	30	2	1	42
3	Brick and tile	3	50	3	1	.....	1	45	45	.....	.....	34	34	.....	.....	.....	180
4	Canning and preserving	7	96	4	7	4	3	78	36	43	.....	132	60	72	.....	.....	71
5	Carriages and wagons and materials	4	67	2	5	1	2	57	57	.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	85
6	Clothing, women's	3	421	.....	9	15	1	396	42	351	3	422	45	374	.....	3	64
7	Confectionery	12	190	9	5	15	6	155	46	109	.....	168	50	118	.....	.....	166
8	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	9	153	8	8	8	5	124	117	.....	7	119	112	.....	5	2	94
9	Flour-mill and gristmill products	6	24	3	4	2	2	13	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	1,023
10	Foundry and machine-shop products	21	590	11	37	28	31	483	482	.....	1	510	509	.....	1	.....	1,269
11	Lumber and timber products	11	723	1	26	33	50	607	595	10	2	595	583	10	1	1	1,590
12	Marble and stone work	9	68	10	3	1	1	53	53	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	55
13	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	13	89	12	9	12	3	53	17	35	1	61	20	40	1	.....	33
14	Printing and publishing	43	792	31	44	51	47	619	418	199	2	695	469	224	2	.....	486
15	All other industries[1]	103	2,450	71	111	117	68	2,083	1,623	448	12	2,212	1,723	475	12	2	2,691

[1] All other industries embrace: Agricultural implements, 1; artificial stone, 2; awnings, tents, and sails, 5; babbitt metal and solder, 1; blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, 1; boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 4; boxes, fancy and paper, 2; brooms, 1; brushes, 1; butter, cheese, and condensed milk, 1; carpets, rag, 1; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies, 2; cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies, 1; clothing, men's, including shirts, 3; coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods, 1; cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified, 4; cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified, 1; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 1; files, 1; flavoring extracts, 5; food preparations, 2; fur goods, 1; furniture and refrigerators, 5; gas, illuminating and heating, 2; glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting, 2; grease and tallow, 2; grindstones, 1; hand stamps and stencils and brands, 1; hats, fur-felt, 1; house-furnishing goods, not

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1	AUBURN	83	3,778	73	80	109	64	3,452	2,292	1,070	90	3,776	2,508	1,170	65	33	3,445
2	AUGUSTA	40	2,431	30	48	44	213	2,096	1,300	763	33	2,176	1,348	793	16	19	5,350
3	BANGOR	122	1,672	117	75	101	52	1,327	1,113	211	3	1,508	1,265	240	3	.....	2,441
4	BIDDEFORD	43	5,178	45	21	28	8	5,076	3,335	1,568	173	5,257	3,454	1,626	85	92	17,038
5	LEWISTON	83	7,050	76	88	79	19	6,788	3,435	3,102	251	6,887	3,482	3,151	122	132	19,438
6	WATERVILLE	33	1,907	17	32	30	10	1,812	958	609	245	1,925	1,018	647	182	78	3,184

AND TOTALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES IN CITIES OF 10,000 BUT LESS THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1909.

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES.

PORTLAND.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$9,596,967	$10,697,469	$413,423	$356,119	$2,507,643	$256,536	$5,752,501	$105,713	$64,304	$31,872	$1,208,358	$11,950,267	$5,942,298
2	116,999	475,076	8,700	4,300	70,968	7,846	365,273	7,378	673	.....	9,938	531,479	158,321
3	80,340	51,522	720	1,000	26,666	16,775	1,140	1,100	432	.....	3,689	78,828	52,913
4	278,073	213,870	14,710	4,710	29,966	4,017	137,419	4,370	2,524	.....	16,154	228,698	85,202
5	107,319	112,574	4,327	936	34,227	2,587	63,450	2,984	600	800	2,663	128,420	66,363
6	302,350	469,791	9,892	22,332	136,697	2,567	258,494	5,800	764	.....	33,245	308,752	242,691
7	348,057	394,037	11,863	15,327	53,108	4,719	260,277	2,183	1,616	.....	44,944	574,017	309,021
8	233,992	254,625	10,299	7,481	49,988	2,164	163,342	2,426	831	2,318	15,776	245,154	79,645
9	61,695	177,130	1,560	740	3,238	2,463	166,817	1,223	398	.....	691	199,601	23,221
10	1,615,058	1,122,935	58,999	39,303	266,244	28,897	584,144	7,793	7,402	3,146	127,967	1,290,162	587,121
11	1,556,799	1,656,783	46,192	47,115	365,709	5,271	914,880	12,628	7,179	.....	257,809	1,697,927	917,778
12	83,219	79,554	3,450	1,020	34,666	1,517	32,000	2,091	344	500	3,906	92,017	58,500
13	171,116	263,870	8,900	9,430	19,143	1,278	125,198	2,602	1,602	.....	95,717	480,800	304,324
14	735,278	899,080	60,858	60,286	298,589	13,796	280,106	21,302	3,966	12,967	147,210	1,009,195	715,206
15	3,906,672	4,526,622	172,953	142,139	1,118,434	162,639	2,399,961	32,933	35,973	12,041	449,549	4,882,573	2,329,973

elsewhere specified, 1; jewelry, 2; leather goods, 4; leather, tanned, curried, and finished, 1; liquors, malt, 2; looking-glass and picture frames, 1; matches, 1; mattresses and spring beds, 3; mineral and soda waters, 4; models and patterns, not including paper patterns, 2; musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials, 1; oil, not elsewhere specified, 1; paint and varnish, 1; photo-engraving, 2; pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products, 1; saws, 1; shipbuilding, including boat building, 4; show cases, 2; silverware and plated ware, 2; slaughtering and meat packing, 3; steam packing, 2; stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves, 1; tobacco manufactures, 2; toys and games, 1; vinegar and cider, 1.

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1	$4,084,993	$8,323,573	$140,887	$157,604	$1,747,806	$64,173	$5,725,664	$15,939	$20,269	$8,682	$442,549	$8,842,629	$3,052,792
2	3,414,469	4,290,622	110,363	121,388	1,159,051	55,714	2,428,471	14,306	43,854	9,031	348,444	4,662,174	2,177,989
3	3,565,142	3,067,556	114,952	88,826	734,927	69,338	1,777,875	31,864	27,646	22,975	198,153	3,345,727	1,498,504
4	7,172,156	7,682,113	98,209	24,096	1,993,494	102,903	4,794,559	5,314	97,064	207,715	358,759	8,011,606	4,114,144
5	12,639,103	9,017,809	193,168	114,967	2,740,565	230,553	5,044,330	13,654	111,833	86,397	482,342	10,475,374	5,260,491
6	4,761,557	2,756,967	58,994	29,826	804,551	40,670	1,730,326	3,763	32,643	804	55,290	3,178,980	1,407,984

CHAPTER 5.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Introduction.—The present chapter contains a complete statement of the statistics of mines and quarries in the state of Maine for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census. In Maine the principal mining industry is the quarrying of granite.

A brief explanation of the scope of the census of mining industries and of the terms used, in so far as the usage differs from that followed in the census of manufactures, is presented below in order to prevent any misinterpretation of the statistics.

Scope of census.—The Thirteenth Census covered all classes of mines and quarries that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were confined to development work. The following operations were omitted from the canvass: The digging or dredging of sand and gravel for the construction of roads and for building operations, and the production of mineral waters. Where the mineral products are not marketed in their crude condition, but are dressed, washed, or refined at the mine or quarry, the statistics of mining cover the entire work of obtaining the crude material and its preparation for the market.

Number of operators.—As a rule, the unit of enumeration was the "operator." Every individual, firm, or corporation was required to furnish one report for all mines, quarries, or wells which were operated under the same management, or for which one set of books of account was kept. Where the operations of one individual, firm, or corporation covered more than one class of mines and quarries, a separate report was received for each industry.

Number of mines and quarries—This figure represents the total number of mines and quarries in operation or in the course of development at any time during the calendar year 1909, or the business year that corresponds most nearly to that calendar year.

Expenses of operation and development.—A certain amount of development work is incidental to the operation of every mine. The expenses reported for producing mines include the cost both of operation and of development work which was done in connection with operation.

Wages.—The amount shown as wages includes only the compensation of regular wage earners hired by the day, week, or month, or under the piecework system.

Value of products.—Statistics of the value of mineral products were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, but the two bureaus follow different methods in presenting these statistics. The Geological Survey shows separately the value of each mineral product, whereas the Bureau of the Census presents the value of products of each mining industry. The value of products given for a mining industry often includes the value of some products not covered by the industry designation. The value of products for 1909 in most cases represents the value of the products marketed during that year, not the value of those produced during the year.

Persons engaged in mining industries.—The detailed statistics of the number of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners are based on the returns for December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative date, but the total number of wage earners is also shown for the 15th of each month. The data as to persons employed obtained at the census of mines and quarries of 1902 are not comparable. Because of the very common practice of working mines only a part of the year, it is impossible to ascertain with a satisfactory degree of accuracy the average number of employees—that is, the number who if continuously employed would be required to produce the actual output of the year.

Summary.—Statistics of the producing mining enterprises in the state of Maine are presented at the close of this chapter in Table 6, which gives statistics for all industries combined and for important industries separately.

Table 6 shows that the number of producing mines and quarries in the state in 1909 was 102, of which 89 were granite quarries. The total value of the products of all mining enterprises in Maine in 1909 was $2,056,063. Of this amount the granite quarries contributed $1,761,801, or 85.7 per cent, the greater part of the remainder being contributed by the slate quarries. Besides giving details for all producing enterprises combined, Table 6 gives similar information with regard to the granite, slate, and feldspar quarries separately, but in most of the other tables separate statistics are given for granite quarries only.

Character of ownership.—As shown in Table 1, out of 97 operators of producing mining enterprises in the state of Maine, 26 were corporations. These corporations, however, reported 69.7 per cent of the total value of the products of the state, and employed 70.6 per cent of all wage earners.

Table 1 — PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	Value of products. Total.	Value of products. Per operator.	Per cent distribution. Operators.	Per cent distribution. Wage earners.	Per cent distribution. Value of products.
All industries	97	2,471	$2,056,063	$21,197	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	48	334	296,635	6,180	49.5	13.5	14.4
Firm	23	393	225,517	14,133	23.7	15.9	11.0
Corporation	26	1,744	1,433,911	55,150	26.8	70.6	69.7
Granite	65	2,123	1,761,801	29,727	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	43	315	296,639	6,764	66.2	14.8	16.8
Firm	23	393	225,517	14,133	27.1	18.4	12.5
Corporation	19	1,424	1,143,445	60,287	22.4	66.8	65.0

Size of enterprises.—In Table 2 the mining enterprises of the state are classified according to the number of wage earners employed. Of the 97 producing enterprises reported in 1909 only 22 employed more

than 20 wage earners each. These enterprises, however, reported 80 per cent of the total number of wage earners employed in all producing mining enterprises in the state. More than half of this total number of wage earners were in the seven enterprises which employed from 101 to 500 wage earners each.

Table 2

INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909			
	Enterprises.		Wage earners.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All industries	**97**	**100.0**	**2,471**	**100.0**
No wage earners	2	2.1	.....	.....
1 to 5	40	41.2	92	3.9
6 to 20	33	34.0	397	16.1
21 to 50	10	10.3	368	14.9
51 to 100	5	5.2	353	14.3
101 to 500	7	7.2	1,256	50.8
Granite	**85**	**100.0**	**2,132**	**100.0**
No wage earners	2	2.4	.....	.....
1 to 5	36	42.4	88	4.1
6 to 20	31	36.5	377	17.7
21 to 50	5	5.9	183	8.6
51 to 100	5	5.9	353	16.6
101 to 500	6	7.1	1,131	53.0

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 3 all producing enterprises, except those which employed no wage earners, have been classified according to the prevailing hours of labor per day in each enterprise. The table shows the percentage of the total number of enterprises falling into each group, and also a per cent distribution in which each enterprise has been given a weight according to the total number of wage earners employed December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. It should be distinctly borne in mind that this latter distribution does not show the proportion of the total number of wage earners working the specified number of hours per day, since in many cases some of the employees work a greater or less number of hours than those generally prevailing in the enterprise. Enterprises in which the prevailing hours were eight and under constituted 58.9 per cent of all enterprises in 1909 and employed 73.8 per cent of the wage earners.

Table 3

INDUSTRY AND HOURS PER DAY.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909		
	Enterprises.		Per cent distribution of enterprises weighted according to number of wage earners.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
All industries	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**
8 hours and under	56	58.9	73.8
9 hours	26	27.4	18.5
10 hours	12	12.6	7.3
11 hours	1	1.1	0.4
Granite	**83**	**100.0**	**100.0**
8 hours	55	62.3	85.4
9 hours	22	26.5	13.6
10 hours	6	7.2	1.1

Engines and power.—The aggregate horsepower employed in producing enterprises, as shown in Table 4, was 8,141, of which 7,671 horsepower was developed by engines and water wheels owned by the enterprise using them, and 470 by electric motors operated by purchased current.

Table 4

CHARACTER OF POWER.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909			
	All industries.	Granite.	Slate.	All other.
Primary power:				
Aggregate horsepower	**8,141**	**7,158**	**743**	**240**
Owned	7,671	7,078	413	180
Steam engines:				
Number	156	139	15	2
Horsepower	7,441	6,911	410	120
Gas or gasoline engines:				
Number	13	10	1	2
Horsepower	130	117	3	10
Water wheels:				
Number	2	1	.....	1
Horsepower	100	50	.....	50
Electric motors operated by purchased current:				
Number	8	2	5	1
Horsepower	470	80	330	60
Electric motors run by current generated by enterprise using:				
Number	14	13	1	.....
Horsepower	221	186	35	.....

Development work.—In addition to the 97 operators of producing enterprises in 1909 there were 3 operators who reported the expenditure of $13,474 on properties which did not reach the productive stage during the year.

Comparison of mining industries: 1902–1909.—In order to make a comparison between the census of 1909 and the preceding census of mines and quarries, that of 1902, it is necessary to include for 1909 figures for the burning of lime, which was included in the report on mines and quarries for 1902, but classified as a manufacturing industry in 1909. In any case, only the few items specified in Table 5 can be compared for the two years.

Table 5

	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.		
	1909	1902	Per cent of increase.[1]
Wages and salaries	$1,696,617	$2,478,603	−31.5
Supplies and materials	$1,032,965	$476,964	116.5
Royalties and rent of mines	$22,279	$12,714	75.2
Contract work	$14,448	.....	.....
Value of products	$3,270,766	$3,656,134	−10.5
Primary horsepower	8,346	6,939	20.3

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Duplication between manufactures and mining.—In a number of industries some of the mining operators subject the mineral product obtained to certain manufacturing processes on the premises before marketing. Such enterprises have been included in the statistics both for manufactures and for mining. As a result of this fact the combined value of products for the manufacturing and mining industries of Maine involves a duplication of $1,787,056.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES: 1909.

Table 6

	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES: 1909				
	Total.	Granite.	Slate.	Feldspar.	All other.[1]
Number of operators	97	85	5	3	4
Number of mines and quarries	102	89	6	3	4
Capital	$3,825,931	$2,596,477	$1,068,623	$84,631	$11,900
Expenses of operation and development	$1,876,341	$1,597,683	$227,701	$47,330	$3,627
Services:					
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents, and managers	$87,779	$65,234	$16,845	$5,700	.....
Clerks and other salaried employees	$31,847	$29,130	$1,917	$800	.....
Wage earners	$1,332,242	$1,167,136	$145,155	$17,472	$2,479
Miscellaneous:					
Supplies	$219,579	$181,547	$26,540	$10,537	$955
Fuel and rent of power	$84,683	$60,133	$19,860	$4,654	$36
Royalties and rent of mines	$16,302	$13,202	$3,000	$100	.....
Taxes	$16,241	$13,263	$2,805	$76	$97
Contract work	$6,728	$229	$1,718	$4,781	.....
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses	$30,940	$67,809	$9,861	$3,210	$60
Value of products	$2,056,063	$1,761,801	$223,809	$65,197	$5,256
Persons engaged in industry	2,686	2,319	295	51	21
Proprietors and officials	168	148	10	6	4
Proprietors and firm members	98	93	.....	1	4
Number performing manual labor	60	57	.....	1	2
Salaried officers of corporations	16	8	5	3	.....
Superintendents and managers	54	47	5	2	.....
Clerks and other salaried employees	47	39	6	2	.....
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day[2]	2,471	2,132	279	43	17
Above ground	2,448	2,132	256	43	17
Below ground	23	.....	23	.....	.....

	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES: 1909				
	Total.	Granite.	Slate.	Feldspar.	All other.
Persons engaged in industry—Continued.					
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909—Continued.					
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc. (above ground)	368	243	121	2	2
Miners and miners' helpers, quarrymen, and stonecutters	1,755	1,556	150	41	8
Above ground	1,732	1,556	127	41	8
Below ground	23	.....	23	.....	.....
All other wage earners (above ground)	348	333	8	.....	7
Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:					
January	1,327	996	285	38	8
February	1,163	838	278	36	11
March	1,499	1,169	281	38	11
April	1,883	1,562	263	47	11
May	2,314	1,954	294	55	11
June	2,549	2,208	299	49	7
July	2,660	2,304	305	47	4
August	2,660	2,219	396	48	7
September	2,725	2,352	309	50	4
October	2,526	2,166	301	53	6
November	2,427	2,106	279	41	1
December	2,053	1,712	299	41	10
Land controlled, acres	11,655	3,811	7,590	240	54
Owned	9,934	2,796	6,950	140	48
Held under lease	1,721	1,015	640	100	6
Mineral land	5,347	2,927	2,173	200	45
Owned	3,899	2,185	1,573	100	39
Held under lease	1,448	742	600	100	6
Timber land	5,695	675	5,000	20	.....
Other land	613	209	375	29	9
Primary horsepower	8,141	7,158	743	220	20

[1] Includes operators as follows: Bluestone, 2; peat, 1; and mica, 1.

[2] All employees are men 16 years and over.

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TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS **NOT** ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

		THE STATE.	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.	Cumberland.	Franklin.	Hancock.	Kennebec.	Knox.	Lincoln.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	18,438	1,175	1,980	1,879	724	1,252	1,671	813	391
2	Value of domestic animals ... dollars	4,796,026	303,747	493,181	639,085	170,177	333,176	411,109	185,808	81,717
	Cattle:									
3	Total number	9,700	337	1,321	756	448	875	693	425	274
4	Value ... dollars	362,654	13,431	45,795	30,817	17,098	34,644	24,883	17,560	11,213
5	Number of dairy cows	7,879	305	1,105	609	378	603	562	330	219
	Horses:									
6	Total number	29,622	2,230	2,756	4,356	1,112	1,005	2,425	1,151	570
7	Value ... dollars	4,341,987	347,443	427,516	600,562	148,255	203,555	379,196	164,795	68,603
8	Number of mature horses	29,291	2,223	2,664	4,337	1,095	1,882	2,390	1,138	569
	Mules and asses and burros:									
9	Total number	86	3	35	18	.....	2	1	3	6
10	Value ... dollars	10,566	130	9,405	3,016	.....	205	20	450	1,175
11	Number of mature mules	66	1	29	17	.....	1	.....	1	4
	Swine:									
12	Total number	5,668	234	806	394	335	255	563	228	54
13	Value ... dollars	67,261	2,564	9,458	4,269	4,246	3,058	6,035	2,254	701
	Sheep and goats:									
14	Total number	2,002	47	256	102	151	569	91	191	5
15	Value ... dollars	7,558	179	907	421	578	1,714	375	749	25

		Oxford.	Penobscot.	Piscataquis.	Sagadahoc.	Somerset.	Waldo.	Washington.	York.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	1,069	1,808	651	456	1,205	668	1,347	1,289
2	Value of domestic animals ... dollars	243,279	567,998	198,743	104,006	285,031	126,202	254,517	337,260
	Cattle:								
3	Total number	549	762	325	208	533	312	1,341	541
4	Value ... dollars	19,833	28,889	12,262	8,326	20,921	11,469	44,568	20,945
5	Number of dairy cows	420	647	284	180	457	270	1,012	408
	Horses:								
6	Total number	1,631	3,234	1,119	624	1,731	961	1,543	2,265
7	Value ... dollars	219,210	531,727	181,964	93,199	259,318	112,221	203,537	310,786
8	Number of mature horses	1,607	3,220	1,106	615	1,706	956	1,527	2,256
	Mules and asses and burros:								
9	Total number	3	5	.....	1	2	1	4	2
10	Value ... dollars	325	650	.....	25	250	75	700	140
11	Number of mature mules	2	4	.....	1	2	.....	3	1
	Swine:								
12	Total number	305	559	324	160	415	160	449	418
13	Value ... dollars	3,497	6,213	4,394	2,449	5,111	1,930	5,174	5,308
	Sheep and goats:								
14	Total number	85	116	29	23	87	126	171	13
15	Value ... dollars	414	519	123	97	331	507	538	31

CHAPTER 4.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Maine for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the chapter are three general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries for the state as a whole. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for the six cities having in 1910 a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000.

Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Table III gives statistics in detail for 1909 for Portland for all industries combined and selected industries, and for each city having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants for all industries combined.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes, it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole. It is impossible to reproduce such discussion in the bulletins relative to the individual states.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than $500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The three general tables at the end of this chapter give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899 the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different

grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15, or other representative day, has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15, or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

> The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products, the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the

fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those presented for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this chapter.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Maine, with a gross area of 33,040 square miles, of which 3,145 represent water surface, ranks thirty-eighth in size among the states and territories of continental United States. Its population in 1910 was 742,371, as compared with 694,466 in 1900 and 661,086 in 1890. It ranked thirty-fourth among the 49 states and territories as regards population in 1910, and thirty-first in 1900. The density of population of the state was 24.8 per square mile in 1910, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 23.2. Fifty-one and four-tenths per cent of the entire population of the state resided in cities and towns having a population of 2,500 or over in 1910, as against 48.6 per cent in 1900.

Portland, with a population of 58,571, is the only city in the state having over 50,000 inhabitants. Six cities—Lewiston, Bangor, Biddeford, Auburn, Augusta, and Waterville—had a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000 in 1910. These seven cities contained 22.4 per cent of the total population in 1910 and were credited with 29.2 per cent of the total value of manufactured products of the state in 1909.

The transportation facilities of the state are good. The important manufacturing centers are accessible by rail, while good harbors and navigable rivers afford excellent facilities for water transportation and have been very important factors in the development of the manufactures of the state. Portland has one of the best harbors on the North Atlantic coast and is an important seaport for domestic and foreign shipping.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Although agriculture and fishing are both important in Maine, manufacturing is the leading branch of industry in the state. In 1849 an average of 28,020 wage earners, representing 4.8 per cent of the total population, were employed in manufactures, while in 1909 an average of 79,955 wage earners, or 10.8 per cent of the total population, were so engaged. During this period the gross value of products per capita of the total population of the state increased from $42 to $237. Notwithstanding the fact that the manufactures of the state have advanced steadily, the proportion which their value represents of the total value of manufactured products in the United States has decreased. This proportion was 2.4 per cent in 1849, 1.5 per cent in 1879, 1 per cent in 1904, and nine-tenths of 1 per cent in 1909.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

	Number or amount.			Per cent of increase.	
	1909	1904	1899	1904–1909	1899–1904
Number of establishments	3,546	3,145	2,878	12.8	9.3
Persons engaged in manufactures	88,476	82,109	(1)	7.8	.....
Proprietors and firm members	3,661	3,379	(1)	8.3	.....
Salaried employees	4,860	3,772	3,103	28.8	21.6
Wage earners (average number)	79,955	74,958	69,914	6.7	7.2
Primary horsepower	459,599	343,627	259,232	33.7	32.6
Capital	$202,260,000	$143,708,000	$114,008,000	40.7	26.0
Expenses	154,821,000	129,208,000	97,520,000	19.8	32.5
Services	43,429,000	36,681,000	28,782,000	18.4	27.4
Salaries	5,797,000	3,989,000	3,051,000	45.3	30.7
Wages	37,632,000	32,692,000	25,731,000	15.1	27.1
Materials	97,101,000	80,042,000	61,210,000	21.3	30.8
Miscellaneous	14,291,000	12,485,000	7,528,000	14.5	65.8
Value of products	176,029,000	144,020,000	112,958,000	22.2	27.5
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	78,928,000	63,978,000	51,749,000	23.4	23.6

[1] Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Maine had 3,546 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 88,476 persons during the year and paid out $43,429,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 79,955 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of $176,029,000, to produce which materials costing $97,101,000 were used. The value added by manufacture was thus $78,928,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Maine as a whole show about the same development during both of the five-year periods, 1899–1904 and 1904–1909. During the

later period the number of establishments increased 12.8 per cent and the average number of wage earners 6.7 per cent, while the value of products increased 22.2 per cent and the value added by manufacture 23.4 per cent. It would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.[1]			
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
								1904-1909	1899-1904	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries	3,546	79,955	100.0	$176,020,000	100.0	$78,928,000	100.0	22.2	27.5	23.4	23.6
Paper and wood pulp	45	8,647	10.8	33,950,000	19.3	13,446,000	17.0	47.9	73.6	48.0	48.8
Lumber and timber products	1,065	15,080	18.9	26,125,000	14.8	15,195,000	19.2	22.4	39.5	22.3	63.8
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	16	14,634	18.3	21,932,000	12.5	10,542,000	13.4	42.4	5.3	69.1	−17.9
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	65	8,754	10.9	18,490,000	10.5	7,128,000	9.0	5.2	31.1	5.3	23.8
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	55	6,626	8.3	15,599,000	8.8	5,568,000	7.1	23.0	1.4	33.4	4.7
Canning and preserving	245	3,850	4.8	7,689,000	4.4	2,504,000	3.2	5.8	17.8	−15.3	8.5
Foundry and machine-shop products	125	2,885	3.6	5,237,000	3.0	2,893,000	3.7	7.1	35.1	0.2	57.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products	173	225	0.3	4,507,000	2.6	480,000	0.6	14.6	25.1	−2.2	−5.6
Printing and publishing	195	1,651	2.1	3,438,000	2.0	2,336,000	3.0	1.1	26.5	−5.3	22.9
Shipbuilding, including boat building	156	1,755	2.2	3,062,000	1.7	1,893,000	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble and stone work	142	2,381	3.0	2,505,000	1.4	2,075,000	2.6	0.4	26.4	−4.8	23.5
Bread and other bakery products	186	586	0.7	2,235,000	1.3	807,000	1.0	50.1	23.6	31.9	9.1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	18	1,200	1.5	2,048,000	1.2	849,000	1.1	72.1	38.9	68.1	36.9
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	17	436	0.5	1,905,000	1.1	453,000	0.6	−23.8	2.0	−13.9	3.3
Wood, turned and carved	62	1,287	1.6	1,870,000	1.1	971,000	1.2	14.0	92.4	−0.2	87.1
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	16	374	0.5	1,689,000	1.0	671,000	0.8	231.2	420.4	510.0	74.6
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	29	96	0.1	1,301,000	0.7	203,000	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lime	12	526	0.7	1,215,000	0.7	486,000	0.6	3.5	.....	−15.0	.....
Clothing, men's, including shirts	33	1,068	1.3	1,164,000	0.7	567,000	0.7	25.3	−37.5	8.6	−27.1
Carriages and wagons and materials	150	472	0.6	966,000	0.5	500,000	0.7	1.0	32.8	2.8	25.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	20	107	0.1	957,000	0.5	172,000	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	68	349	0.4	842,000	0.5	407,000	0.5	46.9	130.1	44.3	100.0
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	37	144	0.2	756,000	0.4	559,000	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectionery	28	214	0.3	711,000	0.4	375,000	0.5	43.1	67.3	93.3	39.6
Glucose and starch	64	120	0.2	687,000	0.4	212,000	0.3	31.1	−5.8	32.5	−18.8
Clothing, women's	7	532	0.7	686,000	0.4	348,000	0.4	23.8	92.4	42.0	82.8
Leather goods	17	286	0.4	675,000	0.4	284,000	0.3	−4.1	44.0	−31.2	49.1
Gas, illuminating and heating	19	216	0.3	549,000	0.3	337,000	0.4	23.6	55.8	7.0	48.6
Tobacco manufactures	77	252	0.3	464,000	0.3	295,000	0.4	3.1	57.9	10.1	44.1
Brick and tile	49	263	0.3	390,000	0.2	285,000	0.4	−7.1	−4.5	−5.6	−9.6
Furniture and refrigerators	13	215	0.3	368,000	0.2	200,000	0.3	−2.4	−35.1	−13.8	−21.9
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves	4	190	0.2	329,000	0.1	231,000	0.3	8.2	.....	−0.4	.....
Boxes, fancy and paper	10	280	0.3	304,000	0.2	179,000	0.2	28.8	13.5	37.7	19.3
Agricultural implements	10	121	0.2	226,000	0.1	142,000	0.2	9.7	−20.0	9.2	−32.3
All other industries	318	4,127	5.1	11,188,000	6.4	5,206,000	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Percentages are based on figures in Table I; a minus sign (−) denotes decrease. Where the percentages are omitted, comparable figures can not be given.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

Although five industries greatly predominate in importance, reporting approximately two-thirds of the average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture, it will be seen from Table II on page 636 that there is on the whole considerable diversity in the manufacturing activities of the state. The most important industries listed in the table given above call for brief consideration.

Paper and wood pulp.—The manufacture of paper and wood pulp, which is the leading industry of the state, measured by value of products, gave employment to an average of 8,647 wage earners in 1909, and the value of its products amounted to $33,950,000. This industry contributed 19.3 per cent of the total value of manufactures of the state in 1909, in which year Maine reported 12.7 per cent of the total value of paper and wood pulp products for the United States.

Lumber and timber products.—This industry, which includes logging operations, sawmills, planing mills, and factories manufacturing wooden packing-boxes, was first in importance in the state in 1909 in number of establishments, average number of wage earners, and value added by manufacture, and second in value of products. The utilization of forest products, one of the earliest forms of manufacture in Maine, continues to be a most important factor in its industrial activities.

Textiles.—Eight textile industries are represented in Maine, namely, the manufacture of (1) cotton goods, including cotton small wares; (2) woolen, worsted, and felt goods; (3) hosiery and knit goods; (4) silk goods,

including the operations of throwsters; (5) cordage and twine; (6) shoddy; (7) fur-felt hats; and (8) the dyeing and finishing of textiles. The manufacture of cotton goods ranks third among the industries of the state and the manufacture of woolen, worsted, and felt goods, fourth. The other six industries are of comparatively little importance in the state.

From 1899 to 1904 the cotton-goods industry of the state was practically stationary, the value of its products increasing only 5.3 per cent, but between 1904 and 1909 the increase in prices, the renewed activity of the mills of the state, and the establishment of an additional mill brought about an increase of 42.4 per cent in this respect. In 1909 employment was given to 14,634 wage earners, and the value of products amounted to $21,932,000.

In 1909 the woolen, worsted, and felt-goods industry in Maine embraced the operations of 55 woolen mills, 8 worsted mills, and 2 felt mills. No wool-hat establishments were reported. This industry as a whole had a greater growth during the five years 1899–1904 than during the more recent five-year period, 1904–1909. The output of the woolen mills declined slightly in the latter period, but the increased output of the worsted mills resulted in a small gain for the combined industry.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.—The boot and shoe industry of the state remained practically stationary between 1899 and 1904, the value of products and the amount paid in wages increasing only slightly and the number of persons employed in the industry decreasing. From 1904 to 1909 the value of products increased 23 per cent, but this resulted chiefly from increased prices. The actual output of boots, shoes, and slippers was considerably smaller in 1909 than in 1899 and only slightly larger than in 1904.

Canning and preserving.—This industry, which includes the canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables, fish, and oysters, ranked sixth among the industries of the state in value of products in 1909, in which year it gave employment to 3,850 wage earners and reported products valued at $7,689,000.

Shipbuilding, including boat building.—The totals for this industry as presented in Table I, page 633, show an apparent increase in number of wage earners and value of products in 1909 as compared with 1904. A proper comparison of the totals for this industry, however, is impracticable, since it was necessary to omit the statistics for one establishment from the figures for 1904 and those for two establishments from the figures for 1899 in order to avoid the disclosure of individual operations. It may be stated, however, that if it were possible to include the statistics for the one establishment omitted in 1904 the totals for the industry would show a large decrease in 1909 as compared with 1904.

In addition to the 28 industries presented separately in the preceding table for which products valued at more than $500,000 were reported, 4 other industries in the state had a value of products in 1909 in excess of this amount. These industries are included under the head of "All other industries" in the table in some cases because the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed if they were shown separately and in others, because the returns do not properly present the true condition of the industry, for the reason that it is more or less interwoven with one or more other industries. These industries are the manufacture of paper bags, the dyeing and finishing of textiles, the fertilizer industry, and the steel works and rolling mills.

Considerable change occurs in the relative importance of the leading industries of the state when measured by value added by manufacture instead of by value of products. The lumber and timber products industry becomes first, displacing the manufacture of paper and wood pulp; the foundry and machine-shop industry, which was seventh, changes places with canning and preserving, which was sixth; printing and publishing advances from ninth to eighth place; marble and stone work becomes ninth instead of eleventh; the flour-mill and gristmill industry drops from eighth place to nineteenth, and the turning and carving of wood advances from fifteenth place to eleventh place.

The preceding table also shows the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture in all cases where comparative statistics can be given. The manufacture of copper, tin, and sheet-iron products shows greater rates of increase in value of products for both five-year periods, and in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909, than any other industry listed in the table. The cooperage and wooden-goods industry made the greatest increase in value added by manufacture from 1899 to 1904.

Four of the industries listed separately—the tanning, currying, and finishing of leather, the manufacture of leather goods, the brick and tile industry, and the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators—show a decrease in value of products from 1904 to 1909, while two of these, the brick and tile and the furniture and refrigerator industries, together with three others, show a decrease in this respect from 1899 to 1904. Eleven show a decrease in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909, and seven a decrease from 1899 to 1904.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The next table shows, for 1909, the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	**88,476**	**68,647**	**19,829**
Proprietors and officials	5,649	5,497	152
Proprietors and firm members	3,661	3,532	129
Salaried officers of corporations	643	632	11
Superintendents and managers	1,345	1,333	12
Clerks	2,872	1,730	1,142
Wage earners (average number)	79,955	61,420	18,535
16 years of age and over	78,568	60,612	17,956
Under 16 years of age	1,387	808	579

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 88,476, of whom 79,955 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 5,649 were proprietors and officials, and 2,872 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II, page 636.

The following table shows, for 1909, the percentages of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 13 important industries individually.

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries	**88,476**	**6.4**	**3.2**	**90.4**
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	7,195	2.5	5.4	92.1
Bread and other bakery products	858	25.4	6.3	68.3
Canning and preserving	4,410	10.3	2.4	87.3
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,256	2.1	2.3	95.5
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	14,783	0.6	0.4	99.0
Flour-mill and gristmill products	514	48.6	7.6	43.8
Foundry and machine-shop products	3,220	6.5	4.1	89.3
Lumber and timber products	17,101	0.9	1.8	88.2
Marble and stone work	2,603	8.5	2.1	89.4
Paper and wood pulp	9,146	2.0	3.5	94.5
Printing and publishing	2,359	11.7	18.4	70.0
Shipbuilding, including boat building	2,014	10.5	2.4	87.1
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	9,070	2.0	1.5	96.5
All other industries	13,878	10.5	5.4	84.1

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 6.4 per cent were proprietors and officials, 3.2 per cent clerks, and 90.4 per cent wage earners. The highest percentage of proprietors and officials shown for any individual industry, 48.6, is for the flour mills and gristmills, which are generally small and in which the work is to a large extent performed by the proprietors themselves or with the assistance of comparatively few wage earners. Similar conditions also prevail, although to a less extent, in the bakery and in the printing and publishing industries. The smallest proportion of proprietors and officials, six-tenths of 1 per cent, is shown for the cotton-goods industry, in which the number of wage earners per establishment is very large and all the establishments are under corporate ownership. The proportions of proprietors and officials is also very small in the boot and shoe factories, railroad repair shops, paper mills, and woolen and worsted mills.

The following table shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners by age periods, and of those 16 years of age and over by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average number employed for the year is also given in each case.

INDUSTRY.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Average number.[1]	Per cent of total.		
		16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
		Male.	Female.	
All industries	**79,955**	**75.8**	**22.5**	**1.7**
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	6,626	65.3	33.0	1.7
Bread and other bakery products	586	75.6	21.2	3.2
Canning and preserving	3,850	55.8	42.8	1.4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,200	100.0	.....	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	14,634	47.6	46.6	5.8
Flour-mill and gristmill products	225	99.6	0.4	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,885	98.4	1.4	0.2
Lumber and timber products	15,086	99.5	0.4	0.2
Marble and stone work	2,381	100.0	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp	8,647	94.4	5.4	0.2
Printing and publishing	1,651	62.1	37.3	0.6
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1,755	99.8	0.2	.....
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	8,754	62.4	35.5	2.1
All other industries	11,675	74.3	24.8	1.0

[1] For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.

For all industries combined, 75.8 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 22.5 per cent females 16 years of age and over; and 1.7 per cent children under the age of 16. Of the total number of female wage earners 16 years of age and over in the manufacturing industries of the state in 1909, 38 per cent were employed in the cotton-goods industry, in which the women constituted 46.6 per cent of all the wage earners. Exceptionally high proportions of women wage earners were reported for several industries shown in Table II; in the women's clothing industry they formed 86.3 per cent and in the men's clothing industry, 77.3 per cent of the total. Women were also employed to a relatively large extent in several other important industries, representing 42.8 per cent of the total in the canning and preserving industry, 37.3 per cent in printing and publishing, 35.5 per cent in the manufacture of woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and 33 per cent in the boot and shoe industry. There are no important industries where children under 16 years of age are employed to any

considerable extent, with the exception of the cotton mills, where employment was given to 850, or 61.3 per cent of the total number of children employed in the factories of the state.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904 it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.				
	1909		1904		Per cent of increase, 1904–1909.
	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	
Total	88,476	100.0	82,109	100.0	7.8
Proprietors and firm members	3,661	4.1	3,379	4.1	8.3
Salaried employees	4,860	5.5	3,772	4.6	28.8
Wage earners (average number)	79,955	90.4	74,958	91.3	6.7

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows that the greatest percentage of increase was in the salaried employees.

The table in the next column shows the average number of wage earners distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.) This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been both an actual and relative decrease during the 10 years in the employment of children under 16 years of age. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 75.8 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 75.6 per cent in 1904 and 72.1 per cent in 1899.

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	1909		1904		1899	
	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.
Total	79,955	100.0	74,958	100.0	69,914	100.0
16 years of age and over	78,568	98.3	73,487	98.0	67,739	96.9
Male	60,612	75.8	56,662	75.6	50,382	72.1
Female	17,956	22.5	16,825	22.4	17,357	24.8
Under 16 years of age	1,387	1.7	1,471	2.0	2,175	3.1

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909, for all industries combined, for the canning and preserving and the lumber and timber industries, and for all other industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. The wage earners for the lumber industry are divided in the table in such a manner as to show separately the number engaged in the mills and in the logging operations. In Table II, page 636, are shown, for practically all of the important industries in the state, the largest number and the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.											
	All industries.		Canning and preserving.		Lumber and timber products.						All other industries.	
					Total.		In mills.		In logging operations.			
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	76,737	89.7	588	5.8	17,382	100.0	6,774	53.4	10,608	100.0	58,767	94.1
February	77,541	90.7	668	6.6	17,265	99.3	7,385	58.3	9,880	93.1	59,608	95.5
March	77,956	91.2	885	8.7	16,431	94.5	9,042	71.3	7,389	69.7	60,640	97.1
April	77,722	90.9	3,354	33.1	13,946	80.2	10,797	85.2	3,149	29.7	60,422	96.8
May	81,355	95.2	4,375	43.2	15,671	90.2	12,674	100.0	2,997	28.3	61,308	98.2
June	79,315	92.8	4,012	39.6	14,013	80.6	12,248	96.6	1,765	16.6	61,290	98.2
July	76,489	89.5	3,392	33.5	12,338	71.0	10,620	83.8	1,718	16.2	60,759	97.3
August	78,086	91.3	4,975	49.1	12,146	69.9	10,232	80.7	1,914	18.0	60,965	97.6
September	85,369	99.8	10,131	100.0	13,369	76.9	10,027	79.1	3,342	31.5	61,969	99.1
October	85,501	100.0	7,355	72.6	15,713	90.4	9,988	78.8	5,725	54.0	62,433	100.0
November	84,468	98.8	5,363	52.9	16,791	96.6	8,720	68.8	8,071	76.1	62,314	99.8
December	78,925	92.3	1,100	10.9	15,970	91.9	6,354	50.1	9,616	90.6	61,855	99.1

For all industries combined, the maximum employment occurred in October and the minimum in July, in which month the number of wage earners engaged represented 89.5 per cent of the maximum. The most important seasonal industries are canning and preserving, in which the number of wage earners varied from 10,131 in September, the month of greatest activity, to 588 in January, the month of least activity, and the lumber industry, in which the maximum number, 17,382, were employed in January and the minimum, 12,146, in August. In their effect on the monthly fluctuations for all industries combined these two industries partially offset each other, inasmuch as the canneries were most active in September

and October, when employment in the lumber industry was relatively low, and were least active in January and February, when employment in the lumber industry was at its highest. There is considerable seasonal variation in the glucose and starch, brick and tile, and marble and stone work industries, but these industries do not give employment to sufficiently large numbers of wage earners to influence greatly the movement of employment for all industries combined.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the following table wage earners have been classified according to the hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though a few employees work a greater or less number of hours.

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries	**70,955**	**4,408**	**4,378**	**7,483**	**15,310**	**41,696**	**5,032**	**1,163**	**484**
Agricultural implements	121	69	6	33	11	2			
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	6,626	1	171	268	4,775	1,411			
Boxes, fancy and paper	280		79	13	171	17			
Bread and other bakery products	586	38	4	91	7	374	31	30	11
Brick and tile	263		10	49		135	58	11	
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	96	2		31		51	7	2	3
Canning and preserving	3,850	10		123	79	3,617	4	17	
Carriages and wagons and materials	472	3		50	105	313	1		
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,200		670	208	192	44	26		
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1,068	6	64	509	416	73			
Clothing, women's	532		102	27	205	108			
Confectionery	214	5		52	145	11			
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	349	9		151	54	134	1		
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	374	52		18	86	218			
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	14,634				1,118	13,516			
Flour-mill and gristmill products	225	38		17	36	130	2	2	
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,835	9	8	774	1,647	447			
Furniture and refrigerators	215	1		84	15	115			
Gas, illuminating and heating	216	5		3		28	78	10	92
Glucose and starch	120					66	49		5
Leather goods	286			6	243	37			
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	436	1		17	233	185			
Lime	526	4				174	21		327
Lumber and timber products	15,086	30	129	1,061	1,320	8,784	3,758	4	
Marble and stone work	2,381	1,083	16	217	17	148			
Paper and wood pulp	8,647	1,011	2,775	1,002	236	841	667	1,085	40
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	144	71	4	51	5	13			
Printing and publishing	1,651	573	142	690	208	38			
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1,755	26	3	179	1,265	282			
Slaughtering and meat packing	107	13	17	3	3	69	2		
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves	190			190					
Tobacco manufactures	252	241		4	4	3			
Wood, turned and carved	1,287	3		71	235	773	199		6
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	8,754			2	701	8,050		1	
All other industries	4,127	204	88	439	1,778	1,480	128	1	

Slightly more than one-half of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Maine were reported from establishments where 60 hours ordinarily constitute a week's work, this high proportion resulting principally from the more or less general prevalence of the 60-hour week in the cotton and woolen mills and the lumber and canning industries. Twenty-eight and five-tenths per cent of the wage earners were in establishments where the usual hours of labor were 54 but less than 60 a week, 11 per cent in establishments where they were less than 54 a week, and only 8.4 per cent in establishments where they were more than 60 a week. The greater part of the wage earners in the boot and shoe, foundry and machine-shop, and shipbuilding industries were in plants where the prevailing hours were between 54 and 60 a week. The majority of the wage earners in the agricultural-implement, the marble and stone work, and the tobacco-manufactures industries worked 48 hours or less per week, while the majority of those in the gas and lime industries worked more than 60 hours a week.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which the manufactures of Maine are carried on in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over. (See Introduction.) The comparison is confined here as in other states, to the years 1899 and 1909, in the absence of a Federal census of population by which the grouping of cities in 1904 could be determined.

In 1909 the seven cities having over 10,000 inhabitants contained 22.4 per cent of the total population of the state, and reported 31.8 per cent of the average number of wage earners engaged in manufactures and 29.2 per cent of the total value of manufactured products. Several of the more important industries of the state, including the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, lumber and timber products, canning, and the manufacture of woolen goods, are carried on principally outside of this class of cities.

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.	In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.
Population	1910	742,371	166,433	575,938	22.4	77.6
	1900	694,466	147,012	547,454	21.2	78.8
Number of establishments.	1909	3,546	675	2,871	19.0	81.0
	1899	2,878	631	2,247	21.9	78.1
Average number of wage earners.	1909	79,955	25,453	54,502	31.8	68.2
	1899	69,914	23,190	46,724	33.2	66.8
Value of products	1909	$176,029,393	$51,466,847	$124,562,546	29.2	70.8
	1899	112,959,098	36,896,611	76,062,487	32.7	67.3
Value added by manufacture.	1909	78,928,109	23,393,234	55,534,935	29.6	70.4
	1899	51,748,771	17,567,395	34,181,376	33.9	66.1

In 1900 the group of cities having over 10,000 inhabitants comprised the first six cities named in the next table, together with Bath, which, owing to a decrease in population, was not included in this group in 1910. Waterville had less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1900, so that for 1899 its statistics are not included with those for this class of cities. Owing, however, to the relatively small difference between the totals for the manufacturing industries of Bath and Waterville, the change in the composition of the group of cities has had little effect upon its proportions of the various totals for the state.

The population in 1910 and 1900 of the seven cities which had 10,000 inhabitants or over in 1910, and of the one city which had over 10,000 inhabitants in 1900 but less than that number in 1910, is given in the following tabular table:

CITY.	1910	1900
Portland	58,571	50,145
Lewiston	26,247	23,761
Bangor	24,803	21,850
Biddeford	17,079	16,145
Auburn	15,064	12,951
Augusta	13,211	11,683
Waterville	11,458	9,477
Bath	9,396	10,477

The principal statistics for Bath, for 1909 and 1899, are given in the following table:

	1909	1899
Population	9,396	10,477
Number of establishments	39	54
Average number of wage earners	1,616	2,097
Value of products	$2,817,670	$3,697,090
Value added by manufacture	$1,747,306	$1,758,841

Not only the population but the manufactures of Bath decreased during the decade. The number of establishments decreased from 54 to 39, while the average number of wage earners decreased 22.9 per cent, and the value of products 23.8 per cent. These decreases were due chiefly to the decline in the shipbuilding and the lumber industries.

The relative importance in manufactures of each of the seven cities having a population of 10,000 and over in 1910 is shown in the following table, in which the value of products and average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Portland	4,902	4,345	3,763	$11,959,367	$9,122,801	$7,333,730
Lewiston	6,788	6,167	6,677	10,475,374	8,537,649	7,775,941
Biddeford	5,076	4,764	4,375	9,011,606	6,949,722	5,472,254
Auburn	3,452	2,622	2,749	8,842,629	6,407,157	5,965,633
Augusta	2,696	1,860	2,618	4,669,174	3,886,835	3,313,138
Bangor	1,227	1,496	1,511	3,345,717	3,408,335	3,335,785
Waterville	1,812	2,011	1,226	3,178,980	3,069,329	2,283,536

Every city for which comparative figures are given, except Bangor, shows an increase in value of products from 1904 to 1909, and all show increases from 1899 to 1904. In general, the percentages of increase were greater from 1904 to 1909. During this later period the greatest relative gain, 38 per cent, was made by Auburn, this being due chiefly to the increased activity in the boot and shoe industry. In spite of the fact that decreases were reported for a large number of the industries in Portland, this city showed the second largest relative gain in the state, 30.9 per cent. The decrease in Bangor from 1904 to 1909 was due to the decline of the boot and shoe industry in this city. In 1899 Lewiston ranked first in value of manufactured products, but by 1904 Portland had taken first place, which it retained in 1909.

Portland is the largest and most important city in the state. The lumber and timber products, foundry and machine-shop, and printing and publishing industries were the leading industries in the city. About three-fourths of the total value of products of the women's clothing industry for the state, four-fifths of that for the confectionery industry, and three-fifths of that for the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations were reported from this city.

Lewiston and Biddeford owe their importance to the manufacture of cotton goods, which contributed 66.4 and 68.2 per cent, respectively, of the total value of the manufactured products of the two cities. In Auburn the manufacture of boots and shoes was the principal industry, the value of products of this industry forming 71.4 per cent of the total value of the manufactured products of the city. Of the total value of products for this industry in the state, 40.7 per cent was reported from Auburn.

In 1904 printing and publishing was the principal industry of Augusta, with the manufacture of cotton goods second, but in 1909 these positions were reversed. The value of the products of these two industries

formed 60.6 per cent of the value of the manufactured products of this city in 1909.

Although Waterville showed an increase in value of manufactured products from 1904 to 1909, there was a decrease in the average number of wage earners. In this city the cotton-goods industry led in value of products, with steam-railroad repair shops second.

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for certain important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	3,546	79,955	$176,029,393	$78,928,169
1904	3,145	74,958	144,020,197	63,978,107
Individual:				
1909	1,923	9,570	18,904,839	9,607,898
1904	1,736	10,290	19,168,440	9,356,118
Firm:				
1909	746	8,853	20,476,080	9,274,402
1904	708	11,422	22,027,394	10,705,283
Corporation:				
1909	861	61,540	136,156,275	59,817,833
1904	671	53,138	101,575,154	43,770,068
Other:				
1909	16	183	492,199	228,036
1904	30	108	349,209	146,638
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909	54.2	12.0	10.7	12.2
1904	55.2	13.7	13.3	14.6
Firm:				
1909	21.0	11.1	11.6	11.8
1904	22.5	15.2	15.9	16.7
Corporation:				
1909	24.3	76.7	77.3	75.8
1904	21.3	70.9	70.5	68.4
Other:				
1909	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
1904	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 1909.	55	6,826	$15,508,771	$5,568,266
Individual	8	43	76,980	37,250
Firm	8	1,281	2,788,315	980,071
Corporation	39	5,302	12,643,476	4,550,945
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	14.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Firm	14.5	19.3	18.0	17.6
Corporation	70.9	80.0	81.5	81.7
Canning and preserving, 1909	245	3,850	$7,688,833	$2,563,815
Individual	91	447	755,899	306,158
Firm	63	668	1,173,117	403,749
Corporation[1]	91	2,735	5,759,817	1,854,008
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	37.1	11.6	9.8	11.9
Firm	25.7	17.4	15.3	15.7
Corporation[1]	37.1	71.0	74.9	72.3
Lumber and timber products, 1909	1,065	15,086	$26,124,640	$15,194,465
Individual	619	5,243	7,068,199	4,484,019
Firm	299	2,860	4,938,034	2,993,634
Corporation	147	6,983	14,118,407	7,716,812
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	58.1	34.8	27.1	29.5
Firm	28.1	19.0	18.9	19.7
Corporation	13.8	46.3	54.0	50.8
Paper and wood pulp, 1909	45	8,647	$33,950,236	$13,446,617
Firm[2]	7	1,408	4,839,484	2,060,219
Corporation	38	7,239	29,110,796	11,385,798
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm[2]	15.6	16.3	14.3	15.3
Corporation	84.4	83.7	85.7	84.7
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909	65	8,754	$18,490,130	$7,128,523
Individual	10	108	173,102	73,280
Firm	5	251	448,497	195,934
Corporation	50	8,395	17,868,521	6,859,309
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	15.4	1.2	0.9	1.0
Firm	7.7	2.9	2.4	2.7
Corporation	76.9	95.9	96.6	96.2

[1] Includes the group "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Includes the group "Individual," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Although less than one-fourth of the total number of manufacturing establishments were under corporate ownership in 1909, these establishments reported more than three-fourths of the total value of products, the proportion being considerably larger than in 1904. The establishments under individual ownership formed 54.2 per cent of the total number in 1909, but reported only 10.7 per cent of the total value of products. This class of establishments and those under firm ownership show decreases both in average number of wage earners employed and in value of products between 1904 and 1909.

Size of establishment.—The tendency of manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it the next table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately, as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for the individual industries figures are given for 1909 only.

The cotton-goods industry is not shown in this table or the one preceding, because all the establishments were under corporate control in 1904 and 1909. In the latter year one establishment reported products valued at less than $100,000; seven, products valued at between $100,000 and $1,000,000; and eight, products exceeding $1,000,000 in value.

Of the 3,546 manufacturing establishments in the state in 1909, only 25, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent, had a value of products exceeding $1,000,000. These establishments, however, employed an average of 24,552 wage earners, or 30.7 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 32.5 per cent of the total value of products and 32 per cent of the

total value added by manufacture. On the other hand, the very small establishments—that is, those having a value of products less than $5,000—constituted a very considerable proportion (40.9 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.9 per cent of the total. More than three-fourths of the total value of manufactured products of the state was reported by establishments having products valued at not less than $100,000.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	3,546	79,955	$176,029,393	$78,928,169
1904	3,145	74,958	144,020,197	63,978,107
Less than $5,000:				
1909	1,451	2,178	3,286,185	2,098,923
1904	1,213	1,718	2,899,282	1,810,707
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	1,194	6,919	12,260,959	6,526,395
1904	1,091	6,259	10,886,567	5,810,455
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	610	13,308	26,688,857	12,849,097
1904	565	14,039	25,150,503	12,651,163
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	266	32,998	76,542,507	32,216,172
1904	259	36,077	72,268,023	30,449,802
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	25	24,552	57,250,905	25,237,582
1904	17	16,865	32,815,822	13,255,980
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000:				
1909	40.9	2.7	1.9	2.7
1904	38.6	2.3	2.0	2.8
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	33.7	8.7	7.0	8.3
1904	34.7	8.4	7.6	9.1
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	17.2	16.6	15.2	16.3
1904	18.0	18.7	17.5	19.8
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	7.5	41.3	43.5	40.8
1904	8.2	48.1	50.2	47.6
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	0.7	30.7	32.5	32.0
1904	0.5	22.5	22.8	20.7
Average per establishment:				
1909	.....	23	$49,642	$22,258
1904	.....	24	45,793	20,343
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 1909	55	6,626	$15,508,771	$5,568,266
Less than $5,000	5	18	11,290	8,548
$5,000 and less than $20,000	9	35	84,174	38,381
$20,000 and less than $100,000	14	398	650,362	260,566
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	27	6,175	14,762,945	5,260,771
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	9.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
$5,000 and less than $20,000	16.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
$20,000 and less than $100,000	25.5	6.0	4.2	4.7
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	49.1	93.2	95.2	94.5
Average per establishment	.....	120	$281,978	$101,241
Canning and preserving, 1909	245	2,859	$7,088,823	$2,563,915
Less than $5,000	71	174	143,380	71,149
$5,000 and less than $20,000	96	739	1,068,966	433,787
$20,000 and less than $100,000	62	1,135	2,415,624	805,279
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	16	1,811	4,066,853	1,193,700
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	29.0	4.5	1.9	2.8
$5,000 and less than $20,000	39.2	19.0	15.8	16.9
$20,000 and less than $100,000	25.3	39.5	34.4	31.7
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	6.5	47.0	57.9	46.6
Average per establishment	.....	15	$41,383	$10,465
Lumber and timber products, 1909	1,065	15,095	$26,124,840	$15,194,465
Less than $5,000	465	918	1,969,114	742,817
$5,000 and less than $20,000	369	2,964	3,725,178	2,416,751
$20,000 and less than $100,000	184	4,789	7,472,619	4,416,717
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	56	6,424	13,958,931	7,618,180
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	43.7	6.1	4.1	4.9
$5,000 and less than $20,000	33.8	19.6	14.4	15.9
$20,000 and less than $100,000	17.3	31.7	28.6	29.1
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	5.3	42.6	53.9	50.1
Average per establishment	.....	14	$24,539	$14,267
Paper and wood pulp, 1909	45	8,647	$23,950,230	$13,445,017
$5,000 and less than $20,000 [2]	3	22	19,120	5,915
$20,000 and less than $100,000	7	140	428,527	221,358
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	26	3,491	10,731,345	5,897,434
$1,000,000 and over	9	4,993	12,768,238	8,318,110
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$5,000 and less than $20,000 [2]	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
$20,000 and less than $100,000	15.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	57.8	40.4	31.7	29.0
$1,000,000 and over	20.0	57.6	57.0	68.3
Average per establishment	.....	192	$754,430	$298,900
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909	65	8,754	$15,490,120	$7,123,523
Less than $5,000	10	12	15,947	9,399
$5,000 and less than $20,000	4	33	36,949	26,136
$20,000 and less than $100,000	5	219	336,768	136,199
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	46	8,490	15,078,456	6,952,789
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
$5,000 and less than $20,000	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
$20,000 and less than $100,000	7.7	2.5	1.9	1.9
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	70.8	97.0	97.8	97.6
Average per establishment	.....	156	$284,493	$109,670

[1] Includes the group "$1,000,000 and over."

[2] Includes the group "Less than $5,000."

It will be seen from the above table that during the five years from 1904 to 1909 there was a decided increase in the relative importance, as measured by value of products, of the largest establishments—those reporting products valued at not less than $1,000,000—and a decrease in that of all other classes.

The fact that between 1904 and 1909 the average value of products per establishment increased from $45,793 to $49,642, and the average value added by manufacture from $20,343 to $22,258, can not be taken as in itself indicating a tendency toward concentration. The increased values shown may be, and probably are, due in part to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities. The average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 24 to 23.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows, for 1909, such a classification for all industries combined and for 13 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling into each group, but also the average number of wage earners employed.

Of the 3,546 establishments reported for all industries, 8.4 per cent employed no wage earners; 56.4 per cent employed from 1 to 5 each; 20.2 per cent, from 6 to 20; 7.2 per cent, from 21 to 50; and 7.8 per cent, over 50. The most numerous single group consists of the 1,999 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, and the next, of the 717 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 49 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners; 11 of these, including 6 cotton mills and 2 woolen mills, employed over 1,000 each.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING— No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.									
All industries	3,546	298	1,990	717	254	133	96	27	11	11
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	55	1	13	4	10	7	11	8	1	.....
Bread and other bakery products	186	20	148	15	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning and preserving	245	3	116	90	26	5	3	1	1	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	18	.....	2	6	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	16	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	3	6
Flour-mill and gristmill products	173	35	134	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	125	12	70	23	14	1	4	.....	.....	1
Lumber and timber products	1,065	24	579	310	87	42	20	2	1	.....
Marble and stone work	142	8	93	19	12	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp	45	.....	1	5	11	7	10	6	4	1
Printing and publishing	195	32	99	44	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, including boat building	156	33	93	21	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	65	1	12	2	2	21	22	3	.....	2
All other industries	1,060	120	630	174	60	41	13	3	1	.....
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
All industries	79,955	.....	4,407	7,956	8,445	9,745	15,632	9,575	7,313	16,882
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	6,626	.....	30	54	357	557	1,957	2,991	680	.....
Bread and other bakery products	586	.....	318	138	54	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning and preserving	3,850	.....	312	1,007	913	361	361	321	575	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,200	.....	8	73	200	.....	282	628	.....	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	14,634	.....	.....	.....	81	55	395	790	2,309	11,004
Flour-mill and gristmill products	225	.....	196	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,885	.....	154	271	476	94	616	.....	.....	1,274
Lumber and timber products	15,086	.....	1,428	3,527	2,723	2,971	3,261	667	509	.....
Marble and stone work	2,381	.....	229	215	449	160	1,328	.....	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp	8,647	.....	2	56	382	576	1,794	2,058	2,717	1,062
Printing and publishing	1,651	.....	249	464	592	228	118	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1,755	.....	125	237	227	117	.....	.....	.....	1,049
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	8,754	.....	25	34	66	1,747	3,422	967	.....	2,493
All other industries	11,675	.....	1,331	1,851	1,016	2,803	2,098	1,153	523	.....
	PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
All industries	100.0	.....	5.5	10.0	10.6	12.2	19.6	12.0	9.1	21.1
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	100.0	.....	0.5	0.8	5.4	8.4	29.5	45.1	10.3	.....
Bread and other bakery products	100.0	.....	54.3	23.5	9.2	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning and preserving	100.0	.....	8.1	26.2	23.7	9.4	9.4	8.3	14.9	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	100.0	.....	0.7	6.1	17.4	.....	23.5	52.3	.....	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	100.0	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.4	2.7	5.4	15.8	75.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products	100.0	.....	87.1	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	100.0	.....	5.3	9.4	16.5	3.3	21.4	.....	.....	44.2
Lumber and timber products	100.0	.....	9.5	23.4	18.0	19.7	21.6	4.4	3.4	.....
Marble and stone work	100.0	.....	9.6	9.0	18.9	6.7	55.8	.....	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp	100.0	.....	(1)	0.6	4.4	6.7	20.7	23.8	31.4	12.3
Printing and publishing	100.0	.....	15.1	28.1	35.9	13.8	7.1	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, including boat building	100.0	.....	7.1	13.5	12.9	6.7	.....	.....	.....	59.8
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	100.0	.....	0.3	0.4	0.8	20.0	39.1	11.0	.....	28.5
All other industries	100.0	.....	11.4	15.9	16.4	24.0	18.0	9.9	4.5	.....

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total number of wage earners, 42.2 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of wage earners was the group comprising the establishments employing over 1,000 wage earners each. These establishments employed an aggregate of 16,882 wage earners, or 21.1 per cent of the total.

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest, however, can be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total. The table in the next column shows, for 1909, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II, page 636.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED. Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries	3.7	24.3	62.7	9.2
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	4.7	21.8	67.6	5.9
Bread and other bakery products	2.2	15.9	74.9	7.0
Canning and preserving	4.6	16.3	73.2	5.9
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	2.6	37.2	58.5	1.7
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1.9	30.2	60.2	7.7
Flour-mill and gristmill products	0.7	2.4	95.5	1.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	5.9	33.5	51.9	8.6
Lumber and timber products	2.9	31.3	48.1	17.7
Marble and stone work	5.4	67.7	21.6	5.2
Paper and wood pulp	3.5	18.0	70.0	8.5
Printing and publishing	13.6	27.6	39.0	19.9
Shipbuilding, including boat building	4.4	39.3	46.3	10.0
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	2.5	23.2	68.2	6.0
All other industries	5.2	21.2	63.7	9.9

This table shows that for all industries combined 62.7 per cent of the total expenses was incurred for materials, 28 per cent for services—that is, salaries

and wages—and 9.2 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

Engines and power.—The following table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.		
	1909	1904	1899[1]	1909	1904	1899[1]	1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total	5,634	3,748	3,615	459,599	343,627	259,232	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	4,070	3,748	3,615	431,099	333,445	250,443	93.9	97.0	96.6
Steam	1,886	1,720	1,633	168,595	126,818	89,257	36.7	36.9	34.4
Gas	370	246	106	3,933	3,063	2,178	0.9	0.9	0.8
Water wheels	1,786	1,738	1,876	256,480	202,873	158,788	55.8	59.0	61.3
Water motors	28	44	(2)	1,912	221	(2)	0.4	0.1	(2)
Other	.....	.....	.....	179	470	220	(3)	0.1	0.1
Rented	1,564	(2)	(2)	28,500	10,182	8,789	6.2	3.0	3.4
Electric	1,564	(2)	(2)	27,203	8,061	7,572	5.9	2.3	2.9
Other	.....	.....	.....	1,297	2,121	1,217	0.3	0.6	0.5
Electric motors	2,395	264	97	54,266	26,587	9,659	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment	831	264	97	27,063	18,526	2,087	49.9	69.7	21.6
Run by rented power	1,564	(2)	(2)	27,203	8,061	7,572	50.1	30.3	78.4

[1] Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.
[2] Not reported. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

All forms of owned primary power, except "Other" power, show marked increases for the decade. More than half of the total primary power was developed by the use of water wheels. The increase in such power during the decade was 97,692 horsepower, or 61.5 per cent, but the proportion which it formed of the total decreased from 61.3 per cent in 1899 to 55.8 per cent in 1909. Steam power shows an increase of 88.9 per cent for the decade, but represented a slightly smaller proportion of the total in 1909 than in 1904, although a somewhat larger proportion than in 1899. The horsepower generated by gas engines increased 80.6 per cent between 1899 and 1909, but still forms an insignificant proportion of the total. Rented electric power shows an increase of 19,631 horsepower, or 259.3 per cent, for the decade as a whole, and 19,142 horsepower, or 237.5 per cent, for the five-year period 1904–1909. As a result of this rapid increase such power formed 5.9 per cent of the total primary power in 1909, as compared with 2.3 per cent in 1904 and 2.9 per cent in 1899.

The use of electric motors for applying power by means of current generated in the establishment is increasing rapidly, the horsepower of such motors in 1909 being more than twelve times as great as in 1899.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of fuel consumed in generating this power, or otherwise used as material in the manufacturing processes. The table following shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909 for all industries combined and for certain selected industries:

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries	44,726	935,326	10,714	128,702	20,935	8,999
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	1,068	8,665	173	1,816	78	.....
Bread and other bakery products	2,569	310	227	2,622	11	1,402
Brick and tile	100	912	.....	27,182	76	.....
Canning and preserving	1,417	14,741	37	3,258	502	.....
Carriages and wagons and materials	190	916	10	608	240	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	100	9,300	48	.....	100	.....
Confectionery	700	200	35	31	.....	357
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	31	603	.....	431	26	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	790	61,331	.....	570	960	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	62	1,000	.....	718	1,358	473
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,512	9,720	4,473	656	1,250	545
Gas, illuminating and heating	12,509	10,953	4,522	.....	11,205	50
Glucose and starch	.....	1,755	.....	7,445	32	.....
Lime	.....	45,155	.....	26,744	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	471	1,491	.....	1,860	964	135
Marble and stone work	150	17,743	.....	236	208	8
Paper and wood pulp	15,202	590,161	.....	41,099	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	1,154	1,192	65	231	323	4,827
Shipbuilding, including boat building	317	5,103	194	226	294	209
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves	831	299	546	85	14	50
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	3,170	82,605	.....	2,778	835	.....
All other industries	3,072	69,969	474	10,094	2,504	659

NOTE.—In addition, there were 1,885 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom sawmills and gristmills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials and the quantity and value of products and other information for securing which no provision is made on the general schedule. Data of this character for six important industries in Maine are here presented.

Paper and wood pulp.—The table following shows for this industry, for 1909, 1904, and 1899, the quantity and cost of the materials used, the quantity and value of the different products, and the character and capacity of equipment.

The statistics for the paper and wood-pulp industry covers three classes of establishments, namely, those making pulp only, those making paper only, and those making both pulp and paper. In determining the cost of materials for this industry the materials of all three classes of establishments are added, although the product of the pulp mills becomes the material for the paper mills. Similarly, the value of products for the industry as a whole includes the products as disposed of for all three classes of establishments. The totals for cost of materials and value of products for the combined industry include, therefore, a considerable element of duplication. Undoubtedly a large part of the cost of wood pulp purchased represents a duplication in the cost of materials, and a large part of the value of "wood pulp produced for sale or for consumption in mills other than where produced" represents a duplication in the value of products.

Pulp wood is the most important of the materials, representing more than one-third of the cost of all materials used in the industry in 1909. In 1909 the mills of Maine consumed 903,962 cords of pulp wood, nearly three times the quantity used in 1899. Of this wood, 718,532 cords were spruce (166,500 cords of which were imported), 123,052 cords were poplar, 10,954 cords were hemlock, and 2,737 cords were of other species, and 48,687 cords were slab wood and other mill waste. Next to pulp wood the largest cost was reported for "All other materials," which includes such items as fuel, chemicals, clay, freight, etc. Rags, and old and waste paper formed a comparatively unimportant part of the materials, since practically the entire production of paper in the state was confined to those kinds in which wood fiber was the principal material.

The quantity of all kinds of paper produced in 1909 was 574,215 tons, as compared with 385,999 tons in 1904 and 207,281 tons in 1899. Each class of paper products shows a decided increase in output during the five years 1904–1909.

Of the wood pulp produced in 1909, ground wood pulp represented 52.2 per cent, soda fiber 12.7 per cent, and sulphite fiber 35 per cent. Of the wood pulp produced for sale, ground pulp formed 55.1 per cent, soda fiber 21.2 per cent, and sulphite fiber 23.7 per cent. The total quantity of wood pulp produced for sale increased 15.6 per cent from 1904 to 1909. This gain was wholly in the ground pulp, since there was a decrease in soda and in sulphite fiber.

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Materials used, total cost	$20,504,213	$13,868,147	$7,118,945
Pulp wood	$7,984,338	$4,838,375	$1,718,091
Wood pulp, purchased:			
Tons	167,126	107,268	93,999
Cost	$4,637,964	$2,735,002	$2,029,333
Ground—			
Tons	98,553	60,132	48,740
Cost	$1,831,737	$937,741	$599,129
Sulphite fiber—			
Tons	52,805	34,020	36,541
Cost	$2,118,781	$1,252,781	$1,061,125
All other fiber—			
Tons	15,768	13,116	8,718
Cost	$687,446	$544,480	$369,079
Rags, including cotton and flax waste and sweepings:			
Tons	4,400	5,766	7,894
Cost	$167,316	$166,378	$241,359
Old and waste paper:			
Tons	7,264	5,666	1,010
Cost	$119,305	$92,745	$16,489
All other materials	$7,595,290	$6,035,647	$3,113,673
Products, total value	$33,950,230	$22,951,124	$13,223,275
News paper:			
Tons	313,125	215,307	122,738
Value	$11,424,388	$7,721,864	$4,122,050
Book paper:			
Tons	95,295	67,397	30,041
Value	$7,302,670	$5,159,239	$2,660,211
Wrapping paper:			
Tons	143,696	89,818	39,659
Value	$8,079,299	$4,075,497	$2,092,298
Boards:			
Tons	22,099	13,477	14,843
Value	$831,340	$523,568	$520,087
Wood pulp made for sale or for consumption in mills other than where produced:			
Ground—			
Tons	107,116	64,480	78,954
Value	$1,822,734	$922,206	$1,168,887
Soda fiber—			
Tons	41,106	45,376	32,956
Value	$1,748,204	$1,773,899	$1,269,141
Sulphite fiber—			
Tons	46,073	58,261	27,143
Value	$1,799,476	$2,192,704	$1,390,601
All other products	$942,029	$582,147	.....
Wood pulp produced (including that used in mills where manufactured), total tons	620,705	456,921	231,619
Ground	324,264	230,340	129,878
Soda fiber	78,940	53,257	44,162
Sulphite fiber	217,501	173,324	57,579
Equipment:			
Paper machines:			
Total number	104	91	78
Yearly capacity, tons	634,059	425,848	246,583
Fourdrinier—			
Number	84	73	56
Daily capacity, tons	1,893	1,349	(1)
Cylinder—			
Number	20	18	22
Daily capacity, tons	174	126	(1)
Pulp equipment:			
Grinders, number	330	268	178
Digesters, total number	98	93	83
Sulphite, number	60	55	(1)
Soda, number	38	38	(1)
Yearly capacity, tons	807,798	571,397	330,649
Ground	491,095	305,982	(1)
Sulphite	99,265	91,028	(1)
Soda	217,438	174,387	(1)

[1] Figures not available.

Lumber and timber products.—The following statement shows the production of rough lumber, lath, and shingles in Maine in 1909 and 1899:

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	
	1909	1899
Rough lumber.....M feet b. m..	1,111,565	784,647
Lath.....thousands..	337,086	217,376
Shingles.....thousands..	598,131	465,862

The rough lumber sawed in 1909 amounted to 1,111,565 M feet board measure, as compared with 784,647 M feet reported in 1899, a gain of 41.7 per cent. The output of lath increased 55.1 per cent during the decade, while that of shingles increased 28.4 per cent.

Maine ranked first among the states in its cut of spruce, reporting 24.1 per cent of the total for the United States in 1909. It was also first in the cut of balsam fir, with 46.4 per cent of the total; third in that of birch, with 13.9 per cent of the total; and third in that of white pine, with 9.8 per cent of the total.

Textiles.—The progress of the textile industries is best indicated by the number of spindles and looms, which were reported as the mill equipment. The following table shows the number for the four principal textile industries in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

KIND.	Census.	Total.	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.	Hosiery and knit goods.
Producing spindles.....	1909	1,240,492	1,020,688	4,740	214,584	480
	1904	1,085,898	891,246	4,968	189,684	.....
	1899	1,007,748	841,521	(1)	166,227	.....
Looms.....	1909	30,501	26,319	158	4,024	.....
	1904	28,028	24,189	150	3,689	.....
	1899	26,288	23,366	120	2,802	.....

[1] Figures not available.

The number of producing spindles shows an increase between 1904 and 1909 of 154;594, or 14.2 per cent; and that of looms an increase of 2,473, or 8.8 per cent. In 1909 the cotton mills reported 82.3 per cent of the producing spindles in the four branches of the textile industry and made the largest gain in number, between 1904 and 1909, 129,442, or 14.5 per cent. In the woolen, worsted, and felt mills the increase in the number of spindles was 13.1 per cent. The number of looms used in the cotton mills increased 8.8 per cent, the number in the woolen mills 9.1 per cent, and the number in the silk mills 5.3 per cent.

Cotton goods.—The quantity and cost of the principal materials used in the manufacture of cotton goods and the quantity and value of the principal products for 1909, 1904, and 1899 are given in the next table.

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Materials used, total cost.....	$11,399,479	$9,173,226	$7,036,287
Cotton:			
Domestic—			
Pounds.....	78,392,022	67,022,278	79,212,296
Cost.....	$9,294,474	$7,721,945	$5,496,379
Foreign—			
Pounds.....	370,621	486,414	583,317
Cost.....	$35,589	$38,455	$62,914
Cotton yarn, purchased;			
Pounds.....	1,296,512	1,515,472	1,417,212
Cost.....	$305,638	$298,725	$225,219
Starch.....	$93,782	$77,595	$62,364
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....	$178,928	$133,923	$126,645
Fuel and rent of power.....	$341,762	$236,716	$177,185
All other materials.....	$1,080,295	$815,857	$971,581
Products, total value.....	$21,902,225	$15,495,923	$14,621,086
Plain cloths for printing or converting:			
Square yards.....	35,357,441	29,624,901	29,919,906
Value.....	$2,263,441	$1,492,520	$1,859,212
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings:			
Square yards.....	109,591,496	82,405,980	94,436,781
Value.....	$8,859,358	$6,284,897	$4,225,924
Twills and sateens:			
Square yards.....	27,617,961	19,126,856	28,188,879
Value.....	$2,452,673	$1,263,179	$1,626,978
Fancy woven fabrics:			
Square yards.....	13,228,293	9,259,611	8,922,290
Value.....	$2,016,453	$1,273,075	$784,204
Bags and bagging:			
Square yards.....	9,512,876	2,522,430	5,142,221
Value.....	$764,119	$285,447	$477,010
Yarns, for sale:			
Pounds.....	3,289,274	3,381,111	2,763,294
Value.....	$957,011	$874,779	$496,426
Cotton waste, not used for further manufacture:			
Pounds.....	7,748,589	5,089,226	10,802,399
Value.....	$351,179	$241,782	$230,176
All other products.....	$6,367,960	$4,770,294	$4,440,505

The cost of raw cotton formed 82.9 per cent of the total cost of all materials used in 1909, 85.1 per cent in 1904, and 77.6 per cent in 1899. The amount of foreign cotton used is comparatively small, forming less than 1 per cent of the total in 1909, 1904, and 1899, and showing a decrease for the decade.

Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings showed the greatest value of any class of products in 1909 as in 1904; the output of these fabrics increased 20.5 per cent, and their value 29.4 per cent, during the five-year period. Plain cloths for printing or converting show increases of 19.4 per cent in quantity and 53 per cent in value, and twills and sateens increases of 44.3 per cent in quantity and 94.2 per cent in value. Yarns made for sale is the only class of products showing a decrease in output during the five-year period; notwithstanding this decrease, however, an increase of 9.4 per cent was reported in their value.

Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.[1]—The quantity and cost of the different materials used in this industry and the quantity and value of the principal products are given in the next table.

The cost of wool, both foreign and domestic, formed 44.7 per cent of the total cost of materials in 1909; that of cotton, 2.2 per cent; that of shoddy, 4.3 per cent; that of waste and noils, 6.4 per cent; that of

[1] The title of this industry in the tables, being uniform for all states, is "Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats," but in Maine only woolen, worsted, and felt goods are made.

yarns purchased, 14.2 per cent; and that of chemicals and dyestuffs, 5.3 per cent. Of the total quantity of wool reported in 1909, 74 per cent was domestic and 26 per cent foreign, the cost of the former representing 74.5 per cent of the total cost of wool used and that of the latter 25.5 per cent.

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904 [1]	1899 [1]
Materials used, total cost	$11,361,597	$10,811,235	$7,944,986
Wool:			
Foreign (in condition purchased)—			
Pounds	3,588,706	2,724,534	3,121,357
Cost	$1,292,206	$843,083	$766,203
Domestic (in condition purchased)—			
Pounds	10,193,888	12,390,314	16,172,948
Cost	$3,781,852	$4,160,873	$3,617,005
Equivalent in scoured condition, pounds	10,703,585	11,016,422	10,567,069
Cotton:			
Pounds	1,986,053	3,132,243	2,298,770
Cost	$253,408	$481,592	$247,088
Shoddy:			
Pounds	4,110,846	4,114,011	3,094,185
Cost	$487,099	$602,176	$404,512
Waste and noils of wool, mohair, camel hair, etc.:			
Pounds	2,399,147	1,850,639	1,048,310
Cost	$721,825	$427,032	$323,838
Yarn, purchased:			
Woolen and worsted—			
Pounds	947,343	1,050,420	725,806
Cost	$768,778	$1,127,867	$458,506
Cotton—			
Pounds	2,453,388	2,005,774	971,083
Cost	$813,996	$604,875	$186,600
All other—			
Pounds	29,830	14,673	3,595
Cost	$29,446	$18,671	$3,955
Chemicals and dyestuffs	$604,064	$549,171	$424,084
Fuel and rent of power	$397,700	$302,148	$243,132
All other materials	$2,211,073	$1,053,747	$1,208,563
Products, total value	$18,490,120	$17,579,590	$13,412,784
All-wool woven goods:			
Woolen cassimeres, suitings, etc.—			
Square yards	6,189,031	2,025,363	4,175,588
Value	$3,546,909	$1,075,609	$2,420,866
Worsted coatings, dress goods, etc.—			
Square yards	2,285,713	2,160,598	1,620,161
Value	$1,389,538	$1,046,033	$993,485
Woolen overcoatings and cloakings—			
Square yards	1,857,948	1,406,334	1,770,389
Value	$1,490,455	$1,517,262	$1,602,482
Woolen dress goods—			
Square yards	4,354,196	5,876,735	5,403,946
Value	$1,954,016	$2,984,858	$2,182,474
All other—			
Square yards	403,041	630,122	2,234,281
Value	$226,702	$339,215	$576,872
Union or cotton-mixed woven goods:			
Unions, tweeds, etc.—			
Square yards	2,682,295	3,816,292	2,664,583
Value	$1,288,515	$2,287,614	$1,091,408
All other—			
Square yards	1,314,290	2,408,078	2,021,883
Value	$630,603	$908,344	$870,073
Cotton-warp woven goods:			
Wool-filling suitings and dress goods—			
Square yards	2,244,167	4,774,737	2,806,284
Value	$700,016	$1,974,231	$630,072
All other—			
Square yards	12,347,581	7,389,603	3,748,730
Value	$4,123,466	$2,534,418	$1,234,147
Upholstery goods and sundries	$1,039,495	$525,312	$475,591
Yarns, for sale:			
Woolen yarn—			
Pounds	16,779	95,531	30,100
Value	$12,181	$64,146	$19,742
Worsted yarn and tops—			
Pounds	1,452,845	439,423	358,500
Value	$1,201,838	$331,128	$304,020
All other yarns—			
Pounds	106,736	177,369	267,037
Value	$42,887	$140,766	$319,803
Waste and noils—			
Pounds	1,404,756	698,673	531,806
Value	$258,912	$155,117	$104,088
Amount received for contract work	$78,722	$129,753	.....
All other products	$496,775	$65,784	$77,052

[1] Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Of the total value of products for the industry in 1909, all-wool woven goods contributed 46.6 per cent; union or cotton-mixed woven goods, 10.4 per cent; goods woven on cotton warp, 26.1 per cent; upholstery goods and sundries, 5.6 per cent; yarns for sale, 8.2 per cent; and other products, together with contract work, 3.1 per cent. The quantity of all-wool woven goods shows a gain of 2,090,777 square yards in 1909 as compared with 1904, and a decrease of 123,436 square yards in 1909 as compared with 1899. The relative importance of the union or cotton-mixed woven goods has decreased, such fabrics representing only 10.4 per cent of the total value of products for the industry in 1909, as contrasted with 18.2 per cent in 1904 and 19.1 per cent in 1899. Among the partly manufactured goods produced for sale, worsted yarns and tops show the striking increase in quantity of 230.6 per cent between 1904 and 1909. These partly manufactured articles represent a certain amount of duplication, because, although they are the products of one set of mills, they become the materials of other establishments within the industry.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.—The following is a statement of the various kinds of footwear manufactured in the boot and shoe factories of Maine in 1909, 1904, and 1899.

PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF PAIRS.		
	1909	1904	1899
Total	9,275,102	9,261,587	10,748,890
Boots and shoes, total	9,066,454	9,152,833	10,114,090
Men's	4,786,134	5,709,462	6,134,268
Boys' and youths'	665,270	1,048,208	1,421,562
Women's	2,886,023	2,244,921	2,208,873
Misses' and children's	728,127	150,182	349,267
Slippers, infants' shoes and slippers, and all other footwear	208,648	108,754	634,800

In 1909, as compared with 1904, the total output of boots and shoes of all kinds, including slippers, shows a slight increase, amounting to less than 1 per cent, but as compared with 1899 a decrease of 13.7 per cent, due to decreases in all classes except women's and misses' and children's boots and shoes.

In the following table the various kinds of footwear reported for 1909 are classified according to the method of manufacture.

PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF PAIRS.				
	Total.	Machine or hand welt.	McKay.	Wire-screw or metal-fastened.	Other methods.
Boots and shoes:					
Men's	4,786,134	3,496,020	1,006,002	243,850	39,658
Boys' and youths'	665,270	447,407	188,243	29,560	.....
Women's	2,886,023	577,444	1,816,038	(1)	493,441
Misses' and children's	728,127	187,043	541,084	.....	.....
Slippers, infants' shoes and slippers, and all other footwear	208,648	(1)	(1)	.....	208,648

[1] Included under "Other methods," to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Of the total output of boots and shoes, and slippers, 50.8 per cent were made by the machine or hand welt process; 38.3 per cent were made by the McKay process; 2.9 per cent employed the wire-screw or metal

fastening; and 8 per cent were made by other methods not classified. The greater part of the men's and the boys' and youths' boots and shoes (73.1 per cent and 67.2 per cent, respectively) were made by the machine or hand welt process, but in making the women's and the misses' and children's boots and shoes the McKay process was used to a greater extent.

Canning and preserving.—The next table shows the quantity and value of the various products reported for this industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899.

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	$7,688,833	$7,267,281	$6,169,854
Canned vegetables:			
Cases	920,257	854,210	739,438
Value	$1,545,452	$1,714,414	$1,098,936
Beans—			
Cases	92,602	54,805	14,815
Value	$151,476	$92,231	$33,635
Corn—			
Cases	792,185	763,295	710,419
Value	$1,320,223	$1,525,089	$1,038,316
All other—			
Cases	35,470	36,110	14,204
Value	$73,753	$97,094	$26,985
Canned fruits:			
Cases	143,452	53,970	16,823
Value	$230,696	$121,173	$30,479
Apples—			
Cases	75,540	3,088	16,823
Value	$122,791	$6,794	$30,479
All other—			
Cases	67,912	50,882	.....
Value	$107,905	$114,379	.....
Fish and clams:			
Pounds	116,287,900	112,911,729	74,022,141
Value	$5,738,685	$5,134,612	$4,753,071
Canned—			
Pounds	90,445,752	89,425,168	48,411,624
Value	$4,812,739	$4,486,173	$4,309,184
Sardines—			
Pounds	87,513,920	86,218,610	44,420,236
Value	$4,609,224	$4,291,324	$4,049,784
Clams—			
Pounds	2,175,277	2,760,310	3,096,086
Value	$171,355	$164,496	$207,201
All other—			
Pounds	756,555	446,248	895,302
Value	$32,160	$30,353	$52,199
Smoked—			
Pounds	8,814,981	10,925,323	6,765,196
Value	$326,674	$254,155	$150,310
Finnan haddie—			
Pounds	975,682	650,100	80,000
Value	$63,141	$38,936	$8,800
Herring—			
Pounds	7,592,993	9,821,243	6,422,476
Value	$255,498	$206,879	$136,310
All other—			
Pounds	246,306	453,980	262,720
Value	$8,035	$8,340	$5,200
Salted—			
Pounds	17,027,167	12,561,238	17,545,321
Value	$599,272	$394,284	$293,577
Cod—			
Pounds	7,267,330	2,682,355	8,535,000
Value	$333,621	$141,345	$80,454
Haddock—			
Pounds	992,935	611,171	681,050
Value	$30,324	$17,238	$12,652
Herring—			
Pounds	216,400	1,853,899	3,549,045
Value	$4,332	$41,557	$73,029
All other—			
Pounds	8,550,502	7,413,813	5,080,226
Value	$230,995	$194,144	$127,442
All other products	$174,000	$297,082	$287,368

Of the 245 establishments embraced in this classification in 1909, 100 canned fruits and vegetables and 141 canned or cured fish and clams, and 4 were engaged in the manufacture of pickles, preserves, and sauces.

There was a decrease of 13.4 per cent from 1904 to 1909 in the value of canned corn, which was the largest individual product in the canned vegetable branch of the industry, representing 85.4 per cent of the total value of canned vegetables reported in the later year.

The fruit-canning industry shows an increase in value of products between 1904 and 1909 amounting to 90.4 per cent. Apples contributed 53.2 per cent of the value of the fruit products in 1909, as compared with 5.6 per cent in 1904.

The principal branch of the canning industry in Maine is the canning and curing of fish and the canning of clams, the value of which formed 74.6 per cent of the value of all products for the combined industry in the year 1909, 70.7 per cent in 1904, and 77 per cent in 1899. Sardines are the principal product of this subdivision of the industry, contributing, in 1909, 59.9 per cent of the aggregate value of all products and 80.3 per cent of the value of the fish and clam product. In 1909 Maine produced more than nine-tenths of the total quantity of sardines canned in the United States.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were 78 such establishments in Maine, 12 of which were in Portland, 5 in Bangor, and 3 in Lewiston.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	78
Persons engaged in the industry	956
Proprietors and firm members	87
Salaried employees	53
Wage earners (average number)	816
Primary horsepower	1,085
Capital	$536,261
Expenses	540,777
Services	335,240
Materials	115,661
Miscellaneous	89,876
Amount received for work done	736,387

Fifty-four of the 78 establishments were under individual ownership, 15 under firm ownership, and 9 under corporate ownership. Thirty-two establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than $5,000; 39 had receipts of between $5,000 and $20,000; and 7 had receipts of between $20,000 and $100,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	697	62.6	July	984	86.8
February	701	62.9	August	1,035	100.0
March	699	62.8	September	841	80.7
April	764	73.2	October	826	81.3
May	775	76.3	November	778	75.6
June	851	83.8	December	790	77.7

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines or motors, and the horsepower used in 1909 are shown in the next tabular statement.

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horse-power.
Primary power, total	.....	1,085
Owned:		
Steam	55	811
Gas	2	10
Water	2	35
Rented:		
Electric	41	224
Other	.....	5

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal	Tons	1,804
Bituminous coal	Tons	6,163
Coke	Tons	17
Wood	Cords	502
Oil	Barrels	74
Gas	1,000 feet	16,264

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—Statistics for custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments	88	34
Persons engaged in the industry	223	45
Proprietors and firm members	100	35
Salaried employees	4	.....
Wage earners (average number)	119	10
Primary horsepower	4,339	1,279
Capital	$173,590	$49,623
Expenses	57,087	203,563
Services	44,696	3,903
Materials	3,135	[1] 197,087
Miscellaneous	9,256	1,883
Value of products	102,802	[1] 248,593

[1] Includes estimate of all grain ground. A similar estimate for value of lumber sawed by custom sawmills is impracticable.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—All industries	1909	3,546	85,476	3,661	4,880	79,955	459,599	$202,269	$5,797	$37,632	$97,201	$276,029	$78,828
	1904	3,145	82,109	3,379	3,772	74,958	343,627	143,768	3,919	32,692	80,942	164,629	63,975
	1899	2,878	.....	.....	3,103	69,914	259,232	114,008	3,061	26,731	81,210	112,959	51,749
Agricultural implements	1909	10	147	8	18	121	1,014	449	27	78	84	226	142
	1904	13	186	14	19	153	1,691	394	13	77	76	206	130
	1899	17	260	15	27	218	1,446	584	17	100	98	290	192
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.	1909	55	7,195	29	540	6,626	3,819	7,254	693	3,210	9,941	15,599	5,658
	1904	58	6,363	42	371	5,950	3,019	4,643	382	2,673	8,435	12,608	4,173
	1899	[1] 53	6,876	46	362	6,468	.....	5,186	353	2,670	8,445	12,431	3,986
Boxes, fancy and paper	1909	10	308	6	22	280	131	252	20	92	125	304	179
	1904	9	237	5	10	222	130	145	9	70	106	236	130
	1899	9	199	6	6	187	.....	95	6	55	99	208	109
Bread and other bakery products	1909	186	858	207	65	586	253	661	42	303	1,428	2,235	807
	1904	151	701	172	60	469	146	497	41	229	877	1,489	612
	1899	106	697	122	83	492	.....	491	51	213	644	1,205	561
Brick and tile	1909	49	330	44	23	263	589	529	19	150	103	390	285
	1904	66	416	68	18	330	580	599	13	105	115	420	302
	1899	71	494	78	24	392	491	455	8	162	106	440	334
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	1909	29	138	11	31	96	523	424	24	46	1,098	1,261	163
	1904	[2] 46	123	21	24	78	455	365	9	47	1,043	1,260	135
	1899	61	240	39	39	162	496	430	17	70	1,407	1,728	321
Canning and preserving	1909	245	4,410	252	308	3,850	4,355	5,114	321	1,138	5,125	7,689	2,564
	1904	235	4,073	245	341	3,487	3,018	3,432	243	1,306	4,249	7,267	3,017
	1899	179	7,010	236	284	6,490	.....	9,359	195	1,293	3,381	6,170	2,789
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909	150	667	168	27	472	1,121	1,064	94	287	227	966	739
	1904	158	659	186	14	459	790	692	11	247	400	956	556
	1899	151	.....	.....	17	344	.....	612	11	175	278	720	442
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909	18	1,256	.....	56	1,200	953	1,690	52	753	1,199	2,048	849
	1904	15	891	.....	28	863	829	1,024	27	458	695	1,190	495
	1899	19	608	.....	37	571	427	922	31	301	488	857	369
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1909	33	1,148	29	51	1,068	229	690	65	333	597	1,194	597
	1904	34	1,185	41	54	1,090	1,321	449	36	304	497	820	323
	1899	44	.....	.....	44	1,527	.....	476	29	342	770	1,487	717
Clothing, women's	1909	7	574	3	39	532	142	388	45	184	308	686	348
	1904	10	512	7	19	486	76	194	16	121	309	554	245
	1899	9	324	11	23	290	18	193	12	73	154	288	134
Confectionery	1909	28	278	32	32	214	127	435	31	76	336	721	375
	1904	17	236	21	15	200	62	112	8	59	303	497	194
	1899	10	.....	.....	22	148	.....	99	21	40	158	297	139
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909	68	444	67	28	349	1,670	870	22	164	435	842	407
	1904	78	458	88	16	354	1,408	498	15	144	291	573	282
	1899	[1] 55	.....	.....	5	155	.....	131	5	57	108	269	161
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909	16	452	13	65	374	439	5,513	74	190	1,038	1,689	651
	1904	[1] 12	176	11	23	142	175	245	23	72	400	529	129
	1899	11	.....	.....	5	45	.....	61	3	21	35	96	61
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1909	16	14,783	.....	149	14,634	53,822	25,653	357	5,718	11,300	21,932	10,542
	1904	15	12,582	.....	200	12,382	37,236	21,643	342	4,037	9,173	13,408	6,223
	1899	15	13,824	1	100	13,723	39,608	21,087	232	4,330	7,036	14,531	7,495
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909	173	514	220	69	225	7,720	1,916	30	101	4,027	4,507	480
	1904	161	471	209	28	234	6,603	1,423	18	108	3,442	3,931	491
	1899	157	.....	.....	18	182	.....	1,148	12	89	2,623	3,143	520
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909	125	3,229	116	228	2,885	4,957	6,318	258	1,512	2,344	5,237	2,893
	1904	106	3,294	108	184	3,002	4,371	5,286	222	1,518	2,021	4,988	2,967
	1899	117	.....	.....	147	2,239	.....	4,306	150	1,084	1,793	3,619	1,826
Furniture and refrigerators	1909	13	266	8	43	215	554	355	31	116	148	268	120
	1904	11	263	7	19	237	316	414	22	118	145	377	232
	1899	[2] 14	385	12	39	334	912	423	36	127	284	581	297
Gas, illuminating and heating	1909	19	284	2	66	216	349	2,665	58	120	212	549	337
	1904	15	156	.....	56	100	171	2,058	38	63	129	444	315
	1899	9	108	.....	47	61	.....	1,426	29	35	73	285	212
Glucose and starch	1909	64	195	65	10	120	1,838	890	2	68	475	597	122
	1904	65	202	74	21	107	1,946	630	8	47	264	533	269
	1899	45	174	46	17	111	1,517	344	3	35	259	536	277
Leather goods	1909	17	342	15	41	286	1,210	738	42	159	391	675	284
	1904	19	382	18	39	325	1,409	597	35	152	291	704	413
	1899	[1] 12	.....	.....	29	239	.....	335	26	110	212	489	277
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1909	17	466	10	20	436	1,467	1,729	25	208	1,432	1,905	473
	1904	27	572	28	29	515	1,787	1,465	31	237	1,974	2,500	526
	1899	31	653	30	36	587	1,709	1,376	27	229	1,943	2,452	509

[1] Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Persons engaged in industry. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—Continued.													
Lime	1909	12	564	13	25	526	205	$1,959	$48	$197	$729	$1,215	$486
	1904	8	698	9	26	663	950	1,027	24	297	602	1,174	572
	[1] 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	1909	1,065	17,101	1,331	684	15,086	95,363	26,536	656	7,103	10,930	26,125	15,195
	1904	862	15,307	1,110	620	13,577	76,267	17,810	459	6,155	8,912	21,337	12,425
	1899	745	.....	.....	388	10,817	67,022	14,529	308	3,949	7,710	15,297	7,587
Marble and stone work	1909	142	2,663	163	119	2,381	7,785	4,280	123	1,532	490	2,565	2,075
	1904	61	2,691	69	90	2,532	4,867	3,008	109	1,514	376	2,555	2,179
	1899	64	.....	.....	80	2,147	.....	2,905	80	1,082	256	2,021	1,765
Paper and wood pulp	1909	45	9,146	17	482	8,647	223,787	65,133	1,019	5,267	20,504	33,950	13,446
	1904	37	7,935	11	350	7,574	152,294	41,274	605	4,053	13,868	22,951	9,083
	1899	35	5,121	12	258	4,851	92,330	17,473	445	2,163	7,119	13,223	6,104
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909	37	213	25	44	144	94	725	43	49	197	756	559
	1904	27	193	20	26	147	36	204	23	46	158	585	427
	1899	[2] 20	.....	.....	25	127	.....	446	23	39	120	379	259
Printing and publishing	1909	195	2,359	155	553	1,651	1,565	2,611	383	779	1,102	3,438	2,336
	1904	217	2,292	182	306	1,804	1,352	2,177	259	767	932	3,400	2,468
	1899	[3] 208	2,082	193	246	1,643	.....	2,066	200	619	680	2,688	2,008
Shipbuilding, including boat building	1909	156	2,014	173	86	1,755	2,447	2,304	112	992	1,169	3,062	1,893
	1904	[3] 138	1,528	173	33	1,322	1,719	1,222	34	759	1,715	3,038	1,323
	1899	[3] 115	1,547	150	28	1,369	.....	1,316	23	750	1,378	2,492	1,114
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909	20	152	10	26	107	213	197	21	58	785	957	172
	1904	[3] 12	190	13	17	160	359	316	13	85	524	723	199
	1899	[3] 11	56	12	6	38	52	133	3	18	457	554	97
Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.	1909	4	230	1	39	190	208	412	52	118	98	329	231
	1904	4	232	1	24	207	205	382	38	118	72	304	232
	[1] 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures	1909	77	351	84	15	252	.....	202	11	146	169	464	295
	1904	64	327	75	8	244	.....	137	5	123	182	450	268
	1899	54	251	59	10	182	.....	134	6	86	99	285	186
Wood, turned and carved	1909	62	1,424	57	80	1,287	4,525	2,063	69	572	899	1,870	971
	1904	58	1,550	57	39	1,454	4,049	1,722	36	577	668	1,641	973
	1899	52	941	56	34	851	.....	694	20	290	333	853	520
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1909	65	9,070	22	294	8,754	22,299	19,834	424	3,870	11,362	18,490	7,128
	1904	[3] 72	9,062	36	283	8,743	18,226	17,552	391	3,514	10,811	17,580	6,769
	1899	[3] 70	7,409	37	217	7,155	15,170	14,129	269	2,689	7,045	13,413	5,468
All other industries	1909	318	4,905	296	482	4,127	13,534	10,437	563	1,966	5,982	11,188	5,206
	1904	264	5,966	258	302	5,346	15,523	9,154	430	2,441	6,011	10,842	4,831
	1899	300	.....	.....	400	5,769	.....	10,647	400	2,332	4,629	9,530	4,901

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

PORTLAND—All industries	1909	271	5,891	193	796	4,902	7,849	$9,597	$769	$2,508	$6,009	$11,950	$5,941
	1904	243	5,112	208	559	4,345	.....	6,280	485	2,073	4,354	9,133	4,779
	1899	234	.....	.....	400	3,763	.....	5,318	371	1,679	3,603	7,334	3,731
Bread and other bakery products	1909	27	178	28	14	136	42	117	13	71	373	531	158
	1904	20	157	33	23	101	.....	64	9	54	142	258	116
	1899	23	288	25	51	212	.....	234	35	97	203	535	242
Brick and tile	1909	3	50	3	2	45	180	80	2	27	18	71	53
	1904	3	53	3	.....	50	.....	27	.....	28	14	53	39
	1899	3	40	4	.....	36	.....	28	.....	16	11	48	37
Canning and preserving	1909	7	96	4	14	78	71	278	20	30	142	226	84
	1904	11	200	9	22	169	.....	209	18	47	264	401	137
	1899	9	.....	.....	8	86	.....	142	9	31	138	218	80
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909	4	67	2	8	57	85	107	6	34	66	127	61
	1904	3	83	3	2	78	.....	33	1	51	46	112	66
	1899	7	.....	.....	6	65	.....	98	4	35	69	169	100
Clothing, women's	1909	3	421	.....	25	396	64	302	32	137	261	504	243
	1904	3	323	3	9	311	.....	69	6	84	136	279	143
	1899	3	264	3	20	241	.....	170	11	60	105	212	107
Confectionery	1909	12	190	9	26	155	166	348	27	53	265	574	309
	1904	6	126	5	6	115	.....	39	3	33	225	347	122
	1899	5	.....	.....	20	112	.....	72	20	28	112	218	106
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909	9	153	8	21	124	94	234	14	51	166	246	80
	1904	6	45	6	7	32	.....	28	5	18	24	66	42
	1899	6	.....	.....	4	23	.....	31	2	14	25	75	50
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909	6	24	3	8	13	1,023	62	2	3	169	190	21
	1904	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	61	.....	2	128	142	14
	1899	4	10	3	1	6	.....	35	1	3	109	127	18

[1] Not reported separately.
[2] Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
PORTLAND—Continued.													
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909	21	590	11	96	483	1,269	$1,615	$98	$296	$813	$1,200	$387
	1904	20	752	20	76	656	.....	1,471	90	386	352	1,260	908
	1899	18	583	19	36	528	.....	986	42	258	268	684	416
Lumber and timber products	1909	11	723	1	115	607	1,590	1,557	93	365	290	1,538	918
	1904	11	387	6	63	318	.....	836	44	179	430	948	518
	1899	11	.....	.....	23	266	.....	470	19	146	292	518	226
Marble and stone work	1909	9	68	10	5	53	55	83	4	35	34	92	58
	1904	4	31	6	2	23	.....	26	1	19	17	48	35
	1899	10	75	15	3	57	.....	70	3	38	42	114	72
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909	13	89	12	24	53	33	171	19	19	126	461	335
	1904	5	31	6	6	19	.....	45	4	9	34	148	114
	1899	6	31	9	4	18	.....	17	5	6	27	59	32
Printing and publishing	1909	43	792	31	142	619	486	736	121	299	294	1,010	716
	1904	47	689	33	138	518	.....	581	114	247	265	855	590
	1899	45	581	35	82	464	.....	548	59	223	161	661	500
All other industries	1909	103	2,450	71	296	2,083	2,691	3,907	318	1,118	2,562	4,880	2,318
	1904	92	2,231	75	205	1,951	.....	2,792	196	926	2,313	4,218	1,905
	1899	84	.....	.....	148	1,649	.....	2,417	161	724	1,261	3,006	1,745

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

Auburn	1909	83	3,778	73	253	3,452	3,445	$4,085	$298	$1,748	$5,790	$8,943	$3,093
	1904	72	2,869	65	152	2,652	.....	2,526	174	1,216	4,417	6,407	1,990
	1899	67	.....	.....	201	2,749	.....	3,246	171	1,156	3,987	5,966	1,979
Augusta	1909	40	2,431	30	305	2,096	5,350	3,414	232	1,159	2,494	4,602	2,108
	1904	44	2,026	41	125	1,860	.....	2,286	134	702	1,887	3,897	2,010
	1899	52	.....	.....	94	2,018	.....	3,296	112	667	1,211	3,313	2,102
Bangor	1909	122	1,672	117	228	1,327	2,441	3,565	204	735	1,847	3,946	1,099
	1904	87	1,709	85	128	1,496	.....	2,944	129	749	1,737	3,408	1,671
	1899	101	.....	.....	148	1,511	.....	2,125	127	695	1,965	3,396	1,431
Biddeford	1909	43	5,178	45	57	5,076	17,038	7,172	129	1,993	4,897	9,012	4,115
	1904	33	4,890	34	92	4,764	.....	7,000	126	1,791	4,136	6,949	2,813
	1899	39	.....	.....	44	4,375	.....	5,924	76	1,457	2,966	5,472	2,506
Lewiston	1909	83	7,050	76	186	6,788	19,438	12,639	268	2,741	5,275	10,475	5,200
	1904	81	6,419	85	167	6,167	.....	11,265	230	2,168	4,716	8,538	3,822
	1899	84	.....	.....	152	6,677	.....	10,657	193	2,207	3,718	7,779	4,061
Waterville	1909	33	1,907	17	78	1,812	3,184	4,762	89	805	1,771	3,179	1,408
	1904	40	2,122	36	75	2,011	.....	4,051	116	738	1,773	3,069	1,296
	1899	29	.....	.....	48	1,926	.....	3,721	50	627	1,046	2,264	1,218

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks. Male.	Clerks. Female.	Wage earners. Average number.	Wage earners. Number. Maximum month.	Wage earners. Number. Minimum month.	WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY. Total.	16 and over. Male.	16 and over. Female.	Under 16. Male.	Under 16. Female.	Primary horse-power.
1	**All industries**	3,546	88,476	3,661	1,988	1,730	1,142	79,955	Oc 85,501	Jy 76,489	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	459,599
2	Agricultural implements	10	147	8	10	5	3	121	Mh 151	Au 74	135	133	2	.....	.....	1,014
3	Artificial stone	9	52	8	3	.....	2	39	Jy 64	Ja 12	40	39	.....	1	.....	12
4	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	6	20	6	.....	.....	.....	14	Je [2] 16	No [2] 7	16	9	7	.....	.....	25
5	Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations.	4	5	1	1	1	.....	2	Mh [2] 3	Ja [2] 2	3	2	1	.....	.....	9
6	Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.	55	7,195	29	148	234	158	6,626	Fe 7,274	Jy 6,190	7,170	4,682	2,366	92	30	3,810
7	Boxes, fancy and paper	10	308	6	11	1	10	280	De 323	Ja 250	323	83	237	.....	3	131
8	Brass and bronze products	3	15	1	1	.....	1	12	Je [2] 16	Ja [2] 8	8	7	1	.....	.....	10
9	Bread and other bakery products	186	858	207	11	25	29	586	Jy 674	Fe 516	623	471	132	12	8	253
10	Brick and tile	49	330	44	16	4	3	263	Jy 539	Mh 32	401	398	.....	3	.....	889
11	Brooms	9	23	8	1	.....	1	13	Ja [2] 15	Au 8	14	14	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Brushes	4	30	4	2	.....	1	23	Au 26	No 20	21	11	10	.....	.....	22
13	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	20	138	11	18	4	9	96	Je 107	De [2] 91	99	91	8	.....	.....	523
14	Canning and preserving	245	4,410	252	201	50	57	3,850	Se 10,131	Ja 588	10,464	5,838	4,482	83	61	4,355
15	Carriages and wagons and materials	150	667	168	14	10	3	472	Fe [2] 526	Au 388	507	507	.....	.....	.....	1,121
16	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	18	1,256	.....	27	25	4	1,200	Ja 1,249	Jy 1,141	1,204	1,204	.....	.....	.....	953
17	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.	13	168	.....	3	4	.....	161	Jy [2] 175	Ja [2] 150	154	153	1	.....	.....	258
18	Clothing, men's, including shirts	33	1,148	29	18	19	14	1,068	De 1,158	Au 980	1,171	266	905	.....	.....	229
19	Clothing, women's	7	574	3	12	21	6	532	Mh 609	Au 388	570	75	492	.....	3	142
20	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	8	66	12	2	2	1	49	Fe [2] 52	Ja [2] 46	54	54	.....	.....	.....	149
21	Confectionery	28	278	32	6	17	9	214	De 242	My 198	242	82	159	1	.....	127
22	Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	68	444	67	15	4	9	349	Fe 451	Au 210	466	386	79	1	.....	1,670
23	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	16	452	13	14	38	13	374	Se 504	Ja 130	203	196	.....	5	2	439
24	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	16	14,783	.....	84	55	10	14,634	Au 14,922	Ja 14,474	14,626	6,957	6,819	477	373	53,823
25	Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.	16	100	21	9	4	2	64	Ja 70	Je 59	75	75	.....	.....	.....	789
26	Flour-mill and gristmill products	173	514	220	30	26	13	225	De 232	Je [2] 220	237	236	1	.....	.....	7,720
27	Foundry and machine-shop products	125	3,229	116	95	71	62	2,885	Oc 3,003	Ja 2,628	3,053	3,005	43	5	.....	4,957
28	Furnishing goods, men's	6	49	8	1	.....	.....	40	Oc [2] 54	Ja [2] 19	53	5	48	.....	.....	9
29	Furniture and refrigerators	13	266	8	19	17	7	215	Oc 203	Au 182	229	210	19	.....	.....	554
30	Gas, illuminating and heating	19	284	2	24	30	12	216	Je 327	Mh 143	186	186	.....	.....	.....	349
31	Glucose and starch	64	105	65	10	.....	.....	120	Oc 623	Ja [3] 0	630	618	18	.....	.....	1,838
32	Hosiery and knit goods	5	56	7	2	2	.....	45	Au 52	Mh 38	52	23	27	.....	2	69
33	Jewelry	3	14	4	2	.....	1	7	No 9	Ja [2] 6	8	7	1	.....	.....	3
34	Leather goods	17	342	15	10	23	8	286	De 310	Ja 270	311	285	26	.....	.....	1,210
35	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	17	466	10	15	4	1	436	De 520	Jy 308	521	521	.....	.....	.....	1,467
36	Lime	12	564	13	14	9	2	526	Se 607	Ja 448	474	474	.....	.....	.....	205
37	Lumber and timber products	1,065	17,101	1,331	370	186	128	15,086	Ja 17,382	Au 12,146	22,401	22,286	80	34	1	95,363
38	Marble and stone work	142	2,663	163	63	40	16	2,381	Se 3,086	Fe 1,315	2,770	2,770	.....	.....	.....	7,785
39	Mattresses and spring beds	10	92	11	5	2	2	72	My 79	Ja 59	72	59	11	2	.....	69
40	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	3	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	Jy 4	Mh 1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5
41	Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.	3	26	1	2	2	1	20	De 27	Ap 10	27	27	.....	.....	.....	135
42	Paint and varnish	4	28	4	3	4	2	15	Je [2] 17	Ja [2] 14	15	15	.....	.....	.....	157
43	Paper and wood pulp	45	9,146	17	105	252	65	8,647	De 8,841	Se 8,334	8,892	8,390	477	16	.....	223,787
44	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	37	213	25	15	19	10	144	Ja 184	Au 80	101	57	133	1	.....	94
45	Printing and publishing	105	2,359	155	120	146	287	1,651	Mh 1,789	Au 1,537	1,814	1,126	677	9	2	1,565
46	Shipbuilding, including boat building.	156	2,014	173	38	28	20	1,755	Ap 1,975	De 1,530	1,738	1,736	2	.....	.....	2,447
47	Slaughtering and meat packing	20	152	19	8	11	7	107	No 123	Jy 96	123	123	.....	.....	.....	213
48	Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves.	4	230	1	9	25	5	190	No 204	Jy 151	203	203	.....	.....	.....	208
49	Tobacco manufactures	77	351	84	3	8	4	252	Je 263	Mh 242	202	200	57	4	1	.....
50	Wood, turned and carved	62	1,424	57	43	21	16	1,287	Mh 1,411	Jy 1,184	1,415	1,253	158	2	2	4,525
51	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	65	9,070	22	160	94	40	8,754	De 9,373	Ja 8,021	9,397	5,868	3,332	86	111	22,299
52	All other industries [4]	212	4,156	197	135	187	88	3,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,802

[1] No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
[2] Same number reported for one or more other months.
[3] None reported for one or more other months.
[4] All other industries embrace—

Awnings, tents, and sails	23	Dyestuffs and extracts	2	Galvanizing	1
Babbitt metal and solder	1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	2	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	2
Bags, paper	1	Electroplating	1	Glue	2
Belting and hose, leather	1	Enameling and japanning	1	Grease and tallow	3
Bluing	1	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	2	Grindstones	1
Carpets, rag	2	Fertilizers	5	Hair work	2
Carriages and sleds, children's	1	Files	2	Hammocks	1
Charcoal	1	Fireworks	1	Hand stamps and stencils and brands	2
Chemicals	1	Flavoring extracts	9	Hats, fur-felt	1
Clothing, horse	1	Food preparations	6	Hones and whetstones	1
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1	Foundry supplies	1	House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	3
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods	2	Fur goods	3	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1	Furs, dressed	1	Kaolin and ground earths	1

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	Capital.	Expenses.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$202,259,592	$154,821,250	$3,540,765	$2,255,749	$37,632,284	$4,887,240	$92,213,984	$900,915	$1,157,339	$2,562,345	$9,670,629	$176,029,293	$76,928,169
2	448,622	204,987	12,104	14,998	78,350	11,003	73,269	700	2,510	.....	12,053	226,308	142,036
3	43,510	57,365	4,290	510	31,211	257	17,913	609	197	.....	2,375	70,120	51,950
4	18,149	9,134	.....	.....	4,845	242	3,533	145	59	.....	310	14,898	11,118
5	11,109	8,707	900	820	599	221	3,609	504	28	.....	2,026	8,651	4,821
6	7,284,376	14,706,825	257,262	435,580	3,210,048	68,363	9,872,142	11,748	18,925	4,737	828,020	15,508,771	5,568,296
7	251,773	252,539	14,195	5,376	91,934	4,639	119,961	2,337	1,351	500	12,246	302,778	179,178
8	12,208	14,665	832	312	6,561	1,000	4,784	755	.....	.....	421	14,269	8,385
9	660,714	1,906,661	12,788	29,088	302,877	41,518	1,386,179	35,212	4,166	.....	94,833	2,234,718	827,021
10	528,785	300,432	14,930	4,475	150,142	97,560	7,444	1,830	3,453	5,861	14,737	390,267	285,162
11	28,665	36,750	1,248	413	6,041	327	25,893	826	122	340	1,540	49,182	22,962
12	40,950	41,185	1,050	400	14,860	364	22,557	614	165	.....	1,175	46,402	23,541
13	424,405	1,209,521	17,518	6,083	47,624	14,269	1,083,741	2,868	2,219	208	34,991	1,301,027	203,017
14	5,113,760	6,996,964	265,362	55,389	1,137,879	97,483	5,027,435	23,297	27,317	4,961	357,341	7,688,338	2,563,925
15	1,003,664	718,346	15,559	7,969	257,293	16,097	331,061	8,701	5,448	5,813	20,497	998,093	598,935
16	1,690,088	2,048,194	35,293	17,067	762,640	45,577	1,153,375	.....	12,334	.....	21,906	2,048,194	840,242
17	297,175	201,426	2,441	2,522	99,060	1,787	83,662	.....	3,017	.....	8,937	201,426	115,977
18	690,145	1,088,694	45,569	19,820	332,770	9,977	587,003	9,759	2,160	22,364	59,272	1,263,699	598,713
19	388,201	618,653	13,892	30,882	183,571	4,239	333,330	7,718	873	.....	44,148	666,329	348,799
20	165,673	136,860	2,600	2,242	31,106	1,105	89,598	1,502	741	.....	7,965	164,455	73,322
21	435,404	501,417	13,363	18,107	76,041	6,777	329,246	5,401	1,922	.....	50,560	711,201	373,988
22	870,151	695,919	15,994	6,809	163,939	5,180	430,053	6,581	5,449	6,158	55,756	842,409	467,206
23	5,512,627	1,610,307	26,510	47,035	189,956	16,511	1,001,252	6,857	2,933	2,318	316,935	1,698,965	671,222
24	25,653,089	18,914,496	258,205	98,549	5,717,776	341,762	11,048,717	600	267,037	271,753	910,097	21,992,225	10,541,746
25	231,167	124,193	9,328	3,112	38,237	6,548	55,573	1,320	1,477	179	8,419	158,177	96,656
26	1,916,415	4,217,880	15,665	14,198	101,317	33,575	3,993,541	11,286	10,519	358	37,421	4,587,216	469,199
27	6,318,373	4,513,946	190,591	77,880	1,511,590	103,183	2,240,739	14,569	28,596	3,276	343,522	5,298,752	2,882,830
28	25,733	43,625	780	.....	6,007	539	29,576	302	126	3,000	3,295	58,194	25,049
29	354,631	347,681	20,280	10,318	115,950	4,248	163,830	2,714	1,786	2,640	25,915	368,134	200,056
30	2,664,690	450,309	31,006	27,003	120,172	133,260	78,699	.....	19,983	5,146	35,040	543,691	306,732
31	890,387	567,450	2,330	.....	67,815	26,983	447,950	.....	4,723	820	16,829	656,606	211,473
32	128,593	65,357	2,500	4,000	14,621	2,078	30,467	300	353	8,919	2,119	78,586	46,041
33	10,978	16,745	2,600	572	3,730	116	8,114	705	53	.....	855	29,367	12,277
34	737,569	624,255	16,380	26,039	159,288	14,121	376,742	4,377	2,485	62	24,761	674,701	283,808
35	1,728,823	1,791,076	20,782	3,800	207,869	33,556	1,418,647	17	5,141	311	100,953	1,965,372	453,189
36	1,959,345	1,040,491	40,436	7,107	197,206	228,860	499,843	5,977	14,218	7,726	39,124	1,214,793	495,600
37	26,535,890	22,709,838	470,719	185,622	7,103,269	32,441	10,897,734	55,682	190,335	1,893,547	1,860,489	26,124,649	15,194,495
38	4,279,952	2,262,720	85,869	36,683	1,531,952	80,608	409,232	6,497	19,974	6,994	84,911	2,565,924	2,075,194
39	127,766	138,443	3,914	2,494	30,386	1,127	93,358	1,500	510	.....	5,154	148,243	81,758
40	5,325	4,352	.....	.....	2,028	156	1,649	173	38	.....	308	8,971	7,168
41	85,496	37,800	1,872	1,728	10,283	381	18,368	228	199	.....	4,741	43,274	24,525
42	83,149	129,789	7,940	4,024	10,491	1,997	98,340	2,510	320	.....	4,167	149,097	39,760
43	65,133,247	29,289,896	650,926	368,018	5,266,656	2,628,561	17,875,652	525,124	282,020	84,873	1,608,066	33,950,280	13,448,017
44	724,586	508,923	27,400	15,545	49,049	2,972	193,932	3,787	2,536	1,350	212,352	755,378	358,974
45	2,610,654	2,825,084	187,578	195,489	778,961	41,143	1,060,477	51,126	14,110	33,737	462,463	3,427,812	2,328,192
46	2,303,770	2,527,170	80,458	31,299	992,328	47,464	1,121,629	6,792	9,395	104,872	122,933	3,061,695	1,992,542
47	196,648	889,119	12,566	8,838	57,634	6,452	778,595	2,472	1,370	756	20,436	956,915	171,908
48	412,148	303,146	30,500	21,203	113,330	6,857	90,863	.....	2,695	.....	37,698	329,490	231,779
49	202,310	385,440	5,000	6,276	146,100	1,973	167,495	9,158	34,322	.....	15,116	482,917	294,449
50	2,063,089	1,652,034	49,692	19,174	571,861	4,360	894,706	2,797	9,846	13,210	86,388	1,870,208	971,327
51	19,833,906	16,654,758	313,749	110,442	3,869,785	397,760	10,963,837	12,750	90,967	23,704	871,764	18,496,120	7,128,938
52	9,121,709	8,419,683	227,999	270,439	1,657,246	259,663	5,118,639	50,188	46,818	41,858	746,833	9,964,787	4,596,485

[4] All other industries embrace—Continued.

Lapidary work	3
Lasts	2
Liquors, malt	2
Looking-glass and picture frames	1
Matches	1
Millinery and lace goods	1
Mineral and soda waters	45
Musical instruments and materials, not specified	1
Oil, not elsewhere specified	1
Oilcloth and linoleum	2
Optical-goods	1
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	2
Paving materials	1
Photo-engraving	2
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	2
Pulp goods	1
Pumps, not including steam pumps	1
Sand and emery paper and cloth	1
Saws	2
Shoddy	1
Show cases	2
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters	1
Silverware and plated ware	2
Soap	1
Sporting and athletic goods	10
Steam packing	2
Stereotyping and electrotyping	1
Surgical appliances and artificial limbs	1
Toys and games	1
Typewriters and supplies	1
Upholstering materials	3
Vault lights and ventilators	1
Vinegar and cider	14
Wall plaster	1
Waste	1
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	1
Wool pulling	3

TABLE III.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES,

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES.

PORTLAND.

	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks. Male.	Clerks. Female.	Wage earners (average number). Total.	Wage earners 16 and over. Male.	Wage earners 16 and over. Female.	Wage earners Under 16.	WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY. Total.	16 and over. Male.	16 and over. Female.	Under 16. Male.	Under 16. Female.	Primary horsepower.
1	**All industries**	271	5,891	193	275	291	230	4,902	3,649	1,222	31	5,209	3,833	1,343	24	9	7,849
2	Bread and other bakery products	27	178	28	6	4	4	136	100	27	3	149	110	30	2	1	42
3	Brick and tile	3	50	3	1	.....	1	45	45	.....	.....	34	34	.....	.....	.....	180
4	Canning and preserving	7	96	4	7	4	3	78	36	43	.....	132	60	72	.....	.....	71
5	Carriages and wagons and materials	4	67	2	5	1	2	57	57	.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	85
6	Clothing, women's	3	421	.....	9	15	1	396	42	351	3	422	45	374	.....	3	64
7	Confectionery	12	190	9	5	15	6	155	46	109	.....	168	50	118	.....	.....	166
8	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	9	153	8	8	8	5	124	117	.....	7	119	112	.....	5	2	94
9	Flour-mill and gristmill products	6	24	3	4	2	2	13	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	1,023
10	Foundry and machine-shop products	21	590	11	37	28	31	483	482	.....	1	510	509	.....	1	.....	1,269
11	Lumber and timber products	11	723	1	26	33	50	607	595	10	2	595	583	10	1	1	1,590
12	Marble and stone work	9	68	10	3	1	1	53	53	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	55
13	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	13	89	12	9	12	3	53	17	35	1	61	20	40	1	.....	33
14	Printing and publishing	43	792	31	44	51	47	619	418	199	2	695	469	224	2	.....	486
15	All other industries[1]	103	2,450	71	111	117	68	2,083	1,623	448	12	2,212	1,723	475	12	2	2,691

[1] All other industries embrace: Agricultural implements, 1; artificial stone, 2; awnings, tents, and sails, 5; babbitt metal and solder, 1; blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, 1; boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 4; boxes, fancy and paper, 2; brooms, 1; brushes, 1; butter, cheese, and condensed milk, 1; carpets, rag, 1; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies, 2; cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies, 1; clothing, men's, including shirts, 3; coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods, 1; cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified, 4; cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified, 1; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 1; files, 1; flavoring extracts, 5; food preparations, 2; fur goods, 1; furniture and refrigerators, 5; gas, illuminating and heating, 2; glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting, 2; grease and tallow, 2; grindstones, 1; hand stamps and stencils and brands, 1; hats, fur-felt, 1; house-furnishing goods, not

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1	AUBURN	83	3,778	73	80	109	64	3,452	2,292	1,070	90	3,776	2,508	1,170	65	33	3,445
2	AUGUSTA	40	2,431	30	48	44	213	2,096	1,300	763	33	2,176	1,348	793	16	19	5,350
3	BANGOR	122	1,672	117	75	101	52	1,327	1,113	211	3	1,508	1,265	240	3	.....	2,441
4	BIDDEFORD	43	5,178	45	21	28	8	5,076	3,335	1,568	173	5,257	3,454	1,626	85	92	17,038
5	LEWISTON	83	7,050	76	88	79	19	6,788	3,435	3,102	251	6,887	3,482	3,151	122	132	19,438
6	WATERVILLE	33	1,907	17	32	30	10	1,812	958	609	245	1,925	1,018	647	182	78	3,184

AND TOTALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES IN CITIES OF 10,000 BUT LESS THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1909.

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES.

PORTLAND.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$9,596,967	$10,697,469	$413,423	$356,119	$2,507,643	$256,536	$5,752,501	$105,713	$64,304	$31,872	$1,208,358	$11,950,267	$5,942,298
2	116,999	475,076	8,700	4,300	70,968	7,846	365,273	7,378	673	.....	9,938	531,479	158,321
3	80,340	51,522	720	1,000	26,666	16,775	1,140	1,100	432	.....	3,689	78,828	52,913
4	278,073	213,870	14,710	4,710	29,966	4,017	137,419	4,370	2,524	.....	16,154	228,698	85,202
5	107,319	112,574	4,327	936	34,227	2,587	63,450	2,984	600	800	2,663	128,420	66,363
6	302,350	469,791	9,892	22,332	136,697	2,567	258,494	5,800	764	.....	33,245	308,752	242,691
7	348,057	394,037	11,863	15,327	53,108	4,719	260,277	2,183	1,616	.....	44,944	574,017	309,021
8	233,992	254,625	10,299	7,481	49,988	2,164	163,342	2,426	831	2,318	15,776	245,154	79,645
9	61,695	177,130	1,560	740	3,238	2,463	166,817	1,223	398	.....	691	199,601	23,221
10	1,615,058	1,122,935	58,999	39,303	266,244	28,897	584,144	7,793	7,402	3,146	127,967	1,290,162	587,121
11	1,556,799	1,656,783	46,192	47,115	365,709	5,271	914,880	12,628	7,179	.....	257,809	1,697,927	917,778
12	83,219	79,554	3,450	1,020	34,666	1,517	32,000	2,091	344	500	3,906	92,017	58,500
13	171,116	263,870	8,900	9,430	19,143	1,278	125,198	2,602	1,602	.....	95,717	480,800	304,324
14	735,278	899,080	60,858	60,286	298,589	13,796	280,106	21,302	3,966	12,967	147,210	1,009,195	715,206
15	3,906,672	4,526,622	172,953	142,139	1,118,434	162,639	2,399,961	32,933	35,973	12,041	449,549	4,882,573	2,329,973

elsewhere specified, 1; jewelry, 2; leather goods, 4; leather, tanned, curried, and finished, 1; liquors, malt, 2; looking-glass and picture frames, 1; matches, 1; mattresses and spring beds, 3; mineral and soda waters, 4; models and patterns, not including paper patterns, 2; musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials, 1; oil, not elsewhere specified, 1; paint and varnish, 1; photo-engraving, 2; pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products, 1; saws, 1; shipbuilding, including boat building, 4; show cases, 2; silverware and plated ware, 2; slaughtering and meat packing, 3; steam packing, 2; stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves, 1; tobacco manufactures, 2; toys and games, 1; vinegar and cider, 1.

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1	$4,084,993	$8,323,573	$140,887	$157,604	$1,747,806	$64,173	$5,725,664	$15,939	$20,269	$8,682	$442,549	$8,842,629	$3,052,792
2	3,414,469	4,290,622	110,363	121,388	1,159,051	55,714	2,428,471	14,306	43,854	9,031	348,444	4,662,174	2,177,989
3	3,565,142	3,067,556	114,952	88,826	734,927	69,338	1,777,875	31,864	27,646	22,975	198,153	3,345,727	1,498,504
4	7,172,156	7,682,113	98,209	24,096	1,993,494	102,903	4,794,559	5,314	97,064	207,715	358,759	8,011,606	4,114,144
5	12,639,103	9,017,809	193,168	114,967	2,740,565	230,553	5,044,330	13,654	111,833	86,397	482,342	10,475,374	5,260,491
6	4,761,557	2,756,967	58,994	29,826	804,551	40,670	1,730,326	3,763	32,643	804	55,290	3,178,980	1,407,984

CHAPTER 5.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Introduction.—The present chapter contains a complete statement of the statistics of mines and quarries in the state of Maine for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census. In Maine the principal mining industry is the quarrying of granite.

A brief explanation of the scope of the census of mining industries and of the terms used, in so far as the usage differs from that followed in the census of manufactures, is presented below in order to prevent any misinterpretation of the statistics.

Scope of census.—The Thirteenth Census covered all classes of mines and quarries that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were confined to development work. The following operations were omitted from the canvass: The digging or dredging of sand and gravel for the construction of roads and for building operations, and the production of mineral waters. Where the mineral products are not marketed in their crude condition, but are dressed, washed, or refined at the mine or quarry, the statistics of mining cover the entire work of obtaining the crude material and its preparation for the market.

Number of operators.—As a rule, the unit of enumeration was the "operator." Every individual, firm, or corporation was required to furnish one report for all mines, quarries, or wells which were operated under the same management, or for which one set of books of account was kept. Where the operations of one individual, firm, or corporation covered more than one class of mines and quarries, a separate report was received for each industry.

Number of mines and quarries—This figure represents the total number of mines and quarries in operation or in the course of development at any time during the calendar year 1909, or the business year that corresponds most nearly to that calendar year.

Expenses of operation and development.—A certain amount of development work is incidental to the operation of every mine. The expenses reported for producing mines include the cost both of operation and of development work which was done in connection with operation.

Wages.—The amount shown as wages includes only the compensation of regular wage earners hired by the day, week, or month, or under the piecework system.

Value of products.—Statistics of the value of mineral products were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, but the two bureaus follow different methods in presenting these statistics. The Geological Survey shows separately the value of each mineral product, whereas the Bureau of the Census presents the value of products of each mining industry. The value of products given for a mining industry often includes the value of some products not covered by the industry designation. The value of products for 1909 in most cases represents the value of the products marketed during that year, not the value of those produced during the year.

Persons engaged in mining industries.—The detailed statistics of the number of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners are based on the returns for December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative date, but the total number of wage earners is also shown for the 15th of each month. The data as to persons employed obtained at the census of mines and quarries of 1902 are not comparable. Because of the very common practice of working mines only a part of the year, it is impossible to ascertain with a satisfactory degree of accuracy the average number of employees—that is, the number who if continuously employed would be required to produce the actual output of the year.

Summary.—Statistics of the producing mining enterprises in the state of Maine are presented at the close of this chapter in Table 6, which gives statistics for all industries combined and for important industries separately.

Table 6 shows that the number of producing mines and quarries in the state in 1909 was 102, of which 89 were granite quarries. The total value of the products of all mining enterprises in Maine in 1909 was $2,056,063. Of this amount the granite quarries contributed $1,761,801, or 85.7 per cent, the greater part of the remainder being contributed by the slate quarries. Besides giving details for all producing enterprises combined, Table 6 gives similar information with regard to the granite, slate, and feldspar quarries separately, but in most of the other tables separate statistics are given for granite quarries only.

Character of ownership.—As shown in Table 1, out of 97 operators of producing mining enterprises in the state of Maine, 26 were corporations. These corporations, however, reported 69.7 per cent of the total value of the products of the state, and employed 70.6 per cent of all wage earners.

Table 1 — PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	Value of products. Total.	Value of products. Per operator.	Per cent distribution. Operators.	Per cent distribution. Wage earners.	Per cent distribution. Value of products.
All industries	97	2,471	$2,056,063	$21,197	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	48	334	296,635	6,180	49.5	13.5	14.4
Firm	23	393	225,517	14,133	23.7	15.9	11.0
Corporation	26	1,744	1,433,911	55,150	26.8	70.6	69.7
Granite	65	2,123	1,761,801	29,727	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	43	315	296,639	6,764	66.2	14.8	16.8
Firm	23	393	225,517	14,133	27.1	18.4	12.5
Corporation	19	1,424	1,143,445	60,287	22.4	66.8	65.0

Size of enterprises.—In Table 2 the mining enterprises of the state are classified according to the number of wage earners employed. Of the 97 producing enterprises reported in 1909 only 22 employed more

than 20 wage earners each. These enterprises, however, reported 80 per cent of the total number of wage earners employed in all producing mining enterprises in the state. More than half of this total number of wage earners were in the seven enterprises which employed from 101 to 500 wage earners each.

Table 2

INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909			
	Enterprises.		Wage earners.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All industries	**97**	**100.0**	**2,471**	**100.0**
No wage earners	2	2.1	.....	.....
1 to 5	40	41.2	92	3.9
6 to 20	33	34.0	397	16.1
21 to 50	10	10.3	368	14.9
51 to 100	5	5.2	353	14.3
101 to 500	7	7.2	1,256	50.8
Granite	**85**	**100.0**	**2,132**	**100.0**
No wage earners	2	2.4	.....	.....
1 to 5	36	42.4	88	4.1
6 to 20	31	36.5	377	17.7
21 to 50	5	5.9	183	8.6
51 to 100	5	5.9	353	16.6
101 to 500	6	7.1	1,131	53.0

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 3 all producing enterprises, except those which employed no wage earners, have been classified according to the prevailing hours of labor per day in each enterprise. The table shows the percentage of the total number of enterprises falling into each group, and also a per cent distribution in which each enterprise has been given a weight according to the total number of wage earners employed December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. It should be distinctly borne in mind that this latter distribution does not show the proportion of the total number of wage earners working the specified number of hours per day, since in many cases some of the employees work a greater or less number of hours than those generally prevailing in the enterprise. Enterprises in which the prevailing hours were eight and under constituted 58.9 per cent of all enterprises in 1909 and employed 73.8 per cent of the wage earners.

Table 3

INDUSTRY AND HOURS PER DAY.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909		
	Enterprises.		Per cent distribution of enterprises weighted according to number of wage earners.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
All industries	**95**	**100.0**	**100.0**
8 hours and under	56	58.9	73.8
9 hours	26	27.4	18.5
10 hours	12	12.6	7.3
11 hours	1	1.1	0.4
Granite	**83**	**100.0**	**100.0**
8 hours	55	62.3	85.4
9 hours	22	26.5	13.6
10 hours	6	7.2	1.1

Engines and power.—The aggregate horsepower employed in producing enterprises, as shown in Table 4, was 8,141, of which 7,671 horsepower was developed by engines and water wheels owned by the enterprise using them, and 470 by electric motors operated by purchased current.

Table 4

CHARACTER OF POWER.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909			
	All industries.	Granite.	Slate.	All other.
Primary power:				
Aggregate horsepower	**8,141**	**7,158**	**743**	**240**
Owned	7,671	7,078	413	180
Steam engines:				
Number	156	139	15	2
Horsepower	7,441	6,911	410	120
Gas or gasoline engines:				
Number	13	10	1	2
Horsepower	130	117	3	10
Water wheels:				
Number	2	1	.....	1
Horsepower	100	50	.....	50
Electric motors operated by purchased current:				
Number	8	2	5	1
Horsepower	470	80	330	60
Electric motors run by current generated by enterprise using:				
Number	14	13	1	.....
Horsepower	221	186	35	.....

Development work.—In addition to the 97 operators of producing enterprises in 1909 there were 3 operators who reported the expenditure of $13,474 on properties which did not reach the productive stage during the year.

Comparison of mining industries: 1902–1909.—In order to make a comparison between the census of 1909 and the preceding census of mines and quarries, that of 1902, it is necessary to include for 1909 figures for the burning of lime, which was included in the report on mines and quarries for 1902, but classified as a manufacturing industry in 1909. In any case, only the few items specified in Table 5 can be compared for the two years.

Table 5

	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.		
	1909	1902	Per cent of increase.[1]
Wages and salaries	$1,696,617	$2,478,603	−31.5
Supplies and materials	$1,032,965	$476,964	116.5
Royalties and rent of mines	$22,279	$12,714	75.2
Contract work	$14,448	.....	.....
Value of products	$3,270,766	$3,656,134	−10.5
Primary horsepower	8,346	6,939	20.3

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Duplication between manufactures and mining.—In a number of industries some of the mining operators subject the mineral product obtained to certain manufacturing processes on the premises before marketing. Such enterprises have been included in the statistics both for manufactures and for mining. As a result of this fact the combined value of products for the manufacturing and mining industries of Maine involves a duplication of $1,787,056.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES: 1909.

Table 6

	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES: 1909				
	Total.	Granite.	Slate.	Feldspar.	All other.[1]
Number of operators	97	85	5	3	4
Number of mines and quarries	102	89	6	3	4
Capital	$3,825,931	$2,596,477	$1,068,623	$84,631	$11,900
Expenses of operation and development	$1,876,341	$1,597,683	$227,701	$47,330	$3,627
Services:					
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents, and managers	$87,779	$65,234	$16,845	$5,700	.....
Clerks and other salaried employees	$31,847	$29,130	$1,917	$800	.....
Wage earners	$1,332,242	$1,167,136	$145,155	$17,472	$2,479
Miscellaneous:					
Supplies	$219,579	$181,547	$26,540	$10,537	$955
Fuel and rent of power	$84,683	$60,133	$19,860	$4,654	$36
Royalties and rent of mines	$16,302	$13,202	$3,000	$100	.....
Taxes	$16,241	$13,263	$2,805	$76	$97
Contract work	$6,728	$229	$1,718	$4,781	.....
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses	$30,940	$67,809	$9,861	$3,210	$60
Value of products	$2,056,063	$1,761,801	$223,809	$65,197	$5,256
Persons engaged in industry	2,686	2,319	295	51	21
Proprietors and officials	168	148	10	6	4
Proprietors and firm members	98	93	.....	1	4
Number performing manual labor	60	57	.....	1	2
Salaried officers of corporations	16	8	5	3	.....
Superintendents and managers	54	47	5	2	.....
Clerks and other salaried employees	47	39	6	2	.....
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day[2]	2,471	2,132	279	43	17
Above ground	2,448	2,132	256	43	17
Below ground	23	.....	23	.....	.....

	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES: 1909				
	Total.	Granite.	Slate.	Feldspar.	All other.
Persons engaged in industry—Continued.					
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909—Continued.					
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc. (above ground)	368	243	121	2	2
Miners and miners' helpers, quarrymen, and stonecutters	1,755	1,556	150	41	8
Above ground	1,732	1,556	127	41	8
Below ground	23	.....	23	.....	.....
All other wage earners (above ground)	348	333	8	.....	7
Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:					
January	1,327	996	285	38	8
February	1,163	838	278	36	11
March	1,499	1,169	281	38	11
April	1,883	1,562	263	47	11
May	2,314	1,954	294	55	11
June	2,549	2,208	299	49	7
July	2,660	2,304	305	47	4
August	2,660	2,219	396	48	7
September	2,725	2,352	309	50	4
October	2,526	2,166	301	53	6
November	2,427	2,106	279	41	1
December	2,053	1,712	299	41	10
Land controlled, acres	11,655	3,811	7,590	240	54
Owned	9,934	2,796	6,950	140	48
Held under lease	1,721	1,015	640	100	6
Mineral land	5,347	2,927	2,173	200	45
Owned	3,899	2,185	1,573	100	39
Held under lease	1,448	742	600	100	6
Timber land	5,695	675	5,000	20	.....
Other land	613	209	375	29	9
Primary horsepower	8,141	7,158	743	220	20

[1] Includes operators as follows: Bluestone, 2; peat, 1; and mica, 1.

[2] All employees are men 16 years and over.

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