



Report of
MUNICIPAL SERVICES
BANGOR, MAINE

1946

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CITY OF
BANGOR, MAINE
BY THE
CITY MANAGER





GROVER C. BRADFORD, Chairman of City Council

BANGOR CITY GOVERNMENT

1946

CITY COUNCIL

Grover C. Bradford, Chairman

Donald J. Eames

G. Peirce Webber

Harold E. Kelleher

Henry C. Knowlton

Charles E. Sheehan

George D. Carlisle

David W. Fuller

Stanley J. Leen, Jr.

ASSESSORS

Alec M. Wescott

William J. Largay

Harry Torrens

SCHOOL BOARD

Abraham M. Rudman, Chairman

Dr. Martyn A. Vickers

John P. Vose

James P. O'Loughlin

Carol Lord Butler

Appointed by the Board

Roland J. Carpenter, Superintendent

Lawrence H. Striley, School Agent

Anne L. Fickett, Attendance Officer

WATER BOARD

Carroll A. Weeks

Ballard F. Keith

Albert W. Fellows

Ernest F. Jones

Clifford Patch

Manning C. Moulton

David W. Fuller, Chairman

Appointed by the Board

Albert W. Read, Superintendent

HERSEY FUND TRUSTEES

Warren J. Moulton

Ralph Whittier

William F. Curran

Donald S. Higgins

Ralph L. Waymouth, ex-officio

BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE KIRSTEIN STUDENT LOAN FUND TRUSTEES

Esther Baldwin

Rose Russell

Helene I. Cunningham

Robert N. Haskell

Abraham Rudman

Arthur Smith

Wilfred A. Finnegan

Roland J. Carpenter, ex-officio

BOARD OF REGISTRATION

Erminie G. Kelly

John B. Merrill

Carrie M. Bean

BOARD OF APPEALS

—ZONING

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Dr. W. Merritt Emerson, Chairman

Harry Homans

William R. Ballou

Edward I. Gleszer, Chairman

Lawrence V. Jones

Boutelle Savage

CEMETERY BOARD

Malcolm S. Hayes

Frank McKenney

Hazen A. Polk

BASS PARK TRUSTEES

City Manager Horace S. Estey

City Clerk Archie R. Lovett

City Treasurer Ralph L. Waymouth

ADMINISTRATION

City Manager.....	Horace S. Estey
City Treasurer.....	Ralph L. Waymouth
City Clerk.....	Archie R. Lovett
City Auditor.....	Alton R. Covell
City Solicitor.....	Benjamin W. Blanchard
City Electrician.....	Murray D. Gallupe
City Engineer.....	James L. MacLeod
City Physician.....	Leonard H. Ford, M. D.
Police Chief.....	Thomas I. Crowley
Fire Chief.....	Herbert P. Constantine
Farm Superintendent.....	Charles H. Newell
Secretary to Overseers of Poor.....	Ruth S. Lord
Superintendent of Public Works.....	Daniel L. McClay
Director of Recreation.....	Bernard Campbell
Inspector of Buildings.....	James M. Walsh
Health Officer.....	Harry D. McNeil, M. D.
Inspector of Meat.....	Allan J. Neal, Vet.
Inspector of Plumbing.....	J. Edward Friend
Missionary.....	Jennie M. Johnson
Harbor Master.....	Wentworth N. Freese
Superintendent of Clocks.....	Sidney E. Noyes
Sealer of Weights & Measures.....	Bernard E. Constantine

Through the pages of this report, your management takes advantage of its fourth opportunity to discuss with you the affairs of your city. Such a discussion is a difficult thing to undertake, embracing as it does so many subjects covering such a wide field of activity. To be of interest to the reader, such a report must be brief; thus there are many opportunities to omit items that might well be included. Such omission is not intentional, and if this report fails to provide the reader with the desired information on any subject, your management would welcome an opportunity to discuss the matter more in detail with any interested person.

More than the usual number of issues came before the City Council for decision during the year, and were acted upon by that body with careful deliberation. A total of thirty-three amendments to the ordinances of the city were enacted.



BANGOR CITY COUNCIL, 1946

Standing, left to right—Charles E. Sheehan, Henry C. Knowlton, Stanley J. Leen, George D. Carlisle, Harold E. Kelleher, David W. Fuller.
Seated—Donald J. Eames, Grover C. Bradford, Chairman, G. Peirce Webber.

The Council authorized the City Solicitor to undertake a revision of the ordinances which was approved on June 10. The last revision was made in 1935, and in the intervening dozen years many amendments have been enacted, thereby creating a most confusing and difficult situation in the matter of determining exactly what the law is as of the present moment. In fact, the only way that absolute assurance can be had as to what the present status of any ordinance is would be to search the City Clerk's records of Council proceedings. It is expected that the new book of ordinances will be available early in 1947.

One of the Council's more difficult problems lay in the determination of its policy regarding the future of Dow Field and accommodation of commercial air traffic. After thoroughly reviewing the subject, weighing the probable cost of maintaining Dow Field as a municipal field, and the income which might be derived to the people of this area should the field be used as a military base, it was decided that it would be very much to the interest of the city to discontinue commercial operations at Dow Field, should that ever be required, and transfer this activity elsewhere in order that we might enjoy an estimated \$3,000,000 payroll resulting from the establishment here of a permanent military base. At year end that policy was firmly in effect, although it was felt in some quarters that it might be possible to resolve the issues so that commercial and military activities might be conducted from Dow Field jointly.

By ordinance enacted late in 1945, the City Council provided for the first time in our history for a full-time Building Inspector. This ordinance established a long needed provision for building regulations that will assure us of a better built city for the future and eliminate, over a long period of time, the many wooden structures now found in the congested area.

Statistics compiled by the office of Building Inspection indicate that during the year building permits were issued involving an estimated \$1,891,193 in new construction. This new work was classified as follows:

	Number	Estimated Cost
Dwellings	74	\$ 359,125
Private Garages.....	26	7,875
Commercial Garages.....	4	65,000
Churches	1	1,150
Warehouses	3	360,000

Department Store.....	1	400,000
Institutional	1	50,000
Radio Station	1	8,000
Fences	14	968
Roadside Stands.....	1	750
Outbuildings	1	30
Factory Buildings.....	2	174,500
Oil Tanks	1	15,000
Sheds and Barns.....	5	2,040
Poultry Houses.....	1	75
Swimming Pool	1	1,500
Public Utilities.....	1	4,500
Additions and Alterations, Residential	70	70,162
Additions and Alterations, Non-residential ..	83	370,518
	291	\$1,891,193

The building inspection statistics further reveal that in the classification of residential additions and alterations, sixteen new dwelling units were provided for which indicates that a total of ninety new dwelling units were constructed in the city during the year. Unfortunately, from a standpoint of housing alone, this figure is not as substantial as it should be, and in fact the net result is much less than ninety units. This decrease results from the demolition of thirteen buildings that provided living quarters for thirty-five families.

While we would ordinarily welcome such a demolition program in the interest of commercial expansion and area improvement, it is regrettable that we were not in a position to further increase the available dwelling units by any residential construction. During the year several meetings were held in the interest of housing, and ways and means were sought to provide new dwelling units. At each meeting it was definitely concluded that building programs are primarily the function of private capital and of private interests, and that building controls, building supplies, and the labor market permitting the private interests would move quickly to supply the deficiency.



Bangor has no need for buildings in this condition and they should be removed. At present the City does not have adequate authority to force their removal but it is hoped that the 1947 Legislature will provide adequate authority.

It was quite generally agreed that the municipal government could do nothing other than to encourage private building and to maintain a very liberal policy in the matter of providing streets, sewers, and utilities. This your city government has done, and will continue to do as long as a housing shortage exists. Your management would point out again, however, that the over-all interests of the city would be better served if some way could be provided for the rehabilitation of the many empty houses which, because of their physical condition, are uninhabitable. These houses, for the most part, could be made habitable at a comparatively small expense and their rehabilitation would not only serve to provide badly needed housing, but would also serve to improve the appearance of the city. It is true, also, that housing supplied in this manner does not require further investment of public funds for the provision of streets, sewers, sidewalks, and other utilities.



These vacant houses could easily and at modest expense be made habitable and thereby provide much needed housing

That such a plan is feasible is proven conclusively by a concrete example. The city had acquired a small house, barn and lot on Carroll Street a few years ago by virtue of tax deeds. This property, through lack of repairs, had become very dilapidated and was entirely uninhabitable. The property was sold by the city to a young veteran who has repaired and remodelled the house, and who has today, as a result, a charming home at very reasonable cost. Many other opportunities exist today for others to acquire homes for themselves in the same manner.

The City of Bangor has title to many building lots which we propose to dispose of as rapidly as possible. This program was started several years ago. During 1946 we sold only eleven parcels for which we received \$1,988. Taxes and costs outstanding on this property amounted to \$1,117.61. The city's policy in the sale of these lots has been based on the premise that it is more to the interest of the city to have these lots once more privately owned and taxable than it



These two houses were sold by the City and the purchasers have repaired and remodeled them into attractive dwellings

would be to hold them for the highest possible sale price. For this reason, a good many of them are sold for less than their real worth, but in all cases for more than the taxes and costs outstanding on them. Because of this policy, this represents one means by which people can obtain building lots at a very reasonable price and thus make their building problems easier.

Encouraged by the City's cooperative attitude and liberal policy in providing streets and utilities, private interests undertook the construction of 38 new homes in the Fairmount section easterly of Webster Avenue on Crestmont Road. These homes, built under conditions existing in 1946, cost far more than any other property of this type that had previously been built. But regardless of cost, homes were provided and that was the first consideration. Caution should be urged, however, in the undertaking of further construction of this type for the market for these homes at that price level is not large and we can be oversupplied.

To provide for a well balanced housing program, encouragement should also be extended to anyone who wished to promote the construction of larger homes or apartment buildings.



PARTIAL VIEW OF CRESTMONT HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Because it serves as a commercial center for a large number of surrounding towns, Bangor has traffic problems disproportionate to the actual size of the city. One of our really difficult problems is occasioned by the necessity of receiving and shipping large quantities of goods from our wholesale district by trucks and trailers. These vehicles, unwieldy as they are, occupy a great deal of space and restrict traffic to a degree where the streets are oftentimes almost impassable. Two of the local firms, realizing that their operating costs were being increased substantially by the difficulty experienced in shipping and receiving goods, have made plans to develop a new wholesale district on the outskirts of the city. This district, well conceived and well designed, will provide a most attractive area to accommodate other wholesale houses and manufacturing concerns. Because of its location and because of the fact that it is served with rail connections, it undoubtedly will attract to this city other commercial and industrial enterprises. In time, it will prove to be a most valuable asset to the city and well worth the investment that the city has made in streets and utilities to serve it.

The Zoning Ordinance adopted by the people in 1940 provides that there shall be a Zoning Board of Appeals which shall hear appeals from the provisions of the ordinances and who may, in certain instances, grant relief for the applicants.

During the year there were presented to this Board for hearing and determination thirty-four cases. Some of these cases were more or less unimportant. Others, however, were important from the point of growth and progress of the city.

On recommendation of the Board to the City Council, the Council changed two areas from Residential to Commercial Zones, and also, on recommendation of the Board, the Council amended the Zoning Ordinance to provide that a citizen, on obtaining the consent of the owners of 75% of all lots within 420 feet of a location could, with the approval of the Board, establish and maintain a retail business or service in a Residential Zone. The principal purpose of this amendment was to permit the establishment of uptown markets in locations approved by the Board of Appeals. Under the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance as adopted, only two uptown markets that had already been established could be continued. No more could be added. This left many sections of the city without the convenience and facilities of a neighborhood grocery store. The Board further recommended that the ordinance be amended to provide that in all cases of an application to change a zone, the Board could require the applicant to obtain consent of 75% of owners of lots within 425 feet of the proposed change before it could consider the case at hand. This recommendation was adopted by the Council.

An examination of the Zoning map discloses that a very limited portion of the City has been set aside for the establishment of new business or commercial ventures. Thus, if a new business desires to locate in the city, or if an established business desires to relocate and to erect buildings, there is very little territory available from which to select a location in the Business or Commercial Zones. When the Board receives an application for the establishment of a new business or the re-establishment of an existing business, it is in this dilemma. If it rejects the application, perhaps a thriving industry for the city is lost, or if the Board grants the application, it may adversely affect the home owners in the locality where the new business is established. For this reason, it would appear that the Business and Commercial Zones should be enlarged to provide more area for expansion if it can be done without too seriously affecting the val-

uation of residences in that area. It would appear that it would be best that this problem should be studied by a committee of citizens experienced in the buying and selling of real estate and in the business of commercial and retail companies to see if the business and commercial area could be expanded.

Your management is pursuing its policy of clarifying the budgeting and accounting procedure in order that you may have a clear understanding of your city's operation. You will find in the following pages a complete analysis of the assets and liabilities of the city and a full statement of the 1946 financial operations. The 1946 operating expense exceeded the operating budget primarily because of a general wage increase granted in July which was not foreseen in the appropriations. This overdraft is financed as such in the 1947 budget.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

General Fund

December 31, 1946

ASSETS

Cash, In office.....	\$ 500.00	
In banks,		
Merrill Trust Co.	\$14,168.30	
Merchants National Bank	8,109.74	
Eastern Trust & Bkg. Co.	964.88	
		23,242.92
		\$ 23,742.92
Accounts Receivable.....		7,951.70
Due from Other Funds—Capital Reserves....		3,440.69
Grants in Aid—Town Road Improvement....		243.62
Taxes Receivable.....		48,860.53
Accounts Receivable, Secured by Tax Deeds		14,411.53
City Property—Tax Deeds.....		7,897.14
Deferred Charges—Prepaid Insurance.....		18,192.88
Inventories—		
Wood (356.65 cords).....	8,449.60	
Material and supplies, Municipal	32,809.73	
Material and supplies, Schools	60,605.00	
		101,864.33
City Property—Land, Bldgs. & Equipment		7,601,328.27
Private Trust Funds—Principal	331,142.29	
Earnings	15,992.48	

	347,134.77
Water Department.....	2,806,663.51
Total Assets, General Fund.....	\$10,981,731.89

LIABILITIES, RESERVES & SURPLUS

Notes Payable.....	\$ 28,050.00
Accounts Payable.....	49,025.61
Bonds Payable.....	665,000.00
Deferred Credits—	
Motor Excise Taxes Prepaid.....	8,847.56
Accrued Interest on Funded Debt.....	1,333.74
Owed to Other Funds—Municipal Reserves	196.16
Reserves—	
Harlow Street Property Income.....	\$ 2,104.83
Town Road Improvement.....	243.62
Repair of Streets formerly occupied by	
Street Railway System.....	26,796.21
	29,144.66
Overlayings	22,521.75
Accrued Surplus.....	288,279.99
Capital Surplus.....	6,735,534.14
Private Trust Funds Impounded.....	347,134.77
Water Department.....	2,806,663.51
Total Liabilities, Reserves & Surplus,	
General Fund.....	\$10,981,731.89

ANALYSIS OF ASSETS

General Fund

Analysis of Accounts Receivable—	
Year 1946	\$7,630.38
Year 1945.....	39.09
Before 1945.....	282.23
Total Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 7,951.70
Analysis of Taxes Receivable—	
Year 1946	23,794.31
Year 1945.....	6,414.64
Year 1944.....	5,280.71
Year 1943	4,461.64

Before 1943.....	8,909.23	
Total Taxes Uncollected.....		\$48,860.53
Analysis of Accounts Receivable Secured by Tax Deeds—		
Deeds taken in 1945.....	4,702.86	
1944.....	3,034.89	
1943.....	1,950.06	
1942.....	1,355.36	
1941.....	912.23	
1940.....	711.37	
1939.....	485.35	
1938.....	353.19	
1937.....	227.17	
1936.....	174.37	
Before 1936.....	504.68	
Total Accts. Rec. Secured by Tax Deeds....		14,411.53
Analysis of Inventories—		
Welfare Department, 356.65 cds. wood	\$ 8,449.60	
Other Municipal Departments, Mate- rials and Supplies.....	32,809.73	
School Department, Materials and Supplies	60,605.00	
Total Inventories.....		101,864.33
Analysis of Municipal Property—Land, Buildings and Equipment—		
Schools	2,083,277.97	
Highways and Bridges.....	3,790,410.67	
Municipal Garage & Police Station.....	200,000.00	
Recreation Department.....	5,270.00	
City Hall.....	214,771.00	
Health Department.....	943.75	
City Farm.....	146,297.12	
Fire Department.....	167,088.20	
Police Department.....	16,084.00	
Electric Department.....	99,865.34	
Auditorium	61,551.00	
Ward Room, York Street.....	2,660.00	

Cemetery Property.....	42,900.30
Library (Land only).....	19,094.00
Park Property.....	485,643.00
Gravel Bank (Stearns Pit).....	20,000.00
Airport	175,000.00
Municipal Dock.....	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	60,471.92

Total Land, Buildings and Equipment..... 7,601,328.27

Analysis of Private Trust Funds—Principal—

	<i>Misc.</i>	<i>Checking Account</i>	<i>Savings Banks</i>	<i>2½% Gov. Bonds</i>
Bangor Children's Home.....				\$40,000.00
Bangor Firemen's Relief.....			1,303.78	10,000.00
Bangor Fuel Society.....				4,500.00
Bangor Mechanic's Association...				12,000.00
Cemeteries, Perpetual Care of....		1,550.00	14,192.75	29,000.00
Chapin, Arthur			37.85	14,500.00
Coe, Thomas U.				3,000.00
Fogg, Hiram				1,000.00
French Medal			50.00	4,700.00
Holton Public School.....				2,000.00
Home for Aged Women.....				25,000.00
Kirstein Missionary				500.00
Kirstein, Sophia Scholarship.....				5,000.00
Kirstein Student Loan.....	18,561.62			3,000.00
O'Connell, J. D.				1,000.00
Oliver, H. P.				2,000.00
Pierce, Anna Hayford.....				4,000.00
Sabine, Lorenzo				1,000.00
Stetson				12,000.00
Stodder, George T.				11,000.00
Wakefield				10,000.00
Bangor High School Student Loan			221.29	
Farley, Roy M.		25.00		
Hersey	100,000.00			
Total Invested in Bonds.....				195,200.00
Total in Savings Banks.....			15,805.67	
Total in checking account.....		1,575.00		
Total Miscellaneous	118,561.62			
Grand total, Private Trust Funds—Principal				\$331,142.29

Analysis of Private Trust Funds—Earnings—

	<i>Total Amount</i>	<i>On deposit in</i>		
		<i>Bangor Savings</i>	<i>Penobscot Savings</i>	<i>Merchants Checking</i>
Bangor Firemen's Relief.....	\$ 196.38	68.83		127.55
Bangor High School Student Loan	12.41		12.41	
Bass Park	9,407.78	3,575.94	4,683.34	1,148.50
Chapin, Arthur	1,478.10		390.60	1,087.50
Fogg, Hiram	203.48			203.48
French Medal	1,784.22	1,602.54		181.68
Holton Public School.....	205.65			205.65
Kirstein City Missionary.....	8.08			8.08
Kirstein Scholarship	237.25			237.25
Kirstein Student Loan.....	187.50			187.50
O'Connell, J. D.	136.43		61.43	75.00
Oliver, Hiram	347.06			347.06
Sabine, Lorenzo E.	38.14			38.14
Stetson	1,750.00			1,750.00
Totals	\$15,992.48	\$5,247.31	\$5,147.78	\$5,597.39

WATER DEPARTMENT

ASSETS

Land, Buildings and Equipment.....	\$2,432,459.27
Materials and Supplies.....	94,493.97
Petty Cash.....	400.00
Sinking Fund, Cash	6,968.49
Sinking Fund, Securities	15,000.00
Emergency Fund, Cash	22,333.94
Emergency Fund, Securities	203,010.00
Pension Fund, Cash	3,644.10
Pension Fund, Securities	7,760.00
Accounts Receivable.....	478.09
Deferred Charges.....	362.11
Engineering Projects Uncompleted.....	19,753.54

Total Assets—Water Department..... \$2,806,663.51

ANALYSIS OF LIABILITIES

Analysis of Municipal Bonds Outstanding

<i>Date of Issue</i>	<i>Original Amount</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Amount of Annual Redemption</i>	<i>Balance Outstanding</i>
Aug. 1, 1931	\$250,000.00	4 %	\$25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
June 1, 1932	60,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	32,000.00

July 1, 1933	32,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	6,000.00
July 1, 1934	34,000.00	4 %	2,000.00	10,000.00
July 1, 1935	36,000.00	2½%	2,000.00	14,000.00
July 1, 1936	38,000.00	2½%	2,000.00	18,000.00
July 1, 1937	40,000.00	2¾%	2,000.00	22,000.00
Aug. 1, 1939	42,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	28,000.00
Aug. 1, 1940	38,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	26,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	450,000.00	1¾%	18,000.00	342,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	72,000.00	2 %	4,000.00	48,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	24,000.00	1¾%	2,000.00	12,000.00
Jan. 2, 1941	75,000.00	1¾%	3,000.00	57,000.00

Total Municipal Bonds Outstanding.....\$665,000.00

Analysis of Overlayings

Overlayings	1946	\$5,811.35
	1945	5,889.95
	1944	3,182.55
	1943	6,402.08
	Before 1943	1,235.82

Total Overlayings.....\$22,521.75

Analysis of Private Trust Funds

	<i>Current Principal Amount</i>
Bangor Fuel Society Fund—	
Income to be used by Fuel Society.....	\$ 4,500.00
Bangor Children's Home Fund—	
Income to be used by Children's Home.....	40,000.00
Bangor High School Loan Fund (Amanda Wilson)—	
Income to be added to the Principal.....	221.29
Bangor Mechanic's Association—	
Income specified for Bangor Public Library.....	12,000.00
Chapin, Arthur C. Fund—	
Income for beautifying Chapin Park.....	14,537.85
Firemen's Relief Fund—	
Unexpended income to be added to Principal.....	11,303.78
Farley, Roy M. Fund—	
Income and Principal for Personal Use.....	25.00
Fogg, Hiram H. Fund—	
Income to be expended by City Missionary.....	1,000.00

French Medal Fund—	
Income to be used for School Medals.....	4,750.00
Hersey Fund—	
Income to be used by Bangor Public Library.....	100,000.00
Holton Public School Fund—	
Income for promotion of Public School Education.....	2,000.00
Home for Aged Women—	
Income to be used by the Home.....	25,000.00
Kirstein, Louis and Sophia Fund—	
Income to be used by City Missionary.....	500.00
Kirstein, Sophia Student Loan Fund—	
Income to be added to Principal.....	21,561.62
Kirstein, Sophia Scholarship Fund—	
Income to be used for Scholarships.....	5,000.00
O'Connell, J. D. Fund—	
Income for benefit of Orphans of City of Bangor.....	1,000.00
Oliver, Hiram P. Fund—	
Income to be expended by City Missionary.....	2,000.00
Sabine, Lorenzo E. Fund—	
Income to be expended by City Missionary.....	1,000.00
Stetson Fund—	
Income to be expended by City Missionary.....	12,000.00
Wakefield Fund—	
Income to be expended for the Home for Aged Women and for widows and spinsters over 50 years of age....	10,000.00
Coe, T. U. Fund (Same as Wakefield Fund)	3,000.00
Pierce, Anna Hayford Fund (Same as Wakefield Fund)	4,000.00
Stodder, George T. Fund (Same as Wakefield Fund)	11,000.00
Cemeteries—Perpetual Care of—	
Income to be used for Perpetual Care of Lots.....	44,742.75
Total Private Trust Funds.....	\$331,142.29

Interest on Private Trust Funds—Unexpended

Bangor High School Loan Fund—For reinvestment.....	\$ 12.41
Bangor Firemen's Relief Fund—For Relief Association.....	196.38
Bass, Joseph P. Fund—For improvement to Bass Park.....	9,407.78
Chapin, Arthur C. Park Fund—Improvements to Chapin Park	1,478.10
French Medal Fund—School Medals.....	1,784.22
Fogg, Hiram Fund—To be expended by City Missionary....	203.48
Holton Public School Fund—For Public Schools.....	205.65

Kirstein City Missionary Fund—For use of City Missionary	8.08
Kirstein Scholarship Fund—For tuition at College.....	237.25
Kirstein Student Loan Fund—For reinvestment.....	187.50
O'Connell, J. D. Fund—For benefit of Bangor Orphans.....	136.43
Oliver, Hiram Fund—To be expended by City Missionary...	347.06
Sabine Fund—To be expended by City Missionary.....	38.14
Stetson Fund—To be expended by City Missionary.....	1,750.00
Total Interest on Private Trust Funds Unexpended.....	\$15,992.48

WATER DEPARTMENT

Liabilities, Reserves, Surplus

Bonded Indebtedness.....	\$ 54,000.00
(Issued Dec. 1, 1937—\$108,000.00 @ 2½%)	
(Annual redemption \$6,000.00)	
Accounts Payable.....	3,397.57
Accrued Interest on Bonds.....	112.50
Deferred Credits.....	995.50
Reserve for Depreciation on Property.....	609,232.60
" " Sinking Fund.....	21,968.49
" " Pension Fund.....	11,404.10
" " Emergency Fund.....	225,343.94
" " Petty Cash.....	400.00
Bonds Retired through Surplus	469,187.94
Bonds Retired through City of Bangor.....	103,212.06
Unamortized Premium on Bonds.....	679.28
Surplus	1,306,729.53
Total Liabilities, Reserves, Surplus.....	\$2,806,663.51

ASSESSORS' VALUATION AND COMMITMENT

Valuation

Real Property—Resident	\$20,427,097.00
Non-resident	3,179,417.00
Personal Property—Resident	4,371,525.00
Non-resident	910,348.00
Total Valuation.....	\$28,888,387.00

Taxes Assessed

On property—\$28,888,387.00 x \$4.89.....	\$ 1,412,642.12
Polls—7,336 x \$3.00.....	22,008.00

Total Assessment of Taxes.....	\$ 1,434,650.12
Estimated Miscellaneous Revenues.....	445,722.51
Transferred from Unallocated Surplus.....	17,032.76

Total Appropriations.....	\$ 1,897,405.39
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Allocation of Appropriations

Municipal Functions.....	\$ 1,618,696.81
State Tax.....	216,843.11
County Tax.....	53,820.95
Overlayings	8,044.52

\$ 1,897,405.39

Schedule of City Debt Limit

Legal limit, five percent of valuation;	
Valuation—\$28,888,387.00 x .05.....	\$ 1,444,419.35
Liabilities:	
Bonded Indebtedness.....	\$665,000.00
Notes Payable.....	28,050.00
Accounts Payable.....	49,025.61
Owed to Other Funds.....	196.16

Total Debt.....	742,271.77
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Net Borrowing Capacity.....	\$ 702,147.58
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ESTIMATED MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES

Fiscal Year 1946

<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue</i>	<i>Actual Received</i>
R- 100 Railroad Tel. & Tel. Tax	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 21,537.89
R- 200 State Bank Stock Tax.....	19,000.00	19,649.52
R- 300 Public Service Franchise.....	4,772.51	4,594.37
R- 400 Supplemental Taxes.....	1,500.00	23,311.33
R- 500 Motor Excise Tax.....	30,000.00	43,604.52
R- 600 Interest on Taxes & Tax Deeds....	4,000.00	3,365.53
R- 700 City Clerk Fees.....	9,000.00	10,930.89

R- 800 U. S. Housing Project.....	14,500.00	14,238.94
R-1000 City Hall.....	2,500.00	3,150.36
R-1100 Auditorium	1,500.00	1,919.70
R-1200 Health Office Receipts.....	1,500.00	1,860.90
R-1300 Police Department Receipts.....	8,000.00	13,948.54
R-1400 Fire Department Receipts.....	1,000.00	3,780.40
R-1500 Public Works Dept. Receipts.....	15,000.00	6,813.95
R-1600 Electric Department Receipts.....	250.00	110.82
R-1700 Welfare Department Receipts....	18,000.00	16,546.84
R-1800 City Farm Receipts.....	750.00	393.70
R-1900 Miscellaneous Receipts.....	3,000.00	876.04
R-2100 Sale of Cemetery Lots.....	250.00	333.50
R-2300 Education	100,000.00	104,356.04
R-2400 Water Department.....	190,000.00	218,228.51
R-2500 Library—State Grant.....	200.00	200.00
R-2600 Bass Park		265.00
R-2800 Building Inspection Receipts.....	1,000.00	1,943.81
	\$445,722.51	\$515,961.10
Net in Excess of Estimate.....	70,238.59	

OPERATING ACCOUNTS

Legislative Department:

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
General Expense.....	\$ 200.00	\$ 267.45

Executive Department:

Salaries	10,778.00	10,932.54
General Expense.....	1,985.00	2,048.39
	12,763.00	12,980.93

Auditing Department:

Salaries	7,957.00	7,189.43
General Expense.....	1,351.00	1,495.69
	9,308.00	8,685.12

Treasury Department:

Salaries	8,290.00	8,581.48
General Expense.....	3,160.00	2,481.08
	11,450.00	11,062.56

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
Assessors Department:		
Salaries	11,303.00	12,502.91
General Expense.....	1,880.00	1,560.14
	13,183.00	14,063.05
Legal Department:		
Salaries	2,500.00	2,585.65
General Expense.....	1,350.00	581.92
	3,850.00	3,167.57
City Clerk:		
Salaries	7,530.00	7,832.74
General Expense.....	1,475.00	1,361.18
	9,005.00	9,193.92
Registration Department:		
Salaries	2,436.00	2,724.72
General Expense.....	790.00	675.19
	3,226.00	3,399.91
Elections:		
Salaries	2,232.00	2,179.86
General Expense.....	220.00	387.56
	2,452.00	2,567.42
City Hall:		
Salaries	7,431.00	7,833.02
General Expense.....	150.00	244.89
Building Operation	6,550.00	6,003.42
Insurance	575.00	921.03
	14,706.00	15,002.36
Auditorium:		
Salaries	150.00	131.00
General Expense.....		40.28*
Building Operation.....	1,525.00	1,864.82
Insurance	390.00	644.18
	2,065.00	2,599.72

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
Health:		
Salaries	12,259.00	12,793.47
General Expense.....	600.00	719.49
Insurance	60.00	50.94
Automotive Equipment.....	255.00	200.04
Garbage Disposal.....	12,900.00	13,590.00
Dental Clinic.....	2,600.00	2,374.45
Contagious Diseases.....	250.00	
	28,924.00	29,728.39
Police Department:		
Salaries	104,452.00	111,174.26
General Expense.....	2,040.00	2,749.28
Building Operation.....	1,360.00	2,155.80
Insurance	1,250.00	447.61
Automotive Equipment.....	7,610.00	12,644.03
Traffic	950.00	698.95
Identification	650.00	167.19
Supplies and Expense.....	1,140.00	1,498.74
	119,452.00	131,535.86
Fire Department:		
Salaries	128,660.00	130,141.33
General Expense.....	845.00	961.09
Building Operation.....	5,010.00	5,807.45
Insurance	1,380.00	1,624.88
Automotive Equipment.....	18,360.00	20,258.43
Supplies and Expense.....	17,620.00	17,315.24
	171,875.00	176,108.42
Public Works Department:		
Salaries	37,468.00	40,897.40
General Expense.....	1,105.00	1,498.61
Building Operation.....	5,545.00	3,734.96
Insurance	4,180.00	3,949.45
Automotive Equipment.....	26,125.00	27,059.33
Gen'l Maintenance & Construc.....	38,832.00	56,518.34
Third Class Roads.....	1,900.00	1,900.00
State Highways.....	610.00	

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
City Streets.....	5,000.00	1,001.86
Sidewalks and Curbs.....	10,000.00	8,271.35
Bridges	500.00	1,642.88
Gravel Pit.....	500.00	439.05
Asphalt Plant.....	2,000.00	15,160.53*
Crusher Plant.....	500.00	7,416.78
Tarring Operations.....	10,000.00	20,318.54
Snow Removal.....	25,000.00	28,020.89
Catch Basins.....	6,500.00	6,260.06
Sewers	5,000.00	11,840.84
Cleaning Streets.....	7,000.00	10,812.67
Street Signs.....	600.00	579.46
Spring and Fall Cleanup.....	7,000.00	9,141.77
Parks	10,000.00	12,022.59
Trees	6,000.00	6,037.62
Rubbish Collection.....	4,200.00	4,172.58
	215,565.00	248,376.50
Electric Department:		
Salaries	22,610.00	23,264.92
General Expense.....	235.00	183.90
Building Operation.....	820.00	322.74
Insurance	280.00	147.69
Automotive Equipment.....	870.00	1,551.41
Police Signals.....	200.00	18.22
Fire Signals.....	750.00	1,067.36
Street Lights.....	3,334.80	2,844.93
Electric Energy.....	11,000.00	13,860.21
Substation	2,250.00	9.37
	42,349.80	43,270.75
Welfare Department:		
Salaries	7,912.00	8,023.65
General Expense.....	890.00	841.94
Board and Care at City Home.....	100.00	
Hospital at City Home.....	400.00	
Hospital at Private Institutions....	1,800.00	442.65
Hospital at Public Institutions....	750.00	154.28
Burials	1,750.00	1,548.00

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
General Relief.....	16,120.00	12,050.94
Relief by Other Cities and Towns	4,000.00	2,783.98
Insurance		159.85
Care of State Children.....	9,000.00	15,382.05
Aid to Dependent Children.....	21,000.00	23,181.49
Relief to Ex-Servicemen.....	1,200.00	805.51
State Hospital Commitments.....	100.00	30.00
Travelers Aid.....	750.00	750.00
District Nursing Association.....	750.00	750.00
Salvation Army.....	400.00	400.00
Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis Ass'n....	3,000.00	3,000.00
State Sanitorium Aid.....	400.00	323.14
Veterans Information Center.....	1,150.00	527.12
City Physician.....	1,300.00	1,300.00
	72,772.00	72,454.60
City Farm:		
Salaries	10,400.00	12,537.62
General Expense.....	200.00	137.38
Building Operation	7,360.00	7,281.11
Insurance	490.00	571.92
Operation of City Home	4,750.00	5,571.30
Operation of City Hospital	12,050.00	14,056.83
Operation of City Farm	2,600.00	3,432.87
Automotive Equipment.....	1,190.00	1,514.32
	39,040.00	45,103.35
Miscellaneous Services:		
Dog Officer.....	100.00	67.60
Attendance Officer.....	1,100.00	1,245.14
Civil Service Commission.....	200.00	157.35
Harbor Master.....	400.00	561.18
Superintendent of Clocks.....	150.00	150.00
Sealer of Weights & Measures.....	25.00	.45
Concerts, Bangor Band.....	1,150.00	1,345.14
Concerts, Boys Band.....	125.00	
	3,250.00	3,526.86

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
Recreation Department:		
Salaries	4,975.00	4,186.18
General Expense.....	510.00	706.74
Playgrounds	4,300.00	5,685.21
Skating Rinks.....	1,800.00	1,231.27
Recreation Centers.....	1,400.00	3,084.71
	12,985.00	14,894.11
Cemeteries:		
Pine Grove.....	900.00	916.58
Maple Grove.....	830.00	835.33
Oak Grove.....	870.00	865.70
Mount Hope.....	1,250.00	1,706.69
	3,850.00	4,324.30
Public Trust Fund Beneficiaries.....	7,237.50	7,237.50
Unclassified:		
Damages to Persons & Property..	500.00	46.64
Pensions	20,000.00	19,209.96
Memorial Day Ceremonies.....	350.00	300.16
Annual Audit.....	750.00	750.00
Maine Municipal Association.....	300.00	300.00
Advertising Natural Resources.....	400.00	458.72
Annual Report.....	500.00	946.30
Fire Insurance (Unapportioned)..	1,000.00	71.31
Fire Insurance (Tax Deed Prop.)	100.00	15.00
Appropriation Reserve.....	18,000.00	14,532.00
Coe Buildings.....	1,000.00	159.89
State Street School.....	700.00	688.51
Municipal Dock.....	400.00	49.21
Contingent Fund.....	5,700.00	6,917.32
	49,700.00	44,445.02
Interest:		
Interest—Bank Loans.....	1,800.00	2,467.04
Interest—Bond Interest.....	15,972.50	15,603.36
Interest—Miscellaneous	200.00	296.80
	17,972.50	18,367.20

Continuation of Operating Accounts

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
Bond Maturity Requirements.....	63,000.00	63,000.00
School Department.....	502,278.01	512,174.47
Water Department.....	190,000.00	218,228.51
Public Library.....	10,200.00	10,199.98
Bass Park:		
Salaries	1,100.00	1,261.68
Building Operation.....	500.00	538.29
Insurance		616.12
Maintenance of Drives.....	150.00	
Park Operation.....	485.00	476.50
	2,235.00	2,892.59
Building Inspection:		
Salaries	3,800.00	3,382.39
General Expense.....	1,035.00	1,406.99
	4,835.00	4,789.38
Grand Totals.....	\$1,639,728.81	\$1,733,647.80

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CITY OF BANGOR

GENERAL FUND

CASH RECEIPTS

Taxes and Tax Deeds Collected:

Taxes	\$1,424,518.75	
Tax Deeds.....	13,865.56	
		\$1,438,384.31

Appropriation Refunds.....	8,538.99
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General Ledger Accounts:

Accounts Receivable.....	72,124.19
Estimated Revenue.....	318,460.27
Wood Inventory Sale.....	1,020.00
Notes Payable (Tax Loan).....	700,000.00
Capital Reserve, Cash.....	47,889.09
Accrued Surplus.....	49.90
Motor Excise Taxes, Prepaid.....	8,847.56
Harlow St. Property, Income.....	4,210.20

Notes Receivable.....	6,300.00	
Reserve for repair of street formerly occupied by Street Railway System.....	342.38	
Notes Payable (Harlow St. Property).....	28,050.00	
		1,187,293.59

Total Cash Received.....		\$2,634,216.89
Balance—January 1, 1946.....		51,154.63

Total to be accounted for.....		\$2,685,371.52
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CASH DISBURSEMENTS

Treasury Warrants #1-156		
Payroll Warrants #1-134 inc.		
Appropriations—Payroll	\$1,105,366.08	
Appropriations—Other than Payroll.....	551,729.88	
Notes Payable (Tax Loan).....	700,000.00	
State Tax.....	120,654.79	
County Tax.....	53,820.95	
Prepaid Insurance.....	9,313.99	
Tax Refunds.....	338.44	
Miscellaneous Refunds.....	217.34	
Garland St. Athletic Field.....	24.31	
Accounts Payable.....	37,918.09	
Fiscal Agents—Coupon Accounts.....	51,332.50	
Accrued Surplus.....	221.10	
Harlow St. Property, Expense.....	2,187.51	
Harlow St. Property	28,050.00	
Wood Inventory, Expense.....	953.62	
Total Cash Disbursements.....		\$2,662,128.60

Balance on hand December 31, 1946	\$	23,242.92
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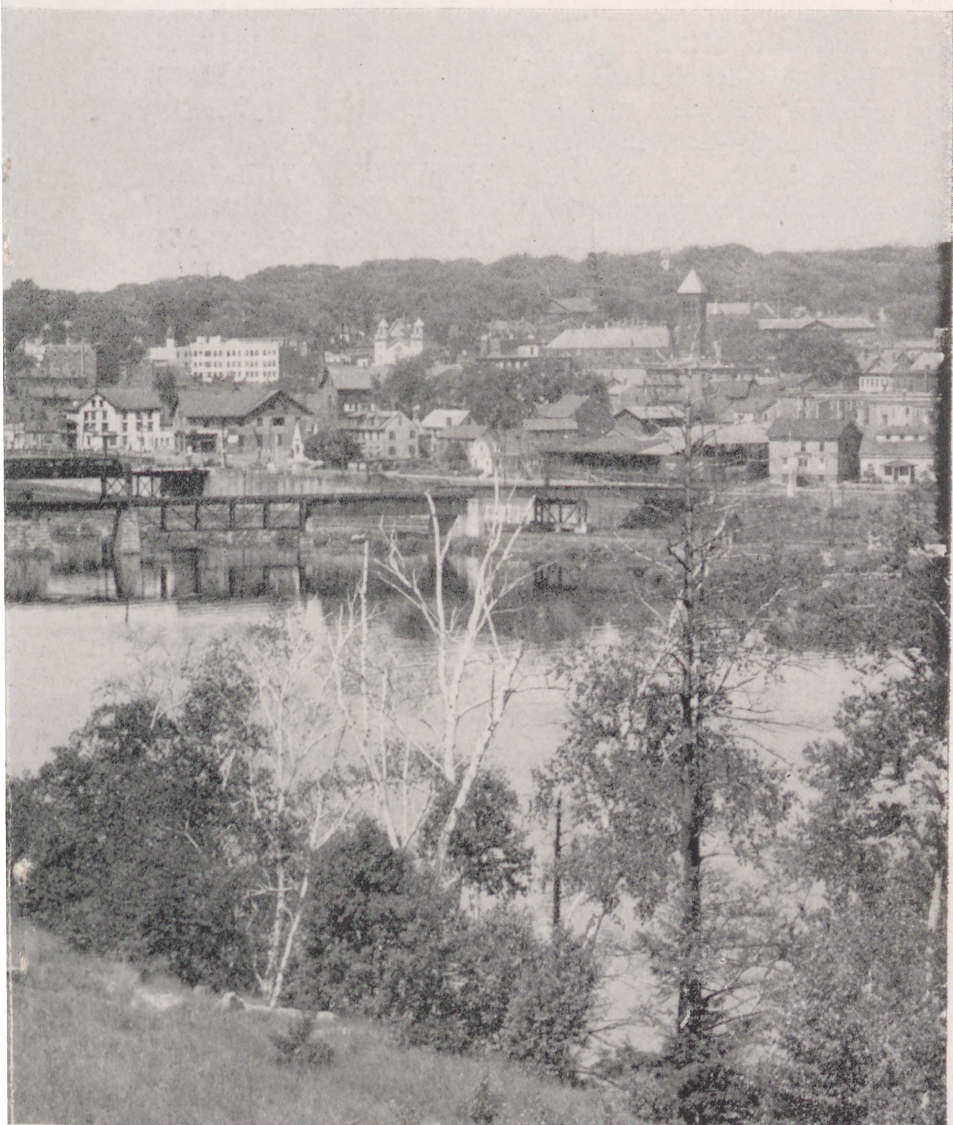
COMPARISON OF COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

	1945	1946
Cash on Hand and in Bank..... \$	51,604.63	\$ 23,742.92
Special Cash Deposit—Coupon Acct..	1,100.00	
Accounts Receivable.....	17,606.84	7,951.70
Accts. Rec.—Secured by Tax Deeds....	17,940.16	14,411.53
Notes Receivable.....	6,300.00	



UNUSUAL VIEW OF THE CITY TAK



EN FROM THE BREWER SHORE



UNUSUAL VIEW OF THE CITY TAKEN FROM THE BREWER SHORE

State Aid Grants.....	692.81	243.62
Due from Other Funds.....		3,244.53
Taxes Receivable.....	31,075.83	48,860.53
Prepaid Insurance.....	20,419.98	18,192.88
Materials and Supplies on Hand.....	95,802.14	101,864.33
City Property Tax Deeds.....	8,889.51	7,897.14
Municipal Property—Land Buildings, Equipment	7,523,707.27	7,601,328.27
Est. Revenue (Excess over Estimate)....	67,744.91*	70,238.59*
Water Department.....	2,731,668.96	2,806,663.51
Municipal Reserve Funds.....	22,600.72	26,231.04
Capital Reserve Funds.....	250,459.72	182,743.30
Private Trust Funds.....	341,571.26	347,134.77
Total Assets—1945	\$11,053,694.92	
Total Assets—1946		\$11,120,271.48

LIABILITIES

	1945	1946
Municipal Bonds.....	\$ 728,000.00	\$ 665,000.00
Notes Payable.....		28,050.00
Accounts Payable.....	33,584.05	49,025.61
Prepaid Taxes.....	6,010.11	8,847.56
Accrued Interest on Bonded Debt.....	2,802.88	1,333.74
Harlow St. Property, Income.....		2,104.83
Overlays.....	45,802.61	22,521.75
Unexpended Appropriations.....	53,385.93*	93,918.99*
State Aid Road Constr. & Imp. Fund	692.81	243.62
Reserve for Repair of Street formerly occupied by Railway System.....	40,000.00	26,796.21
Accrued Surplus.....	288,894.59	311,960.39
Capital Surplus	6,614,993.14	6,735,534.14
Water Department.....	2,731,668.96	2,806,663.51
Interest on Trust Funds Unexpended	14,262.48	15,992.48
Private Trust Funds.....	327,308.78	331,142.29
Municipal Reserves.....	22,600.72	26,231.04
Capital Reserves.....	250,459.72	182,743.30
Total Liabilities—1945	\$11,053,694.92	
Total Liabilities—1946		\$11,120,271.48

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, REVENUES AND NET COSTS

	Appropriations	Expenditures	Revenue	Net Cost	Ratio of Total Net Cost
Legislative	\$ 200.00	267.45		267.45	.00018
Executive	12,763.00	12,980.93		12,980.93	.00876
Auditing	9,308.00	8,685.12		8,685.12	.00586
Treasury	11,450.00	11,062.56		11,062.56	.00747
Assessors	13,183.00	14,063.05		14,063.05	.00949
Legal	3,850.00	3,167.57		3,167.57	.00214
Clerk	9,005.00	9,193.92	10,930.89	1,736.97*	.00117*
Registration	3,226.00	3,399.91		3,399.91	.00229
Elections	2,452.00	2,567.42		2,567.42	.00173
City Hall	14,706.00	15,002.36	3,150.36	11,852.00	.00800
Auditorium	2,065.00	2,599.72	1,919.70	680.02	.00046
Health	28,924.00	29,728.39	1,860.90	27,867.49	.01881
Police	119,452.00	131,535.86	13,948.54	117,587.32	.07935
Fire	171,875.00	176,108.42	3,780.40	172,328.02	.11629
Public Works.....	215,565.00	248,376.50	6,813.95	241,562.55	.16302
Electric	42,349.80	43,270.75	110.82	43,159.93	.02913
Welfare	72,772.00	72,454.60	16,546.84	55,907.76	.03773
City Farm.....	39,040.00	45,103.35	393.70	44,709.65	.03017
Miscellaneous	3,250.00	3,526.86	876.04	2,650.82	.00179
Recreation	12,985.00	14,894.11		14,894.11	.01005
Cemeteries	3,850.00	4,324.30	333.50	3,990.80	.00269
Tr. F. Beneficiaries	7,237.50	7,237.50		7,237.50	.00488
Unclassified	35,168.00	29,913.02	60,020.72	30,107.70*	.02032*
Int. Requirements..	17,972.50	18,367.20	3,365.53	15,001.67	.01012
Bond Maturity.....	63,000.00	63,000.00		63,000.00	.04251
School	502,278.01	512,174.47	104,356.04	407,818.43	.27521
Water	190,000.00	218,228.51	218,228.51	0	.0
Public Library.....	10,200.00	10,199.98	200.00	9,999.98	.00675
Bass Park.....	2,235.00	2,892.59	265.00	2,627.59	.00177
Bldg. Inspection...	4,835.00	4,789.38	1,943.81	2,845.57	.00192
Supplemental Taxes			23,311.33	23,311.33*	.01573*
Motor Ex. Taxes....			43,604.52	43,604.52*	.02943*
Totals	1,625,196.81	1,719,115.80	515,961.10	1,203,154.70	
Over expended.....	93,918.99				
Over estimate.....			70,238.59		
State Tax		216,843.11		216,843.11	.14633
County Tax.....		53,820.95		53,820.95	.03632
	1,719,115.80	1,989,779.86	445,722.51	1,473,818.76	
Overlayings		8,044.52		8,044.52	.00543
		1,997,824.38		1,481,863.28	1.00000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Municipal Reserves

December 31, 1946

ASSETS

Cash in Eastern Trust & Banking Co. (Checking).....	\$24,566.13	
Penobscot Savings Bank (Savings).....	1,468.75	
		\$26,034.88
Due from Other Funds—General Fund.....		196.16
Total Assets.....		\$26,231.04

LIABILITIES

Mt. Hope Cemetery Improvement Fund.....	\$ 1,543.75	
Oak Grove Cemetery Tomb Fund.....	500.00	
Teachers' Retirement Fund.....	3,960.51	
Teachers' Pension Fund.....	1,536.00	
U. S. Gov't. Withholding Taxes Impounded.....	9,342.25	
Miscellaneous Employee Deductions.....	41.64	
Police Personnel Fund.....	31.03	
Special Highway Equipment Fund	2,829.70	
Garland Street Athletic Field Fund.....	196.16	
Municipal Gymnasium Fund.....	6,250.00	
Total Liabilities.....		\$26,231.04

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Capital Reserves

December 31, 1946

ASSETS

Cash—Merrill Trust Co. (Checking Account)		
Fund No. 1.....	\$ 3,949.32	
No. 2.....	455.75	
No. 3.....	299.85	
No. 4.....	624.69	
No. 5.....	1,249.39	
No. 6.....	2,859.46	
No. 7.....	176.62	
No. 8.....	350.05	
		\$ 9,965.13
Savings—		
Fund No. 6, Eastern Trust & Bkg. Co.	500.00	

No. 8, Eastern Trust & Bkg. Co.	1,000.00	
		1,500.00
Securities—U. S. Treasury 2½% Cert. of Indebt.		
Fund No. 1.....	35,000.00	
No. 2.....	19,000.00	
No. 3.....	12,000.00	
No. 4.....	25,000.00	
No. 5.....	50,000.00	
No. 6.....	10,000.00	
No. 7.....	10,000.00	
		161,000.00
Accounts Receivable—State of Maine		
Fund No. 1.....		10,278.17
Total Assets.....		\$182,743.30

LIABILITIES

Reserves—

Fund No. 1, Construction and Reconstruc- tion of Certain Public Ways.....	\$49,227.49
No. 2, Construction of Athletic Field House	19,455.75
No. 3, Purchase and Installation of Fireproof Vault in City Hall....	12,299.85
No. 4, Construction of Meadowbrook Sewer	25,624.69
No. 5, Construction of Fifteenth St. Sewer	51,249.39
No. 6, Purchase of Automotive Equip- ment in Fire, Police and Street Departments	13,359.46
No. 7, Construction and Reconstruc- tion of a Specific Capital Im- provement at the City Farm.....	10,176.62
No. 8, Purchase and Installation of a Machine Accounting System in City Hall.....	1,350.05

Total Liabilities.....		\$182,743.30
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The operating expenses of the City of Bangor are provided for by the people of the city through the medium of taxes levied on them in proportion to the property they own. Thus, an equitable distribution of the tax load can be had only if the Tax Assessors have available accurate information as to the fair value of the property owned by the citizens. Because there never has been an exact determination of the values of all properties within the city during the memory of anyone now living, and because our tax assessments are made on the basis of information gathered many years ago, which, in all probability, does not truly reflect the conditions existing today, there are admittedly many inequities in our tax assessments resulting in a grossly unfair distribution of the tax burden.

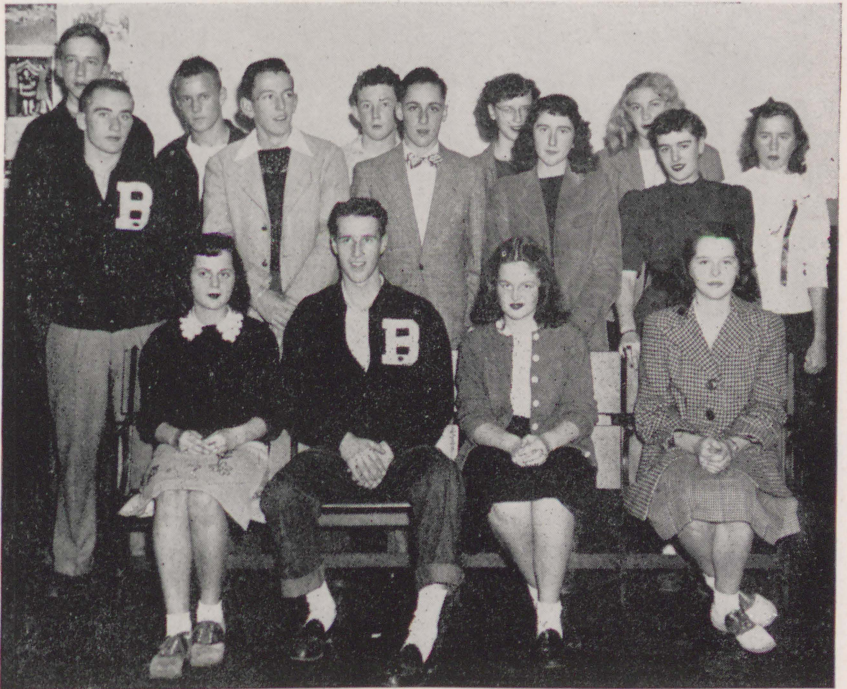
It has long been the desire of the administrations of the City of Bangor to determine the fair value of all real and personal property in the city in order that a fair distribution of the tax burden could be had. However, the problem of such a determination is beyond the ability of the city's Tax Assessors to successfully cope with without expert assistance which would involve a substantial expenditure, and for this reason a revaluation of the property in the city has been deferred by the city, even though it acknowledged the desirability thereof. In 1936 the city obtained a grant from the WPA to be used in a proposed revaluation. Unfortunately, the program undertaken at that time was not well organized and resulted in nothing more than a picture of the buildings which were in existence then. No consideration was given as to the physical condition of the property, nor to the many other factors which would influence its value. The net result of this WPA program was, then, to affix a picture of the buildings in the city to the description of the property that was then in the possession of the Assessor's office, making no changes whatever in the assessed valuation, thus continuing inequities then in existence.

The Assessor's office is designed to continue existing records and to make such changes therein as might be necessitated through the transfer of properties. Obviously that policy has led to the condition wherein properties which have not changed hands over a period of years are still being assessed on a valuation determined many years ago. This is to be compared with the conditions wherein property recently constructed or recently transferred has been assessed on the basis of construction or transfer costs. It needs no explanation to indicate the inequities that are involved in such procedure. It is equally clear that to prevent the situation that now exists requires periodical revaluations such as are contemplated by the statement in the Con-

stitution of the State of Maine contained in Section 7 of Article 9 which states that; "While the public expenses shall be assessed on polls and estates, a general valuation shall be taken at least once in ten years." It is sincerely hoped that we will be able to undertake such a "general valuation" in the very near future.

The valuation of the City of Bangor on April 1, 1946, was fixed by the Assessors of the city at \$28,888,387. By classes this valuation was divided as follows:

	<i>Real Estate</i>		<i>Personal</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Non-Resident</i>	<i>Property</i>	
Stores	\$ 5,540,649	\$1,221,249	\$3,587,200	\$10,349,098
Homes	13,212,871	1,002,474	348,750	14,564,095
Farms	535,452	26,099	42,856	604,407
Public Utilities....	264,825	929,595	821,242	1,194,420
Hotels	411,000			411,000
Industrial	462,300		481,825	944,125
Misc. & Int'gibles				821,242
				\$28,888,387



BANGOR-BAPST HI COUNCIL

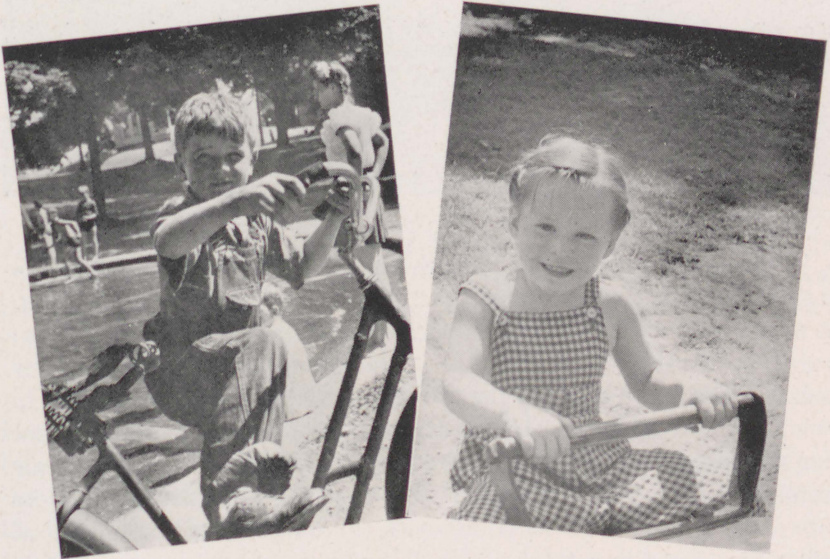
Organized recreation completed its third full year of operation here in the city. Much has been accomplished in the interest of an all-round recreational program, but much more remains to be accomplished. Perhaps the outstanding feature of our recreational activity has been provided through the Bangor-Bapst Hi Club dances which are held weekly through the winter in cooperation with the YMCA. This Club, sponsored by the students in the two high schools, is administered by them through their student council which has done a splendid job. The average attendance at these dances runs to nearly 600 youngsters, with a record of 850. This Club is well organized and seeks to be self-supporting, having set up a system of dues which are collected at each of its functions. Payment of these dues, however, is wholly voluntary and is not an admission fee. The funds thus collected are in the custody of the Club Treasurer who maintains an ac-



A COUPLE OF "CITY SLICKERS"

count in one of the local banks. The money raised in this manner is used to defray part of the expenses incurred by the club through its dances with the city Recreation Department underwriting the balance. There probably is no more worthwhile activity carried on by this department.

Your management recognizes the worth to the community of organized recreation. It seeks new ways to extend the program within, of course, our ability to pay for it. It welcomes suggestions as to how the services of this department may be made available to more and more people. The department plans the extension of its facilities by providing in the coming year more adequate grounds for baseball and tennis, and hopes to expand its winter sports program to include hockey and coasting.



TWO REASONS FOR A RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The programs administered by the Department of Health and allied public and private agencies were all carried on during the year as usual. Of particular interest was the reinstitution of the Dental Clinic which, by benefit of public and private funds, was in operation for the better part of the year. In total, this clinic treated the dental needs of approximately 804 children.



VIEW OF NEWBURY ST. WADING POOL ON A HOT SUMMER'S DAY

The work of our public health nurse is little known to the average citizen but of great benefit to the public. Her assignment, in addition to the work directly connected with the office of the Department of Health, includes a program conducted in the parochial schools similar to that of the program in the public schools. This work includes such items as pre school health clinics, arrangements for the visits of these pupils to the Dental Clinic, and a complete and continuous check on the general health of the students. Some measure of the detail involved in the work can be gained from the knowledge that there is a total of 1,141 pupils enrolled in our parochial schools. The administration of this school system merits the praise of all for their complete cooperation in every phase of our school health programs.

The general health and welfare of your community is further guarded by the splendid work of the Bangor District Nursing Association and the Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis Association which are well planned and faithfully executed. The benefits derived from these two agencies by the public cannot be catalogued and listed, but to

those who have an opportunity to view the work of these organizations, their contribution to the welfare of the community is more than evident. Your management takes this opportunity to publicly commend them for their accomplishments and to urge you to give them your full support.

The disposal of domestic garbage has for a long time posed a severe problem for the city, a problem that has been increasing in severity each year. Until very recently, a large percentage of the domestic garbage in the city was collected by private gatherers working for their own interests. With a change in the economy of the times, however, the number of private gatherers has diminished to zero and now all garbage in the city is being collected by the contractor engaged by the city. The cost of this service has risen steadily through the years until an all-time high was reached in 1945 when the contract for this work represented an expenditure of \$14,400. Our contract for the 1946-47 season was more favorable, costing \$12,900. It is felt that this is still more than we should be paying for this type of service, and it is hoped that ways will be found to further reduce it. The contractor engaged in this work advises us that he has more calls to make on his collection route each week.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the insistence of your management has finally been rewarded through the placing in service by the contractor of trucks equipped with sanitary steel garbage bodies which prevents the spillage on the streets which has been so objectionable in the past.

The function of the Public Welfare Department is to meet the human needs of a disadvantaged people who, for one reason or another, are not self-sustaining, and in so meeting the needs, search out the resources of the individual and the community which they may use to become independent of public support.

Our Welfare Department has given relief to 380 people during the year 1946. In addition, 94 children in the custody of the State and 184 children receiving Aid to Dependent Children have been partially supported by the City. During the year, we received 329 applications for assistance, only 183 of which were received favorably. Some other solution has been found for the remaining 146 applicants. As has been said in previous reports, it often requires more work to deny an application and arrange some other solution than to accept it. In the consideration of these applications, there has been involved a

total of 1,198 personal interviews with 1,123 home visits made pertaining to determination of need or legal settlement. The department has received 45 requests for investigation from distant places outside the State, having received some from as far off as California. These investigations concern people who have fallen into distress and have claimed Bangor as their home. In some instances, hours have been spent following up false information. Often these people have never lived in Bangor but in some one of the towns in this vicinity. They, however, claim Bangor as their home.



1. Eastern Maine General and the State Hospitals as seen from the Brewer shore
2. A fine old Bangor residence on a snowy morning
3. Norumbega Mall

There have been 122 persons committed to the State Hospital here where some examination of the circumstances is necessary to prevent future costs to the city. In all, the City of Bangor committed

133 people to this institution, only 43 of whom had legal settlement in Bangor. It is hoped that some plan may be worked out in the future so that the very great burden of these commitments will not fall on the officials of the city.

The department has found but few instances of "chiseling" on public relief, but occasionally there is one, so painstaking study of every situation must be made and close supervision must be maintained if relief is granted. This requires time, adequate and a well-trained staff. The administrative cost is far less than the total relief would be if adequate investigations and supervision were impossible. There is a strong tendency for people to look for public support. This seems to be an unwell state of mind which requires social treatment. It is important that we not only study situations to determine need, but also take time to give applicants an insight into the sources of public relief money, and help them to recognize and to use resources of their own which they did not think about, or were reluctant to use.

Adequate homes for marginal or sub-marginal income groups are difficult or impossible to find. Preservation of the family unit is imperative if our national way of life is to continue. Herding people together in darkness, filth and poverty causes the family structure to begin to crumble. When we talk of high standards of relief, too many people understand this only as a financial standing. This is not true. Your department is thinking in terms of maintaining normal health, being able to partake of the good public educational resources by having proper clothing for school, a place at home with adequate lighting and privacy to do some homework, easily available recreation, a normal home atmosphere. A child will pattern his manner of living on that which he has seen in his home. We should not lose sight of the fact that these children are among those who are going to carry on our city in years ahead. They will either pay for the support of our city, or be dependent on those who do pay. It seems smart to take the long view and develop more of the former than of the latter. If we spend more effort and money on social service to people when the family unit seems in danger, we will be rewarded by a saving in relief expenditures for State Committed Children, and Aid to Dependent Children grants.

It is to be hoped that some time in the near future, there will be a change in the social security laws, making it possible for old age recipients to receive their grant and yet live in a good public institu-

tion. There are many aged, men especially, who are single or who have outlived their families and who receive a social security benefit of \$40.00 a month, on which they live in filthy rooms, eat improperly in inexpensive restaurants, and become ill. When they do become ill because of their manner of living, they become at once a greater expense and burden on the community. Under existing Federal laws, those receiving these grants are denied the privilege of living in public institutions. It seems obvious that they would be far better situated living in a clean simple room, eating simple, properly balanced meals than they are under present circumstances, even though they would be housed in an institution operated by public funds.

As a means of more economically caring for its unfortunate people, the city operates a City Farm which incorporates a dormitory and hospital. This institution, built many years ago, has not been adequately maintained, and as a result, its physical condition is very bad. Of particular concern is the ever present danger of fire. The buildings, of combustible construction, have neither adequate exits nor the protection automatic alarms and sprinkler systems afford. A Capital Reserve of \$10,000 has already been provided for major improvements here which, while it is entirely inadequate for the needs, will at least provide a nucleus of funds to enable us to start on a program of repairs. During the year, the Council authorized the employment



VIEW SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF TWO BUILDINGS IN BANGOR'S
NEW WHOLESALE DEVELOPMENT

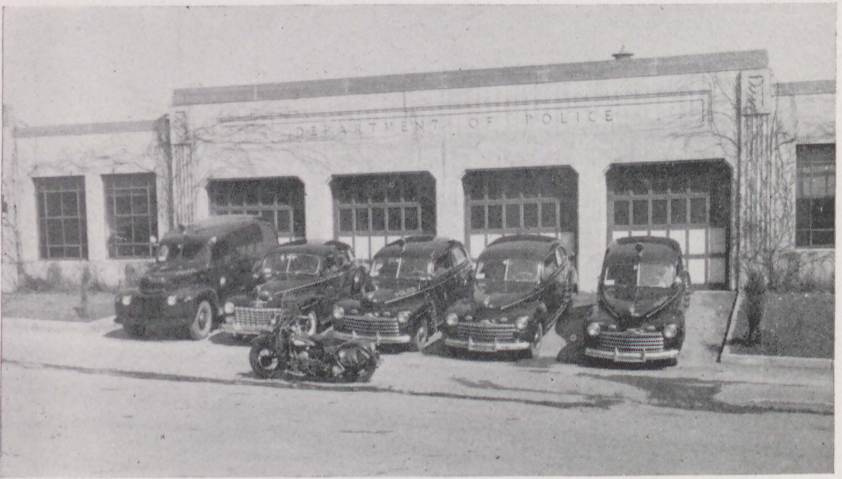
of an architect to study the problem here and to make recommendations for the work to be undertaken. It is hoped that building supplies and labor will be available so that a start on this project can be made during the coming year.

The institution, much larger than our current needs demand, but not too large for depression periods, housed an average of 38 people in 1946, 18 of whom were cared for in the hospital. In all 276 people were admitted here during the year, with approximately the same number of discharges.

Much of the produce needed to feed the inmates of the Home comes directly from the Farm, the yield from which in 1946 included:

100 tons	Hay	25 Bu.	Ripe Tomatoes
2 "	Squash	25 "	Green Tomatoes
550 Bu.	Oats	300 "	Potatoes
150 "	Buckwheat	12 "	Turnip Greens
80 "	Barley	40 "	Onions
400 "	Mangel Beets	60 Qts.	Shell Beans
100 "	Apples	500 Lbs.	Rhubarb
100 "	Turnips	70,000 "	Milk
35 "	Green Peas	2,282 "	Fresh Pork
25 "	String Beans	2,431 "	Beef
25 "	Dry Beans	650 "	Veal
21 "	Beet Greens	472 "	Fowl
12½ "	Spinach	437 "	Chicken
		1,300 Doz.	Eggs
		500 Hds.	Cabbage

The Farm is capable of producing much more than the needs of the Home and Hospital, and it is the hope of the management to produce for market, thereby earning a cash income. At the present time, however, we are plagued to such an extent with lack of competent and dependable help that our aim must be lowered, and we have had to content ourselves with producing only for our own needs. However, the idea has not been abandoned.



POLICE DEPARTMENT MOTOR VEHICLES

Probably no other function of municipal government concerns the citizen as directly as does the administration of police affairs. The average American resents all attempts to control his actions. He is the freest man on earth, and he intends to maintain his freedom to the greatest extent possible. The one place where he comes face to face with actual regulations which affect his freedom of movement is with the law enforcement agency.

It is obvious then that no Police Department can be fully effective unless it is supported by the general public. With that support, law enforcement is easy, and without it impossible. The commendation of a friendly public will raise the morale of a deserving department, which will result in better public service and in mutual confidence. Under those conditions, new and improved programs are more easily instituted, and the administration and enforcement of existing regulations can go forward with harmony and effectiveness. A responsible and appreciative public will observe regulations and thereby ease tremendously the burden on the individual police officer. It is the earnest and sincere desire of your Police Department to be the servant rather than the master.

During the year there was reported to your Police Department, as being either lost or stolen, property valued at \$102,414. It is impossible to differentiate between the two categories because the owners themselves, in many instances, have no exact knowledge as to how that property disappeared. It is gratifying to be able to report

that of this property, that was lost or stolen, your department recovered approximately \$82,000 worth.

Late in 1945, as a convenience to the motorist, the City inaugurated a plan whereby it would be possible for violators of parking regulations to appear at the police station to settle their case directly with the Police Department rather than to require a court appearance as had been the practice formerly. During the year 2,085 people paid \$2,085, representing violations for overtime parking. This revenue now accrues directly to the City of Bangor and is deposited in its general fund, whereas parking fines heretofore have accrued to the County of Penobscot. This is tangible evidence that the Police Department of the city, while they may through oversight fail to tag many cars which have been parked overtime, do nevertheless make a real attempt in the enforcement of these ordinances.



SQUAD OF BANGOR POLICE STAND AT ROLL CALL BEFORE
ENTERING ON TOUR OF DUTY

In 1946, the Police Department investigated 1,010 automobile accidents which represents a 38% increase over the number of accidents reported the previous year. This is but another indication that we are experiencing heavier traffic and less responsibility on the part of the drivers. If all predictions are correct, we can expect a sharp increase in automobile accidents and personal injuries sustained

thereby in the future unless drastic steps are taken to enforce more responsibility on the part of the operator. It is recognized that the newly paved streets which we have been able to attain will, to a large extent, encourage speeding and reckless driving. It is the intention of your management to enforce more and more rigidly all the traffic ordinances which will tend to reduce irresponsible driving. A



UNLESS FIRM STEPS ARE TAKEN TO CURB AN IRRESPONSIBLE DRIVING PUBLIC THESE SCENES WILL BE ALL TOO FREQUENT IN THE FUTURE

step in this direction will be the installation of two traffic lights: one on outer Hammond Street, and one on outer State Street. These lights will serve two purposes: first, they will serve to provide at that intersection a safe crosswalk for pedestrians and school children, and, in addition to that, experience has shown traffic lights will slow down traffic.

The juvenile problem still is common in our police work, and will be until parental responsibility can be had. It is absolutely impossible for any Police Department, or any other city department, to solve the so-called juvenile delinquency problem until such time as parents take a personal interest in the welfare of their children. During the year, we found it necessary to obtain warrants against 67 boys and 13 girls. Resulting from these prosecutions, 7 boys and 3 girls were committed to State institutions. This is regrettable, but

with conditions as they are, there is no other alternative.

At year-end, your Police Department comprised a total personnel of 48 people.



SQUAD OF BANGOR POLICE AT SCHOOL ON THE TARGET RANGE
Patrolmen Small, Tapley, Downes, Ryder, Taylor, Heal, Sergeant Comber, Captain Toole

The Fire Department functioned with its usual efficiency throughout the year, answering a total of 956 alarms. These alarms were registered in the Central Station by telephone 802, by fire alarm signal apparatus 122, and by sprinkler alarm apparatus 32. Only 527 of these alarms represented building fires, the balance being occasioned by grass fires, incinerator fires, automobile fires, and miscellaneous structures other than buildings. It is a credit to the city to be able to report that in every case our Fire Department was able to confine the fire to the place of origin.

Three years ago, we recognized a deficiency of apparatus in this department, and we undertook a program of replacement. Since that time we have received delivery of a 750 gal. pumping engine, and a 65 ft. junior aerial ladder truck. At the close of the year, we received delivery of a truck chassis on which is to be constructed a special body to provide an emergency unit. It is hoped that this unit will be ready for service by mid-year 1947. We currently have on order a 750 gal. pumping engine, delivery of which is scheduled for October,



HERBERT P. CONSTANTINE, Chief of Fire Department

1947. The receipt of this latter piece of equipment will overcome the deficiency referred to, but it must be borne in mind that it will be necessary to replace other equipment in the future.

In August, the combination police patrol and ambulance was transferred to the Fire Department where it was stationed to accept all emergency ambulance calls and to serve the city welfare department when required.

From August 12 to the end of the year, this unit responded to 177 such calls, and in addition responded to all calls registered by the fire alarm system. This unit was purchased in 1933, and has seen a great deal of service. It is now neither adequate for our needs nor entirely safe to operate in its present capacity. It is proposed to include in the 1948 budget a request for an appropriation to provide for a replacement unit.

Our per capita fire losses for 1946 amounted to \$4.80, which is to be compared with \$6.06 for 1945, \$3.36 for 1944, \$3.05 for 1943, and \$3.25 for 1942. Some interesting information on the 1946 fire losses can be obtained from the following table:

Value of Buildings	\$1,930,388.00
Value of Contents	552,685.00
Total Valuation.....	\$2,483,073.00
Loss on Buildings	\$ 95,814.00
Loss on Contents	49,948.00
Total Losses.....	\$ 145,762.00
Insurance on Buildings	\$1,704,200.00
Insurance on Contents	446,944.00
Total Insurance.....	\$2,151,144.00
Insurance Paid, Buildings	\$ 88,818.00
Insurance Paid, Contents	37,313.00
Total Insurance Paid.....	\$ 126,131.00

This information is based on actual insurance loss reports received, and a conservative estimate of the valuations and losses where such reports were not received.



VIEW OF NEW 65 FOOT AERIAL LADDER TRUCK WITH LADDER EXTENDED

In 1946 the Public Works Department was able to undertake for the first time since 1940 a full street maintenance program, and although a great deal was accomplished, much yet remains to be done before our streets and sidewalks will all be in a reasonably satisfactory condition. In this respect it must be remembered that in years past it was only through the diligent application of our full resources that the department was able to keep your streets in the condition you demanded.

Today your department is confronted with the task of providing not only for current maintenance plus the liquidation of accrued deficiencies in maintenance, but we are also faced with the perplexing problem of increased costs and higher standards, all of which must be accomplished with substantially the same appropriation. We can meet and have met this in part with modern and improved equipment which enables us to obtain more for our dollar expended. We must expect in the future to provide this department with more equipment of this nature if it is to attain the goals demanded of it.

In earlier reports to you, your management has acquainted you with the reserves which were established in 1943 with surplus funds, some of which were designated for the resurfacing of certain streets. This program of resurfacing concrete streets in the downtown area was begun in 1945, and additional work was undertaken in 1946. Specifically, new asphalt surfaces were applied to parts of Oak Street, Washington Street, Exchange Street, Central Street, Main Street, and on small sections of outer Hammond Street, Hudson Street, and Front Street. In addition to this, we were able to secure the cooperation of the State Highway Commission and the Federal Roads Administration who jointly, at no expense to the city, undertook the rebuilding of Hammond and State Streets from Norway Road to Water Works Park. In all, nearly four miles of badly needed new surface was laid during the summer. All of the work contemplated by these programs was not completed by the end of the year, but that which remains undone will be completed as early in 1947 as weather conditions will permit.

In addition to its resurfacing program, the department was able to undertake a substantial new construction program, although failure to obtain delivery of new equipment as promised handicapped it considerably. This new construction involved in the development of Hildreth Street, Crestmont Road, and Meadowbrook Road, required

the excavation of nearly 6,000 cu. yds. of earth, and the hauling of 750 cu. yds. of gravel surfacing. These projects were not completed when the year ended, but provisions for their completion were made in the 1947 budget.

To accommodate expansion and growth of the city, the Public Works Department constructed .658 miles of sewer during the year in varying amounts on Lincoln Street, Larkin Street, Hildreth Street, and Crestmont Road. In addition to the new construction, the department carried out its usual sewer cleaning and maintenance program. In the latter respect, the work was complicated by the street resurfacing program referred to which required that all catch basins be repaired or rebuilt before the new surface was applied.

During the year, work which had been started in 1945 on the Maxfield Bridge and which had been suspended for the winter season, was completed. This new construction is a decided improvement, both in



VIEW OF MAXFIELD BRIDGE BUILT IN 1945-46

alignment and appearance, over the old timber structure. Although it was regrettable to lose one of the few covered bridges remaining in Maine, nevertheless the new bridge provides a delightful view up the Kenduskeag Stream.

As a part of its program, the Public Works Department built new decks on the Central Street bridge. The start of this work was delayed about three months because of our inability to secure delivery on the special steel shapes required for reinforcing. This steel had been promised for July delivery but was not received until the first of October. After work was commenced, a great many obstacles which could not be foreseen were encountered. The large girders were badly rusted, and the sway bracing were completely gone, as were the duck cables. Additional steel had to be obtained and welded to the girders to provide the necessary cross section for the required strength. All these things caused considerable delay and we had to be contented for the winter merely with the application of concrete surfacing.

An ambitious sidewalk schedule was planned for the year 1946, but due to the pressure of other work and our inability to hire capable help, we were unable to carry out the entire schedule. The department did, however, rebuild 6,603 sq. yds. of black top sidewalk on the east side and 7,721 sq. yds. on the west side of the city, for a total of almost four miles.

On April 15, we inaugurated a rubbish collection service for domestic refuse. This service has been enthusiastically received by the public and fills a long-time need. Rules and regulations governing the service were promulgated by the department and much time was spent in the preparation of schedules. It was anticipated that the first few complete collections would be unusually heavy, but that the volume would diminish. This has not been the case. Collections have continued to be heavy throughout the year. The truck body on the equipment used for this work holds 15 cu. yds. of compacted rubbish, and from the time this new service was started until the end of the year, a total of 680 loads or more than 10,000 cu. yds. of rubbish was collected, and hauled to the dump. In addition to this, private carriers are hauling between 175 and 200 loads of rubbish per day to the dump where it must be cared for. Need exists for a better control of the disposal of this material, and efforts in this direction have been made with some success. The problem has not been completely solved.

Our day to day work on the parks consists mostly of cutting and trimming the grass, caring for the shrubbery, and raking and cleaning up the litter deposited by a careless and thoughtless public. This work is continued and never-ending, but it must be maintained if our parks are to present a pleasing appearance. A short period of neglect

and all the work of past years would be wasted. The appearance of our parks during the past few years has occasioned much favorable comment.



VIEW OF 10-TON DIESEL POWERED 4-WHEEL DRIVE TRUCK AND HYDRAULICALLY OPERATED PLOW ACQUIRED IN 1946

The principal function of the Public Works Department in the winter season is to maintain the streets and highways safe and open for winter driving under conditions resulting from snow and ice. In the calendar year 1946, we experienced 21 snow storms ranging in severity from one half inch to 9 inches, and totaling 82 inches of snow fall. Several of these storms were followed by rain and mild weather which created very bad traffic conditions for which little could be done in the way of improvement. It is not always best to attempt to remedy these conditions by plowing for that often serves only to block the catch basins and thus prevent the water from draining off the streets. Whenever rain and mild weather occur in the winter season, serious ice conditions are bound to prevail. To combat this, the department used 2,204 cu. yards of sand on the streets, and 684 cu. yds. of sand on the sidewalks, and in addition used about 100 tons of rock salt on the hills and on the heavily travelled arteries. Because of this constant liberal application of sand and salt, traffic was never seriously handicapped at any time.

It must be always born in mind that plowing snow from 118 miles of streets and 102 miles of sidewalks takes time, even with the 7 units available for sidewalk plowing and 15 trucks that are used in plowing

streets. If the storm begins in the middle of the day, ending at night, the problem is easy for the plows can be sent out in the middle of the night and unhampered by traffic, the department will have the streets all open by the next morning. However, when a storm starts in the early morning hours, reaching its height by the beginning of the business day, the problem is much more difficult and the results are less satisfactory. In this event, the plows are greatly handicapped by traffic and can do little throughout that day except keep a path open through the arterial streets, waiting through necessity until the follow-



MR. DONALD TURNER, SIDEWALK TRACTOR PLOW OPERATOR, CLEARING
SIDEWALKS AFTER A HEAVY SNOW FALL

ing night when they can operate without opposition of traffic. These plowing units are from 7 to 10 ton vehicles and cannot be maneuvered with the same ease as can a pleasure vehicle. Their operation in heavy traffic is unsafe to the motorist and there is no alternative except to wait until the hours when traffic is not a problem.

THE PORT OF BANGOR

The port of Bangor, which in days gone by was known the world over as a lumber shipping center, is still used considerably for the receipt of water borne freight. A marked increase is shown in the receipt of petroleum products which reached an all-time high in 1946.

The port was officially opened to navigation on March 9, with the arrival of the Ice Breaker "Snohomish", and remained open until December 23, when it was frozen over by winter conditions.

An indication of the increase in water borne freight and traffic may be had from the following comparative list of freight and craft:



VIEW OF WATERFRONT FROM RIVER

Water Borne Freight Arriving
at Port of Bangor

Item		1945	1946
Gasoline	Gals.	23,383,184	53,573,883
Kerosene	Gals.	5,168,834	26,232,293
Fuel Oil.....	Gals.	9,208,889	16,484,006
Road Tar	Gals.	3,439,000	2,624,500
Bituminous Coal	Tons	20,262	15,810
Anthracite coal	Tons	12,560	13,821
Coke	Tons	1,430	

Foreign Pulpwood	Cords	3,280	5,732
Domestic Pulpwood	Cords	960	
Pine Boards	Feet	100,000	
Diesel Oil	Gals.	100,000	349,000
Molasses	Bbl.		800
No. 6 Fuel Oil.....			17,628,780
Drums Oil			439
Pails Grease			350
Grease	Lbs.		2,500
Lubricating Oil	Cans		7,700
Lubricating Oil	Cases		800
Salt sent from Bangor Port.....	Tons		18

Type of Craft

Motor Ships	64	196
Tugs	60	87
Barges	52	63
Schooners	2	1
Yachts and Pleasure Craft.....	8	36
Ice Breakers and Gov't Boats.....	8	9
Fish Boats	2	3
Private Planes	15	34

In earlier reports, we have discussed with you the need for developing Kenduskeag Stream basin. Your management's recommendations in this respect have not changed and as was suggested in 1945, your management has obtained approval of the City Council and prepared for submission to the State Legislature in 1947 a charter which would create a Kenduskeag Development District. The charter provides that before this district shall come into being, the question will be submitted to the people of Bangor at the municipal election in 1947. Should the endorsement of the people for this project be received at that time, the Development District will be empowered to proceed with the development of the basin along any of the suggested lines it may deem best. The charter of a district provides that it must be a self-liquidating project and impose no added burden on the property taxpayer.

It is urged that full support of the people be given this proposal, thereby actually putting into motion toward accomplishment the idea many years old.

The Bangor Fair, bigger and better than ever before, continues to be well presented and well accepted by the people. During the Fair week, 78,209 people visited Bass Park to see the many fine exhibits, to witness the program of harness racing, and to enjoy the vaudeville program presented nightly before the grandstand. The management of the Fair has done an outstanding job in providing the people of Eastern Maine with the finest in agricultural fairs, and should be especially commended for their work in arranging for the floor show and the fish and game exhibit which, in themselves, are of sufficient interest to attract many people.

It is very difficult to evaluate the worth of such an event to the City of Bangor, but it is worthy of statistics that the Bangor Fair attracts many thousands of visitors to the city from our neighboring communities. It is our wish that the function can be continued and expanded in the future.

During the past year, the City continued as a service to its citizens its practice of making a portion of the City Farm available for private garden plots to any who requested it.

Forty-eight families planted, tended, and harvested home garden crops here during the year. No statistics are available as to the yield in produce, but it is evident that 2½ acres of land well fertilized and well cultivated adds materially to the local food supply.

Of equal importance, if less tangible, is the neighborhood spirit gained by the gardeners in their work. The spirit of competition and rivalry resulting from this project induced at least one person to conclude that fishing is not the only avocation which leads to boasting and disregard for the absolute truth.

So long as the demand for these garden lots continues at this level or higher, your management will continue to make this land which would otherwise be unused available for this purpose.

Your management has appreciated this opportunity of discussing with you its accomplishments and objectives, and hopes that you have found this report informative.

Respectfully submitted,

Horace S. Eddy

FACTS ABOUT MAINE

Maine has a population of more than 850,000.

Maine is 320 miles long, 210 miles wide, and has a total area of 33,040 square miles.

Maine is nearly as large as the other five New England states combined.

Maine has sixteen counties; containing 21 cities, 422 towns, 65 plantations, and 386 unorganized townships.

Maine's geographical location, topography, and climate make it an ideal region in which to live, work and play.

Maine is one of the most healthful, beautiful, and interesting states in the union.

Maine has 15,000,000 acres of forest land, 2,500 miles of indescribably beautiful coastline, 2,465 crystal-like lakes.

Maine's Aroostook County contains 6,453 square miles, an area greater than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Maine raises one-sixth of the nation's potatoes; 70% of its blueberries.

Maine's highest elevation is Mt. Katahdin, 5,267 feet above sea level.

Maine is an agricultural state with approximately 60% of her people living in rural communities.

Maine farms number upwards of 39,000 with a total value of approximately \$124,082,841.

Maine's industries are well diversified.

Maine-made products embrace the list from checkers to warships, and from axes to yarns.

Maine has one factory using 5,000 cords of wood annually, and another plant using 72,000 tons of coal annually.

Maine's toothpick production is about 170,000,000 a day.

Maine's cement plant, the only one in New England, produces 225,000 tons annually.

Maine produces 25% of all the feldspar used in America.

Maine has 19,462,301 acres of land surface and of this amount 16,049,863 acres are in timber and wood lots.

Maine's annual cut of lumber is approximately 170,000,000 feet.

Maine's annual cut of pulpwood is about 700,000 cords.

Maine claims America's first chartered city—York.

Maine has 61 public utility plants and 119 water power establishments.

Maine's lakes, mountains, seacoast, and other recreational assets make it a year round mecca for vacationists.

Maine's varied recreational interests bring to the State \$125,000,000 annually.

Maine is truly The Land of Remembered Vacations.