

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1892.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL
AND
LABOR STATISTICS

For the State of Maine.

1891.



AUGUSTA:
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STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER
OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS, }
Augusta, December 31, 1891. }

To His Excellency, Edwin C. Burleigh, Governor of Maine:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for 1891.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS,

Commissioner.



INTRODUCTION.

The work of the Bureau during the past year has been mainly directed to an investigation of the earnings and expenses, lost time, savings, etc., of mechanics and male and female operatives in mills and factories. Heretofore the distribution of blanks has been necessarily largely done through the mails, and the results of this branch of statistical investigation have not proved so full and satisfactory as was to be desired. The small increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the Bureau granted by the last legislature, has enabled the Commissioner to employ, during a considerable part of the year, faithful and competent special agents, who have visited a large number of the mills, shops and factories in the principal manufacturing towns in the State, and secured directly from the workmen the facts desired. Not only a much larger number of reports have thus been obtained for the use of the Bureau, but, through the explanation of the questions asked in the blanks, the replies have been more fully and correctly given. Another important point has been gained through the personal visitations of agents; the making known to working-men the purposes of the Bureau, and the ends sought to be obtained by its means. Much progress has been made in this direction, and it is gratifying to know that the appreciation and cordial co-operation of the working-men of the State have been so largely secured as allies in the work of the Bureau. Other interesting and valuable features in the present Report are, "Maine's Ice Industry," and "The Shoe Industry in Auburn and Freeport," the facts and statistics of which have been collected by gentlemen having a practical knowledge of those branches of Maine industries. The statistics furnished by the assessors of towns, showing the number and kinds of factories, mills and shops for manufacturing purposes, completed or in process of erection during 1891, with estimated cost of same and probable number of hands they will employ, afford gratifying evidence of the

fact that enterprise and capital are coming to appreciate Maine's opportunities and resources. The Commissioner desires to express his appreciation of the services of those who have been in the employ of the Bureau during the year. Maj. C. J. House, the able and industrious clerk, whose long experience in other departments of clerical work peculiarly fitted him for the onerous duties of his position, R. F. Chalk, Geo. E. Hathaway, Mellen Plummer and Abner Nichols, special agents during a portion of the year, have rendered faithful and valuable services. The Commissioner desires to express his thanks to the many working-men prominently identified with the various labor organizations, who have, "without money and without price," rendered him material aid and encouragement. The relations between employers and employed, during the year, have generally been marked with good feeling. There have been but few "labor troubles," and those that have occurred have not been of a serious nature. Much of this happy condition of affairs is to be credited to the influence of labor organizations. These organizations are rapidly increasing in numbers and advancing in character. In his recent report the Commissioner of the New York Bureau of Statistics of Labor says: "The changes which have been wrought in the minds and methods of organized labor during the past five years have been significant, to say the least. As a general rule, the radical and impractical agitator and leader has been relegated to the rear, and in his stead have risen men possessed of intelligence, moderation and honesty, whose sole aim seems to be to so direct the action of the rank and file as to achieve substantial benefits at the least possible cost of wages or personal sacrifice.

* * * The acts of violence which were a certain accompanying feature of the strike five years ago, have steadily decreased, till at the present time the instances are extremely rare where such acts are found recorded. Of course, like all general rules, this one has its exceptions, but the significant fact remains, that, through the wise counsel of leadership, the day has passed when this mode of warfare is to prevail, and it is the most encouraging sign to indicate the fact that reason, honor, integrity and a realizing sense of the responsibility of American citizenship, are the controlling motives actuating those who lead organized labor." These remarks of the New York Commissioner will apply with full force to labor organizations in Maine, the members of which are excelled by none in character, integrity and intelligence. While the purpose of these

organizations is the just and laudable one to improve the financial and social conditions of the working classes, the methods by which this is sought to be accomplished are such as commend them to the approval and encouragement of all right thinking and right feeling American citizens.



Individual Reports of Working-men.



General Summary and Remarks.

The canvass of working-men has been a personal one, and facts and statistics relating to many classes and conditions of working-men have been obtained. The efforts of the Bureau have been so directed as that such facts and statistics as would be fairly representative of the trades and occupations canvassed, might be obtained. It is a well known fact that the reports obtained from working-men through the medium of the mails, are, generally, those of the best and highest paid, while the unskilled and lower paid workmen are not represented or are misrepresented.

The reports tabulated show that a personal canvass is not so liable to this criticism, and that the results, both in the number and representative character of the reports obtained, are much more satisfactory. The following is a general summary of some of the more important statistics derived from the reports of working-men: Whole number of reports, 1082; number American born, 895; number foreign born, 187; number owning homes, 285; value of homes, \$405,850; number homes mortgaged, 60; amount of mortgages, \$26,169; number renting, 481; number having savings bank accounts, 181; number who have accumulated savings in former years, 696; during past year, 595; run in debt during past year, 104; neither gained nor lost during past year, 383. In tabulating the reports, "men with families," "men without families," "women with families" and "women without families," are arranged under distinct heads. Of "men with families," there are 745; average number per family, 3.81; number of persons in families, 2,841; number assisted by members of families, 153; number owning homes, 273; number having savings bank accounts, 120; number accumulating savings in former years, 524; accumulating savings during past year, 397; running in debt during past year, 98; neither gained nor lost during past

year, 250; average age of men with families, 39; average daily wages, \$1.95; average annual earnings from regular trade, \$460.41; average annual earnings from other personal service, \$17.20; average annual earnings of other members of family, \$49.40; average annual income per family, \$527.01; average annual income per individual, \$138.20; average annual expenditures per family; for rent, \$85.98; food, \$197.50; clothing, \$82.55; fuel and lights, \$42.69; society dues, \$3.67; life insurance, \$6.06; other things, \$77.41; total per family, \$463.43. Average annual expenditure per individual in families: rent, \$22.59; food, \$51.44; clothing, \$21.65; fuel and lights, \$11.12; society dues, .96; life insurance, \$1.59; other things, \$20.30; total per individual, \$121.53. Average net surplus per family, \$63.58; average net surplus per individual, \$16.67; average number of days lost time: from sickness, 6; inability to obtain work, 37; other causes, 14; total, 57. Average number of days work at regular trade, 236; at other personal service, 12; wages per day at regular trade, 1.95; at other personal service \$1.43.

The following are some of the statistics relating to "men and women without families." Number of reports from men, 265, from women, 53; American born, men, 209, women, 52; foreign born, men, 56, women, 1; average age of men, 28 years, of women, 26; daily wages, men, \$1.71, women, .95; average annual earnings of men from regular trade, \$375.06, of women, \$259.64; of men from other personal service, \$19.95; total income, of men, \$395.01, of women, \$259.64; expenditures of men, for board, \$179.67, of women, \$118.55; of men, for clothing, \$55.17, of women, \$57.81; of men, for society dues, \$1.97, of women, \$1.00; of men, for life insurance, \$1.60, of women, \$1.60; of men, for other things, \$88.21, of women, \$59.94; total expenditures, of men, \$326.62, of women, \$235.90; net surplus, men, \$68.39, women, \$23.74; number of men having savings bank accounts, 47, of women, 12; number of men who have accumulated savings in former years, 136, of women, 23; during past year, men, 159, women, 25; running in debt during past year, men, 5, women, 1; showing neither gain nor loss, men, 101, women, 27; lost time, of men, from sickness, 4 days, from inability to obtain work, 46, from other causes, 17, total, 67 days; of women, from sickness, 3 days, from inability to obtain work, 11, from other causes, 16, total, 30 days; cost of board, per week, men, \$3.45, women, \$2.28.

The daily cost of living per individual, in families, is found to be 33 cents, rent, food, fuel and lights costing 23 cents, while the cost, per individual, for single men and women for board, which represents the above-named items, is, men, 49 cents, women, 33 cents. Men with families save 12 per cent of their income, single men 17 per cent and single women 9 per cent. Of the men with families, 397 show savings amounting to \$52,223 or \$131.54 each. Of those without families who have made savings, 159 show savings amounting to \$18,274 or \$114.93 each.

By reference to the tables, it will be seen that the reports are arranged by trades and occupations, and that skilled and unskilled workmen are tabulated separately. The arrangement of the "Recapitulation" table is such that the statistics of the different occupations and classes of working-men are readily seen, and comparisons of wages, expenses, lost time, savings, &c., can be made without difficulty. Some of the more important statistics are as follows: Skilled carpenters, with families, have averaged \$2.21 per day, carpenters without families, \$2.08, "rough" or unskilled carpenters, with families, \$1.65, without families, \$1.70. The average earnings of these several classes of carpenters, at regular trade, have been, \$507.64, \$484.87, \$355.31 and \$449.50; lost time, severally, 76, 67, 88 and 57 days. The total annual income of skilled carpenters with families, has been \$537.90, and of unskilled, \$528.47. The corresponding classes of other working-men, are masons and mason tenders, daily wages, \$2.76, \$2.29, \$1.60, and \$1.75; annual incomes, at regular trade, \$539.82, \$432.86, \$345.93 and \$367.40; total income of masons with families, \$577.39, skilled, and \$565.27, unskilled workmen.

Painters, skilled, with families, daily wages, \$2.15, without families, \$2.16, unskilled, with families, \$1.72, without families, \$1.56; annual earnings, \$456.20, \$458.87, \$361.27 and \$309.80; total incomes of skilled, with families, \$487.80, unskilled, \$452.18; lost time, severally, 90, 95, 95 and 103 days.

Blacksmiths, with families, daily wages, \$2.09, without families, \$1.70; annual earnings, severally, \$569.36 and \$480.60; lost time, 32 and 22 days.

Machinists, those reporting, all with families, daily wages, \$2.06, average earnings from regular trade, \$576.65, total income, \$615.21, lost time, 29 days.

Common laborers, with families, daily wages, \$1.52, without, \$1.54, average annual earnings, \$314.05 and \$283.00; total income of men with families, \$484.56.

Teamsters, with families, daily wages, \$1.56, without, \$1.47; average annual earnings of men with families, \$428.35 and total income, \$460.23, and average annual earnings of men without families, \$403.67; lost time of men with families, 30 days, without, 32 days.

Barbers, with families, daily wages, \$1.81, average total annual income, \$531.11, and lost time 14 days; without families, daily wages, \$1.60, annual income \$424.00 and lost time, 39 days.

Hostlers, work from 13 to 15 hours every day in week; daily wages, \$1.20, annual earnings, \$403.57. lost time, 17 days.

Stevedores, work irregular hours, average daily earnings, \$3.33, annual earnings, \$507.00, total annual income, \$558.67, lost time, 128 days.

Brickmakers, with families, daily wages, \$1.69, annual income, \$365.50, lost time, 52 days; without families, daily wages, \$1.71, annual income, \$315.00, lost time, 88 days.

Harness makers, with families, daily wages, \$1.82, average annual earnings, \$490.30, total income, \$547.60, lost time, 44 days; without families, daily wages, \$1.47, annual earnings, \$359.80, and lost time, 61 days.

Railroad men, with families, average daily wages, \$1.90, average annual earnings, \$532.06, total income, \$585.50, lost time, 28 days; without families, daily wages, \$1.43, annual earnings, \$379.91, and lost time, 36 days. Ship-builders, with families, daily wages, \$2.59, annual earnings, \$574.53, total income, \$585.05; lost time, 77 days; without families, daily wages, \$2.34, annual earnings, \$441.63, and lost time, 111 days.

Ice men, with families, \$1.78, daily wages; annual earnings at regular trade, \$362.50, total income, \$387.10, lost time, 92 days; without families, daily wages, \$1.67, annual earnings, \$315.06. lost time, 113 days.

Saw mill hands, with families, day wages, \$1.80, average annual earnings, \$418.89, total income, \$450.14, lost time, 68 days; without families, day wages, \$1.77, annual earnings, \$359.76, lost time, 94 days.

Cotton factory hands; men with families, day wages, \$1.56; annual earnings, \$447.37; total annual income, \$524.18; lost time,

21 days ; men without families, day wages, \$1.35 ; annual earnings, \$381.77 ; lost time, 22 days ; women with families, average earnings per day, \$1.13 ; per year, \$317.25 ; total annual income, \$473.50 ; lost time, 23 days ; women without families, per day, .87 ; per year, \$246.86 ; lost time, 25 days.

Woolen mill hands ; men with families, day wages, \$1.59 ; annual earnings, \$472.36 ; total income, \$531.45 ; lost time, 7 days ; men without families, day wages, \$1.52 ; annual earnings, \$450 ; lost time, 8 days ; women without families, day wages, \$1.05 ; annual earnings, \$286.25 ; lost time, 34 days.

Shoe factory hands ; men with families, earnings per day, \$2.00 ; per year, \$527.23 ; total income, \$558.09 ; lost time, 40 days ; men without families, earnings per day, \$1.87, per year, \$460.26 ; lost time, 52 days ; women with families, earnings per day, \$1.05 ; per year, \$276.67 ; lost time, 41 days ; women without families, earnings per day, \$1.01 ; per year, \$266.11 ; lost time, 40 days.

Paper makers, men with families, earnings per day, \$1.90, per year, \$576.97, total income, \$612.58, lost time, 9 days ; men without families, earnings per day, \$1.60, per year, \$474.71, lost time, 13 days ; women with families, per day, .81, per year, \$194.67, lost time, 63 days, women without families, per day, .84, per year, \$246.88, lost time, 11 days. Many operatives in paper mills work extra time.

Of the "foreign born," a large part are Canadians, whose families contribute a larger proportion of the "earnings of other members of the family" than do the families of American born.

A much larger proportion of "unskilled" than "skilled" work men are assisted by their families, which accounts for the comparatively large annual incomes of that class of working-men.



Tables of Working-men's Returns.

SKILLED CARPENTERS

Number of return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	No. hrs employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
133	Maine	Auburn	9 2 25	\$500	-	-	-	\$500	
225	Maine	Auburn	9 2.25	526	-	-	-	526	
331	Maine	Auburn	9 2.25	.28	\$122	\$120	-	670	
436	Maine	Auburn	9 2.25	400	15	75	-	490	
534	Maine	Augusta	10 3.00	825	-	-	-	825	
636	Maine	Augusta	10 2.25	550	-	-	-	550	
735	Maine	Augusta	10 2.00	350	-	-	-	350	
840	Maine	Augusta	10 2.00	400	-	60	-	460	
930	Maine	Augusta	10 2.00	400	100	-	-	500	
1029	Maine	Augusta	10 2.00	250	75	-	-	325	
1146	Maine	Augusta	10 2.00	400	-	-	-	400	
1249	Maine	Augusta	10 2.00	342	-	-	-	342	
1326	Maine	Auburn	9 2.00	370	-	-	-	370	
1443	Maine	Bangor	10 2.75	572	-	-	-	572	
1532	Maine	Bangor	10 2.25	542	-	-	-	542	
1646	Maine	Bangor	10 2.25	432	-	-	-	432	
1743	Maine	Bangor	10 2.25	412	-	9	-	421	
1845	Maine	Bangor	10 2.00	384	120	-	-	504	
1948	Canada	Bangor	10 2.00	468	-	-	-	468	
2040	Maine	Winterport	10 2.00	480	-	-	-	480	
2146	Maine	Bangor	10 2.00	448	-	-	540	988	
2230	Maine	Bangor	10 2.00	480	-	63	-	543	
2342	Maine	Bath	10 2.75	750	-	-	-	750	
2436	Maine	Bath	10 2.75	650	-	-	-	650	
2540	Maine	Bath	10 2.50	510	-	-	-	510	
2638	Maine	Bath	10 2.50	570	-	-	-	570	
2745	Maine	Bath	10 2.50	535	-	-	-	535	
2852	Maine	Belfast	10 2.50	675	-	-	-	675	
2933	Maine	Belfast	10 2.25	500	-	-	-	500	
3039	Maine	Belfast	10 2.00	500	-	-	-	500	
3142	Maine	Belfast	10 2.00	415	-	130	-	545	
3245	Maine	Biddeford	10 2.50	570	-	-	-	570	
3327	Maine	Biddeford	10 2.25	450	-	-	-	450	
3441	Maine	Brewer	10 2.00	440	-	-	-	440	
3526	Maine	Bucksport	10 2.25	540	-	-	-	540	
3636	Maine	Bucksport	10 2.00	300	140	200	-	640	
3745	Maine	Farmingdale	10 2.00	492	-	-	-	492	
3846	New York	Farmingdale	10 2.00	504	-	-	-	504	
3948	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.75	528	-	67	-	595	
4049	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.50	780	-	-	-	780	
4135	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.50	686	-	-	-	686	
4262	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.25	432	-	-	-	432	
4338	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.25	432	-	-	-	432	
4439	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.25	432	-	-	-	432	
4532	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.17	572	-	-	-	572	
4641	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.00	330	-	-	-	330	
4771	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.00	470	-	-	-	470	
4841	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.00	600	-	-	-	600	
4938	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.00	568	-	-	-	568	
5043	Canada	Gardiner	10 2.00	525	-	-	-	525	
5164	Maine	Gardiner	10 2.00	562	-	182	744		

WITH FAMILIES.

EXPENSES.									
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
\$ 96	\$120	\$40	\$26	\$8	-	\$50	\$340	\$160	
120	200	89	40	3	\$13	70	526		
49	100	75	39	23	-	140	426	244	
72	100	75	45	5	-	193	490		
144	256	116	50	4	13	17	600	225	
120	240	100	48	-	-	42	550		
-	130	80	60	-	-	30	300	50	
-	150	80	62	8	20	80	400	60	
-	180	60	50	4	11	95	400	100	
-	175	75	25	-	-	50	325		
-	225	75	48	4	13	35	400		
60	192	40	32	-	-	48	372	-	\$30
36	100	60	30	6	-	88	320	50	
-	230	175	46	3	20	98	572		
-	120	208	100	46	7	21	40	542	
-	165	120	42	3	14	38	382	50	
-	208	74	39	4	-	96	421		
-	170	45	46	-	-	131	392	112	
-	242	86	37	-	-	53	418	50	
-	160	85	40	-	-	50	335	145	
-	476	196	43	-	-	133	848	140	
96	285	50	39	3	-	70	543		
-	415	100	45	3	20	72	655	95	
-	170	90	43	3	-	75	321	269	
-	200	80	40	-	-	110	430	80	
72	270	80	43	3	10	53	531	39	
-	217	150	36	5	20	40	468	67	
-	240	120	45	-	-	170	575	100	
96	185	72	38	-	12	57	460	40	
96	175	60	38	4	21	56	450	50	
84	230	80	46	-	17	88	545		
-	200	75	43	5	22	55	400	170	
84	165	75	36	6	17	50	433	17	
-	158	83	41	-	-	68	350	90	
-	135	60	36	4	27	87	349	191	
72	160	35	38	-	-	65	370	270	
-	168	60	32	4	11	100	375	117	
84	130	41	41	3	1	37	353	151	
-	272	83	42	2	37	54	490	105	
-	174	198	52	-	29	159	613	167	
90	156	50	42	4	-	242	584	102	
72	134	142	37	1	-	46	432		
-	214	67	40	3	13	60	397	35	
-	185	85	36	3	11	112	432		
84	161	76	39	-	-	140	503	69	
45	120	43	27	9	-	35	288	42	
-	96	84	53	-	-	87	320	150	
-	130	38	32	-	-	180	380	220	
102	176	100	31	-	-	159	568		
84	284	100	37	-	-	20	525		
-	209	80	34	-	-	66	389	355	

SKILLED CARPENTERS

No. of return.	DAYS LOST				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages	Wages increased— per cent.	Wages decreased— per cent
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
1	21	-	62	83	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	-	71	-	71	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
3	3	19	9	31	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
4	25	96	-	121	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
5	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
6	-	50	10	60	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
7	30	100	-	130	1	\$1,100	-	-	2	2	-	-
8	9	21	45	75	1	1,100	-	-	3	1	-	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	40	15	-	55	1	1,500	-	-	3	1	-	.08
10	7	100	-	107	1	1,200	\$400	.08	4	1	-	-
11	21	84	-	105	1	1,200	-	-	5	1	-	-
12	-	34	100	134	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
13	14	106	-	120	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
14	-	56	40	96	1	2,300	-	-	4	1	-	-
15	-	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
16	-	90	23	113	1	1,200	-	-	3	1	-	-
17	34	-	83	117	1	2,300	-	-	3	1	-	-
18	-	80	-	80	1	1,400	-	-	2	1	-	-
19	-	70	-	70	1	1,800	925	.06	7	1	-	-
20	-	50	15	65	1	800	-	-	2	1	-	-
21	-	-	80	80	1	1,000	-	-	7	3	-	-
22	-	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
23	-	-	32	32	1	1,000	-	-	7	1	-	-
24	-	-	69	69	1	2,300	-	-	3	1	-	.10
25	-	72	29	101	1	2,000	-	-	6	1	-	-
26	-	-	77	77	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
27	-	78	13	91	1	2,000	-	-	4	1	-	-
28	-	-	35	35	1	3,000	-	-	5	1	-	-
29	-	60	23	83	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
30	-	40	15	55	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
31	-	75	22	97	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
32	-	27	50	77	1	1,800	-	-	3	1	-	-
33	-	80	25	105	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
34	-	-	85	85	1	900	-	-	4	1	-	-
35	-	48	17	65	1	600	-	-	3	1	-	-
36	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
37	-	48	11	59	1	2,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
38	-	-	53	53	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
39	102	-	11	113	1	1,500	-	-	5	2	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	1	3,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
41	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
42	-	64	49	113	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
43	-	30	83	113	1	1,200	500	.06	4	1	-	-
44	-	40	72	113	1	1,000	-	-	4	1	-	-
45	-	20	21	41	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
46	-	140	-	140	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
47	-	-	70	70	1	1,200	-	-	2	1	-	-
48	-	-	5	5	1	600	-	-	2	1	-	-
49	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
50	-	30	13	43	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	.14
51	-	20	4	24	1	1,500	-	-	3	2	-	-

WITH FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum't'd savings during form'r yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No.	No.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.	Yes	Yes	No.
Irregularly	Yes	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	"
Weekly	No	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Irregularly	Yes	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"
Irregularly	"	"	No	No	No	No	No	No	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Irregularly	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	No	No	No	No	"	No	"
Irregularly	No	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	No	No	No	No	No	"	Yes
Weekly	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	No
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	ies	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	No	No	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	No	No	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	No	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	Yes	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	No	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	No	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	Yes	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	No	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
Monthly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"

SKILLED CARPENTERS

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	No h'rs employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total
52	76	New Hampshire	Gardiner	10	2.00	\$194	\$24	-	\$518
53	37	Maine	Lewiston	9	2.50	612	-	\$150	762
54	48	Canada	Lewiston	9	2.00	404	-	340	744
55	33	Maine	Lewiston	9	2.00	416	-	-	416
56	52	Maine	Portland	9	2.50	661	-	-	661
57	46	Maine	Randolph	10	2.50	483	-	100	583
58	46	Maine	Randolph	10	2.50	682	-	-	682
59	61	Maine	Randolph	10	2.25	410	-	-	410
60	48	Canada	Randolph	10	2.00	612	-	-	612
61	40	Maine	Randolph	10	2.25	460	-	-	460
62	26	Maine	Randolph	10	2.06	528	-	-	528
63	50	Maine	Richmond	10	2.25	490	-	-	490
64	52	Maine	Richmond	10	2.25	410	-	-	410
65	44	Maine	Richmond	10	2.25	486	-	-	486
66	50	Maine	Waterville	10	2.00	410	-	-	410
67	40	South Carolina	Waterville	10	2.00	462	-	225	687
68	49	New York	Waterville	10	2.00	460	-	-	460
69	43	Maine	Waterville	10	2.00	390	-	-	390
70	39	Maine	Auburn	9	2.00	500	-	50	550
71	47	Maine	Saco	10	2.50	550	-	-	550
72	45	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.50	625	-	-	625

SKILLED CARPENTERS

1	26	Maine	Auburn	9	2.00	366	45	-	411
2	23	Canada	Augusta	10	2.00	400	50	-	450
3	43	Maine	Bangor	10	2.00	384	120	-	504
4	38	Maine	Bath	10	2.50	465	-	-	465
5	27	Maine	Fairfield	10	2.12	628	-	-	628
6	25	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
7	23	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	410	5	-	421
8	30	Maine	Lisbon	10	2.00	400	-	-	400

UNSKILLED CARPENTERS

1	29	Maine	Augusta	10	1.75	435	-	-	435
2	30	Maine	Augusta	10	1.75	350	25	-	375
3	48	Maine	Augusta	10	1.75	200	100	300	600
4	37	Maine	Belfast	10	1.75	315	125	-	440
5	32	Maine	Farmingdale	10	1.75	323	-	-	323
6	35	Maine	Hallowell	10	1.75	252	213	-	465
7	43	Maine	Richmond	10	1.75	330	-	-	336
8	27	Maine	Waterville	10	1.75	310	-	-	310
9	52	Maine	Waterville	10	1.75	265	250	-	515
10	56	Maine	Waterville	10	1.75	250	275	-	525
11	26	Maine	Waterville	10	1.75	320	-	-	320

WITH FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
-	\$156	\$100	\$40	\$1	-	\$140	\$437	\$ 81	
- \$96	300	50	45	-	-	24	515	247	
-	316	90	50	5	\$4	10	475	269	
84	100	60	40	3	-	129	416		
143	300	85	50	16	-	50	644	17	
60	210	90	38	4	18	120	540	43	
-	142	113	36	-	-	165	456	226	
-	100	60	31	1	-	100	292	118	
- 120	230	110	39	-	-	83	582	30	
-	230	45	46	2	-	72	395	65	
84	150	75	38	11	-	170	528		
-	230	60	42	2	-	85	419	71	
-	165	40	35	1	-	110	351	59	
-	230	70	43	-	-	50	393	93	
84	175	68	40	4	-	39	410		
108	300	132	47	4	28	21	640	47	
84	275	85	43	-	-	40	527	-	\$67
84	200	62	38	-	-	16	400	-	10
84	150	75	40	3	-	98	450	100	
120	150	100	38	-	-	50	458	92	
-	246	81	43	-	-	170	540	85	

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board....	\$148	\$62	-	\$5	-	\$27	\$242	\$169
Board....	182	42	-	10	\$3	88	325	125
Board....	208	56	-	4	-	86	354	150
Board....	234	60	-	-	-	50	344	121
Board....	208	87	-	3	9	68	375	253
Board....	182	50	-	1	6	165	404	196
Board....	135	85	-	1	-	200	421	
Board....	156	50	-	-	-	150	356	44

WITH FAMILIES.

-	\$140	\$60	\$35	-	-	\$150	\$385	\$50
- \$75	200	50	30	-	-	20	375	
-	350	150	25	-	-	75	600	
-	130	75	38	-	-	197	440	
-	146	67	32	-	-	28	273	50
-	250	50	46	-	-	119	465	
-	120	43	28	\$3	\$18	76	288	48
- 75	115	70	34	-	-	16	310	
-	200	90	40	-	-	185	515	
-	225	100	50	-	-	150	525	
84	100	75	35	-	-	26	320	

SKILLED CARPENTERS

No. of return.	DAYS LOST.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
52	58	-	-	58	1	\$1,000	-	-	4	1	-	-
53	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	5	2	.10	-
54	-	103	-	103	1	1,000	\$390	.06	12	3	-	.16
55	-	97	-	97	-	-	-	-	2	1	.14	-
56	12	29	-	41	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
57	-	60	52	112	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
58	32	-	-	32	1	2,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
59	-	-	123	123	1	2,200	-	-	2	1	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
61	-	-	101	101	1	1,100	150	.06	5	1	-	-
62	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
63	-	87	-	87	1	600	-	-	5	1	-	-
64	-	100	23	123	1	1,000	400	.06	3	1	-	-
65	-	60	29	89	1	1,800	-	-	4	1	-	-
66	30	70	-	100	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
67	-	74	-	74	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	.12½
68	60	15	-	75	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	.11
69	-	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
70	25	30	-	55	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	.11
71	-	-	85	85	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
72	-	-	55	55	1	800	300	.06	4	1	-	-

SKILLED CARPENTERS

1	-	57	43	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	.14	-
2	6	40	34	80	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	71	48	119	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	.06	-
6	-	-	5	5	1	1,200	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	80	17	97	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	72	33	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

UNSKILLED CARPENTERS

1	9	-	48	57	1	400	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	10	45	36	91	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
3	-	83	-	83	1	600	200	.06	5	3	-	-
4	-	-	24	24	1	1,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
5	120	-	-	120	1	800	200	.06	3	1	-	-
6	-	41	-	41	1	500	100	.07	6	1	-	-
7	-	84	29	113	1	900	200	.06	2	1	-	-
8	26	102	-	128	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
9	20	-	-	20	1	1,200	500	.07	3	1	-	-
10	26	-	-	26	1	900	400	.08½	4	1	-	-
11	122	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	.12½

WITH FAMILIES--CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum't'd sav'ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr.?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Fortnightly...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Weekly.....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	No...	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Irregularly...	Yes..	"	No....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	No....	"	"	No....	No....	Yes..	"	"	"
Irregularly...	Yes..	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"	"
Monthly.....	No...	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	No...	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No....	"	"	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No...	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	Yes....	"	Yes....	"	"	"	No...	No...	"
Irregularly...	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Irregularly...	"	"	No...	No....	No....	"	No...	No...	Yes.
Irregularly...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	No....	"	Yes..	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	No
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly...	"	"	No...	"	"	"	"	"	"

WITHOUT FAMILIES--CONCLUDED.

Weekly.....	No....	No....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	No...	No...	Yes..	No.
Irregularly	Yes....	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly.....	No....	"	No....	"	"	No...	Yes..	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No....	No....	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	No....	No....	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"

WITH FAMILIES--CONTINUED.

Monthly.....	Yes....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Irregularly...	"	"	"	No....	No....	"	"	No...	"
Irregularly...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	No....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	Yes..	"
Irregularly...	Yes....	"	"	No....	No....	"	No...	No...	"
Irregularly...	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"
Irregularly...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly...	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"

UNSKILLED CARPENTERS

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	No h'rs employed daily	EARNINGS.				
					Wages per day.	From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
12	39	Maine	Waterville	10	1.67	\$350	-	-	\$350
13	50	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	312	-	\$600	912
14	56	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	285	-	350	635
15	47	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	370	-	130	500
16	47	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	300	-	475	775
17	57	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	225	-	600	825
18	53	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	300	-	300	600
19	67	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	265	-	535	800

UNSKILLED CARPENTERS

1	27	Maine	Augusta	10	1.80	516	\$82	-	598
2	24	Maine	Augusta	10	1.75	550	-	-	550
3	22	Maine	Augusta	10	1.75	350	-	-	350
4	26	Maine	Biddeford	10	1.50	300	-	-	300

MASONS WITH

1	32	Maine	Augusta	10	3.00	525	-	-	525
2	64	Maine	Augusta	10	3.00	450	50	200	700
3	45	Maine	Augusta	10	3.00	600	-	-	600
4	35	Maine	Augusta	10	2.50	350	75	100	525
5	34	Maine	Augusta	10	2.50	430	70	300	800
6	32	Canada	Augusta	10	2.50	400	150	200	750
7	25	Canada	Augusta	10	2.25	400	100	160	660
8	52	Maine	Augusta	10	2.25	325	30	100	455
9	32	Maine	Augusta	10	2.25	400	47	-	447
10	47	Vermont	Augusta	10	2.25	450	50	-	500
11	45	Canada	Augusta	10	2.25	300	200	-	500
12	26	Maine	Augusta	10	2.00	350	50	-	400
13	50	Maine	Bangor	10	3.00	540	-	-	540
14	27	Maine	Bangor	10	2.25	435	-	-	435
15	23	Maine	Bangor	10	2.00	450	-	-	450
16	47	Maine	Bath	10	3.00	700	-	-	700
17	37	Maine	Bath	10	3.00	624	-	-	624
18	44	Maine	Bath	10	3.00	600	-	-	600
19	42	Maine	Bath	10	3.00	600	-	-	600
20	42	Maine	Belfast	10	3.00	510	45	-	555
21	48	Maine	Bucksport	10	3.00	500	26	-	526
22	26	Maine	Gardiner	10	3.25	546	-	-	546
23	32	Maine	Gardiner	10	3.00	546	-	-	546
24	57	Maine	Gardiner	10	3.00	540	-	-	540
25	56	Maine	Gardiner	10	3.00	800	-	-	800
26	55	Maine	Gardiner	10	3.00	450	-	180	630
27	47	Maine	Saco	10	3.00	570	-	-	570
28	53	Maine	Saco	10	3.00	570	-	-	570
29	36	Maine	Saco	10	3.00	580	-	-	580

WITH FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$84	\$275	\$66	\$44	-	-	\$31	\$500	-	\$150
84	425	170	56	\$25	-	140	900	\$12	
84	350	125	42	14	-	35	650	-	15
-	250	125	40	-	-	110	525	-	25
90	375	110	38	17	-	70	700	75	
84	400	130	35	25	-	26	700	125	
84	325	100	40	16	-	35	600		
110	430	167	58	13	-	22	800		

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

-	182	78	-	3	\$53	82	398	200
-	175	28	-	-	-	125	328	222
-	175	40	-	-	-	60	275	75
-	156	40	-	4	-	100	300	

FAMILIES.

84	150	60	48	9	-	49	400	125
-	350	160	55	7	16	112	700	
-	200	93	50	7	15	85	450	150
30	360	100	25	-	-	10	525	
72	200	80	38	-	-	410	800	
-	150	90	35	25	6	100	406	344
Board.	260	75	-	5	-	150	490	170
-	300	75	50	-	-	30	465	
60	190	90	35	7	15	50	447	
50	175	60	40	4	-	96	425	75
60	190	65	35	8	-	90	448	52
72	118	45	44	-	-	75	354	46
-	250	160	52	5	-	73	540	
108	170	90	42	-	-	83	493	
96	140	83	42	-	-	39	400	50
120	135	160	51	-	-	100	566	134
-	180	135	43	6	-	115	479	145
-	230	165	46	4	17	80	542	58
108	180	100	47	4	26	75	540	60
84	125	60	40	4	28	86	427	128
60	150	65	40	-	-	60	375	151
Board.	286	37	-	9	13	58	403	143
-	123	49	23	-	-	72	258	288
120	160	80	50	5	-	125	540	
-	200	100	55	4	11	258	628	172
84	194	35	26	-	-	140	479	151
-	230	80	41	5	-	75	431	139
-	170	80	40	4	-	100	394	176
-	180	70	37	2	-	125	414	166

UNSKILLED CARPENTERS

No of return	DAYS LOST.				Total.	Owing homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage	Rate of interest on mortgage	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—per cent.	Wages decreased—per cent
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.										
12	87	8	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	.16 ₃
13	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-
14	-	115	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-
15	8	50	-	58	-	\$600	\$250	.08	-	6	3	-	-
16	-	75	30	105	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-
17	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-
18	-	100	5	105	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-
19	-	128	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-

UNSKILLED CARPENTERS

1	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	1	450	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	10	-	95	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	105	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

MASONS WITH

1	-	75	55	130	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	.09	-
2	104	-	-	104	1	1,000	300	.08	-	7	2	-	-
3	-	80	25	105	1	700	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
4	10	50	40	100	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	.12 ₃
5	30	-	70	100	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
6	-	-	50	50	1	1,500	-	-	-	2	2	.10	-
7	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
8	-	120	10	130	1	600	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
9	15	60	15	90	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	.12 ₃	-
10	7	33	15	55	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
11	6	20	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	.12 ₃	-
12	15	50	15	80	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
13	-	110	15	125	1	2,000	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
14	-	112	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
15	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
16	4	60	8	72	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
17	-	97	-	97	1	1,600	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
18	10	72	23	105	1	2,500	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
19	-	96	9	105	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
20	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
21	12	66	42	120	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
22	-	75	62	137	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
23	66	50	50	156	1	700	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
24	-	100	25	125	1	1,900	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
25	-	38	-	38	1	3,000	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
26	155	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
27	-	90	25	115	1	2,000	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
28	-	90	25	115	1	2,000	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
29	-	80	32	112	1	2,100	-	-	-	3	1	-	-

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'lt'd sav-ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	No...	No...	Yes.
Irregularly.....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	No.
Irregularly	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	No...	Yes.
Irregularly	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	No.
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	No...	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED

Weekly	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Irregularly.....	Yes..	"	"	No.....	No.....	No...	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	No...	"

FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

Irregularly	Yes..	No.....	Yes....	No.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Irregularly	"	"	"	Yes....	"	No...	"	No...	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Irregularly	"	"	No.....	No.....	No.....	"	"	No...	"
Irregularly	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Irregularly	Yes....	"	No.....	No.....	"	"	No...	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	No.....	"	No.....	No...	Yes..	No...	"
Irregularly	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	"	No...	Yes..	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	No.....	"	No.....	"	Yes..	"	"
Weekly	No.....	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	"	No...	"	Yes
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes....	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes....	"	"	"	"
Weekly	Yes..	"	"	No.....	No.....	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes....	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly.....	Yes..	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly.....	"	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"

MASONS WITH

Number or return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	No. hrs employed daily.	EARNINGS.				Total.
					Wages per day.	From regular trade	From other personal service	From others in family	
3039	Maine	Saco	10	3.00	\$600	-	-	\$600	
3140	Maine	Saco	10	3.00	550	-	-	550	
3235	Maine	Biddeford	10	3.00	612	-	-	612	
3341	Maine	Pittston	10	3.00	618	-	-	618	

MASONS WITHOUT

122	Maine	Augusta	10	2.25	350	\$50	-	400
220	Maine	Augusta	10	2.25	450	-	-	450
323	Maine	Augusta	10	2.00	350	100	-	450
427	Maine	Augusta	10	2.00	350	60	-	410
523	Maine	Augusta	10	2.00	250	50	-	300
627	Sweden	Bangor	10	2.50	420	-	-	420
725	Maine	Lisbon	10	3.00	600	-	-	600

MASON TENDERS

162	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	200	45	\$350	595
250	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	235	40	600	875
227	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	300	50	100	450
447	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	300	75	650	1025
546	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	325	50	850	1225
630	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	250	100	300	650
728	Maine	Augusta	10	1.50	275	50	15	340
830	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	200	50	200	450
929	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	275	50	225	550
1028	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	350	-	-	350
1136	Maine	Bangor	10	1.75	357	-	-	357
1227	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	306	38	-	344
1328	Canada	Bath	10	2.00	400	42	-	442
1456	Maine	Gardiner	10	1.75	378	-	-	378
1554	Canada	Gardiner	10	2.00	448	-	-	448

MASON TENDERS

123	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	250	-	-	250
222	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	225	75	-	300
333	Maine	Bath	10	1.75	340	-	-	340
420	Ireland	Gardiner	10	2.00	445	-	-	445
521	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	502	-	-	502

FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
-	\$210	\$100	\$43	\$2	\$23	\$175	\$553	\$ 47	
-	200	70	37	5	12	50	374	176	
- \$108	267	94	36	4	-	71	580	32	
-	243	109	38	-	-	128	518	100	

FAMILIES.

-	182	48	-	-	-	70	300	100	
-	200	65	-	6	-	179	450		
-	175	35	-	11	15	64	300	150	
-	160	28	-	-	-	222	410		
-	175	45	-	6	-	49	275	25	
-	208	83	-	-	-	64	353	65	
-	156	70	-	3	-	200	429	171	

WITH FAMILIES.

60	250	94	46	30	-	115	595	-	
60	300	87	30	27	-	90	594	281	
48	150	60	36	14	-	92	400	50	
60	250	100	35	18	-	12	475	550	
72	400	150	40	60	-	50	772	453	
84	150	75	50	15	-	26	400	250	
60	180	30	40	4	-	40	354	-	\$14
60	260	80	35	15	-	25	475	-	25
60	300	80	50	18	-	42	550		
48	150	66	30	10	-	46	350		
84	124	70	38	4	-	37	357		
72	165	47	35	5	-	46	370	-	26
72	260	90	38	-	-	30	490	-	48
-	343	52	34	1	-	36	466	-	88
72	112	46	43	-	-	75	348	100	

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board ...	156	54	-	8	-	32	250		
Board....	156	60	-	8	-	76	300		
Board....	208	70	-	-	-	62	340		
Board....	182	40	-	-	-	130	352	93	
Board ...	182	62	-	-	-	126	370	112	

MASONS WITH

No. of return.	Days Lost.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased — per cent.	Wages decreased — per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total								
30	-	6	80	19	105	1	\$1,560	-	-	4	1	-
31	-	-	100	22	122	1	1,200	\$400	.06	5	1	-
32	-	-	101	-	101	-	-	-	-	7	1	-
33	-	-	99	-	99	1	1,000	400	.06	6	1	-

MASONS WITHOUT

1	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	25	60	20	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	6	25	29	60	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	25	50	75	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	120	15	135	-	-	-	-	-	1	.14	-
6	-	130	7	137	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	90	15	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

MASON TENDERS

1	-	100	50	150	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-
2	-	52	73	125	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-
3	-	45	15	60	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
4	-	30	45	75	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-
5	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-
6	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
7	50	25	5	80	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
8	-	120	10	130	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
9	7	66	7	80	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-
10	-	60	12	72	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
11	-	84	17	101	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
12	-	60	15	75	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
13	-	48	27	75	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	.12½
14	9	64	16	89	1	500	-	-	-	6	1	-
15	-	81	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-

MASON TENDERS

1	6	132	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	70	8	78	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	90	21	111	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	66	17	83	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	54	-	54	1	1,500	-	-	-	1	-	-

FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?		Are any wages withheld under certain rules?		Do you belong to any labor organization?		Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?		Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?		Have you a savings bank account?		Have you accuml't'd sav-ings during former yrs?		Have you accumulated savings during past yr?		Have you run into debt during past year?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Irregularly	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	No	"	No	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Irregularly	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Irregularly	Yes	"	Yes	"	Yes	No	"	No	"
Irregularly	No	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"
Irregularly	"	"	No	No	No	No	No	No	"
Irregularly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Irregularly	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	Yes	"	Yes	"	Yes	No	"	No	Yes
Irregularly	"	"	No	"	No	"	No	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"
Weekly	No	"	Yes	"	"	No	No	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	Yes
Weekly	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	Yes	No

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Irregularly	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

SKILLED PAINTERS

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	No h'rs employed daily	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
1 30	Maine	Augusta	10	2.25	\$350	\$150	-	\$500	
2 32	Maine	Bangor	10	2.25	500	-	-	500	
3 42	Maine	Bangor	10	2.25	432	-	-	432	
4 38	Maine	Brewer	10	2.00	384	-	-	384	
5 46	Maine	Bangor	10	2.00	435	-	-	435	
6 56	Maine	Bath	10	2.25	520	-	-	520	
7 50	Maine	Belfast	10	2.25	400	-	-	400	
8 31	Maine	Belfast	10	2.00	340	60	-	400	
9 38	Maine	Bangor	10	2.00	524	-	-	524	
10 21	New Hampshire	Biddeford	10	2.50	730	-	-	730	
11 30	Maine	Bucksport	10	2.00	280	60	-	340	
12 61	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.50	387	-	\$400	787	
13 37	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.50	558	-	-	558	
14 40	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	500	-	250	750	
15 26	Maine	Lewiston	10	2.00	225	146	-	371	
16 46	Maine	Lewiston	10	2.00	300	50	75	425	
17 47	Maine	Lewiston	10	2.00	350	48	-	398	
18 27	Maine	Randolph	10	2.00	400	90	-	490	
19 39	Maine	Randolph	10	2.00	424	-	-	424	
20 66	Maine	Richmond	10	2.25	420	-	-	420	
21 38	Maine	Richmond	10	2.25	460	-	65	525	
22 46	Maine	Saco	10	2.50	500	-	-	500	
23 28	Maine	Saco	10	2.00	465	-	-	465	
24 37	Connecticut	Waterville	10	2.00	350	25	-	375	
25 43	Maine	Saco	10	2.00	542	-	-	542	

SKILLED PAINTERS

1 20	Maine	Bangor	10	2.00	385	-	-	385
2 32	England	Bath	10	2.25	525	-	-	525
3 28	Maine	Belfast	10	2.00	400	-	-	400
4 39	Maine	Biddeford	10	2.00	400	-	-	400
5 35	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.50	416	-	-	416
6 36	Maine	Waterville	10	2.50	775	-	-	775
7 30	Maine	Winterport	10	2.00	360	-	-	360
8 23	Canada	Kennebunk	10	2.00	410	-	-	410

UNSKILLED PAINTERS

1 24	Maine	Gardiner	10	1.75	397	-	-	397
2 30	Maine	Lewiston	10	1.75	300	-	-	300
3 30	Maine	Waterville	10	1.90	490	-	-	490
4 32	Canada	Waterville	10	1.75	350	25	-	375
5 43	Maine	Waterville	10	1.75	350	-	-	350
6 37	Maine	Waterville	10	1.75	340	80	-	420
7 33	Maine	Waterville	10	1.75	320	-	-	320

WITH FAMILIES.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
-	\$125	\$50	\$45	-	-	\$110	\$350	\$150	
-	208	94	37	-	-	61	400	100	
-	217	128	45	64	-	68	462	-	\$30
\$78	140	105	46	8	-	43	420	-	36
84	156	100	37	-	-	58	435	-	
-	200	140	37	6	-	67	450	70	
78	130	40	43	3	-	46	340	60	
84	136	75	40	1	-	64	400	-	
108	176	130	43	3	-	39	499	25	
120	150	90	42	-	-	225	627	103	
54	120	40	36	-	-	90	340	-	
-	240	100	36	4	-	57	437	350	
94	157	83	42	4	\$22	94	498	60	
71	100	60	40	-	-	128	400	350	
94	180	30	50	5	-	10	371	-	
-	400	50	40	7	-	103	600	-	175
72	125	50	69	7	-	75	398	-	
96	256	75	35	-	-	58	520	-	30
48	208	52	36	4	-	76	424	-	
100	130	40	38	-	-	112	420	-	
120	260	69	35	6	25	40	555	-	30
-	260	85	40	4	16	25	430	70	
96	135	60	40	3	-	81	415	50	
100	200	75	35	4	-	36	450	-	75
120	203	96	37	14	18	54	542	-	

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board....	195	35	-	-	-	80	310	75	
Board....	208	65	-	13	-	45	331	194	
Board....	182	65	-	3	-	75	325	75	
Board....	182	60	-	4	-	75	321	79	
Board....	182	67	-	-	-	167	416	-	
Board....	182	45	-	7	30	36	300	475	
Board....	156	42	-	-	-	37	235	125	
Board....	156	50	-	-	-	204	410	-	

WITH FAMILIES.

66	174	61	39	4	-	26	370	27	
84	170	25	46	-	-	10	335	-	35
100	200	100	42	-	-	58	500	-	10
120	200	80	35	4	-	36	475	-	100
96	150	60	38	5	11	25	385	-	35
100	200	60	40	8	-	12	420	-	
120	125	35	32	-	-	28	340	-	20

SKILLED PAINTERS

No. of return.	DAYS LOST				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased — per cent	Wages decreased — per cent
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
1	7	42	-	49	1	5700	-	-	2	1	-	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	-	84	-	84	1	1,700	-	-	3	1	-	-
3	-	100	13	113	1	1,300	-	-	4	1	-	-
4	-	84	29	113	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
5	-	70	17	87	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
6	-	74	-	74	1	1,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
7	-	100	28	128	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
8	-	70	25	95	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
9	-	43	-	43	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
10	-	-	13	13	1	2,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
11	-	100	25	125	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
12	60	90	-	150	1	2,500	-	-	5	3	-	-
13	-	82	-	82	1	2,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
14	-	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
15	-	93	-	93	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
16	25	15	75	115	1	300	\$158	.06	9	3	-	-
17	-	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
18	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
19	-	94	-	94	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
20	18	76	24	118	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
21	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-
22	-	75	30	105	1	2,800	300	.06	5	1	-	-
23	-	72	-	72	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
24	30	77	-	107	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-

SKILLED PAINTERS

1	11	78	23	112	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	72	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	75	30	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	100	5	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	90	49	139	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	90	35	125	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

UNSKILLED PAINTERS

1	-	-	78	78	-	-	-	-	2	1	.17	-
2	-	90	44	134	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
3	-	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	.05
4	36	49	-	85	-	-	-	-	5	1	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
5	105	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
6	-	40	13	53	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	-	122	-	122	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accumulated savings during form'r yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Monthly	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	Yes
Weekly	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	No	No	No	"	"	"	No
Weekly	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	"
Irregularly	Yes	"	No	"	No	"	"	"	"
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	No	Yes	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	No	"	No	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Weekly	No	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No
Weekly	"	"	No	No	No	"	"	"	Yes
Weekly	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	No
Weekly	"	"	No	"	No	"	Yes	"	"
Irregularly	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	Yes
Weekly	No	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	Yes	No
Weekly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	Yes	No	"	"	"	No	Yes
Weekly	No	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	No	"	No

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Weekly	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	No	"	No	No	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"
Weekly	No	"	No	No	No	No	Yes	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"

WITH FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

Weekly	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Monthly	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	"	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	"	No	Yes	"	"	"	No	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	No
Fortnightly	"	"	No	No	No	"	"	"	Yes

UNSKILLED PAINTERS

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	No hrs employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	T total.
8	64	Maine	Waterville.....	10	1.75	\$492	-	-	\$492
9	44	Maine	Waterville.....	10	1.75	370	-	-	370
10	14	Canada	Waterville.....	10	1.50	225	-	\$400	625
11	19	Canada	Waterville.....	10	1.50	235	-	600	835

UNSKILLED PAINTERS

1	23	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	310	-	-	310
2	17	Canada	Bangor.....	10	1.50	273	-	-	273
3	45	Maine	Belfast	10	1.75	290	\$126	-	416
4	28	Maine	Biddeford	10	1.75	300	-	-	300
5	23	Canada	Waterville.....	10	1.30	250	-	-	250

BLACKSMITHS

1	16	Maine	Augusta	10	2.00	545	-	-	545
2	58	Maine	Bangor	10	2.50	750	-	-	750
3	31	Maine	Bangor.....	10	2.00	550	-	-	550
4	36	Maine	Bath	10	2.25	630	-	-	630
5	40	Maine	Bath	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
6	43	Maine	Belfast	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
7	43	Maine	Biddeford	10	2.00	525	-	-	525
8	42	Maine	Biddeford	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
9	35	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.50	690	-	-	690
10	38	Maine	Gardiner	10	1.75	536	-	-	536
11	35	Maine	Hallowell.....	10	1.75	420	-	-	420
12	43	Maine	Saco	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
13	49	Maine	Waterville.....	10	2.25	475	-	-	475
14	47	Canada	Waterville.....	10	2.25	450	-	-	450

BLACKSMITHS

1	22	Maine	Bath	10	1.50	450	-	-	450
2	23	Maine	Belfast	10	1.25	350	-	-	350
3	45	Maine	Gardiner	10	1.58	408	-	-	408
4	24	Maine	Gardiner	10	1.67	480	-	-	480
5	48	Maine	Portland	10	2.50	715	-	-	715

WITH FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$120	\$230	\$75	\$32	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$492		
96	160	61	37	5	-	44	403	-	\$33
84	400	100	30	20	-	16	650		25
96	375	125	45	20	-	139	800	\$35	

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board ...	182	70	-	-	-	58	310	
Board....	156	48	-	-	-	69	273	
Board....	156	30	-	-	-	30	216	200
Board ...	182	50	-	3	-	65	300	
Board ...	182	38	-	-	-	30	250	

WITH FAMILIES.

60	300	130	40	1	5	44	580	-	35
-	234	110	46	10	31	119	550	200	
108	243	82	51	2	-	64	550		
96	200	125	48	4	-	77	550	80	
72	180	120	47	4	-	125	548	52	
96	180	36	50	-	-	103	465	135	
-	220	140	38	-	-	100	498	27	
-	235	120	52	2	27	64	500	100	
108	160	115	57	4	11	235	690		
-	138	100	43	-	-	147	428	108	
-	200	113	33	-	-	69	420		
120	175	80	46	10	27	50	508	92	
-	225	110	45	11	14	70	475		
-	200	100	50	6	14	80	450		

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board ...	208	80	-	-	-	162	450	
Board ...	156	45	-	-	-	74	275	75
Board....	182	67	-	-	-	109	408	
Board ...	156	66	-	-	-	58	280	200
Board....	200	50	-	24	-	100	374	341

UNSKILLED PAINTERS

No. of return.	DAYS LOST.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased — per cent.	Wages decreased — per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
8	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
9	-	95	-	95	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
10	1	130	10	154	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	-
11	-	147	-	147	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	.12½

UNSKILLED PAINTERS

1	17	50	33	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	11	106	6	123	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	100	34	134	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	60	53	113	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

BLACKSMITHS

1	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-
2	-	-	5	5	1	\$2,000	-	-	-	3	1	-
3	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
4	6	-	19	25	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
5	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
7	-	-	42	42	1	2,400	-	-	-	4	1	-
8	-	-	5	5	1	1,200	-	-	-	4	1	-
9	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
10	-	-	-	-	1	1,750	\$400	.06	-	2	1	.05
11	-	-	65	65	1	300	-	-	-	4	1	-
12	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
13	26	68	-	94	1	1,100	300	.07	-	4	1	-
14	30	75	-	105	1	900	-	-	-	3	1	-

BLACKSMITHS

1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	-	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.05
4	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

WITH FAMILIES-- CONCLUDED.

How often paid ?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener ?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules ?	Do you belong to any labor organization ?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization ?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness ?	Have you a savings bank account ?	Have you accumulat'd savings during former yrs ?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr ?	Have you run into debt during past year ?
Monthly.....	Yes..	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	No...	No	No...	No.
Fortnightly....	"	No....	"	No....	No....	"	Yes..	"	Yes.
Fortnightly....	"	"	No....	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Irregularly....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	Yes..	No.

WITHOUT FAMILIES--CONCLUDED.

Weekly.....	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No...	No...	No...	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes....	"	"	No...	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	No....	"	"	"	No...	"	"

WITH FAMILIES--CONCLUDED.

Weekly.....	No....	No....	No....	Yes....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes..
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	Yes	Yes..	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	No....	"	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No....	No....	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	No..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No....	"	No...	"	Yes	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes..	"	Yes.	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes..	"	"	No..	"	No..	"
Irregularly....	Yes..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

WITHOUT FAMILIES--CONCLUDED.

Weekly.....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	Yes	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	"	"	"	"

MACHINISTS

Number of return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	No. h'rs employed daily	EARNINGS.				
					Wages per day.	From regular trade	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
1 53	Maine	Augusta	10	1.65	\$427	-	-	\$90	\$517
2 40	Maine	Bath	10	2.50	750	-	-	-	750
3 31	Maine	Bath	10	2.50	730	-	-	-	730
4 43	Maine	Belfast	10	2.50	720	-	-	-	720
5 50	Maine	Belfast	10	1.50	430	-	-	-	430
6 37	Maine	Biddeford	10	2.50	600	-	-	-	600
7 50	Maine	Biddeford	10	2.00	600	-	-	-	600
8 44	Maine	Gardiner	10	3.25	1000	-	-	300	1300
9 38	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.50	787	-	-	-	787
10 28	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.37	699	\$21	-	-	720
11 30	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.25	648	-	-	-	648
12 53	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	507	-	-	-	507
13 69	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	543	-	-	200	743
14 40	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	538	120	-	250	908
15 52	New Jersey	Gardiner	10	2.00	550	10	-	-	560
16 37	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	600	-	-	-	600
17 29	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	527	-	-	-	527
18 30	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	604	-	-	-	604
19 35	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	580	-	-	-	580
20 46	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	596	-	-	-	596
21 47	Canada	Gardiner	10	2.00	585	-	-	78	663
22 41	Canada	Gardiner	10	1.75	500	-	-	150	650
23 24	Maine	Gardiner	10	1.25	243	-	-	-	243
24 25	Maine	Kennebunk	10	1.75	512	-	-	-	512
25 30	Maine	Lewiston	10	2.00	600	-	-	50	650
26 34	Pennsylvania	Portland	10	2.00	520	-	-	-	520
27 26	Maine	Richmond	10	1.75	284	-	-	-	284
28 37	Maine	Saco	10	2.00	430	-	-	-	430
29 36	Maine	Biddeford	10	1.75	462	-	-	-	462

LABORERS

1 22	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	300	-	-	115	415
2 50	Canada	Augusta	10	1.50	240	-	-	600	840
3 46	Canada	Bangor	10	1.75	336	-	-	279	615
4 58	New York	Bangor	10	1.75	280	-	-	-	280
5 48	Canada	Bangor	10	1.50	225	-	-	-	225
6 53	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	300	-	-	350	650
7 36	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	290	-	-	-	290
8 44	Canada	Bangor	10	1.50	259	-	-	520	779
9 60	Canada	Bath	10	1.75	357	-	-	-	357
10 50	Ireland	Bath	10	1.75	420	-	-	280	700
11 66	Canada	Bath	10	1.75	320	-	-	150	470
12 57	Maine	Belfast	10	1.50	260	-	-	-	260
13 55	Maine	Biddeford	10	1.50	225	-	-	400	625
14 50	Maine	Biddeford	10	1.25	275	-	-	450	725
15 39	Massachusetts	Bucksport	10	1.50	260	-	-	-	260
16 33	Maine	Gardiner	10	2.00	416	-	-	-	416
17 75	Maine	Gardiner	10	1.50	240	-	-	280	520

WITH FAMILIES.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$120	\$263	\$91	\$53	-	-	\$50	\$577	-	\$60
-	175	80	45	\$6	\$21	143	470	\$280	
120	156	100	43	3	12	150	584	146	
90	180	165	43	6	11	225	720		
-	120	40	40	5	-	125	330	100	
120	160	60	43	4	8	105	500	100	
96	200	175	45	-	-	84	600		
-	300	130	40	10	26	37	543	757	
132	247	128	46	4	18	212	787		
-	150	60	37	5	14	25	291	429	
96	173	72	46	3	18	84	492	156	
-	216	93	48	4	64	29	454	53	
-	273	47	43	3	50	120	536	207	
168	386	165	57	4	-	128	908		
-	288	80	35	-	-	67	470	90	
90	167	73	40	15	30	54	469	131	
-	165	94	48	5	15	200	527		
108	325	72	39	3	12	41	600	4	
-	125	75	35	-	-	200	435	145	
144	247	78	52	11	24	40	596		
-	293	163	42	-	-	67	565	98	
78	329	110	40	-	-	93	650		
-	127	32	34	-	15	25	233	10	
100	150	40	40	10	-	172	512		
96	200	80	34	-	-	40	450	200	
96	300	50	25	10	-	39	520		
66	130	35	30	-	-	23	284		
96	150	70	40	-	-	74	430		
100	175	60	43	-	-	40	418	44	

WITH FAMILIES.

48	125	70	30	15	-	127	415		
60	400	130	75	30	-	105	800	40	
72	273	56	42	-	-	172	615		
-	116	42	47	4	-	39	248	32	
26	130	60	26	4	-	59	305		80
96	240	155	36	-	-	123	650		
30	130	22	36	-	-	72	290		
-	339	184	47	-	-	209	779		
60	120	70	44	-	-	63	357		
156	260	140	44	-	-	100	700		
-	234	120	36	-	-	80	470		
-	120	24	38	-	-	78	260		
84	200	150	45	-	-	100	579	46	
96	340	150	30	-	-	109	725		
48	125	30	32	-	-	75	310	-	50
36	170	30	28	-	-	152	416		
-	185	117	38	-	-	80	420	100	

MACHINISTS

No of return.	Days Lost.			Total.	Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.									
1	36	-	10	46	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	-
2	-	-	5	5	-	\$2,300	-	-	4	1	-	-
3	-	-	13	13	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
4	-	6	11	17	1	500	-	-	4	1	-	-
5	-	18	-	18	1	1,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
6	-	40	15	55	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
7	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	7	2	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	25	-
10	-	-	-	-	1	1,100	\$600	.06	4	1	-	-
11	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
12	10	-	42	52	1	3,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
13	-	-	33	33	1	5,000	1,000	.06	4	2	-	-
14	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
15	-	-	30	30	1	1,200	-	-	5	1	-	-
16	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
17	6	-	35	41	1	700	-	-	3	1	-	-
18	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
19	-	-	15	15	1	1,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
20	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
21	-	-	13	13	1	1,300	-	-	6	2	-	-
22	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-
23	96	-	15	111	1	750	-	-	2	1	-	-
24	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
25	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
26	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
27	-	143	-	143	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
28	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
29	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-

LABORERS

1	-	95	10	105	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
2	-	135	10	145	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	-
3	-	50	63	113	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
4	-	100	45	145	1	1,600	-	-	2	1	-	-
5	-	152	3	155	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
6	-	90	15	105	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-
7	-	100	12	112	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
8	-	90	40	130	1	1,200	-	-	8	3	-	-
9	-	75	26	101	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
10	-	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
11	-	90	32	122	1	1,800	-	-	4	2	-	-
12	-	96	36	132	1	800	-	-	2	1	-	-
13	-	100	55	155	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
14	-	50	35	85	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-
15	-	100	32	132	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
16	12	85	-	97	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
17	145	-	-	145	1	1,000	-	-	3	2	-	-

LABORERS

Number or return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	No. hr's employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS			
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
18	50	Canada	Hallowell	10	1.50	\$270	-	\$320	\$590
19	63	Canada	Hallowell	10	1.50	230	-	530	760
20	58	Maine	Pittston	10	1.00	264	-	186	450
21	42	Maine	Richmond	10	1.75	378	-	140	518
22	33	Maine	Richmond	10	1.50	350	-	130	480
23	43	Maine	Richmond	10	1.50	324	-	-	324
24	32	Maine	Saco	10	1.50	429	-	-	429
25	21	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	200	-	200	400
26	40	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	382	-	118	500
27	22	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	273	-	200	473
28	23	Canada	Waterville	10	1.50	230	-	190	420
29	60	Canada	Waterville	10	1.33	287	-	700	987
30	67	Maine	Waterville	10	1.30	315	-	-	315
31	33	Maine	Winterport	10	1.50	250	-	-	250
32	30	Maine	Auburn	11	1.50	412	-	-	412
33	33	Maine	Kennebunk	10	1.50	382	-	-	382
34	39	Maine	Kennebunk	10	1.50	418	-	-	418
35	56	Ireland	Biddeford	10	1.75	534	-	-	534
36	23	Canada	Saco	10	1.33	375	-	-	375

LABORERS

1	28	Massachusetts	Belfast	10	2.00	330	-	-	330
2	38	Maine	Bath	10	1.75	340	-	-	340
3	46	Maine	Randolph	10	1.50	228	-	-	228
4	39	Maine	Springvale	10	1.25	262	-	-	262
5	27	Maine	Waterville	10	1.50	288	-	-	288
6	69	Maine	Waterville	10	1.25	250	-	-	250

TEAMSTERS

1	37	Maine	Augusta	12	1.77	540	-	200	740
2	29	Maine	Augusta	12	1.62	488	-	-	488
3	39	Maine	Bangor	10	1.75	460	-	-	400
4	26	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	327	\$63	-	390
5	36	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	395	-	182	577
6	47	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	340	23	-	363
7	27	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	435	-	-	435
8	40	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	420	-	-	420
9	48	Maine	Bath	10	1.75	500	-	-	500
10	46	Maine	Bath	10	1.75	500	-	-	500
11	38	Maine	Bath	10	1.75	490	-	-	490
12	32	Maine	Biddeford	10	1.50	425	-	160	585
13	31	Ireland	Brewer	10	1.50	370	-	-	370
14	35	Maine	Saco	10	1.25	375	-	-	375
15	25	England	Waterville	12	1.33	384	-	-	384
16	24	Maine	Waterville	12	1.50	375	-	-	375
17	36	Maine	Gardiner	10	1.50	432	-	-	432

WITH FAMILIES—CONTINUED.

	EXPENSES.							Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things.		
-	\$78	\$234	\$65	\$35	-	-	\$120	\$532	\$58
-	-	420	100	42	-	-	70	632	128
90	170	75	32	-	-	-	133	450	-
60	170	36	29	-	2	-	30	335	183
84	700	75	34	-	-	-	87	480	-
-	147	45	37	1	-	-	94	324	-
96	148	60	36	-	-	-	89	429	-
60	120	110	30	8	-	-	72	400	-
-	225	130	60	-	-	-	85	500	-
60	120	130	28	14	-	-	48	400	73
Board....	266	70	-	10	-	-	80	420	-
-	100	500	200	50	30	-	107	987	-
-	160	45	45	-	-	-	125	315	-
48	140	36	35	-	-	-	30	289	-
84	156	60	30	-	-	-	25	355	57
60	200	50	35	-	-	-	37	382	-
60	200	40	31	24	-	-	10	365	53
-	284	167	41	-	-	-	42	534	-
60	128	65	34	-	-	-	120	407	-

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board ...	156	50	-	-	-	94	300	30
Board....	182	30	-	-	-	60	272	68
Board....	156	25	-	-	-	47	228	-
Board....	156	30	-	12	-	64	262	-
Board....	156	44	-	6	-	94	300	-
Board....	182	30	-	-	-	38	250	12

WITH FAMILIES.

108	200	117	50	-	-	175	650	90
90	210	90	37	3	12	24	472	16
72	164	86	41	2	-	35	400	-
87	165	72	36	-	-	57	417	-
114	240	86	38	1	-	58	537	40
-	99	60	45	3	26	109	333	30
-	230	64	40	4	-	47	385	50
-	160	118	42	3	-	47	370	50
-	150	100	40	-	-	160	450	50
84	200	75	40	1	-	100	500	-
-	165	82	40	4	-	39	330	160
60	130	35	33	2	-	60	320	255
-	215	83	35	3	-	34	370	-
72	165	50	36	4	8	40	375	-
84	125	75	50	-	-	50	384	-
96	160	60	44	-	-	15	375	-
60	217	59	33	-	-	63	432	-

LABORERS

No. of return	DAYS LOST.			Total	Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number to family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—per cent	Wages decreased—per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.									
18	-	125	-	125	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
19	-	90	62	152	1	\$900	-	-	10	3	-	-
20	-	41	-	41	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
21	-	39	50	89	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
22	-	72	-	72	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
23	-	60	29	89	1	800	-	-	3	1	-	-
24	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
25	-	120	52	172	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
26	10	40	-	50	1	1,000	\$300	.07	4	2	-	-
27	-	95	28	123	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
28	-	152	-	152	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
29	-	89	-	89	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-
30	35	28	-	63	1	800	300	.09	2	1	-	-
31	-	100	38	138	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
32	10	-	20	30	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
33	36	14	-	50	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
34	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	1	2,000	-	-	6	1	-	-
36	-	20	-	26	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-

LABORERS

1	-	120	20	140	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	90	21	111	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	48	105	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	52	43	95	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	110	3	113	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.14
6	55	50	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

TEAMSTERS

1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	.10	-
2	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	.08	-
3	-	60	16	76	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
4	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
5	-	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
6	-	62	-	62	1	1,300	-	-	2	1	-	-
7	-	-	15	15	1	900	-	-	4	1	-	-
8	-	-	25	25	1	1,700	-	-	3	1	-	-
9	-	12	7	19	1	2,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
10	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
11	10	-	15	25	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
12	4	18	-	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
13	-	-	58	58	1	800	-	-	4	1	-	-
14	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
15	17	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
16	-	52	3	55	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
17	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accumulated savings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	No.	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	"	Yes.	Yes.	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.	No.	"	No.	No.	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	"	"
Irregularly	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	"	"
Weekly	No.	"	"	"	"	"	No.	"	Yes.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	No.	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	"
Irregularly	Yes.	"	"	No.	No.	No.	"	No.	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	"	Yes.

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Weekly	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	No.	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	"	"
Irregularly	Yes.	"	"	No.	No.	No.	No.	"	Yes.
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Weekly	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No.	No.	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.	"	Yes.
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes.	"	"	"	Yes.	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.	"	"	No.	No.	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	"	Yes.	Yes.	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	No.	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.	"	"	"	No.	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	"	No.	"	"
Irregularly	Yes.	"	No.	No.	No.	"	"	"	"
Irregularly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

TEAMSTERS

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	No h'rs employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			Total.
						From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	
1	22	Maine	Bangor	10	1.50	\$306	-	-	\$306
2	28	Maine	Belfast	10	1.50	360	-	-	360
3	35	Maine	Belfast	10	1.25	350	-	-	350
4	38	Maine	Biddeford	10	1.50	450	-	-	450
5	40	Maine	Kennebunk	12	1.58	482	-	-	482
6	35	Maine	Lewiston	10	1.50	474	-	-	474

BARBERS

1	37	Maine	Bangor	12	2.00	600	-	-	600
2	25	Maine	Bangor	12	1.50	450	-	-	450
3	28	Maine	Bangor	12	1.67	520	-	-	520
4	30	Maine	Belfast	12	2.00	600	-	-	600
5	56	Maine	Waterville	13	1.50	450	-	-	450
6	45	Maine	Richmond	12	1.67	360	-	-	360
7	23	Massachusetts	Saco	13	2.00	600	-	-	600
8	26	Maine	Saco	13	2.00	600	-	-	600
9	45	Maine	Saco	13	2.00	600	-	-	600

BARBERS

1	23	Maine	Bangor	12	1.67	470	-	-	470
2	30	Maine	Brewer	13	1.50	450	-	-	450
3	23	Maine	Bath	14	2.00	480	-	-	480
4	24	Maine	Waterville	14	1.33	320	-	-	320
5	23	Maine	Belfast	12	1.50	400	-	-	400

*HOSTLERS

1	40	Ireland	Augusta	15	1.00	335	-	-	335
2	22	Maine	Bath	14	1.40	490	-	-	490
3	30	Maine	Biddeford	13	1.28	440	-	-	440
4	30	Maine	Gardiner	14	1.70	520	-	-	520
5	34	Maine	Waterville	14	1.00	330	-	-	330
6	39	Canada	Waterville	15	1.00	365	-	-	365
7	43	Canada	Waterville	15	1.00	345	-	-	345

*Work seven days in week.

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things	Total.		
Board....	\$182	\$54	-	-	-	\$70	\$306		
Board....	156	25	-	-	-	179	360		
Board....	182	60	-	-	-	58	300	\$50	
Board....	182	35	-	-	-	75	292	158	
Board....	182	35	-	-	-	25	242	240	
Board....	208	30	-	-	-	70	308	166	

WITH FAMILIES.

96	208	140	\$44	\$5	\$11	96	600		
96	130	60	40	-	14	80	420	30	
120	125	80	47	-	-	48	420	100	
78	140	70	45	-	-	167	500	100	
96	150	75	40	6	14	69	450		
72	170	40	31	3	12	32	360		
96	160	120	45	4	-	50	475	125	
84	185	90	42	-	-	80	481	119	
-	240	100	46	7	27	150	570	30	

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board....	208	79	-	-	-	83	370	100	
Board....	182	50	-	-	-	143	375	75	
Board....	234	125	-	-	-	121	480		
Board....	182	48	-	4	-	66	300	20	
Board....	208	85	-	3	-	104	400		

WITH FAMILIES.

84	200	64	38	-	-	14	400	-	\$65
72	200	45	42	-	-	81	440	50	
72	165	40	35	-	-	100	412	28	
96	220	90	33	-	-	21	460	60	
60	150	60	30	-	-	30	330		
72	165	62	36	-	-	30	365		
60	182	64	36	-	-	28	370		25

TEAMSTERS

No. of return.	DAYS LOST.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness	Inability to obtain work	Other causes.	Total.								
1		90	11	101	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	14	-	51	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

BARBERS

1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
2	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
4	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
5	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
6	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
7	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
8	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
9	2	-	3	5	1	\$1,800	\$150	.06	-	4	1	-	-

BARBERS

1	4	-	19	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	4	-	61	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	25	40	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.17	-

HOSTLERS

1	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
2	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
3	15	-	7	22	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	.10	-
5	35	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
7	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-

STEVEDORES

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	No h's employed daily	EARNINGS.				
					Wages per day.	From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
1	32	Maine	Bath	10	4.50	\$300	\$83	-	\$383
2	28	Maine	Bath	10	4.00	650	-	-	650
3	27	Maine	Bath	10	3.00	600	-	-	600
4	39	Maine	Bangor	10	3.00	576	-	-	576
5	37	Maine	Biddeford	10	2.00	290	-	\$310	600
6	25	Maine	Hallowell	10	3.50	175	168	-	343

STEVEDORES

1	30	Maine	Bath	10	4.00	600	-	-	600
2	26	Maine	Hallowell	10	2.75	264	186	-	450

HARNES MAKERS

1	25	Maine	Augusta	10	2.50	700	-	-	700
2	30	Maine	Augusta	10	2.50	600	-	25	625
3	50	Ireland	Augusta	10	2.00	574	-	-	574
4	26	Maine	Augusta	10	2.00	572	-	-	572
5	32	Maine	Augusta	10	2.00	575	-	208	783
6	35	Canada	Augusta	10	1.67	440	-	-	440
7	40	Maine	Augusta	10	1.50	396	96	40	532
8	45	New Hampshire	Augusta	10	1.50	400	-	200	600
9	40	Maine	Augusta	10	1.33	200	-	100	300
10	28	Canada	Augusta	10	1.25	350	-	-	350

HARNES MAKERS

1	20	Maine	Augusta	10	2.00	500	-	-	500
2	22	Maine	Augusta	10	1.50	350	-	-	350
3	20	Maine	Augusta	10	1.50	396	-	-	396
4	22	Maine	Augusta	10	1.17	280	-	-	280
5	17	Maine	Augusta	10	1.17	273	-	-	273

WITH FAMILIES.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$84	\$150	\$125	\$35	-	-	\$156	\$550	\$33	
90	175	150	38	-	-	122	575	75	
108	160	120	50	-	-	112	550	50	
96	300	123	36	-	-	43	598	-	\$22
90	320	125	40	-	-	50	625	-	25
72	190	40	27	-	-	14	343		

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board....	234	150	-	-	-	141	525	75
Board....	182	70	-	-	-	198	450	

WITH FAMILIES.

	72	175	75	48	\$5	-	25	400	300
	132	200	70	45	-	-	30	477	148
	72	300	125	38	15	-	24	574	
	100	135	65	40	-	-	35	375	197
Board....		390	50	-	7	\$13	48	508	275
-		175	100	33	-	-	92	400	40
	84	250	62	40	-	-	50	486	46
	72	250	110	40	-	-	78	550	50
-		150	60	20	-	-	70	300	
	72	200	64	34	-	-	30	400	-

50

WITHOUT FAMILIES.

Board....	182	100	-	-	-	100	382	118
Board ..	182	38	-	4	-	26	250	100
Board....	182	68	-	-	-	146	396	
Board ...	182	38	-	4	-	6	230	50
Board....	182	48	-	-	-	43	273	

STEVEDORES

No. of return.	DAYS LOST.				Total.	Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.										
1	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	-	143	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
3	-	105	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
4	-	113	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
5	-	160	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-
6	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-

STEVEDORES

1	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

HARNESS MAKERS

1	5	20	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
2	30	-	35	65	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
3	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
4	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
5	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
6	25	-	16	41	1	\$1,200	\$900	.07	7	1	2	-	-
7	-	41	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
8	15	23	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
9	-	155	-	155	1	400	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
10	2	20	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-

HARNESS MAKERS

1	-	30	25	55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2	61	11	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3	-	40	1	41	-	-	-	-	-	1	.12½	-	-
4	17	49	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5	-	67	6	73	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'l'd savings during former yrs.?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr.?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Irregularly.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Irregularly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	Yes..
Irregularly.....	Yes.....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"
Irregularly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No.

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Irregularly.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"

WITH FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Weekly.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No..	No..	Yes..	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	No..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes.....	"	Yes.....	No..	No..	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	"	No.....	"	Yes..	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	Yes.....	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	No..	"
Weekly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.

WITHOUT FAMILIES—CONCLUDED.

Weekly.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes..	"	"	No.	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	No..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	No..	"

BRICK

Number of return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. h's employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
							From regular trade	From other personal service.	From others in family	Total.
1	38	Canada	Saco	Foreman	10	2.50	\$350	\$100	-	\$450
2	32	Maine	Saco	Engineer	10	1.75	210	200	-	410
3	36	Maine	Brewer	On bank	11	1.50	180	145	-	325
4	28	Ireland	Bangor	On bank	10	1.50	132	180	-	312
5	10	Canada	Saco	On bank	10	1.50	180	75	-	255
6	24	Canada	Bangor	On bank	10	1.50	144	132	-	276
7	30	Maine	Saco	Sander	10	1.75	260	-	-	260
8	27	Canada	Biddeford	Setter	13	2.00	300	100	-	400
9	34	Canada	Brewer	Striker	11	1.75	200	150	-	350
10	22	Canada	Brewer	Striker	10	1.75	180	150	-	330
11	35	Canada	Biddeford	Striker	13	1.50	230	-	-	230
12	34	Canada	Brewer	Wheeler	14	1.75	200	225	-	425
13	31	Maine	Bangor	Wheeler	10	1.75	168	126	-	294
14	32	Canada	Saco	Wheeler	13	1.55	250	60	-	310
15	34	Canada	Saco	Burner	11	1.50	225	75	-	300

RAILROAD

1	50	New Hampshire	Waterville	Foreman car shop	10	3.50	1075	-	-	1075
2	58	Maine	Waterville	Machinist	10	2.55	663	-	-	663
3	56	Maine	Waterville	Machinist	10	2.50	775	-	-	775
4	42	Maine	Waterville	Machinist	10	2.50	780	-	\$350	1130
5	43	Maine	Waterville	Machinist	10	2.50	780	-	-	780
6	70	Maine	Waterville	Machinist	10	2.25	450	-	-	450
7	67	Maine	Waterville	Machinist	10	2.25	500	-	-	500
8	40	Maine	Waterville	Machinist	10	1.75	500	-	100	600
9	28	Canada	Waterville	Tool maker	10	2.50	675	-	-	675
10	50	Connecticut	Waterville	Pattern maker	10	3.00	840	-	400	1240
11	24	Maine	Waterville	Blacksmith	10	1.50	375	-	-	375
12	33	Maine	Waterville	Wood worker	10	1.50	380	-	-	380
13	35	Maine	Waterville	Wood worker	10	1.50	386	-	50	436
14	38	Maine	Waterville	Wood worker	16	1.40	280	45	-	325
15	43	Canada	Waterville	Wood worker	10	1.40	283	-	250	533
16	49	Maine	Waterville	Wood worker	10	1.40	385	-	-	385
17	22	Canada	Waterville	Wood worker	10	1.40	350	-	-	350
18	22	Maine	Waterville	Wood worker	10	1.40	350	-	-	350
19	27	Maine	Waterville	Painter	10	1.90	494	-	-	494
20	48	Maine	Waterville	Painter	10	1.75	400	-	150	550
21	44	Maine	Waterville	Conductor	10	2.75	770	-	-	770
22	45	Maine	Waterville	Conductor	11	2.75	840	-	300	1140
23	40	Maine	Waterville	Engineer	10	2.50	780	-	-	780
24	23	Maine	Waterville	Engineer	10	2.50	775	-	-	775
25	25	Maine	Waterville	Fireman	10	2.10	525	-	-	525
26	33	Maine	Waterville	Fireman	10	2.10	530	-	-	530
27	22	Maine	Waterville	Fireman	10	2.10	650	-	-	650
28	25	Canada	Waterville	Brakeman	10	1.75	525	-	-	525
29	35	Canada	Waterville	Brakeman	10	1.73	500	-	-	500
30	28	Canada	Fairfield	Brakeman	10	1.73	400	-	-	400
31	26	Canada	Fairfield	Brakeman	10	1.73	450	-	-	450

MAKERS.

EXPENSES.									
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Board...	\$156	\$50	-	-	-	\$100	\$306	\$144	
Board..	182	60	-	-	-	68	310	100	
\$60	150	37	\$39	-	-	39	325		
66	126	45	34	-	-	42	312		
Board...	156	25	-	-	-	25	206	49	
Board...	156	68	-	-	-	52	276		
Board...	156	30	-	-	-	74	260		
66	200	40	34	-	-	60	400		
Board...	182	45	-	-	-	73	300	50	
Board...	156	75	-	-	-	59	290	40	
Board...	156	20	-	-	-	54	230		
-	160	90	36	\$13	-	36	335	90	
Board...	156	32	-	-	-	56	244	50	
Board...	156	30	-	-	-	44	230	80	
Board....	156	20	-	-	-	124	300		

HANDS.

240	200	100	60	15	45	40	700	375	
120	260	105	62	11	34	71	663		
-	150	125	65	11	19	80	450	325	
-	300	180	65	13	17	100	675	455	
125	300	130	45	13	17	70	700	80	
-	175	75	45	5	35	115	450		
120	250	100	60	11	-	59	600	-	\$ 100
-	325	150	50	-	-	75	600		
100	200	100	5	11	29	35	525	150	
200	300	200	70	-	-	136	900	340	
96	175	60	44	-	15	60	450	-	75
72	125	78	35	-	-	70	380		
72	160	86	48	8	-	40	414	22	
120	200	50	35	-	-	20	425	-	100
96	258	92	58	11	-	30	545	-	12
96	215	59	37	-	-	18	425	-	40
Board....	156	64	-	-	-	130	350	-	
Board....	182	46	-	4	10	40	282	68	
150	150	100	40	-	-	54	494		
120	230	80	30	6	14	20	500	50	
120	325	130	50	22	28	25	700	70	
150	375	175	65	22	43	70	900	240	
130	275	165	55	13	37	25	700	80	
150	135	85	45	11	15	59	500	275	
Board...	416	65	-	8	14	22	525		
100	250	125	46	8	14	57	600	-	70
150	150	100	50	11	49	15	525	125	
48	220	125	42	15	-	75	525		
60	260	85	38	7	-	50	500		
-	140	40	40	-	-	240	460	-	60
Board ...	225	90	-	11	-	74	400	50	

BRICK

No of return.	DAYS LOST.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage	Rate of interest on mortgage	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—per cent.	Wages decreased—per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
1	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
4	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	72	63	135	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
6	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	156	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
9	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12	-	-	24	24	1	\$800	-	-	3	1	-	-
13	-	85	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	-	10	70	80	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

RAILROAD

1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	11	26	8	45	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	1	3,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	1	3,000	-	-	5	3	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
6	105	-	-	105	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
7	25	20	38	83	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
8	16	-	4	20	1	700	-	-	6	2	-	-
9	23	-	12	35	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
10	20	-	5	25	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
11	25	30	-	55	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
12	34	18	-	52	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
13	12	36	-	48	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
14	60	10	-	70	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
15	16	51	36	103	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-
16	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
17	-	40	15	55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
18	15	40	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19	27	18	-	45	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
20	58	19	-	77	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
21	21	-	4	25	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
25	7	48	-	55	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
26	23	30	-	53	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
28	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
29	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
30	51	-	23	74	1	300	-	-	2	1	-	-
31	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

MAKERS—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'lt'd savings during form'r yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	"
Monthly	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Monthly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irregularly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Monthly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	No..	"
Irregularly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Monthly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	"

HANDS—CONTINUED.

Monthly.....	No.....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..
Monthly.....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	No.....	No.....	"	"	"	No..	"	No..	"
Monthly.....	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	Yes.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	No....	No.....	No..	"	"	No..
Monthly.....	"	"	"	Yes...	Yes....	Yes..	"	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	No....	No....	No....	"	No..	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	"	No..	Yes.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	No....	No....	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	"	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	No....	No....	No....	No..	"	No..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	No..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	Yes.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	Yes..	No
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	No....	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	No....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	Yes....	"	Yes....	"	"	Yes..	No
Monthly.....	"	"	Yes....	"	Yes....	"	"	Yes..	No

RAILROAD

Number or return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. hr's employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS			
							From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
32	22	Canada	Fairfield	Brakeman	10	1.73	\$517	-	-	\$517
33	24	Maine	Fairfield	Brakeman	10	1.73	450	-	-	450
34	25	Maine	Fairfield	Brakeman	10	1.73	500	-	-	500
35	30	Canada	Waterville	Brakeman	10	1.73	450	-	-	450
36	33	Maine	Waterville	Freight brakeman	12	1.55	475	-	-	475
37	28	Maine	Waterville	Freight brakeman	11	1.55	450	-	-	450
38	26	Maine	Waterville	Freight brakeman	10	1.55	475	-	-	475
39	35	South Carolina	Waterville	Freight brakeman	13	1.55	465	-	-	465
40	24	Maine	Waterville	Freight brakeman	11	1.55	310	-	-	310
41	23	Maine	Waterville	Yard boss	10	1.90	530	-	-	530
42	35	Canada	Fairfield	Yard hand	10	1.35	400	-	\$125	525
43	42	Canada	Fairfield	Yard hand	10	1.30	400	-	200	600
44	27	Maine	Waterville	Yard hand	10	1.26	312	-	-	312
45	37	Canada	Waterville	Yard hand	10	1.20	318	-	75	393
46	35	Maine	Waterville	Yard hand	10	1.25	375	-	-	375
47	24	Canada	Waterville	Yard hand	10	1.30	275	\$50	-	325
48	26	Canada	Benton	Yard hand	10	1.25	250	80	-	330
49	37	Maine	Hallowell	Section foreman	10	1.75	534	-	-	534
50	35	Maine	Waterville	Section foreman	10	1.75	490	-	-	490
51	42	Maine	Kennebunk	Section hand	10	1.50	468	-	-	468
52	37	Maine	Kennebunk	Section hand	10	1.50	462	-	-	462
53	30	Maine	Hallowell	Section hand	10	1.25	384	-	-	384
54	19	Maine	Bath	Section hand	10	1.25	385	-	-	385
55	46	Canada	Fairfield	Gravelman	10	1.35	275	-	-	275
56	19	Maine	Fairfield	Gravelman	10	1.30	260	40	-	300
57	19	Canada	Waterville	Gravelman	10	1.25	250	100	-	350
58	22	Canada	Waterville	Gravelman	10	1.25	190	100	-	290
59	21	Maine	Waterville	Gravelman	10	1.25	312	60	-	372
60	19	Maine	Clinton	Gravelman	10	1.25	325	-	-	325
61	22	Canada	Fairfield	Gravelman	10	1.30	260	70	-	330
62	22	Canada	Fairfield	Gravelman	10	1.30	265	50	-	315
63	24	Canada	Fairfield	Gravelman	10	1.30	260	40	-	300
64	37	Maine	Waterville	Road master	10	3.15	960	-	-	960
65	20	Maine	Waterville	Time keeper	10	1.50	420	-	-	420
66	22	Maine	Waterville	Store keeper	10	1.50	420	-	-	420
67	45	Ireland	Waterville	Car inspector	10	1.50	540	-	200	740
68	24	Maine	Waterville	Ticket agent	12	1.75	540	-	-	540
69	60	Ireland	Waterville	Gateman	10	1.25	360	-	200	560
70	26	Canada	Waterville	Gateman	10	1.25	375	-	-	375
71	61	New Jersey	Saco	Gateman	12	1.50	514	-	165	679
72	24	Canada	Fairfield	Cook	10	1.35	280	75	-	355

HANDS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
Board....	\$200	\$75	-	\$11	-	\$114	\$400	\$117	
Board....	200	50	-	20	-	30	300	150	
Board....	225	70	-	11	-	31	350	150	
Board ...	250	60	-	10	-	145	465	-	\$15
\$120	218	80	\$35	4	11	7	475	-	
96	235	68	40	4	11	37	491	-	41
100	150	78	47	4	11	50	440	35	
96	240	70	38	4	20	28	496	-	31
Board...	230	47	-	6	-	27	310	-	
-	125	100	50	5	-	50	330	200	
60	300	100	45	-	-	20	525	-	
60	280	135	45	-	-	80	600	-	
-	200	70	34	-	-	26	330	-	18
60	200	65	42	-	-	33	400	-	7
-	200	85	45	7	-	48	385	-	10
Board....	175	40	-	-	-	30	245	80	
Board....	180	50	-	-	-	45	275	55	
96	230	70	38	9	12	79	534	-	
-	235	100	40	11	18	21	425	65	
-	175	100	33	-	-	60	368	100	
-	185	95	35	-	-	85	400	62	
Board ...	130	35	-	-	-	50	215	169	
Board....	182	80	-	-	-	55	317	68	
48	165	35	37	-	-	25	310	-	35
Board ...	200	65	-	-	-	35	300	-	
Board....	182	65	-	-	-	50	297	53	
Board ...	190	40	-	-	-	60	290	-	
Board....	175	45	-	-	-	30	250	122	
Board ...	182	50	-	-	-	68	300	25	
Board ...	182	80	-	-	-	38	300	30	
Board....	168	75	-	-	-	57	300	15	
Board....	175	35	-	-	-	30	240	60	
-	275	150	60	5	10	100	600	360	
Board....	182	68	-	5	-	45	300	120	
Board....	182	60	-	8	-	50	300	120	
-	400	150	60	-	-	40	650	90	
Board ...	182	68	-	14	60	26	350	190	
-	300	160	40	-	-	60	560	-	
96	150	65	35	-	-	54	400	-	25
84	225	140	38	-	-	35	522	157	
Board....	182	65	-	-	-	53	300	55	

RAILROAD

No. of return.	DAYS LOST				Owning homes	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased — per cent.	Wages decreased — per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
32	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
33	10	-	35	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
34	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
35	-	-	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
37	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
39	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
40	30	75	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
41	-	-	25	25	1	\$2,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
42	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
44	-	45	-	45	1	600	\$300	.08	5	5	-	-
45	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
46	5	-	-	5	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
47	-	46	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
48	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
49	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
50	20	-	5	25	1	4,000	-	-	5	1	-	-
51	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	4	1	-	-
52	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55	-	-	101	101	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
56	-	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
57	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
58	15	40	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
59	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
60	25	-	20	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
61	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
62	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
63	-	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	1	2,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
65	5	-	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
66	5	-	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	1	3,500	-	-	8	2	-	-
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
69	17	-	-	17	1	800	-	-	5	2	-	-
70	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
71	10	-	8	18	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
72	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

HANDS—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'lt'd sav-ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Monthly.....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	No...	No...	Yes..	No.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	No....	"	No...	No...	No...	Yes.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	No.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"	Yes.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	No.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	Yes.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"	No.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	No....	"	"	No...	"	No...	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	Yes....	"	Yes....	"	Yes..	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	No....	"	No....	"	"	Yes..	No.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	No....	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	"	No...	"
Monthly.....	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	No...	"	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"	"
Monthly.....	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	Yes..	No...	Yes.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	No.
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"
Monthly.....	No....	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	Yes....	"	"	No....	No....	"	No..	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	No....	"	"	No...	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	"	"	"
Monthly.....	"	"	No....	No....	No....	No...	No...	No...	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	Yes.
Fortnightly.....	"	No....	"	"	"	Yes..	"	Yes..	No.
Monthly.....	"	Yes....	"	"	"	No...	"	"	"

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No h's employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
							From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
1	53	Maine	Brewer	Foreman	10	2.50	\$420	\$60	-	\$480
2	56	Maine	Richmond	Foreman	10	2.25	500	-	-	500
3	35	Maine	Brewer	Chiselman	10	1.90	315	34	-	349
4	42	Maine	Bangor	Chiselman	10	1.88	237	58	-	295
5	32	Maine	Orrington	Chiselman	10	1.80	295	30	-	325
6	62	Maine	Richmond	Chiselman	10	1.80	335	-	-	335
7	34	Maine	Orrington	Chiselman	10	1.50	152	204	-	356
8	26	New York	Gardiner	Chiselman	10	1.75	336	12	-	348
9	28	Canada	Gardiner	Chiselman	10	1.75	358	-	-	358
10	25	Maine	Hampden	Chiselman	10	1.75	231	-	-	231
11	27	Maine	Winterport	Chiselman	10	1.70	246	90	-	336
12	42	Maine	Orrington	Barman	10	1.75	216	27	\$104	347
13	41	Maine	Orrington	Barman	10	1.50	232	148	-	380
14	50	Canada	Randolph	Barman	10	1.75	444	-	-	441
15	31	Maine	Brewer	Barman	10	1.75	304	64	-	368
16	56	Maine	Richmond	Barman	10	1.75	340	-	-	340
17	36	England	Richmond	Barman	10	1.75	357	-	-	357
18	23	Maine	Hampden	Barman	10	1.65	276	17	-	293
19	32	Maine	Randolph	Barman	10	1.75	423	-	-	423
20	25	Maine	Bangor	Pickman	10	1.50	288	72	-	360
21	22	Canada	Gardiner	Pickman	10	1.50	364	-	-	364
22	44	Canada	Gardiner	Pickman	10	1.50	311	-	-	311
23	26	Maine	Orrington	Pickman	10	1.50	171	82	-	253
24	22	Maine	Orrington	Pickman	10	1.50	252	-	-	252
25	27	Maine	Orrington	Pickman	10	1.50	167	90	-	257
26	22	Maine	Hampden	Pickman	10	1.50	216	-	-	216
27	27	Maine	Randolph	Pickman	10	1.75	252	40	-	292
28	36	Maine	Farmingdale	Houseman	10	2.00	468	-	230	698
29	26	Maine	Bangor	Houseman	10	1.75	206	144	-	350
30	40	Maine	Gardiner	Houseman	10	2.00	490	-	260	750
31	23	Maine	Brewer	Houseman	10	2.00	312	72	-	384
32	60	Maine	Richmond	Houseman	10	1.60	290	-	130	420
33	33	Maine	Brewer	Houseman	10	1.88	329	-	-	329
34	48	Maine	Richmond	Runman	10	1.60	195	50	-	245
35	27	Maine	Orrington	Runman	10	1.50	235	72	-	307
36	72	Maine	Hampden	Runman	10	1.50	212	-	156	368
37	26	Maine	Bangor	Runman	10	1.50	360	-	140	500
38	29	Maine	Bangor	Runman	10	1.60	266	-	-	266
39	36	Maine	Bangor	Runman	10	1.40	150	170	130	450
40	38	Maine	Bangor	Runman	10	1.40	210	72	76	358
41	37	Maine	Pittston	Runman	10	1.50	360	-	-	360
42	23	Maine	Farmingdale	Runman	10	1.50	236	65	-	301
43	49	Canada	Randolph	Runman	10	1.75	260	50	-	310
44	23	Maine	Orrington	Runman	10	1.50	216	-	-	216
45	39	Maine	Richmond	Runman	10	1.75	320	-	-	320
46	23	Maine	Richmond	Runman	10	1.80	335	-	-	335
47	28	Maine	Bangor	Runman	10	1.50	250	30	-	280
48	20	Maine	Bangor	Runman	10	1.50	210	70	-	280
49	43	Maine	Hampden	Runman	10	1.50	180	126	-	306
50	21	Maine	Hampden	Runman	10	1.50	200	-	-	200
51	48	Maine	Richmond	Scale tender	10	1.60	324	-	-	324

MEN.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things	Total.		
-	\$260	\$123	\$47	\$3	-	\$47	\$480		
\$125	180	65	38	4	-	20	500		
-	156	70	36	2	-	55	319	\$30	
60	170	55	34	1	-	40	360		\$65
-	185	63	38	-	-	39	325		
-	130	38	40	-	-	75	283		52
30	135	42	30	-	-	20	257		99
Board....	195	38	-	-	-	170	403		55
Board....	182	50	-	-	-	126	358		
Board....	156	40	-	-	-	35	231		
Board....	156	23	-	-	-	157	336		
-	175	56	34	-	-	44	309	38	
-	243	78	34	-	-	25	380		
78	153	65	32	-	-	113	441		
66	182	40	34	-	-	46	368		
-	200	42	36	-	-	30	308	32	
60	162	45	38	-	-	52	357		
30	112	46	33	-	-	32	253	40	
Board..	180	75	-	-	-	118	373	50	
78	135	52	33	-	-	62	360		
Board....	175	50	-	-	-	139	364		
Board....	182	40	-	-	-	15	237	74	
Board....	182	46	-	-	-	25	253		
Board....	130	56	-	-	-	36	222	30	
Board..	182	37	-	-	-	38	257		
Board..	130	26	-	-	-	60	216		
Board....	182	40	-	-	-	70	292		
-	105	45	38	-	-	125	313	385	
48	215	38	35	-	-	60	396		46
60	285	220	38	-	-	72	675	75	
24	128	38	42	-	-	34	266	118	
60	335	50	33	-	-	42	420		
Board....	182	84	-	2	-	39	307	22	
-	125	30	36	6	-	35	245		
-	156	46	32	-	13	49	307		
-	140	85	47	-	-	96	368		
96	135	46	42	3	-	138	460	40	
60	125	30	35	-	-	64	314	-	48
120	267	84	38	-	-	123	632	-	18
96	185	45	37	-	-	46	409	-	5
-	156	30	28	-	-	70	284	76	
-	180	35	33	1	-	50	299	2	
78	160	34	40	-	-	45	357	-	47
Board....	130	41	-	-	-	45	216		
Board....	156	46	-	3	-	115	320		
Board....	182	48	-	-	-	32	262	73	
Board....	182	66	-	-	-	32	280		
Board....	156	70	-	3	-	51	280		
Board....	182	35	-	-	-	89	306		
Board....	143	26	-	-	-	31	200		
-	180	65	42	-	-	30	317	7	

No of return.	Days Lost.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—per cent.	Wages decreased—per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
1	-	86	-	86	1	\$1,000	-	-	4	1	-	-
2	-	83	-	83	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
3	-	107	-	107	1	650	-	-	4	1	-	-
4	-	112	20	132	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
5	-	100	16	116	1	650	-	-	5	1	-	-
6	-	90	27	117	1	1,200	-	-	2	1	-	-
7	-	50	18	68	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
8	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
9	-	50	50	100	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
10	-	160	13	173	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
11	-	70	20	90	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
12	-	120	46	166	1	800	\$217	.06	5	2	-	-
13	-	50	-	50	1	1,000	-	-	5	1	-	-
14	-	53	-	53	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
15	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
16	-	72	39	111	1	1,400	-	-	4	1	-	-
17	-	90	11	101	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
18	-	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
19	-	63	-	63	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
20	-	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
21	-	62	-	62	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
22	-	72	26	98	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
23	-	100	30	130	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
24	-	120	17	137	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
25	-	100	34	134	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
26	-	140	21	161	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
27	-	100	40	140	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
28	-	72	-	72	1	1,000	430	.06	2	2	-	.10
29	11	62	-	73	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	.10
30	-	60	-	60	1	1,000	200	.06	6	2	-	-
31	6	100	14	120	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
32	-	80	44	124	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
33	-	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
34	-	100	53	153	1	500	-	-	2	1	-	-
35	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
36	-	164	-	164	1	1,300	-	-	3	2	-	-
37	23	42	-	65	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
38	-	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
39	27	53	-	80	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
40	-	84	-	84	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-
41	-	65	-	65	1	1,400	-	-	3	1	-	-
42	-	85	-	85	1	700	-	-	3	1	-	-
43	90	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	.15
44	-	161	-	161	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
45	-	50	72	122	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
46	-	50	69	119	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
47	-	118	-	118	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
48	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
49	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
50	-	72	100	172	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
51	-	70	33	103	1	800	150	.06	5	1	-	-

MEN—CONTINUED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accumulated savings during form'r yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	No	"	Yes	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	Yes
Fortnightly	"	"	"	No	"	"	Yes	"	No
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	Yes
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	Yes
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	No
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	Yes
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	No	No	No	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"

ICE

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No hrs employed daily	EARNINGS.				
						Wages per day.	From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
52 37		Ireland	Hampden ..	Scale tender	10	1.50	\$252	\$34	-	\$286
53 51		Maine	Richmond ..	Weigher	10	2.25	455	-	-	455
54 42		Maine	Brewer	Weigher	10	2.00	284	92	-	376
55 26		Maine	Brewer	Yokeman	10	2.00	312	108	-	420
56 28		Maine	Orrington ..	Yokeman	10	2.00	286	23	-	309
57 24		Maine	Bangor	Yokeman	10	2.00	304	63	-	367
58 19		Maine	Hampden ..	Yokeman	10	1.75	270	52	-	322
59 56		Maine	Randolph ..	Hold lowerer	10	2.25	365	-	\$250	615
60 41		Maine	Bangor	Deck lowerer ...	10	1.75	314	63	-	377
61 32		Maine	Brewer	Lowering machine	10	1.50	216	114	-	330
62 22		Maine	Randolph ..	Lowering machine	10	1.75	350	48	-	298
63 24		Maine	Hampden ..	Lowering machine	10	1.65	287	36	-	323
64 60		Massachusetts...	Farmingdale	Lowering machine	10	1.75	420	-	-	420
65 36		Maine	Orrington ..	Hatch hauler ...	10	1.70	264	103	-	367
66 26		Maine	Orrington ..	Hatch hauler ...	10	1.75	312	40	-	352
67 26		Maine	Bangor	Hatch hauler ...	10	1.80	347	78	-	425
63 36		Maine	Brewer	Hatch hauler ...	10	1.70	282	108	-	390
69 36		Maine	Bangor	Stevedore	10	2.00	380	70	-	450
70 36		Maine	Richmond ..	Stevedore	10	1.70	324	23	-	347
71 24		Canada	Richmond ..	Stevedore	10	2.00	466	-	-	466
72 31		Maine	Bangor	Stower	10	2.00	336	50	-	386
73 42		Maine	Bangor	Stower	10	2.00	216	95	-	311
74 32		Maine	Bangor	Stower	10	1.95	352	-	-	352
75 37		Maine	Bangor	Stower	10	1.90	310	60	-	370
76 27		Maine	Hampden ..	Stower	10	1.70	304	36	-	340
77 20		Maine	Farmingdale	Stower	10	1.75	418	-	-	418
78 31		Maine	Gardiner ...	Stower	10	2.00	378	-	-	378
79 21		Maine	Hallowell ...	Stower	10	1.83	412	-	-	412
80 43		Maine	Orrington ..	Stower	10	1.75	322	-	-	322
81 25		Maine	Bangor	Stower	10	1.70	246	20	-	266
82 23		Maine	Bangor	Stower	10	1.90	318	24	-	342
83 36		Maine	Bangor	Stower	10	1.70	264	-	-	264
84 36		Maine	Gardiner ...	Holdman	10	1.60	400	-	-	400
85 37		Canada	Randolph ..	Holdman	10	1.75	357	-	-	357
86 25		Maine	Randolph ..	Holdman	10	1.85	563	-	-	563
87 32		Maine	Randolph ..	Holdman	10	1.90	530	-	-	530
88 29		Maine	Richmond ..	Holdman	10	2.00	325	75	-	400
89 30		Maine	Gardiner ...	Holdman	10	1.75	239	-	-	239
90 30		Ireland	Richmond ..	Holdman	10	1.75	357	-	-	357
91 47		Maine	Farmingdale	Dunnager	10	1.50	407	-	-	407
92 48		Maine	Richmond ..	Jobber	10	1.90	347	25	-	372
93 42		Maine	Bangor	Jobber	10	1.70	317	-	-	317
94 30		Maine	Belfast	Jobber	10	1.25	165	75	-	240
95 32		Maine	Farmingdale	Watchman	10	1.62	391	-	-	391

MEN—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$36	\$137	\$42	\$33	-	-	\$68	\$316	-	\$ 30
-	230	80	45	\$1	\$18	28	402	\$53	
- 77	165	44	39	5	-	46	376		
-	104	50	34	-	-	72	260	160	
48	120	64	28	-	-	49	309		
Board....	182	64	-	-	-	121	367		
Board ...	156	34	-	-	-	82	272	50	
-	182	126	37	-	12	83	440	175	
-	187	64	38	3	-	45	337	40	
-	180	64	42	3	-	41	330		
Board....	156	60	-	3	-	79	298		
Board....	208	60	-	-	-	55	323		
Board....	208	43	-	1	-	68	320	100	
48	139	84	28	1	-	57	367		
42	150	54	38	2	-	66	352		
-	136	54	37	6	-	42	275	150	
72	190	80	37	-	-	55	434	-	44
60	243	78	38	3	-	28	450	-	4
76	185	40	33	2	-	20	356	-	9
-	208	75	36	-	-	104	423	43	
-	165	45	36	3	-	72	321	65	
-	186	43	38	3	-	41	311	-	
-	175	45	39	3	-	67	413	-	61
84	235	62	40	-	-	60	397	-	27
-	167	36	40	-	-	55	328	12	
Board....	182	28	-	-	-	25	235	183	
Board ...	195	67	-	-	-	116	378		
Board....	182	50	-	-	-	30	262	150	
Board....	156	73	-	-	-	43	272	50	
Board ...	182	38	-	-	-	46	266		
Board ...	182	43	-	-	-	77	302	40	
Board ...	156	23	-	-	-	85	264		
60	230	45	20	-	15	30	400		
72	185	50	35	-	-	15	357		
54	184	105	28	-	15	177	563		
48	153	65	36	-	15	153	470	60	
60	215	50	27	3	-	34	389	11	
60	135	43	25	-	13	10	286	-	47
Board....	208	60	-	-	-	89	357		
-	160	90	43	-	-	114	407		
-	200	45	38	4	8	30	325	47	
-	157	62	40	4	16	47	326	-	
Board....	156	34	-	-	-	86	276	-	36
Board....	182	56	-	-	-	68	306	85	

ICE

No. of return.	DAYS LOST.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent.	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work	Other causes.	Total.								
52	13	83	-	96	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
53	-	84	19	103	1	\$800	-	-	4	1	-	-
54	-	100	17	117	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
55	-	50	-	50	1	1,200	-	-	2	1	-	-
56	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
57	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
58	-	70	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
59	-	143	-	143	1	900	-	-	3	2	-	-
60	-	90	-	90	1	1,300	-	-	3	1	-	-
61	-	70	-	70	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
62	112	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
63	-	90	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
64	-	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
65	-	50	20	70	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
66	-	85	-	85	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
67	-	60	-	60	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
68	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
69	-	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
70	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
71	-	70	-	70	1	600	-	-	6	1	-	-
72	-	82	18	100	1	600	\$175	.06	4	1	-	-
73	-	108	12	120	1	350	-	-	4	1	-	-
74	-	124	-	124	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
75	-	92	-	92	1	1,100	-	-	4	1	-	-
76	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
77	64	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	1	.05	-
78	-	116	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
79	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
80	-	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
81	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
82	-	115	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
83	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
84	24	24	-	48	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
85	-	72	29	101	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
87	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
88	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
89	-	125	44	169	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
90	-	53	48	101	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.12½
91	-	34	-	34	1	1,100	-	-	2	1	-	-
92	-	72	28	100	1	1,200	-	-	5	1	-	-
93	-	120	-	120	1	1,200	-	-	4	1	-	-
94	-	67	46	113	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
95	24	-	40	64	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

MEN—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'l'd sav-ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Fortnightly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Weekly				Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No
Fortnightly				No		No	No	No	
Fortnightly	Yes						Yes	Yes	
Fortnightly	No						No	No	
Fortnightly									
Fortnightly								Yes	
Fortnightly			Yes	Yes			Yes		
Fortnightly				No					
Fortnightly			No					No	
Weekly				Yes	Yes				
Fortnightly				No	No		No		
Fortnightly				Yes			Yes	Yes	
Fortnightly								No	
Fortnightly							No		
Fortnightly			Yes				Yes	Yes	
Fortnightly			No	No			No	No	Yes
Weekly							Yes		No
Weekly							No		Yes
Fortnightly			Yes				Yes	Yes	No
Fortnightly	Yes								
Weekly	No						No	No	
Weekly			No	Yes			No		Yes
Weekly				No			Yes		
Fortnightly	Yes							Yes	No
Fortnightly	No								
Fortnightly									
Weekly					Yes		No	No	
Fortnightly					No		Yes	Yes	
Fortnightly									
Fortnightly							No	No	
Weekly								Yes	
Weekly								No	
Weekly									
Fortnightly									
Fortnightly							Yes		
Fortnightly	Yes						No	Yes	
Weekly	No			Yes			Yes		
Fortnightly	Yes			No				No	Yes
Fortnightly	No						No		No
Fortnightly							Yes		
Weekly				Yes	Yes			Yes	
Weekly								No	Yes
Fortnightly	Yes			No	No		No		
Fortnightly	No						Yes	Yes	No

SAWMILL

Number of return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. h'rs employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
							From regular trade	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
1 25	Maine	Gardiner	Clerk	11	2.57	\$600	-	-	\$600	
2 28	Maine	Bath	Yard hand	11	1.50	350	\$40	-	390	
3 26	Maine	Brewer	Yard hand	11½	1.50	224	48	-	272	
4 24	Canada	Hallowell	Yard hand	11	1.50	324	50	-	374	
5 51	Maine	Gardiner	Filer	10½	2.33	614	104	-	714	
6 53	Maine	Bath	Filer	11	2.50	375	-	-	375	
7 64	Maine	Hallowell	Repairer	12	2.00	360	-	-	360	
8 39	Maine	Hallowell	Fireman	12	1.75	305	90	-	395	
9 35	Maine	Randolph	Fireman	11	1.75	294	80	\$215	589	
10 31	Maine	Richmond	Fireman	11	1.75	300	-	-	300	
11 42	Maine	Randolph	Engineer	11	2.50	450	227	-	677	
12 40	Maine	Biddeford	Engineer	10	2.12	500	-	-	500	
13 32	Maine	Richmond	Engineer	11	1.75	378	-	-	378	
14 64	Maine	Hallowell	Engineer	12	2.25	406	-	260	666	
15 40	Maine	Lisbon	Dogs logs	10	1.50	300	-	-	300	
16 36	Maine	Lisbon	Dogs logs	10	1.50	288	-	-	288	
17 23	Canada	Randolph	Dogs logs	11	2.00	340	-	-	340	
18 30	Canada	Hallowell	Dogs logs	11	2.00	326	42	-	369	
19 37	Maine	Brewer	Bedman	11½	1.50	260	74	-	334	
20 30	Maine	Lisbon	Bedman	10	1.75	360	-	-	360	
21 30	Iowa	Gardiner	Bedman	10	1.50	445	35	-	480	
22 40	Canada	Gardiner	Bedman	10½	1.42	342	-	-	342	
23 34	Maine	Bath	Bedman	11	1.50	365	20	-	385	
24 55	Maine	Hallowell	Bedman	11	1.50	260	68	-	328	
25 40	Maine	Biddeford	Bedman	10	1.50	285	50	-	335	
26 37	Canada	Biddeford	Bedman	10	1.50	275	50	-	325	
27 30	New Hampshire	Randolph	Bedman	11	2.25	395	-	-	395	
28 23	Maine	Hampden	Bedman	11½	1.67	280	63	-	343	
29 36	Maine	Augusta	Bedman	10½	1.75	309	-	-	309	
30 19	Canada	Randolph	Dragsawman	11	2.25	436	-	-	436	
31 26	Maine	Lisbon	Rolls on	10	1.75	330	-	350	680	
32 38	Canada	Lisbon	Rolls on	10	1.75	325	-	-	325	
33 31	Maine	Bath	Rolls on	11	2.00	400	-	-	400	
34 31	Canada	Gardiner	Rolls on	10½	1.91	428	-	-	428	
35 32	Maine	Hallowell	Rolls on	11	2.00	400	-	-	400	
36 50	Maine	Gardiner	Head sawyer	10½	3.25	896	-	-	896	
37 42	Maine	Gardiner	Circular sawyer	10	3.25	959	-	-	959	
38 54	Maine	Hampden	Sawyer	11½	2.50	428	-	-	428	
39 45	Maine	Biddeford	Takes away	10	1.25	255	80	425	760	
40 35	Ireland	Farmingdale	Takes away	10½	1.25	162	238	-	400	
41 26	Maine	Bangor	Takes away	11½	1.25	227	70	-	297	
42 40	Maine	Bath	Edger	11	2.00	412	-	-	412	
43 36	Vermont	Hallowell	Edger	11	1.50	270	68	-	338	
44 40	Maine	Saco	Edger	10	2.50	482	-	-	482	
45 38	Maine	Bangor	Edger	11	1.50	290	17	-	307	
46 46	Maine	Bangor	Edger	11½	2.00	250	105	-	355	
47 30	Maine	Biddeford	Edger	10	1.50	240	100	-	340	
48 32	Maine	Brewer	Edger	11½	1.50	265	18	-	283	
49 40	Maine	Richmond	Edger	11	1.75	344	-	-	344	
50 48	Maine	Gardiner	Edger	10½	1.50	447	-	-	447	
51 29	Canada	Gardiner	Edger	10½	1.62	376	-	-	376	

HANDS.

EXPENSES.									
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Board....	\$182	\$65	-	\$3	\$50	\$60	\$360	\$240	
\$84	200	40	\$37	-	-	29	390		
Board....	156	30	-	-	-	86	272		
Board....	182	40	-	-	-	65	287	87	
108	170	64	51	7	45	202	647	67	
Board....	182	30	-	-	-	163	375		
-	190	60	30	12	-	40	332	28	
72	230	45	28	-	-	26	395		
-	183	96	37	-	10	28	354	235	
Board...	182	25	-	-	-	30	237	63	
-	240	160	62	8	27	80	577	100	
-	190	85	40	5	36	60	416	84	
96	160	50	37	-	21	14	378		
-	240	70	40	1	5	34	390	276	
36	150	35	30	4	11	34	300		
Board....	182	35	-	-	-	71	288		
Board....	156	65	-	-	-	119	340		
Board....	182	50	-	-	-	46	278	90	
54	185	60	33	1	-	50	383		\$49
84	175	40	35	-	-	26	360		
78	150	32	33	4	45	68	410	70	
60	165	50	50	-	-	50	375		33
96	180	40	37	-	-	32	385		
72	140	30	36	-	-	50	328		
-	120	50	33	-	-	75	278	57	
Board...	182	75	-	-	-	50	307	18	
Board....	182	45	-	-	-	50	277	118	
Board....	182	38	-	-	-	63	283	60	
Board....	182	55	-	-	-	72	309		
Board...	182	46	-	-	-	97	325	111	
120	150	125	43	3	11	75	527	153	
55	160	40	33	-	-	37	325		
96	160	65	40	-	-	39	400		
67	200	93	38	-	-	72	470	-	42
Board....	182	100	-	-	-	118	400		
-	236	150	38	3	11	90	528	358	
-	200	100	32	-	-	130	462	497	
Board...	182	65	-	-	-	81	328	100	
96	225	175	40	-	-	75	611	149	
-	143	42	26	-	-	35	246	154	
Board....	182	46	-	-	-	23	251	46	
108	165	50	43	-	-	46	412		
-	216	60	32	-	-	30	338		
-	260	90	40	2	40	50	482		
-	182	60	34	-	-	31	307		
-	160	50	43	5	17	35	310	45	
60	140	50	35	-	-	55	340		
48	173	46	32	-	-	27	326	-	43
-	170	80	38	-	-	56	344		
72	167	31	44	1	-	80	395	52	
90	175	50	32	4	14	10	375		

SAWMILL

No. of return.	Days Lost				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent.	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
1	-	-	72	72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
3	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
5	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
6	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	90	35	-	125	1	\$1,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
8	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
9	-	76	-	76	1	800	\$150	.05	5	2	-	-
10	-	100	34	134	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
11	-	25	-	25	1	1,000	-	-	6	1	-	-
12	-	70	-	70	1	1,500	300	.07	5	1	-	-
13	-	89	-	89	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
14	-	90	35	125	1	2,500	-	-	4	2	-	-
15	-	90	15	105	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
16	-	90	23	113	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
17	-	72	63	135	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
18	-	70	55	125	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
20	-	72	28	100	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
22	-	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
23	-	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
24	-	64	-	64	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
25	-	82	-	82	1	600	-	-	2	1	-	-
26	-	88	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
27	-	96	34	130	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
28	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
29	-	129	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
30	-	93	18	111	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
31	-	75	41	116	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
32	-	100	19	119	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
33	6	90	9	105	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
34	33	48	-	81	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
35	-	100	5	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
36	-	32	-	32	1	1,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
37	-	-	10	10	1	2,500	-	-	4	1	.08	-
38	-	134	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
39	-	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
40	-	16	-	16	1	1,000	500	.06	4	1	-	-
41	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
42	-	80	19	99	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
43	-	54	-	54	1	1,000	-	-	6	1	-	-
44	-	90	23	113	1	2,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
45	-	85	10	95	1	450	-	-	4	1	-	-
46	-	48	27	75	1	1,200	-	-	3	1	-	-
47	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
48	-	116	-	116	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
49	-	86	22	108	1	1,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
50	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
51	-	43	30	73	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-

SAWMILL

Number or return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. hr's employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS			
							From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family	Total.
52	23	Canada	Randolph	Edger	11	1.75	\$357	-	-	\$357
53	16	Canada	Randolph	Edger	11	1.50	288	-	-	288
54	18	Maine	Bangor	Trimmer	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	182	\$21	-	203
55	10	Maine	Bath	Marker	11	2.50	500	-	-	500
56	22	Maine	Gardiner	Marker	10	1.80	483	-	-	483
57	31	Maine	Gardiner	Marker	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.80	497	-	-	497
58	27	Maine	Richmond	Marker	11	2.00	530	-	-	530
59	62	Maine	Biddeford	Marker	10	2.00	400	-	-	400
60	37	Canada	Lisbon	Sticker	10	1.37	270	45	-	315
61	58	Canada	Randolph	Sticker	11	1.75	315	54	-	369
62	22	Maine	Brewer	Sticker	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	224	63	-	287
63	51	Maine	Gardiner	Planer	10	2.50	784	-	-	784
64	47	Canada	Richmond	Planer	11	2.00	400	90	-	490
65	48	New York	Richmond	Planer	11	1.50	280	61	\$250	591
66	18	Canada	Portland	Planer	10	1.50	221	92	-	313
67	33	Canada	Randolph	Surveyor	11	1.75	315	64	-	379
68	36	Maine	Phippsburg	Edging sorter	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	300	25	-	325
69	38	Canada	Hallowell	Slab cutter	11	2.00	340	30	-	370
70	40	Maine	Hallowell	Slab cutter	10	2.00	320	35	-	355
71	45	Maine	Lisbon	Slab cutter	10	1.50	290	50	-	340
72	35	Maine	Gardiner	Slab cutter	11	1.50	378	40	-	418
73	34	Maine	Gardiner	Slab cutter	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	378	-	-	378
74	28	Maine	Bath	Slab cutter	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75	340	17	-	357
75	24	Maine	Gardiner	Slab piler	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	360	-	-	360
76	33	Canada	Randolph	Picket sawyer	11	1.75	312	146	-	458
77	23	Maine	Hallowell	Picket sawyer	11	1.75	300	126	-	426
78	40	Canada	Hallowell	Lath sawyer	11	1.87	330	-	-	330
79	47	Maine	Hallowell	Lath sawyer	11	2.50	450	96	-	546
80	47	Maine	Hallowell	Lath sawyer	11	2.50	475	90	-	565
81	26	Canada	Gardiner	Lath sawyer	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.62	390	-	-	390
82	52	Canada	Bath	Lath sawyer	11	2.00	350	-	250	600
83	31	Maine	Randolph	Lath sawyer	11	1.75	252	87	-	339
84	36	Maine	Bath	Lath sawyer	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75	336	-	-	336
85	21	Canada	Gardiner	Lath buncher	10	1.50	324	-	-	324
86	48	Maine	Gardiner	Clapboard sawyer	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.10	800	-	-	800
87	42	Maine	Lisbon	Clapboard sawyer	10	2.00	400	-	-	400
88	30	Canada	Hallowell	Clapboard bunch'r	11	1.50	270	112	68	450
89	27	Maine	Gardiner	Clapboard bunch'r	10	1.50	390	-	-	390
90	30	Maine	Randolph	Sorter	11	1.75	315	80	-	395
91	37	Canada	Hallowell	Bolter	11	1.50	252	41	-	293
92	20	Maine	Richmond	Shingle sawyer	11	2.25	435	30	-	465
93	26	Canada	Richmond	Shingle sawyer	11	2.25	432	-	-	432
94	39	Maine	Gardiner	Shingle buncher	10	1.50	256	-	-	256
95	53	Maine	Richmond	Shingle buncher	11	1.56	336	-	-	336
96	35	Maine	Richmond	Shingle buncher	11	1.50	380	60	-	440
97	30	Maine	Hallowell	Shingle buncher	11	1.75	315	69	-	384
98	49	France	Richmond	Teamster	10	1.80	461	-	-	461
99	41	Maine	Randolph	Teamster	11	1.50	368	-	-	368
100	37	Maine	Saco	Teamster	10	1.50	300	-	250	550
101	28	Maine	Bath	Teamster	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75	437	-	-	437
102	46	Maine	Bangor	Teamster	10	1.25	227	48	182	457

HANDS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
Board....	\$182	\$50	-	-	-	\$50	\$282	\$75	
Board....	182	56	-	-	-	50	288		
Board....	156	30	-	-	-	50	236		\$33
\$45	200	75	\$38	-	-	142	500		
78	216	66	27	-	-	96	483		
-	132	40	36	-	-	128	336	161	
Board ...	182	100	-	\$25	-	76	382	148	
Board....	122	50	-	-	-	100	332	68	
48	165	30	33	-	-	39	315		
78	154	23	25	-	-	35	319	50	
Board....	182	72	-	-	-	33	287		
-	225	115	40	8	19	160	560	224	
-	160	36	36	9	60	50	351	139	
68	312	115	43	-	-	53	591		
Board....	182	61	-	-	-	70	313		
78	211	40	26	-	-	24	379		
48	150	60	35	-	-	32	325		
60	200	75	35	-	-	60	430		60
48	182	60	29	-	-	36	355		
48	200	40	25	-	-	17	340		
78	200	80	40	-	-	47	445		27
Board....	182	38	-	5	15	25	265	113	
Board....	234	50	-	-	-	73	357		
Board ...	182	50	-	-	-	128	360		
-	218	83	28	-	-	75	404	54	
Board....	182	75	-	-	-	169	426		
54	204	40	32	-	-	27	357		27
-	253	45	30	1	-	120	449	97	
78	226	75	35	1	-	70	485	80	
66	143	50	33	-	-	98	390		
100	290	130	50	-	-	30	600		
Board ...	186	50	-	1	-	23	260	79	
Board....	182	64	-	-	-	90	336		
Board....	182	78	-	-	-	64	324		
-	125	130	40	4	12	251	562	238	
108	150	40	40	4	11	47	400		
72	276	70	36	-	-	25	479		29
72	168	39	36	-	-	75	390		
-	198	57	42	-	-	65	362	33	
60	146	33	24	-	-	30	293		
Board ...	182	25	-	-	-	85	292	173	
Board....	182	50	-	6	12	30	280	152	
-	156	50	32	-	-	18	256		
72	140	50	42	-	-	32	336		
84	190	60	36	-	-	70	440		
Board....	182	50	-	-	-	65	297	87	
-	160	65	34	2	14	85	360	101	
-	192	56	35	3	15	48	349	19	
-	175	100	35	-	-	125	435	115	
102	175	60	40	-	-	60	437		
96	234	53	46	3	-	48	480		23

SAWMILL

No. of return.	DAYS LOST.				Owing homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent.	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
52	-	75	26	101	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
53	-	78	35	113	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
54	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55	-	75	30	105	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
56	3	-	34	37	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
57	-	-	30	30	1	\$1,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
58	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
59	-	85	20	105	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
60	-	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
61	-	85	-	85	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
62	-	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
63	-	-	-	-	1	2,800	\$1000	.06	4	1	-	-
64	-	45	-	45	1	2,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
65	-	57	-	57	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-
66	17	72	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
67	-	72	-	72	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
68	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
69	-	75	40	115	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
70	-	100	20	120	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
71	-	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-
72	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
73	4	50	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
74	-	96	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
75	-	50	15	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
76	-	20	-	20	1	500	-	-	4	1	-	-
77	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
78	-	100	29	129	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
79	-	61	-	61	1	1,200	-	-	2	1	-	-
80	-	55	-	55	1	1,200	-	-	2	1	-	-
81	-	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
82	-	-	127	127	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-
83	-	72	-	72	1	600	-	-	-	1	-	-
84	-	90	24	114	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
85	-	-	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
86	48	-	-	48	1	1,500	-	-	2	1	-	-
87	-	90	15	105	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
88	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
89	46	-	20	46	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
90	-	63	-	63	1	600	-	-	3	1	-	-
91	-	90	10	100	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
92	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
93	-	114	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
94	-	100	34	134	1	1,100	-	-	4	1	-	-
95	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
96	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
97	-	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
98	-	49	-	49	1	2,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
99	-	30	30	60	1	800	-	-	3	1	-	-
100	-	72	33	105	1	1,000	-	-	3	2	-	-
101	-	55	-	55	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
102	-	83	-	83	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-

HANDS—CONTINUED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accumulated savings during form'r yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Monthly	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Monthly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes
Monthly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	No
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Monthly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	No	No	No	No	No	"
Monthly	No	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Monthly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	Yes
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	No
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	No	No	"	No	No	"
Weekly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	No
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	No	"	"	No	"	"	"	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Monthly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Monthly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	No	"	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Weekly	No	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	Yes

COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIAL

SAWMILL

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No b's employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			Total.
							From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	
103	36	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Teamster.....	10	1.50	\$370	-	-	\$370
104	38	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Teamster.....	10	1.75	336	\$140	-	476
105	40	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Teamster.....	10	1.42	372	-	-	372
106	28	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Teamster.....	10	1.50	416	-	-	416
107	20	Canada.....	Hallowell....	Teamster.....	11	1.50	288	-	-	288
108	22	Maine.....	Richmond....	Teamster.....	11	1.60	337	-	-	337
109	36	Maine.....	Randolph....	Teamster.....	11	1.75	284	42	-	326
110	47	Maine.....	Hampden....	Teamster.....	11	1.50	252	23	-	275

SHIP

1	42	Maine.....	Bath.....	Carpenter.....	10	2.75	600	-	-	600
2	48	Maine.....	Bath.....	Carpenter.....	10	2.75	675	-	-	675
3	43	Maine.....	Bath.....	Carpenter.....	10	2.75	625	-	-	625
4	52	Canada.....	Bath.....	Carpenter.....	10	2.75	700	-	-	700
5	48	Maine.....	Bath.....	Carpenter.....	10	2.50	535	-	-	535
6	46	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Carpenter.....	10	2.50	430	50	\$100	580
7	47	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Carpenter.....	10	2.25	338	70	-	414
8	35	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Carpenter.....	10	1.75	250	175	-	425
9	45	Maine.....	Brewer.....	Carpenter.....	10	2.50	380	72	-	452
10	38	Maine.....	Bucksport....	Carpenter.....	10	2.25	435	36	-	471
11	56	New Hampshire	Kennebunk....	Carpenter.....	10	2.00	408	40	-	448
12	66	Maine.....	Bath.....	Dubber.....	10	3.50	840	-	-	840
13	33	Maine.....	Bath.....	Dubber.....	10	3.00	650	-	-	650
14	38	Maine.....	Bath.....	Smith.....	10	3.00	700	-	-	700
15	43	Maine.....	Bath.....	Smith.....	10	2.50	650	-	-	650
16	36	Maine.....	Bath.....	Smith.....	10	2.50	500	60	-	560
17	42	Ireland.....	Bath.....	Fastener.....	10	3.00	570	-	-	570
18	50	Maine.....	Bath.....	Fastener.....	10	2.62	570	-	-	570
19	58	Ireland.....	Bath.....	Fastener.....	10	2.50	550	-	-	550
20	41	Maine.....	Bath.....	Fastener.....	10	2.50	510	-	-	510
21	26	Maine.....	Bucksport....	Fastener.....	10	2.50	240	108	-	348
22	46	Ireland.....	Bath.....	Fastener.....	10	2.00	500	-	-	500
23	34	Maine.....	Bath.....	Calker.....	10	3.00	600	-	-	600
24	24	Maine.....	Bath.....	Calker.....	10	3.00	650	-	-	650
25	42	Maine.....	Bath.....	Calker.....	10	3.00	570	-	-	570
26	47	Maine.....	Bath.....	Calker.....	10	2.50	420	-	-	420
27	41	Maine.....	Bath.....	Joiner.....	10	2.75	740	-	-	740
28	48	Maine.....	Bath.....	Joiner.....	10	2.75	625	-	-	625
29	40	Vermont.....	Bath.....	Joiner.....	10	2.75	650	-	-	650
30	30	Maine.....	Bath.....	Joiner.....	10	2.75	700	-	-	700
31	57	Maine.....	Bath.....	Joiner.....	10	2.75	650	-	300	950
32	38	Maine.....	Bath.....	Painter.....	10	2.25	480	-	-	480
33	37	Maine.....	Bath.....	Painter.....	10	2.25	540	-	-	540
34	52	Maine.....	Bath.....	Sparmaker....	10	2.50	450	20	-	470
35	47	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Laborer.....	10	1.75	210	92	-	302
36	46	Maine.....	Bucksport....	Laborer.....	10	1.75	210	90	-	300
37	36	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Sailmaker.....	10	2.50	300	130	-	430
38	27	Maine.....	Bath.....	Sailmaker.....	10	2.50	550	-	-	550

HANDS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing	Fuel and light.	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things	Total.		
\$ 78	\$180	\$48	\$39	-	-	\$25	\$370		
120	160	70	40	-	-	86	476		
84	128	36	43	-	-	20	311	\$61	
Board....	182	60	-	-	-	174	416		
Board...	182	45	-	-	-	61	288		
Board...	182	60	-	\$6	-	35	283	54	
Board....	182	27	-	-	-	117	326		
Board...	156	28	-	-	-	51	236	40	

BUILDERS.

-	180	100	50	6	-	164	500	100	
90	300	100	43	6	-	36	575	100	
-	150	75	46	6	\$23	160	460	165	
132	250	150	47	4	-	67	656	50	
60	160	50	33	2	-	230	535		
-	225	175	45	4	27	74	550	30	
-	175	35	50	4	26	84	374	40	
72	300	60	40	-	-	43	515	-	\$90
60	258	50	43	-	-	86	497	-	45
84	160	85	36	-	-	56	421	50	
60	220	110	20	6	-	32	448		
-	325	200	50	4	17	144	740	100	
Board....	208	125	-	8	-	167	508	142	
-	250	125	45	-	-	180	600	100	
90	175	75	47	2	28	158	575	75	
96	270	120	40	4	-	30	560		
-	260	130	46	4	-	80	520	50	
84	200	87	46	3	-	100	520	50	
-	230	90	45	6	34	80	485	65	
72	240	125	45	6	-	32	510		
Board...	156	42	-	-	-	150	348		
-	200	175	40	4	-	81	500		
108	260	140	38	6	-	48	600		
84	250	140	46	4	-	76	600	5	
96	125	90	45	4	30	180	570		
Board....	208	100	-	4	-	108	420		
120	230	125	42	9	13	69	608	132	
-	215	160	40	6	-	50	471	1	
96	240	100	36	9	-	119	606	50	
132	125	100	43	10	30	135	575	12	
-	300	80	50	8	-	250	688	262	
-	150	100	45	6	8	71	380	10	
72	154	45	38	12	-	40	361	175	
132	175	150	40	5	-	50	552	-	82
-	185	45	43	-	-	115	388	-	86
Board....	156	27	-	-	-	47	230	70	
78	150	75	42	-	-	85	430		
Board...	234	130	-	-	-	86	450	100	

SAWMILL

No of return.	Days Lost.				Owing homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—per cent.	Wages decreased—per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
103	-	-	56	58	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
105	-	18	25	43	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
106	7	-	21	28	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
107	-	90	23	113	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
108	-	95	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
109	-	50	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
110	-	122	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

SHIP

1	-	60	27	87	1	\$1,500	-	-	3	1	-	.08
2	6	30	24	60	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
3	-	60	18	78	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	.08
4	4	44	2	50	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	.08
5	-	91	-	91	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	.12½
6	-	80	-	80	1	1,200	-	-	4	2	-	-
7	-	100	-	100	1	1,200	-	-	3	1	-	-
8	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
9	-	84	-	84	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
10	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
11	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
12	-	48	17	65	1	2,000	-	-	6	1	-	.12½
13	-	24	64	88	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	-	48	24	72	1	1,800	-	-	4	1	-	-
15	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
16	-	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
17	-	75	40	115	1	1,400	-	-	6	1	-	.12½
18	-	50	38	88	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	.12½
19	4	60	21	85	1	2,500	-	-	4	1	-	-
20	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
21	-	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22	-	55	-	55	1	1,800	-	-	9	1	-	-
23	-	60	45	105	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
24	-	48	40	88	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
25	4	90	21	115	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
26	-	120	17	137	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
27	-	36	-	36	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	.12½
28	42	12	24	78	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	.12½
29	6	22	41	69	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
30	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	.12½
31	6	30	33	69	1	2,100	-	-	5	2	-	-
32	-	80	12	92	1	1,500	-	-	2	1	-	-
33	-	65	-	65	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
34	11	60	54	125	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
35	26	64	-	90	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
36	-	134	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
37	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
38	3	62	20	85	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

HANDS—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'ld sav- ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	Yes..	No...	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	No...	No...	No...	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"

BUILDERS—CONTINUED.

Weekly.....	No.....	No.....	Yes...	Yes....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes...	Yes....	"	No...	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	Yes...	Yes....	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"
Irregularly.....	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	No...	No...	Yes.
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes...	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes...	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No.....	"	No...	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No.....	"	No...	"	No...	Yes..
Weekly.....	"	"	No...	"	No...	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	No...
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"

SHIP

Number of return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. h'rs employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
							From regular trade	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
39	36	Maine	Bath	Sailmaker	10	3.00	\$575	-	-	\$575
40	37	Maine	Bath	Sailmaker	10	2.50	450	-	-	450
41	24	Maine	Bath	Sailmaker	10	2.00	435	-	-	435
42	45	Massachusetts	Bath	Rigger	10	2.50	675	-	-	675
43	23	Maine	Bath	Rigger	10	2.00	380	-	-	380
44	36	Maine	Bath	Rigger	10	2.00	400	\$12	-	412
45	40	Maine	Belfast	Rigger	10	2.00	192	216	-	408
46	60	Maine	Bath	Foreman	10	4.00	1080	-	-	1080

COTTON MILL

1	50	England	Biddeford	Mule spinner	10	2.25	525	-	-	525
2	34	Maine	Biddeford	Mule spinner	10	2.00	600	-	\$75	675
3	31	Maine	Biddeford	Mule spinner	10	1.85	516	-	-	516
4	38	Massachusetts	Biddeford	Mule spinner	10	1.83	525	-	-	525
5	45	Maine	Biddeford	Mule spinner	10	1.78	500	-	250	750
6	34	Maine	Biddeford	Mule spinner	10	1.55	450	-	-	450
7	39	Maine	Lewiston	Mule spinner	10	1.75	490	-	-	490
8	36	Massachusetts	Lewiston	Mule spinner	10	1.50	450	-	-	450
9	10	Ireland	Waterville	Mule spinner	10	1.50	350	-	-	350
10	60	Rhode Island	Waterville	Mule spinner	10	1.50	350	-	-	350
11	38	Scotland	Saco	Beamer	10	1.80	460	-	-	460
12	21	Canada	Augusta	Weaver	10	1.50	258	79	-	330
13	28	Maine	Biddeford	Weaver	10	1.08	318	-	-	318
14	44	England	Lewiston	Weaver	10	1.50	427	-	-	427
15	36	Maine	Saco	Weaver	10	1.30	400	-	-	400
16	47	Maine	Saco	Weaver	10	1.17	350	-	200	550
17	43	Maine	Biddeford	Dyer	10	1.25	350	-	-	350
18	52	Canada	Saco	Dyer	10	1.25	330	-	-	330
19	37	Maine	Saco	Dyer	10	1.33	360	-	272	632
20	21	New Hampshire	Saco	Dyer	10	1.25	390	-	-	390
21	29	Maine	Biddeford	Folder	10	.92	275	-	150	425
22	20	New York	Saco	Slasher tender	10	2.00	572	-	-	572
23	31	Ireland	Biddeford	Slasher tender	10	1.75	483	-	-	483
24	46	Canada	Augusta	Slasher tender	10	1.67	500	-	-	500
25	35	Canada	Augusta	Slasher tender	10	1.67	480	-	-	480
26	17	Maine	Saco	Shearer	10	1.00	300	-	-	300
27	26	Maine	Saco	Second hand	10	1.25	315	-	-	315
28	26	Maine	Waterville	Section hand	10	1.58	425	-	-	425
29	35	Maine	Waterville	Section hand	10	1.58	415	-	275	690
30	30	Maine	Waterville	Section hand	10	1.58	456	-	-	456
31	31	Maine	Waterville	Section hand	10	1.58	450	-	-	450
32	27	Maine	Waterville	Section hand	10	1.58	425	-	-	425
33	36	Maine	Waterville	Section hand	10	1.50	425	-	-	425
34	45	Maine	Auburn	Loom fixer	10	1.95	600	20	-	620
35	28	Canada	Augusta	Loom fixer	10	1.67	500	-	52	552
36	23	Maine	Augusta	Loom fixer	10	1.67	400	-	-	400
37	29	Vermont	Biddeford	Loom fixer	10	1.80	520	-	-	520
38	57	Maine	Biddeford	Loom fixer	10	1.75	430	-	350	780

BUILDERS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$108	\$175	\$100	\$39	\$4	\$17	\$82	\$525	\$ 50	
Board....	208	40	-	-	-	122	370	80	
Board....	208	68	-	-	-	59	335	100	
72	265	120	46	4	-	168	675		
Board....	234	50	-	-	-	36	320	60	
84	120	60	45	6	-	85	400	12	
100	175	65	40	4	-	24	408		
-	366	225	48	-	-	110	743	337	

HANDS.

-	150	60	38	10	28	125	411	114	
100	220	160	39	-	-	50	569	106	
84	180	70	40	2	-	75	451	65	
-	200	90	45	5	-	120	460	65	
108	360	175	43	2	-	25	713	37	
Board....	182	120	-	2	-	146	450		
Board....	156	34	-	-	-	60	250	240	
Board....	156	20	-	25	-	55	256	194	
72	150	65	50	4	-	9	350		
72	200	69	35	4	-	20	400		
84	185	60	37	-	-	75	441	19	\$50
Board...	182	60	-	-	-	88	330		
Board...	182	25	-	4	-	75	286	32	
Board...	156	50	-	-	-	10	216	211	
-	150	65	38	6	-	60	319	81	
84	180	65	30	5	12	75	451	99	
60	100	75	46	2	-	67	350		
100	150	20	30	2	-	28	330		
120	124	60	42	4	-	75	425	207	
Board....	182	50	-	-	-	158	390		
60	125	60	40	-	-	140	425		
Board....	240	60	-	-	-	100	400	172	
Board....	182	75	-	-	-	150	407	76	
-	250	90	40	4	-	16	400	100	
60	190	60	40	4	6	40	400	80	
Board..	156	60	-	-	-	84	300		
Board...	182	25	-	-	-	108	315		
120	152	50	38	5	9	26	400	25	
72	200	100	40	4	14	70	500	190	
144	170	60	44	-	-	38	456		
144	166	75	40	-	-	25	450		
132	140	60	40	4	-	28	404	21	
96	230	70	45	4	-	30	475		
104	225	60	40	6	25	190	650	-	50
Board....	312	50	-	6	6	28	402	150	30
Board...	182	38	-	6	-	74	300	100	
96	230	80	45	4	-	30	485	35	
114	225	175	47	5	-	125	691	89	

SHIP

No. of return.	Days Lost				Owing homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased — per cent.	Wages decreased — per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
39	6	80	27	113	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
40	-	125	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
41	-	60	27	87	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
42	-	24	11	35	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
43	10	75	30	115	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
44	-	96	9	105	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
45	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
46	-	-	33	33	1	\$5,000	-	-	5	1	-	-

COTTON MILL

1	6	18	48	72	1	2,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
2	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
3	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
4	8	10	18	18	1	1,500	\$400	.06	3	1	-	-
5	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-
6	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9	12	58	-	70	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
10	15	57	-	72	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
11	-	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
12	-	-	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	1	.14	-
13	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	1	1,200	-	-	3	1	-	-
16	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
17	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
18	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
19	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
21	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
22	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	.12½	-
23	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
24	5	-	-	5	1	900	-	-	5	1	-	-
25	17	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
26	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
27	-	-	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
28	36	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
29	24	-	18	42	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
30	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
31	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
32	30	-	6	36	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
33	20	-	2	22	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
35	5	-	-	5	1	1,300	1,000	.07	3	2	-	-
36	60	-	5	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.10
37	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
38	-	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-

BUILDERS—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'ld savings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No.....	No.....	No. . .	Yes....	No.....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes ..	"	Yes....	"	"	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	No.....	"	No.....	"	"	Yes..	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes ..	Yes ..	Yes....	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No. . .	No.....	"	"	Yes..	"

HANDS—CONTINUED.

Fortnightly. . . .	Yes . . .	No. . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	No. . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	No. . . .
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	No. . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	Yes . . .	"	"	Yes . . .	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	No. . . .	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	No. . . .	No. . . .	Yes . . .	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	No. . . .	No. . . .	"
Fortnightly. . . .	No. . . .	"	No. . . .	"	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	Yes . . .	"	Yes . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	Yes . . .
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	No. . . .
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	No. . . .	"	No. . . .	"	"	"	No. . . .	No. . . .	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	Yes . . .	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	Yes . . .	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	No. . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	No. . . .	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	Yes . . .	"	"	"	"	Yes . . .	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No. . . .	Yes . . .
Weekly	No. . . .	"	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	"	"	"	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	No. . . .
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	"	No. . . .	"	"	No. . . .	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	No. . . .	"	Yes . . .	"	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	"	"
Fortnightly. . . .	"	"	No. . . .	"	"	No. . . .	"	"	"

COTTON MILL

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No h'rs employed daily	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
							From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
39	28	Maine	Biddeford	Loom fixer	10	1.67	\$460	-	-	\$460
40	28	Maine	Biddeford	Loom fixer	10	1.65	465	-	-	465
41	29	Canada	Biddeford	Loom fixer	10	1.65	508	-	-	508
42	30	Ireland	Saco	Loom fixer	10	1.72	525	-	-	525
43	39	Maine	Waterville	Loom fixer	10	1.67	500	-	-	500
44	35	Maine	Waterville	Loom fixer	10	1.67	430	-	\$250	680
45	35	Canada	Lewiston	Loom fixer	10	2.00	624	-	-	624
46	37	Maine	Lewiston	Loom fixer	10	2.00	600	\$110	180	890
47	43	Maine	Lewiston	Loom fixer	10	2.00	600	40	85	725
48	45	England	Lewiston	Loom fixer	10	1.95	548	-	450	998
49	33	Canada	Auburn	Loom fixer	10	1.75	525	-	-	525
50	23	Canada	Biddeford	Card stripper	10	1.00	300	-	-	300
51	30	Maine	Biddeford	Picker	1	1.00	260	-	-	260
52	30	New York	Biddeford	Card grinder	10	1.50	420	-	350	770
53	32	Canada	Biddeford	Card grinder	10	1.50	453	-	-	453
54	26	Maine	Biddeford	Card grinder	10	1.33	400	-	-	400
55	33	Rhode Island	Biddeford	Card grinder	10	1.33	380	-	-	380
56	16	Maine	Saco	Frame cleaner	10	.60	180	-	-	180
57	46	Maine	Biddeford	Machinist	10	1.91	575	-	-	575
58	30	Maine	Biddeford	Machinist	10	1.50	450	-	-	450
59	42	Maine	Saco	Machinist	10	1.67	500	-	-	500
60	24	Massachusetts	Saco	Machinist	10	1.17	350	-	-	350
61	38	Maine	Biddeford	Carpenter	10	1.75	535	-	-	535
62	30	Maine	Biddeford	Painter	10	1.25	365	-	-	365
63	36	Maine	Biddeford	Painter	10	1.17	350	-	175	525
64	20	Maine	Saco	Shaft boy	10	1.00	296	-	-	296
65	19	Maine	Saco	Elevator	10	1.00	274	-	-	274
66	33	Maine	Biddeford	Elevator	10	1.00	300	-	200	500
67	57	Maine	Biddeford	Gatekeeper	10	1.00	300	-	200	500
68	36	Maine	Biddeford	Yard hand	10	1.00	300	-	250	550
69	17	Maine	Biddeford	Yarn boy	10	1.00	240	-	-	240
70	24	Maine	Biddeford	Teamster	10	1.25	350	-	-	350
71	43	Massachusetts	Saco	Teamster	10	1.25	345	-	-	345

COTTON MILL

1	17	Maine	Biddeford	Carder	10	.80	200	-	-	200
2	36	Maine	Lewiston	Spinner	10	.90	253	-	-	253
3	22	Maine	Biddeford	Spinner	10	.85	223	-	-	223
4	18	Massachusetts	Biddeford	Spinner	10	.65	195	-	-	195
5	18	Maine	Biddeford	High winder	10	1.00	300	-	-	300
6	16	Maine	Biddeford	Filling winder	10	.58	120	-	-	120
7	18	New Hampshire	Saco	Filling winder	10	.58	172	-	-	172
8	22	Maine	Saco	Spooler	10	1.00	285	-	225	510
9	36	Maine	Saco	Spooler	10	.90	275	-	-	275
10	17	Maine	Saco	Spooler	10	.75	218	-	-	218
11	26	Massachusetts	Biddeford	Warper	10	1.00	300	-	-	300
12	27	Maine	Saco	Beamer	10	1.40	400	-	-	400
13	23	Maine	Biddeford	Web drawer	10	1.00	250	-	-	250

HANDS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$96	\$175	\$100	\$36	\$3	-	\$50	\$460		
96	200	60	43	-	\$18	88	505	-	\$40
102	250	100	35	-	15	100	602	-	94
66	300	80	42	-	-	37	525		
84	275	86	38	6	-	11	500		
75	200	85	45	12	20	53	500	\$180	
Board....	228	40	-	13	51	10	342	282	
129	350	150	60	14	-	16	719	171	
144	200	100	40	19	25	22	550	175	
-	200	100	30	5	24	41	400	598	
90	350	60	22	4	-	9	535		10
Board...	156	30	-	-	-	40	226	74	
Board...	156	40	-	-	-	64	260		
72	210	65	40	3	-	200	590	180	
78	245	60	33	-	-	37	453		
87	170	45	32	4	-	62	400		
84	140	50	34	4	-	35	347	33	
Board..	104	25	-	-	-	51	180		
-	270	140	39	6	17	70	542	33	
Board....	182	50	-	3	-	70	305	145	
Board....	208	40	-	-	-	150	398	102	
Board....	182	75	-	-	-	50	307	43	
96	175	120	40	4	13	87	535		
60	130	75	26	2	-	62	365		
66	180	100	36	-	-	25	407	118	
Board....	156	45	-	-	-	95	296		
Board....	156	45	-	-	-	73	274		
96	140	100	35	-	-	50	421	79	
48	150	75	40	-	-	187	500		
78	250	100	37	-	-	85	550		
Board....	156	60	-	-	-	24	240		
60	135	60	43	-	-	52	350		
120	100	40	40	-	-	45	345		

HANDS. WOMEN.

Board....	78	30	-	-	-	15	123	77
Board....	100	50	-	-	-	50	200	53
Board...	130	35	-	-	-	58	223	
Board....	104	30	-	-	-	61	195	
Board....	130	60	-	-	-	50	240	60
Board....	91	15	-	-	-	14	120	
Board....	104	28	-	-	-	40	172	
24	262	100	30	-	-	50	466	44
Board....	130	45	-	-	-	50	225	50
Board....	130	35	-	-	-	53	218	
Board....	130	60	-	-	-	35	225	75
Board...	130	75	-	-	-	125	330	70
Board....	117	83	-	-	-	50	250	

COTTON MILL

No. of return.	Days Lost.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased—per cent	Wages decreased—per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
39	6	-	24	30	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
40	9	-	14	23	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
41	8	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
43	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
44	49	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
48	24	-	-	24	1	\$3,500	\$600	.06	4	3	-	-
49	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
50	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
51	-	24	21	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
52	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
53	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
54	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
55	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
56	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
57	-	-	4	4	1	1,800	-	-	4	1	-	-
58	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
59	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
60	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	.16	-
61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
62	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
63	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
64	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
65	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
66	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
67	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
68	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-
69	-	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
70	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
71	-	-	29	29	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-

COTTON MILL

1	-	-	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	12	31	43	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	16	84	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	12	8	20	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	6	10	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
13	7	29	19	55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

HANDS—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accuml't'd sav-ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Fortnightly	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	No	
Fortnightly	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	Yes	
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	No	No	"	No	Yes	
Fortnightly	No	No	No	"	"	"	Yes	No	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fortnightly	No	"	No	"	"	No	Yes	No	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	No	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fortnightly	"	"	No	No	"	No	No	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	No	No	
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	No	"	"	"	Yes	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

HANDS. WOMEN—CONTINUED.

Fortnightly	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fortnightly	No	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	"

COTTON MILL

Number or return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. hr's employed daily.	EARNINGS				
						Wages per day.	From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family	Total.
14	28	Maine	Biddeford	Weaver	10	1.00	\$274	-	-	\$274
15	28	Maine	Biddeford	Weaver	10	1.00	300	-	-	300
16	27	New Hampshire	Saco	Weaver	10	1.20	360	-	-	360
17	32	Maine	Lisbon	Weaver	10	1.30	350	-	\$400	750
18	23	Massachusetts	Saco	Folder	10	.85	250	-	-	250

WOOLEN MILL

1	38	Massachusetts	Lisbon	Sorter	10	1.75	500	-	-	500
2	40	Maine	Lisbon	Dryer	10	1.25	381	-	-	381
3	36	Maine	Lisbon	Picker	10	1.50	450	-	-	450
4	40	Maine	Lisbon	Picker	10	1.25	381	-	-	381
5	38	Maine	Lisbon	Carder	10	1.25	350	-	-	350
6	34	New York	Lisbon	Spinner	10	1.70	500	-	-	500
7	26	Massachusetts	Lisbon	Weaver	10	1.77	500	-	-	500
8	36	Maine	Lisbon	Weaver	10	1.75	529	-	-	529
9	32	Massachusetts	Lisbon	Weaver	10	1.67	500	-	-	500
10	40	Maine	Lisbon	Weaver	10	1.57	460	-	300	760
11	30	Maine	Lisbon	Weaver	10	1.31	400	-	350	750
12	53	Maine	Lisbon	Fuller	10	1.15	350	-	-	350
13	28	Maine	Lisbon	Loom fixer	10	1.87	570	-	-	570
14	50	Maine	Lisbon	Piper	10	2.00	670	-	-	600
15	38	Canada	Lisbon	Fireman	10	1.75	534	-	-	534

WOOLEN MILL

1	17	Maine	Lisbon	Spooler	10	1.00	200	-	-	200
2	22	Maine	Lisbon	Web drawer	10	1.00	285	-	-	285
3	30	Maine	Lisbon	Burler	10	1.20	360	-	-	360
4	36	Maine	Lisbon	Finisher	10	1.00	300	-	-	300

SHOE

1	28	Canada	Hallowell	Stock fitter	10	2.25	675	-	-	675
2	45	Maine	Richmond	Stock fitter	10	2.25	421	-	-	421
3	28	Maine	Kennebunk	Stock fitter	10	2.00	563	-	-	563
4	26	Maine	Gardiner	Stock fitter	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
5	25	Maine	Gardiner	Stock fitter	10	2.00	576	-	-	576
6	20	Maine	Kennebunk	Stock fitter	10	2.00	522	-	-	522
7	32	Maine	Kennebunk	Stock fitter	10	2.00	364	-	-	364
8	35	Maine	Kennebunk	Stock fitter	10	2.00	576	-	-	576
9	19	Maine	Bangor	Stock fitter	10	1.67	380	-	-	380
10	24	Maine	Biddeford	Stock fitter	10	1.65	450	-	-	450
11	19	Maine	Gardiner	Stock fitter	10	1.75	485	-	-	485
12	17	Maine	Bangor	Stock room	10	.67	190	-	-	190

HANDS. WOMEN—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$65	\$ 90	\$78	\$20	-	-	\$21	\$274		
Board... 60	104	60	-	-	-	50	21.	\$86	
60	125	50	35	-	-	90	360		
72	140	100	45	-	-	213	570	160	
Board ..	145	65	-	-	-	40	250		

HANDS.

84	140	90	40	-	-	70	424	76	
-	160	50	37	-	-	100	347	34	
Board....	182	75	-	-	-	93	350	100	
-	175	65	38	-	-	35	313	68	
60	100	40	38	-	-	112	350		
96	180	70	39	\$4	-	85	474	26	
Board ...	182	60	-	-	-	125	367	133	
90	160	70	40	4	\$35	40	439	81	
Board....	182	100	-	-	-	150	432	68	
-	140	150	45	-	-	125	460	300	
72	140	100	45	-	13	200	570	180	
Board....	182	68	-	-	-	100	350		
114	180	100	50	8	25	50	527	43	
-	300	125	40	2	-	133	600		
-	265	100	30	-	-	60	455	79	

HANDS. WOMEN.

Board... 120	50	-	-	-	30	200		
Board ... 120	100	-	-	-	65	285		
Board... 120	100	-	-	-	60	280	80	
Board ... 120	50	-	-	-	50	220	80	

MAKERS.

100	212	65	38	7	14	75	511	164	
60	230	75	36	-	-	20	421		
48	150	60	35	4	-	30	327	236	
Board....	312	100	-	10	20	200	642		
Board... 208	93	-	-	4	-	131	436	140	
Board... 208	60	-	-	4	-	250	522		
Board.... 18	60	-	-	4	-	54	300	64	
Board.... 208	75	-	-	20	-	273	576		
Board.... 182	45	-	-	-	-	53	280	100	
Board ... 182	70	-	-	-	-	40	292	158	
Board... 182	95	-	-	-	-	208	450		
Board ... 130	26	-	-	-	-	34	190		\$42

HANDS. WOMEN—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'ld sav-ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Fortnightly.....	Yes....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	No...	No...	No.
Fortnightly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	No...	"
Fortnightly.....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Fortnightly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"

HANDS—CONCLUDED.

Fortnightly.....	Yes....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No..	"
Fortnightly.....	No.....	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	No.....	No...	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	Yes....	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	No.....	"	"	No.....	"	No...	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No..	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	"	No..	"
Fortnightly.....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"

HANDS. WOMEN—CONCLUDED.

Fortnightly.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	No...	No...	No.
Fortnightly.....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"

MAKERS—CONTINUED.

Fortnightly.....	No.....	No.....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	No...	Yes..	No
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes....	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	Yes..
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	"	Yes..	Yes..	No...
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	No.....	No.....	No.....	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

SHOE

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No h'rs employed daily	EARNINGS.				
						Wages per day.	From regular trade.	From other personal service	From others in family	Total.
13	18	Maine.....	Gardiner...	Stock room.....	10	1.25	\$353	-	-	\$353
14	29	Massachusetts..	Freeport....	Cloth cutter.....	10	1.83	312	-	\$70	382
15	58	Maine.....	Auburn.....	Upper cutter.....	10	1.83	533	-	-	533
16	36	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Cutter.....	10	2.00	518	-	-	518
17	33	Canada.....	Bangor.....	Cutter.....	10	1.50	369	-	-	369
18	29	Maine.....	Biddeford....	Cutter.....	10	2.25	500	-	-	500
19	34	Maine.....	Biddeford....	Cutter.....	10	2.25	640	-	-	640
20	34	Maine.....	Biddeford....	Cutter.....	10	2.17	260	350	-	610
21	30	New Hampshire	Gardiner....	Cutter.....	10	2.25	553	-	-	553
22	30	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Cutter.....	10	2.25	405	-	\$285	690
23	35	Maine.....	Hallowell....	Cutter.....	10	2.38	667	-	-	667
24	28	Maine.....	Hallowell....	Cutter.....	10	2.32	596	-	-	596
25	38	Maine.....	Randolph....	Cutter.....	9	2.25	648	-	326	974
26	33	Maine.....	Richmond....	Cutter.....	10	2.00	503	-	-	503
27	24	Maine.....	Bangor.....	Cutter.....	10	1.50	414	-	-	414
28	31	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Cutter.....	10	1.50	324	-	-	324
29	20	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Cutter.....	10	1.67	400	-	-	400
30	23	Maine.....	Randolph....	Cutter.....	10	2.25	462	-	-	462
31	32	Maine.....	Hallowell....	Cutter.....	10	2.25	346	-	-	346
32	22	Canada.....	Hallowell....	Cutter.....	10	2.43	654	-	-	654
33	41	Massachusetts..	Bangor.....	Laster.....	10	1.67	450	-	-	450
34	35	Maine.....	Bangor.....	Laster.....	10	1.93	528	-	-	528
35	35	Maine.....	Richmond....	Laster.....	10	1.16	320	-	-	320
36	30	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Laster.....	10	1.50	396	-	-	396
37	40	Massachusetts..	Gardiner....	Laster.....	10	2.50	540	-	600	1140
38	31	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Laster.....	10	2.27	625	-	420	1045
39	43	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Laster.....	10	2.20	388	-	-	388
40	30	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Laster.....	10	2.08	500	-	-	500
41	33	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Laster.....	10	2.00	570	-	-	570
42	31	Maine.....	Gardiner....	Laster.....	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
43	27	Maine.....	Hallowell....	Laster.....	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
44	46	Maine.....	Hallowell....	Laster.....	10	1.75	528	-	-	528
45	37	Maine.....	Kennebunk....	Laster.....	10	2.50	767	-	-	767
46	32	Vermont.....	Kennebunk....	Laster.....	10	2.00	458	-	100	558
47	39	Maine.....	Kennebunk....	Laster.....	10	1.66	468	-	-	468
48	31	Maine.....	Lewiston....	Laster.....	10	2.00	524	-	-	524
49	29	Maine.....	Portland....	Laster.....	10	2.50	660	-	-	660
50	33	Maine.....	Richmond....	Laster.....	10	2.75	650	125	-	775
51	39	Maine.....	Richmond....	Laster.....	10	2.00	420	100	-	520
52	35	Maine.....	Richmond....	Laster.....	10	1.70	280	-	-	280
53	38	Maine.....	Richmond....	Laster.....	10	1.53	420	-	-	420
54	26	Maine.....	Richmond....	Laster.....	10	1.42	348	-	-	348
55	34	Maine.....	Richmond....	Laster.....	10	1.38	385	-	-	385
56	26	Maine.....	Bangor.....	Laster.....	10	1.67	430	-	-	430
57	34	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Laster.....	10	2.00	460	-	-	460
58	28	Maine.....	Belfast.....	Laster.....	10	1.88	516	-	-	516
59	23	Maine.....	Hallowell....	Laster.....	10	1.65	306	-	-	306
60	21	Maine.....	Hallowell....	Laster.....	10	1.85	480	-	-	480
61	25	Maine.....	Kennebunk....	Laster.....	10	2.00	470	-	-	470
62	24	Maine.....	Richmond....	Laster.....	10	1.40	324	-	-	324
63	16	Maine.....	Richmond....	Re-laster.....	10	1.18	360	-	-	360

MAKERS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things	Total.		
Board ...	\$156	\$84	-	-	-	\$24	\$264	\$89	
\$40	160	80	\$40	\$7	-	55	382		
144	242	50	42	4	-	62	544	-	\$11
96	150	70	44	3	-	67	430	88	
96	143	54	46	3	-	27	369		
144	118	100	38	-	-	25	425	75	
-	215	60	33	1	-	130	439	201	
-	130	80	47	-	-	165	422	188	
78	156	159	30	4	-	126	553		
100	230	160	45	7	-	148	690		
96	287	120	45	4	\$32	83	667		
-	186	74	38	4	-	115	417	179	
-	131	170	42	6	11	270	630	344	
-	135	107	41	1	-	168	452	51	
Board ...	208	90	-	-	-	76	374	40	
Board....	195	68	-	6	-	55	324		
Board....	182	54	-	4	-	60	300	100	
Board....	172	50	-	3	-	33	258	204	
Board ...	157	75	-	4	-	110	346		
Board....	208	70	-	-	-	176	454	200	
84	187	112	42	-	-	25	450		
96	185	108	47	1	-	51	488	40	
60	145	55	34	6	8	25	333	-	13
84	135	62	38	-	-	77	396		
-	218	162	43	5	42	157	627	513	
Board. ...	364	138	-	4	-	87	593	452	
92	215	60	37	5	9	64	482	-	94
96	240	136	38	4	-	48	562	-	62
72	178	86	39	4	-	141	520	50	
Board....	260	50	-	4	-	286	600		
120	140	70	38	5	22	94	489	111	
72	300	75	37	4	-	40	528		
120	150	65	45	8	-	162	550	217	
-	200	50	30	20	-	25	325	233	
-	275	60	35	8	-	90	468		
-	160	50	40	-	-	10	332	192	
-	360	60	40	3	-	44	507	153	
-	168	60	42	6	110	125	511	264	
-	156	125	35	9	7	50	382	138	
62	218	26	32	7	-	35	380		100
120	154	50	38	10	7	41	420		
91	130	40	27	6	38	25	357	-	9
-	194	48	37	4	-	45	328	57	
Board ...	182	86	-	-	-	162	430		
Board..	182	60	-	-	-	168	410	50	
Board....	208	84	-	3	-	121	416	100	
Board....	195	60	-	4	-	47	306		
Board....	182	125	-	6	-	60	373	107	
Board....	182	40	-	10	-	25	257	213	
Board....	182	40	-	12	-	50	284	40	
Board....	156	27	-	-	-	50	233	127	

MAKERS—CONTINUED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'lt'd sav-ings during form'r yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	No	
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	No	Yes	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	No	
Weekly	No	"	Yes	No	"	"	No	"	
Weekly	"	"	No	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	
Weekly	No	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	No	
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	Yes	Yes	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	Yes	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	No	Yes	
Fortnightly	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	No	Yes	No	
Weekly	No	"	"	No	"	"	Yes	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	No	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	No	
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	Yes	No	"	"	No	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	No	"	No	"	"	Yes	
Weekly	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	No	No	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	No	
Weekly	"	"	No	No	No	No	No	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	Yes	No	"	"	No	"	
Fortnightly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	
Weekly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	

SHOE

Number of return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. hrs employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
							From regular trade	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
64	24	Maine	Biddeford	Turned work	10	2.10	\$474	-	-	\$474
65	53	Massachusetts	Biddeford	Turned work	10	1.90	260	-	-	260
66	40	Maine	Biddeford	Turned work	10	1.90	454	-	-	454
67	51	Maine	Kennebunk	Turned work	10	2.00	614	-	-	614
68	55	Maine	Kennebunk	Turned work	10	2.00	424	-	\$400	824
69	28	Maine	Belfast	Welter	10	1.18	345	-	-	345
70	26	Maine	Auburn	Channeler	10	2.25	558	-	-	558
71	26	Maine	Portland	Fair stitcher	10	2.30	357	\$320	-	677
72	28	Canada	Bangor	Stitcher	10	1.67	280	-	90	370
73	30	Maine	Belfast	Stitcher	10	1.64	462	-	-	462
74	41	Maine	Richmond	Stitcher	10	3.90	420	-	-	420
75	39	Maine	Gardiner	McKay stitcher	10	2.23	680	-	433	1113
76	42	Maine	Richmond	McKay stitcher	10	1.70	520	-	-	520
77	40	Maine	Richmond	Beater out	10	1.80	416	-	-	416
78	28	Maine	Gardiner	Beater out	10	1.67	483	-	-	483
79	27	Maine	Gardiner	Beater out	10	1.80	549	-	-	549
80	45	Maine	Biddeford	Edge trimmer	10	1.85	400	-	-	400
81	33	Maine	Richmond	Edge trimmer	10	1.95	524	-	-	524
82	55	Maine	Richmond	Edge trimmer	10	1.57	336	-	-	336
83	29	Maine	Gardiner	Edge trimmer	10	2.25	621	-	-	621
84	28	Ireland	Auburn	Edge setter	10	2.25	490	-	-	490
85	30	Maine	Auburn	Edge setter	10	2.50	720	-	-	720
86	30	Maine	Belfast	Edge setter	10	2.00	450	-	-	450
87	37	Maine	Randolph	Edge setter	10	2.50	700	-	-	700
88	40	Maine	Gardiner	Edge setter	10	2.45	720	-	76	796
89	36	Maine	Richmond	Edge setter	10	2.56	648	-	-	648
90	37	Maine	Richmond	Edge setter	10	2.50	530	-	-	530
91	23	Canada	Richmond	National heeler	10	1.48	450	-	60	510
92	28	Canada	Gardiner	National heeler	10	2.00	550	-	-	550
93	32	Maine	Gardiner	National heeler	10	2.14	624	-	-	624
94	30	Maine	Kennebunk	National heeler	10	2.25	630	-	-	630
95	19	Maine	Kennebunk	National heeler	10	2.00	555	-	-	559
96	30	Maine	Belfast	Heeler	10	1.67	430	-	-	430
97	44	Maine	Kennebunk	Heel shaver	10	2.50	748	-	-	748
98	32	Maine	Richmond	Heel shaver	10	1.71	440	-	-	440
99	40	Maine	Richmond	Spring heeler	10	1.87	168	324	-	492
100	25	Maine	Belfast	Breaster	10	2.60	456	-	-	456
101	26	Maine	Gardiner	Heel scourer	10	2.00	550	-	50	600
102	29	Maine	Kennebunk	Heel scourer	10	1.75	439	-	-	439
103	23	Canada	Kennebunk	Shank buffer	10	1.50	474	-	-	404
104	31	Maine	Gardiner	Buffer	10	2.48	692	-	-	692
105	27	Maine	Gardiner	Buffer	10	2.00	414	-	-	474
106	30	Maine	Kennebunk	Buffer	10	2.00	562	-	-	562
107	36	Sweden	Kennebunk	Buffer	10	1.66	480	-	-	480
108	56	Scotland	Richmond	Buffer	10	1.50	360	-	-	360
109	47	Maine	Belfast	Buffer	8	2.18	600	-	-	600
110	27	Maine	Kennebunk	Heel burnisher	10	2.50	668	-	-	668
111	26	Maine	Gardiner	Heel burnisher	10	2.42	724	-	-	724
112	28	Maine	Gardiner	Heel burnisher	10	2.30	702	-	-	702
113	34	Maine	Richmond	Heel burnisher	10	1.53	465	-	-	465
114	38	Maine	Richmond	Heel burnisher	10	1.53	468	-	-	468

MAKERS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.									
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
\$54	\$200	\$100	\$40	\$5	-	\$75	\$474		
96	160	45	39	5	\$18	85	448		\$18
84	200	90	38	4	8	30	454		
84	140	65	38	4	-	69	400	\$214	
-	400	100	40	4	-	26	570	254	
60	180	50	38	-	-	53	383		38
Board ...	218	50	-	9	-	23	300	258	
Board ...	195	65	-	5	-	250	515	162	
Board ...	208	57	-	-	-	105	370		
Board ...	182	40	-	-	-	240	462		
Board ...	156	60	-	4	-	25	245	175	
-	194	100	41	4	-	184	523	590	
-	117	52	42	8	16	80	315	205	
75	125	70	40	3	-	35	348	68	
-	250	60	39	4	-	130	483		
Board ...	195	55	-	2	-	174	426	123	
78	165	76	42	4	-	35	400		
-	246	80	42	10	14	65	457	67	
-	130	40	39	10	6	70	295	41	
Board ...	156	100	-	4	50	61	371	250	
120	100	55	40	9	-	166	490		
104	200	50	20	5	-	121	500	220	
90	200	50	36	-	-	90	466	-	16
-	200	100	25	3	-	22	350	350	
72	146	152	43	8	25	93	539	257	
-	325	175	44	4	-	100	648		
-	180	60	43	3	20	30	336	194	
Board ...	312	90	-	2	27	79	510		
-	178	156	45	9	15	27	430	120	
96	178	143	38	7	13	149	624		
100	150	40	40	16	-	154	500	130	
Board ..	182	60	-	4	-	313	559		
80	136	60	39	-	-	47	362	68	
-	150	40	35	10	-	115	350	398	
-	140	72	37	6	5	90	350	90	
-	215	60	39	-	-	50	364	128	
100	175	50	42	-	-	89	456		
84	163	100	37	8	10	48	450	150	
Board ...	169	50	-	4	-	102	325	114	
24	125	90	30	4	-	131	404		
-	300	85	65	9	12	50	521	171	
108	230	60	36	7	-	13	454	20	
-	250	75	40	4	-	41	410	152	
-	170	50	30	-	-	25	275	205	
92	130	50	38	4	12	34	360		
Board ...	234	50	-	-	-	166	450	150	
-	150	50	40	22	-	38	300	368	
108	260	79	48	9	11	149	664	60	
-	153	60	45	7	11	24	300	402	
-	165	100	38	11	26	40	380	85	
-	135	60	35	5	8	70	313	155	

SHOE

No. of return.	Days Lost.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work	Other causes.	Total.								
64	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
65	28	140	-	168	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
66	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
68	60	33	-	93	1	\$1,000	\$450	.06	9	4	-	-
69	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
70	10	-	47	57	-	-	-	-	1	1	.12	3
71	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
72	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
73	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
74	-	-	197	197	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.15
75	-	-	-	-	1	1,900	-	-	3	2	-	-
76	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	2	1	-	.15
77	-	24	50	74	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	.03
78	-	-	16	16	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
80	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
81	-	-	36	36	1	1,000	-	-	4	1	-	.10
82	-	90	-	90	1	2,000	900	.05	2	1	-	.10
83	-	-	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
84	4	78	8	90	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	.10
85	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
86	8	-	72	80	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
87	-	-	25	25	1	2,000	-	-	4	1	-	-
88	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
89	-	-	52	52	1	1,600	-	-	7	1	-	-
90	-	43	50	93	1	1,000	200	.06	2	1	-	.10
91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	.05
92	30	-	-	30	1	1,000	24	.06	4	1	-	-
93	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
94	2	-	23	25	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
95	9	16	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
96	-	22	25	47	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
97	-	-	6	6	1	1,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
98	-	-	48	48	1	800	-	-	2	1	-	.15
99	-	-	42	42	1	1,200	-	-	4	1	-	.06
100	-	50	27	77	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
102	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
103	-	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
104	-	-	26	26	1	2,500	-	-	5	1	-	-
105	60	-	8	68	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
106	-	24	-	24	1	1,200	-	-	5	1	-	-
107	-	-	16	16	1	650	400	.06	5	1	-	-
108	-	-	65	65	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	.03
109	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
110	10	18	10	38	1	2,100	400	.05	2	1	-	-
111	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
112	-	-	-	-	1	700	-	-	3	1	-	-
113	-	-	6	6	1	1,500	-	-	3	1	-	.12
114	-	-	-	-	1	700	-	-	2	1	-	.12

MAKERS—CONTINUED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'lt'd savings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Weekly	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes
Weekly	"	"	"	"	No	"	No	"	No
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	No	"	"	"	No	No	Yes
Weekly	No	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	No	No	No	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	No	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	"	No	No	Yes
Weekly	No	No	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	No	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	No	No	No	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	"	"	No	No	No	No	"
Weekly	No	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	No	"	"	"	"	No	"
Weekly	No	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	No	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	Yes	No	No	No	"	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"

SHOE

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No hrs employed daily	EARNINGS.				
						Wages per day.	From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
115	37	Canada	Biddeford	Heeling machine	10 2.10	\$450	-	-	-	\$450
116	40	Maine	Biddeford	Finisher	10 1.67	430	-	-	-	430
117	27	Maine	Hallowell	Finisher	10 1.65	500	-	-	-	500
118	30	Maine	Kennebunk	Finisher	10 2.00	550	-	-	-	550
119	43	Maine	Kennebunk	Finisher	10 2.00	576	-	-	-	576
120	29	Maine	Richmond	Finisher	10 1.75	530	-	-	-	530
121	29	Maine	Gardiner	Finisher	10 2.50	720	-	-	-	720
122	21	Maine	Gardiner	Finisher	10 1.50	456	-	-	-	456
123	24	Maine	Belfast	Stamper	10 1.00	225	-	-	-	225
124	38	Maine	Belfast	Treer	10 2.00	475	-	\$150	-	625
125	38	Maine	Belfast	Treer	10 2.17	625	-	-	-	625
126	47	Maine	Belfast	Treer	10 2.00	390	-	-	-	390
127	32	Indiana	Belfast	Treer	10 1.75	460	-	-	-	460
128	27	Maine	Bangor	Treer	10 2.00	520	-	-	-	520
129	29	Maine	Belfast	Treer	10 2.25	620	-	-	-	620
130	56	Massachusetts	Bangor	Treer	10 2.80	600	-	-	-	600
131	29	Maine	Gardiner	Dresser	10 2.50	600	-	-	-	600
132	24	Maine	Hallowell	Packer	10 2.00	600	-	-	-	600
133	23	Maine	Gardiner	Packer	10 1.80	512	-	-	-	512
134	59	Maine	Kennebunk	Engineer	12 1.67	500	-	-	-	500
135	49	Maine	Kennebunk	Night watch	12 1.72	607	-	-	-	607
136	48	Ireland	Biddeford	Cobbler	10 2.00	600	-	250	-	850

SHOE

1 33	Maine	Hallowell	Lining maker	10 .92	243	-	-	187	430
2 18	Maine	Hallowell	Lining maker	10 .72	168	-	-	-	168
3 20	Maine	Gardiner	Lining maker	10 .75	216	-	-	-	216
4 26	Maine	Richmond	Lining maker	10 .65	200	-	-	-	200
5 27	Maine	Gardiner	Seam stayer	10 1.50	405	-	-	430	835
6 18	Maine	Hallowell	Seam stayer	10 1.05	309	-	-	-	309
7 24	Maine	Hallowell	Seam stayer	10 .57	168	-	-	-	168
8 33	Maine	Belfast	Vamper	10 1.21	287	-	-	-	287
9 27	Maine	Bangor	Vamper	10 1.86	462	-	-	-	462
10 25	Maine	Gardiner	Vamper	10 1.00	240	-	-	-	240
11 37	Maine	Richmond	Vamper	10 .82	235	-	-	-	235
12 26	Maine	Gardiner	Vamper	10 .86	241	-	-	-	241
13 35	Maine	Hallowell	Vamper	10 1.31	258	-	-	-	258
14 25	Maine	Hallowell	Vamper	10 1.32	320	-	-	-	320
15 38	Maine	Richmond	Vamper	10 .83	245	-	-	-	245
16 33	Maine	Richmond	Vamper	10 .75	235	-	-	500	734
17 34	Maine	Richmond	Vamper	10 .95	220	-	-	400	620
18 37	Maine	Richmond	Vamper	10 .97	227	-	-	225	452
19 24	Maine	Hallowell	Stitcher	10 1.25	300	-	-	-	300
20 34	Maine	Gardiner	Stitcher	10 .67	145	-	-	-	148
21 30	Maine	Belfast	Stitcher	10 1.33	328	-	-	-	328
22 32	Maine	Richmond	Stitcher	10 .64	196	-	-	285	481
23 40	Maine	Gardiner	Eyeleter	10 1.54	460	-	-	210	670
24 34	Maine	Gardiner	Barrer	10 1.20	253	\$77	-	-	330

MAKERS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
72	\$165	\$50	\$43	\$4	\$9	\$107	\$450	-	
-	230	75	36	9	20	40	410	\$20	
102	168	56	35	7	18	50	436	64	
-	150	50	40	12	-	228	480	70	
-	360	50	24	6	-	136	578		
-	157	90	40	9	14	100	410	120	
100	250	125	35	10	50	75	645	75	
Board...	156	75	-	2	-	223	456		
Board...	156	45	-	-	-	24	225		
100	200	125	60	-	-	140	625		
-	145	75	43	10	-	227	500	125	
-	170	80	52	1	-	237	540	-	\$150
91	240	70	43	2	-	39	485	-	25
84	160	100	42	6	-	78	470	50	
-	216	140	40	8	-	216	620		
Board...	208	57	-	1	-	174	440	160	
84	170	110	30	8	13	25	440	160	
Board...	182	80	-	1	-	175	438	162	
Board...	178	50	-	-	-	161	389	123	
96	250	60	38	12	-	44	500		
120	220	108	45	12	-	102	607		
-	430	170	46	-	-	204	850		

MAKERS. WOMEN.

45	85	92	27	4	-	81	334	96	
Board...	78	30	-	-	-	60	168		
Board...	156	51	-	4	-	29	250	-	34
Board...	100	65	-	2	-	33	200		
84	160	135	41	4	-	211	635	200	
Board...	114	86	-	-	-	45	245	64	
Board...	106	37	-	-	-	25	168		
Board...	130	72	-	-	-	85	287		
Board...	156	120	-	8	-	153	437	25	
Board...	104	46	-	4	-	29	183	57	
Board...	104	40	-	7	45	20	216	19	
Board...	104	68	-	-	-	37	209	32	
Board...	101	40	-	-	-	117	258		
Board...	156	62	-	4	-	87	309	11	
Board...	130	45	-	2	40	15	242	13	
-	340	120	60	3	-	125	648	86	
Board...	312	125	-	7	45	40	529	91	
-	154	60	38	7	7	90	356	96	
Board...	130	86	-	4	-	80	300		
Board...	52	30	-	4	-	26	112	36	
Board...	143	85	-	-	-	100	328		
-	240	72	43	4	-	75	434	47	
-	156	100	30	-	-	14	300	370	
54	136	55	32	-	-	24	301	29	

SHOE

No. of return.	DAYS LOST.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total								
115	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
116	-	40	8	48	1	\$2,000	\$200	.06	4	1	-	-
117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
118	-	30	-	30	1	1,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
119	-	17	-	17	1	500	300	.06	7	1	-	-
120	-	-	-	-	1	2,500	-	-	4	1	-	.10
121	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
122	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
123	-	80	-	80	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
124	-	-	67	67	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
125	-	-	17	17	1	1,000	-	-	3	1	-	-
126	110	-	-	110	1	2,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
127	-	24	18	42	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
128	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
129	-	-	30	30	1	1,000	-	-	5	1	-	-
130	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
131	64	-	-	64	1	900	-	-	2	1	-	-
132	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
133	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	.15	-
134	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
136	-	-	5	15	1	1,500	-	-	8	3	-	-

SHOE

1	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
2	-	72	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.10
5	35	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
6	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	50	18	68	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9	-	-	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	-	8	57	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.07
12	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
13	26	73	9	108	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	14	-	48	62	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.07
16	-	-	-	-	1	3,000	-	-	5	2	-	.07
17	-	-	72	72	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	.07
18	-	-	70	70	1	1,500	600	.06	2	2	-	.07
19	-	-	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
20	12	71	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
21	-	-	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	1	1,000	-	-	4	2	-	.15
23	-	-	6	6	1	1,000	-	-	4	2	-	-
24	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-

MAKERS—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum't'd sav-ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Fortnightly	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Weekly	No	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	No	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	No	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Fortnightly	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	No	"	No	"	No	"	"	No	Yes
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	No
Fortnightly	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	No	"
Weekly	No	"	No	"	No	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	No	"	Yes	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	No	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	"

MAKERS. WOMEN—CONTINUED.

Fortnightly	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	"	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Yes
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	No
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	Yes	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	No	No	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	"	No	No	"
Fortnightly	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"
Fortnightly	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	"
Fortnightly	"	"	No	"	"	No	No	No	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"
Weekly	"	"	No	No	"	Yes	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes	"	"	No	No	"	"

SHOE

Number or return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. hr's employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.			
							From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
25	24	Maine	Bangor	Closer	10	1.37	\$368	-	-	\$368
26	31	Maine	Brewer	Closer	10	1.50	405	-	-	405
27	33	Maine	Gardiner	Closer	10	1.44	413	-	-	413
28	23	Ohio	Richmond	Closer	10	.95	260	-	-	260
29	19	Maine	Richmond	Button sewer	10	1.00	234	-	-	234
30	28	Maine	Hallowell	Button holes	10	.95	175	-	\$420	595
31	21	Canada	Hallowell	Button holes	10	1.00	264	-	-	264
32	24	Maine	Gardiner	Button holes	10	1.17	329	-	-	329
33	55	Maine	Richmond	Button holes	10	.90	213	-	-	213
34	22	Maine	Richmond	Button holes	10	.67	196	-	-	196
35	23	Maine	Richmond	Corder	10	.65	182	-	-	182
36	17	Maine	Hallowell	Presser	10	.65	196	-	-	196

PAPER

1	35	Maine	Gardiner	Foreman	12	3.33	1040	-	-	1040
2	35	Maine	Gardiner	Stock, 1st hand	10	2.00	528	-	-	528
3	41	Ireland	Gardiner	Stock, 1st hand	10	2.00	608	-	-	608
4	36	Maine	Gardiner	Stock, 1st hand	10	2.00	582	-	-	582
5	44	Maine	Gardiner	Stock, 1st hand	10	2.00	600	-	-	600
6	34	Maine	Gardiner	Stock, 2d hand	10	1.50	456	-	190	646
7	41	Maine	Gardiner	Stock cutter	10	1.50	422	-	62	484
8	22	England	Gardiner	Stock cutter	10	1.50	450	-	-	450
9	40	Maine	Gardiner	Rag room	9	1.50	432	-	216	648
10	40	Maine	Gardiner	Rag room	9	1.50	396	-	-	396
11	30	Maine	Gardiner	Thresher, 1st h'd	10	1.50	342	-	-	342
12	20	Maine	Gardiner	Thresher, 1st h'd	10	1.50	460	-	-	460
13	28	Canada	Gardiner	Thresher, 1st h'd	10	1.50	446	-	-	446
14	40	Ireland	Gardiner	Thresher, 2d h'd.	10	1.35	416	-	218	634
15	24	Maine	Gardiner	Thresher, 2d h'd.	10	1.25	390	-	-	390
16	33	Maine	Gardiner	Limeman	9	1.35	394	\$32	-	426
17	33	Maine	Gardiner	Bleacher, 1st h'd	10	1.55	473	-	-	473
18	20	Maine	Gardiner	Bleacher, 1st h'd	10	1.75	486	-	-	486
19	44	New York	Gardiner	Bleacher, 2d h'd.	10	1.50	458	-	-	458
20	50	Virginia	Gardiner	Bleacher, 2d h'd.	10	1.50	441	-	-	441
21	24	Ireland	Gardiner	Bleacher, 2d h'd.	10	1.50	436	-	-	436
22	31	Maine	Gardiner	Washer, 1st hand	10	1.75	509	-	-	509
23	26	Ireland	Gardiner	Washer, 1st hand	12	1.75	486	-	-	486
24	38	Maine	Gardiner	Washer, 1st hand	12	1.75	532	-	-	532
25	45	Ireland	Gardiner	Washer, 2d hand	12	1.50	468	-	50	518
26	23	Ireland	Gardiner	Washer, 2d hand	12	1.50	457	-	-	457
27	37	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 1st hand.	12	2.00	652	-	-	652
28	40	Virginia	Gardiner	Beater, 1st hand.	12	2.00	613	-	-	613
29	27	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 1st hand.	12	2.00	590	-	-	590
30	42	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 1st hand.	12	1.90	587	-	-	587
31	34	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 1st hand.	12	1.90	600	-	-	600
32	40	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 2d hand.	12	1.50	450	-	-	450
33	28	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 2d hand.	12	1.50	492	-	133	625
34	40	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 2d hand.	12	1.35	412	-	-	412

MAKERS. WOMEN—CONTINUED.

Rent.	EXPENSES.						Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues	Life insurance.	Other things.			
Board....	\$130	\$78	-	-	-	\$120	\$328	\$40	
Board....	182	56	-	-	-	127	365	40	
Board....	156	64	-	-	-	83	303	110	
Board....	130	95	-	\$2	-	33	260		
Board....	130	40	-	2	-	55	227	7	
Board....	\$84 163	60	\$38	-	-	120	465	130	
Board....	130	50	-	-	-	84	264		
Board....	78	63	-	4	-	84	229	100	
Board....	156	35	-	2	-	20	213		
Board....	94	80	-	2	-	20	196		
Board....	130	25	-	2	-	25	182		
Board....	117	35	-	-	-	44	196		

MAKERS.

-	250	150	48	7	\$80	195	730	310	
144	170	100	50	2	15	47	528		
-	200	123	37	-	-	62	422	186	
-	224	110	40	2	15	134	525	57	
-	243	100	57	7	18	75	500	100	
90	283	150	33	3	12	75	646		
84	187	92	34	-	-	87	484		
Board....	182	62	-	6	-	150	400	50	
Board....	386	120	-	4	-	78	588	60	
96	168	71	43	3	11	90	482	-	\$86
Board....	182	72	-	3	11	30	298	44	
Board....	182	68	-	-	-	100	350	110	
Board....	195	50	-	-	-	141	386	60	
-	364	135	31	-	-	30	560	74	
54	162	53	31	-	-	90	390		
-	231	63	29	-	-	25	351	75	
Board....	182	94	-	-	-	47	323	150	
Board....	182	65	-	-	-	213	460	26	
78	146	83	28	1	13	109	458		
90	150	65	40	4	-	92	441		
Board....	182	40	-	-	-	65	287	149	
-	175	71	40	4	-	100	390	119	
-	146	37	30	6	-	65	284	202	
-	182	120	36	-	-	194	532		
-	234	110	37	-	-	32	413	105	
Board....	169	83	-	-	-	205	457		
-	139	100	39	4	12	182	476	176	
69	246	125	30	-	-	170	640	-	27
-	187	72	31	-	-	300	590		
-	246	110	38	2	7	65	468	119	
Board....	182	50	-	4	7	187	430	170	
84	135	50	42	-	-	139	450		
60	204	50	35	-	-	176	525	100	
120	216	68	56	-	-	44	504	-	92

SHOE

No of return.	Days Lost.			Total.	Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage	Rate of interest on mortgage	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent.	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.									
25	4	-	32	36	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
26	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
27	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
28	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.15
29	-	71	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.05
30	-	20	100	120	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
31	17	-	24	41	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
32	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
33	-	72	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.10
34	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.10
35	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	.20
36	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

PAPER

1	-	-	-	-	1	\$1,500	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
2	-	41	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
3	-	-	1	1	1	3,000	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
4	-	-	14	14	1	1,600	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
5	-	-	5	5	1	5,000	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-
7	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
8	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
9	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
10	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
11	-	-	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	1	1,250	\$850	.06	-	10	3	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	1	800	-	-	-	6	1	.08	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
20	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
21	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22	-	-	14	14	1	2,000	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
23	-	-	27	27	1	1,000	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	1	1,200	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	1	700	200	.06	-	5	2	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	1	900	400	.06	-	3	1	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
29	-	-	7	7	1	1,500	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
32	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-

MAKERS. WOMEN—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accum'l'd sav-ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	Yes...	Yes....	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	"	No...	No...	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fortnightly.....	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	"

MAKERS—CONTINUED.

Weekly	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes....	"	No...	"	No..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	Yes....	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	Yes..	"	Yes..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes....	"	No...	"	No...	Yes.
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monthly.....	Yes....	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No...	"
Weekly	No.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	No..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	"	Yes..	Yes..	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	No...	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	"	"	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	No..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	No...	No...	No...	Yes.
Fortnightly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"	No.
Weekly	"	"	"	Yes....	"	No..	"	Yes..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	Yes....	"	"	"	"
Weekly	"	"	"	No.....	No.....	"	No...	No...	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly	"	"	"	"	"	"	No...	Yes.	"

PAPER

Number of return.	Age.	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. h'rs employed daily.	Wages per day.	EARNINGS.				Total.
							From regular trade.	From other personal service.	From others in family.		
35	44	New York	Gardiner	Beater, 2d hand	12	1.50	\$460	-	-	-	\$460
36	28	Ireland	Gardiner	Beater, 2d hand	12	1.50	478	-	-	-	478
37	20	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 2d hand	12	1.50	514	-	-	-	514
38	30	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 2d hand	12	1.35	413	-	-	-	413
39	26	Maine	Gardiner	Beater, 3d hand	12	1.50	437	-	-	-	437
40	45	Virginia	Gardiner	Beater, 3d hand	12	1.50	340	-	-	-	340
41	31	Maine	Gardiner	Machine tender	12	3.00	1000	-	-	-	1000
42	27	Maine	Gardiner	Machine tender	12	2.25	615	-	-	-	615
43	47	Maine	Gardiner	Machine tender	8	2.50	623	-	-	-	623
44	34	Massachusetts	Gardiner	Machine tender	11	3.00	925	-	-	-	925
45	28	Scotland	Gardiner	Machine tender	10	3.00	1004	-	-	-	1004
46	38	Maine	Gardiner	Machine tender	12	2.50	607	-	-	-	607
47	30	Vermont	Gardiner	Machine tender	12	2.50	770	-	-	-	770
48	32	Vermont	Gardiner	Machine tender	12	2.50	760	-	-	-	760
49	55	Maine	Gardiner	Machine tender	12	2.50	765	-	-	-	765
50	26	Maine	Gardiner	Machine tender	12	2.50	734	-	-	-	734
51	30	Maine	Gardiner	Machine tender	12	2.50	748	-	-	-	748
52	44	Canada	Gardiner	Machine tender	9	2.25	729	-	-	-	729
53	26	Maine	Gardiner	Machine tender	11	2.25	416	\$360	-	-	776
54	53	Maine	Gardiner	Machine, 2d hand	9	1.65	511	-	\$150	-	661
55	22	Maine	Gardiner	Machine, 2d hand	12	1.60	524	-	254	-	778
56	24	Maine	Gardiner	Machine, 2d hand	12	1.50	461	-	-	-	461
57	32	Maine	Gardiner	Machine, 2d hand	12	1.50	456	-	243	-	699
58	21	Maine	Gardiner	Machine, 2d hand	12	1.60	469	-	-	-	469
59	21	Maine	Gardiner	Machine, 2d hand	12	1.50	421	-	-	-	421
60	21	Maine	Gardiner	Machine, 2d hand	12	1.50	430	-	-	-	430
61	18	Maine	Gardiner	Machine, 3d hand	12	1.25	347	-	-	-	347
62	55	Maine	Gardiner	Finisher	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	600	-	125	-	725
63	24	Maine	Gardiner	Finisher	10	1.75	553	-	-	-	553
64	42	Maine	Gardiner	Finisher	10	1.50	441	-	-	-	441
65	32	Maine	Gardiner	Finisher	9	1.50	537	-	-	-	537
66	29	Maine	Gardiner	Finisher	9	1.65	450	-	-	-	450
67	29	Maine	Gardiner	Calender	12	1.65	501	-	-	-	501
68	31	Maine	Gardiner	Calender	12	1.65	650	-	-	-	650
69	35	Massachusetts	Westbrook	Coating	12	1.50	432	-	182	-	614
70	40	Maine	Gardiner	Clerk	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75	605	-	125	-	730
71	30	Ireland	Gardiner	Ass't engineer	10	1.75	483	-	-	-	483
72	29	Ireland	Gardiner	Fireman	12	2.00	628	-	-	-	628
73	29	Maine	Gardiner	Fireman	12	2.00	624	-	-	-	624
74	21	Maine	Gardiner	Fireman	12	1.65	420	-	-	-	420
75	30	Maine	Gardiner	Master mechanic	10	3.00	936	-	-	-	936
76	25	Maine	Gardiner	Machinist	10	2.00	600	-	-	-	600
77	38	Maine	Westbrook	Carpenter	10	2.50	720	-	-	-	720
78	36	Maine	Gardiner	Carpenter	10	2.00	610	-	-	-	610
79	27	Massachusetts	Gardiner	Electrician	12	2.00	618	-	-	-	618
80	25	Maine	Gardiner	Teamster	10	1.77	551	-	-	-	551
81	34	Maine	Gardiner	Yard hand	10	1.75	504	-	-	-	504
82	55	Scotland	Gardiner	Laborer	10	1.35	415	-	260	-	675
83	32	Maine	Gardiner	Laborer	10	1.35	400	-	-	-	400

MAKERS—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES.								Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things	Total.			
\$78	\$112	\$90	\$40	\$1	-	\$139	\$460			
Board ...	195	65	-	-	-	180	440	\$38		
Board ..	195	60	-	-	-	228	483	31		
Board....	182	55	-	-	-	162	413			
54	100	65	40	-	-	141	400	37		
78	125	35	48	-	-	54	340			
168	363	101	38	5	14	200	889	111		
96	176	112	47	-	-	39	470	145		
84	152	100	48	2	24	74	484	139		
-	227	125	54	-	-	278	684	251		
-	165	100	50	4	-	466	785	219		
-	165	75	42	4	18	100	404	203		
96	164	100	40	-	35	217	652	118		
96	275	40	30	1	41	40	523	237		
-	134	48	32	10	120	142	486	279		
108	118	80	42	-	15	262	625	109		
96	241	80	42	5	16	147	627	121		
120	234	119	44	7	20	185	729			
Board...	182	54	-	-	-	73	309	467		
-	205	112	33	4	20	58	432	229		
-	230	94	42	6	15	137	524	254		
72	180	69	34	3	11	92	461			
84	100	60	30	2	14	10	300	399		
Board....	182	55	-	-	-	193	430	39		
Board ...	208	46	-	-	-	67	321	100		
Board....	156	50	-	-	15	209	430			
Board....	130	44	-	-	-	45	219	128		
-	213	60	45	-	27	120	465	260		
69	239	110	48	-	-	87	553			
96	245	60	30	-	-	10	441			
72	152	90	40	-	-	69	423	114		
Board ...	195	62	-	-	-	193	450			
Board..	182	60	-	7	-	75	324	177		
90	240	60	46	4	27	33	500	150		
Board ...	312	69	-	12	7	72	473	141		
114	192	60	37	6	-	69	478	252		
-	284	80	27	-	-	9	400	83		
48	275	100	43	-	-	34	500	128		
72	231	56	39	-	-	60	458	166		
Board....	169	51	-	-	-	200	420			
-	200	150	42	3	11	66	472	464		
Board....	156	86	-	-	-	100	342	258		
120	190	100	45	6	100	82	643	77		
72	250	125	45	-	-	37	529	81		
-	225	115	45	-	-	145	530	88		
84	182	109	38	-	-	50	463	88		
-	172	75	34	7	24	116	428	76		
-	258	90	43	2	12	70	475	200		
60	127	130	39	-	-	44	400			

No. of return.	Days Lost				Owning homes	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased — per cent.	Wages decreased — per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.								
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
39	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
40	18	-	60	78	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	.22	-
43	56	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	2	1	.15	-
44	-	-	-	-	1	\$3,500	\$1200	.06	3	1	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	1	3,000	2600	.05	3	1	-	-
46	60	-	2	62	1	3,000	-	-	2	1	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
48	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	1	2,500	-	-	2	1	-	-
50	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
51	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
53	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	1	1	-	-
54	-	-	-	-	1	1,200	-	-	4	2	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	1	1,800	-	-	4	2	-	-
56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
57	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
58	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
59	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
60	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
61	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
62	-	-	5	5	1	2,500	-	-	2	2	-	-
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	.10	-
64	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	1	900	-	-	3	1	.10	-
66	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
67	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	.12	.3
69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	.17	-
71	-	-	29	29	1	1,650	-	-	5	1	-	-
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	.14	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
74	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	1	1,400	-	-	4	1	-	-
76	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
77	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	1	600	-	-	4	1	-	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
81	-	-	17	17	1	1,500	-	-	3	1	-	-
82	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	-	-	5	2	-	-
83	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-

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Number of return.	Age	Where born.	Present residence.	Position.	No. h'rs employed daily.	EARNINGS.				
						Wages per day.	From regular trade	From other personal service.	From others in family.	Total.
1	36	Maine	Gardiner	Rag sorter	10	.80	\$243	-	\$460	\$703
2	47	Maine	Gardiner	Rag sorter	10	.80	123	-	600	723
3	32	Iowa	Gardiner	Rag sorter	10	.80	179	-	582	761
4	39	Maine	Gardiner	Rag sorter	10	.80	228	-	447	675
5	57	Maine	Gardiner	Rag sorter	10	.80	146	-	467	613
6	34	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	9	.83	249	-	-	249
7	26	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	10	.85	264	-	-	264
8	18	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	10	.85	265	-	-	265
9	24	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	9	.83	219	-	-	219
10	22	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	10	.83	237	-	-	237
11	26	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	9	.83	253	-	-	253
12	40	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	9	.83	250	-	-	250
13	36	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	9	.83	232	-	-	232
14	24	Maine	Gardiner	Cutter	9	.83	255	-	-	255

MAKERS. WOMEN.

EXPENSES.								Surplus.	Deficit.
Rent.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Society dues.	Life insurance.	Other things.	Total.		
\$84	\$132	\$60	\$38	\$2	\$11	\$138	\$465	\$238	
-	173	82	36	2	14	87	394	329	
-	240	69	44	-	-	57	410	351	
96	324	147	37	-	-	71	675		
-	381	72	42	4	42	72	613		
Free	135	36	27	-	-	51	249		
Board	130	62	-	-	-	72	264		
Board	104	87	-	-	-	74	265		
Board	104	67	-	-	-	48	219		
Board	100	55	-	-	-	27	182	55	
Board	104	84	-	-	-	65	253		
Board	133	54	-	-	-	63	250		
Board	104	48	-	-	-	57	209	23	
Board	104	52	-	-	-	70	226	29	

No. of return.	Days Lost.				Owning homes.	Value of homes.	Amount of mortgage.	Rate of interest on mortgage	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Wages increased— per cent	Wages decreased— per cent.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work	Other causes.	Total.								
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
2	-	-	151	151	1	\$3,000	-	-	3	2	-	-
3	-	-	81	81	1	450	-	-	3	2	-	-
4	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
5	48	-	75	123	1	1,800	-	-	3	2	-	-
6	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
13	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

MAKERS. WOMEN—CONCLUDED.

How often paid?	Could you live cheaper if paid oftener?	Are any wages withheld under certain rules?	Do you belong to any labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you receive weekly benefits in case of sickness?	Have you a savings bank account?	Have you accuml't'd sav-ings during former yrs?	Have you accumulated savings during past yr?	Have you run into debt during past year?
Weekly.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No.
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No.....	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	Yes.....	"	Yes	Yes..	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	No.....	"	No..	No...	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	No..	No..	No...	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	Yes..	"	"
Weekly.....	"	"	"	"	"	No..	"	Yes..	"
Monthly.....	"	"	"	"	"	Yes..	"	"	"

RECAPIT

Consecutive number.	Industries	Social condition	Number of returns.	American born.	Foreign born.	Average age.	Number paid weekly.	Number paid fortnightly.
1	Skilled carpenters	With families . . .	72	68	4	42	48	4
2	Skilled carpenters	Without families	8	7	1	29	6	-
3	Rough carpenters	With families . . .	19	12	7	44	4	1
4	Rough carpenters	Without families	4	4	-	25	2	1
5	Masons	With families . . .	33	30	3	41	13	4
6	Masons	Without families	7	6	1	24	1	1
7	Mason tenders	With families . . .	15	4	11	38	5	3
8	Mason tenders	Without families	5	2	3	24	3	-
9	Skilled painters	With families . . .	25	25	-	40	19	1
10	Skilled painters	Without families	8	6	2	30	5	1
11	Unskilled painters	With families . . .	11	8	3	39	2	5
12	Unskilled painters	Without families	5	3	2	27	5	-
13	Blacksmiths	With families . . .	14	13	1	42	13	-
14	Blacksmiths	Without families	5	5	-	32	5	-
15	Machinists	With families . . .	29	27	2	39	13	5
16	Common laborers	With families . . .	36	19	17	45	24	1
17	Common laborers	Without families	6	6	-	41	4	-
18	Teamsters	With families . . .	17	15	2	35	15	-
19	Teamsters	Without families	6	6	-	33	4	-
20	Barbers	With families . . .	9	9	-	35	9	-
21	Barbers	Without families	5	5	-	25	5	-
22	Hostlers	With families . . .	7	4	3	38	5	-
23	Stevedors	With families . . .	6	6	-	31	1	-
24	Brick makers	With families . . .	4	1	3	31	-	-
25	Brick makers	Without families	11	3	8	32	5	-
26	Harness makers	With families . . .	10	7	3	35	9	1
27	Harness makers	Without families	5	5	-	20	5	-
28	Railroad hands	With families . . .	48	36	12	39	3	1
29	Railroad hands	Without families	24	12	12	23	-	-
30	Ship builders	With families . . .	38	34	4	44	37	-
31	Ship builders	Without families	8	8	-	33	8	-
32	Coemen	With families . . .	60	54	6	38	23	37
33	Coemen	Without families	35	31	4	28	8	27
34	Saw mill hands	With families . . .	72	55	17	29	27	35
35	Saw mill hands	Without families	38	27	11	29	6	22
36	Cotton mill hands	With families . . .	49	37	12	37	1	48
37	Cotton mill hands	Without families	22	17	5	27	-	22
38	Cotton mill hands, female	With families . . .	4	4	-	27	-	4
39	Cotton mill hands, female	Without families	14	14	-	23	-	14
40	Woolen mill hands	With families . . .	11	10	1	37	-	11
41	Woolen mill hands	Without families	4	4	-	37	-	3
42	Woolen mill hands, female	Without families	4	4	-	26	-	4
43	Shoemakers	With families . . .	98	88	10	35	80	18
44	Shoemakers	Without families	38	36	2	26	27	11
45	Shoemakers, females	With families . . .	9	9	-	33	7	2
46	Shoemakers, females	Without families	27	26	1	27	17	10
47	Paker makers	With families . . .	62	53	9	36	50	1
48	Paper makers	Without families	21	16	5	25	21	-
49	Paper makers, females	With families . . .	6	6	-	41	6	-
50	Paper makers, females	Without families	8	8	-	27	7	-

ULATION.

Number paid monthly.	Number paid irregularly.	No. who could live cheaper if paid oftener.	No. whose wages are withheld under certain rules.	No. belonging to labor organizations.	No. belonging to beneficiary organizations	No. receiving weekly benefits in case of sickness.	No. having savings bank accounts.	No. accumulating savings in past years.	No. accumulating savings during the year.	No. running in debt during the year.	No. having wages increased during the year.	No. having wages decreased during the year.
2	18	16	-	21	31	24	10	62	52	-	4	6
-	2	1	-	2	4	4	3	5	7	-	2	-
1	13	15	-	-	3	3	1	11	6	3	-	2
-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	4	3	-	-	-
-	16	17	-	14	15	14	5	27	25	1	4	1
-	5	2	-	3	1	2	2	3	5	-	1	-
-	7	8	-	4	1	1	5	9	6	5	1	-
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-
1	4	5	-	13	12	9	3	19	11	6	-	2
-	2	1	-	4	4	3	2	5	6	-	-	-
2	2	9	2	7	4	4	2	5	2	7	2	3
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	2	10	5	2	13	8	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	3	-	-	1
11	-	5	1	1	18	10	9	21	17	1	1	-
-	11	11	-	1	3	3	2	16	10	4	-	-
-	2	2	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	1	-	1
-	2	2	-	2	8	2	1	10	9	1	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	4	4	2	8	6	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	-
-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-
3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	7	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	2	-	1	4	5	7	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
44	-	43	43	28	25	28	21	36	21	14	1	-
24	-	22	22	10	6	8	6	11	19	1	-	-
-	1	-	-	25	18	27	2	35	24	4	-	10
-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	6	6	-	-	-
-	-	10	-	7	13	3	2	38	24	13	-	3
-	-	1	-	2	5	3	1	9	12	2	-	-
10	-	25	-	2	21	8	4	42	28	8	1	-
10	-	5	-	-	5	4	5	20	20	1	-	-
-	-	41	6	32	22	16	14	27	26	6	-	-
-	-	6	1	5	4	3	4	10	12	-	3	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	10	9	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	3	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
-	-	12	2	75	56	41	19	71	56	11	3	17
-	-	-	1	20	9	5	7	23	25	-	5	2
-	-	-	-	7	3	2	2	7	9	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	16	3	1	6	14	13	1	-	8
11	-	5	-	1	31	20	10	50	43	3	8	-
-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	11	16	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	4	3	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	3	-	-	-

RECAPIT

Consecutive number.	AVERAGE NUMBER DAYS LOST TIME				Number owning homes.	Value of homes.	Average value of homes.	No. homes mortgaged.
	From sickness.	Inability to obtain work.	Other causes.	Total.				
1	7	42	27	76	37	\$54,000	\$1,459	7
2	1	40	26	67	1	1,200	1,200	-
3	22	52	14	88	9	6,900	767	7
4	3	26	28	57	1	450	450	-
5	13	67	20	100	16	25,300	1,581	3
6	4	79	19	102	-	-	-	-
7	4	59	23	86	1	500	500	-
8	1	83	9	93	1	1,560	1,500	-
9	6	71	13	90	9	14,800	1,644	2
10	1	76	18	95	-	-	-	-
11	14	66	15	95	-	-	-	-
12	6	72	25	103	-	-	-	-
13	5	10	17	32	7	9,650	1,379	2
14	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-
15	5	9	15	29	12	20,350	1,696	2
16	7	72	20	99	10	11,900	1,190	2
17	17	88	15	120	-	-	-	-
18	2	15	13	30	6	7,700	1,283	-
19	2	15	15	32	-	-	-	-
20	1	10	3	14	1	1,800	1,800	1
21	7	8	24	39	-	-	-	-
22	14	-	3	17	-	-	-	-
23	-	128	-	128	-	-	-	-
24	-	46	6	52	1	800	800	-
25	-	76	12	88	-	-	-	-
26	8	31	5	44	2	1,600	800	1
27	16	39	6	61	-	-	-	-
28	13	9	6	28	14	24,900	1,778	1
29	5	24	7	36	-	-	-	-
30	3	59	15	77	14	25,000	1,786	-
31	2	90	19	111	-	-	-	-
32	3	80	9	92	27	25,750	954	5
33	6	88	19	113	-	-	-	-
34	3	53	12	68	26	36,250	1,394	4
35	1	75	18	94	1	600	600	-
36	7	3	11	21	7	11,200	1,600	3
37	3	2	17	22	-	-	-	-
38	2	3	18	23	-	-	-	-
39	4	10	11	25	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	7	7	5	5,900	1,180	-
41	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
42	-	26	8	34	-	-	-	-
43	5	16	19	40	43	57,550	1,338	15
44	5	24	23	52	-	-	-	-
45	4	2	35	41	4	6,500	1,625	1
46	3	15	22	40	-	-	-	-
47	3	-	6	9	26	47,000	1,808	5
48	2	-	11	13	1	1,500	1,500	-
49	8	-	55	63	3	5,250	1,750	-
50	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-

ULATION—CONTINUED.

Amount of mortgages.	Average amount of mortgages	Average number in family.	Average daily wages.	Average annual earnings	Number assisted by members of family.	Average annual earnings of other members of family.	AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME.	
							Per family.	Per individual.
\$3,065	\$437	3.86	\$2.21	\$507.64	12	\$30.26	\$537.90	\$139.31
-	-	-	2.08	484.87	-	-	-	484.87
1,850	264	5.	1.65	355.31	8	173.16	528.47	105.69
-	-	-	1.70	449.50	-	-	-	449.50
1,100	367	3.57	2.76	539.82	7	37.57	577.39	143.40
-	-	-	2.29	432.86	-	-	-	432.86
-	-	4.6	1.60	345.93	9	219.33	565.27	122.88
-	-	-	1.75	367.40	-	-	-	367.40
458	229	3.68	2.15	456.20	4	31.60	487.80	132.55
-	-	-	2.16	458.87	-	-	-	458.87
-	-	4.82	1.72	361.27	2	90.91	452.18	93.75
-	-	-	1.56	309.80	-	-	-	309.80
700	350	3.43	2.09	569.36	-	-	569.36	166.06
-	-	-	1.70	480.60	-	-	-	480.60
1,600	800	4.14	2.06	576.65	7	38.56	615.21	148.67
600	300	4.08	1.52	314.05	20	170.51	484.56	118.67
-	-	-	1.54	283.00	-	-	-	283.00
-	-	3.18	1.56	428.35	3	31.88	460.23	144.89
-	-	-	1.47	403.67	-	-	-	403.67
150	150	3.22	1.81	531.11	-	-	531.11	164.83
-	-	-	1.60	424.00	-	-	-	424.00
-	-	3.86	1.20	403.57	-	-	403.57	104.63
-	-	4.67	3.33	507.00	1	51.67	558.67	119.71
-	-	3.	1.69	365.50	-	-	365.50	121.83
-	-	-	1.71	315.00	-	-	-	315.00
900	900	4.2	1.82	490.30	5	57.30	547.60	130.38
-	-	-	1.47	359.80	-	-	-	359.80
300	300	3.96	1.90	532.06	13	53.44	585.50	147.91
-	-	-	1.43	379.91	-	-	-	379.91
-	-	4.03	2.59	574.53	2	10.52	585.05	145.31
-	-	-	2.34	441.63	-	-	-	441.63
1,172	234	3.78	1.78	362.50	9	24.60	387.10	102.32
-	-	-	1.67	315.06	-	-	-	315.06
1,950	487	3.89	1.80	418.89	9	31.25	450.14	115.75
-	-	-	1.77	359.76	-	-	-	359.76
2,000	667	3.69	1.56	447.37	17	76.81	524.18	141.91
-	-	-	1.35	381.77	-	-	-	381.77
-	-	3.	1.13	317.25	2	156.25	473.50	157.83
-	-	-	.87	246.86	-	-	-	246.86
-	-	3.82	1.59	472.36	2	59.09	531.45	139.17
-	-	-	1.52	450.00	-	-	-	450.00
-	-	-	1.05	286.25	-	-	-	286.25
5,074	338	3.5	2.00	527.23	10	30.86	558.09	159.45
-	-	-	1.87	460.26	-	-	-	460.26
600	600	3.	1.05	276.67	8	295.22	571.89	190.63
-	-	-	1.01	266.11	-	-	-	266.11
5,250	1,050	3.44	1.90	576.97	13	35.61	612.58	178.31
-	-	-	1.60	474.71	-	-	-	474.71
-	-	4.5	.81	194.67	5	426.00	620.67	137.92
-	-	-	.84	246.88	-	-	-	246.88

RECAPIT

Consecutive number.	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF LIV									
	RENT.		FOOD.		CLOTHING		FUEL AND LIGHT		SOCIETY DUES.	
	Per family	Per individ- ual.	Per family.	Per individ- ual.	Per family.	Per individ- ual.	Per family.	Per individ- ual	Per family.	Per individ- ual.
1	\$89.40	\$23.88	\$197.33	\$51.11	\$82.65	\$21.41	\$40.82	\$10.57	\$2.83	\$0.73
2	-	-	-	181.62	-	61.50	-	-	-	3.00
3	85.40	13.77	252.95	50.59	95.95	19.19	39.26	7.85	5.95	1.79
4	-	-	-	172.00	-	46.50	-	-	-	1.75
5	82.25	24.83	197.43	54.16	88.06	24.63	41.42	11.36	4.09	1.41
6	-	-	-	179.43	-	53.43	-	-	-	3.72
7	65.14	14.78	226.27	49.19	75.13	16.33	38.67	8.41	14.73	3.20
8	-	-	-	176.80	-	57.20	-	-	-	3.20
9	90.11	27.03	184.48	50.13	77.48	21.05	40.96	11.13	3.48	.94
10	-	-	-	180.37	-	52.63	-	-	-	3.37
11	98.36	20.41	216.73	44.98	71.09	14.75	37.82	7.85	6.45	1.34
11	-	-	-	171.60	-	47.20	-	-	-	.60
13	94.29	27.50	206.43	60.23	105.78	30.85	46.70	12.56	3.86	1.12
14	-	-	-	180.40	-	61.60	-	-	-	4.80
15	106.44	24.88	212.76	51.42	86.83	20.98	41.59	10.05	3.83	.92
16	70.08	16.37	203.40	49.10	83.36	21.15	38.23	9.23	3.94	.96
17	-	-	-	164.67	-	34.83	-	-	-	3.00
18	84.25	25.75	176.00	55.41	77.18	24.30	40.00	12.59	1.76	.71
19	-	-	-	182.00	-	39.83	-	-	-	-
20	92.25	29.52	167.75	52.00	86.11	26.72	42.22	13.10	2.78	.86
21	-	-	-	202.80	-	77.40	-	-	-	1.40
22	73.71	19.11	183.14	47.48	60.71	15.74	35.71	9.26	-	-
23	90.00	19.29	215.83	46.25	113.83	24.39	37.67	8.07	-	-
24	64.00	21.33	185.75	52.92	53.00	17.67	35.75	11.92	3.25	1.08
25	-	-	-	160.73	-	41.36	-	-	-	-
26	86.29	20.83	203.89	47.05	78.10	18.60	37.56	8.67	2.70	.64
27	-	-	-	182.00	-	58.40	-	-	-	1.60
28	107.60	27.31	229.31	57.93	101.69	25.59	46.11	11.53	5.94	1.50
29	-	-	-	188.21	-	59.29	-	-	-	4.16
30	90.92	23.46	215.05	53.41	106.24	26.38	42.71	10.61	4.42	1.10
31	-	-	-	201.50	-	72.75	-	-	-	1.50
32	62.35	15.93	174.30	46.07	59.77	15.80	36.18	9.56	1.10	.29
33	-	-	-	172.46	-	47.71	-	-	-	.34
34	76.06	19.02	185.33	47.66	64.71	16.64	36.69	9.44	1.32	.34
35	-	-	-	180.74	-	52.08	-	-	-	1.21
36	91.74	24.54	196.81	53.07	81.12	21.96	39.33	10.61	3.63	.98
37	-	-	-	173.73	-	48.50	-	-	-	2.41
38	55.25	18.42	154.25	51.42	82.00	27.33	32.50	10.83	-	-
39	-	-	-	115.93	-	47.93	-	-	-	-
40	86.00	28.67	176.36	46.19	87.27	22.86	40.18	10.52	1.63	.43
41	-	-	-	182.00	-	75.75	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	120.00	-	75.00	-	-	-	-
43	88.91	26.38	192.23	54.28	81.69	23.34	39.28	11.02	5.52	1.58
44	-	-	-	184.32	-	63.97	-	-	-	3.16
45	66.75	26.70	179.25	57.36	91.00	30.33	38.62	12.36	3.22	1.07
46	-	-	-	122.11	-	58.67	-	-	-	1.96
47	88.46	27.16	200.53	57.57	89.87	26.16	39.61	11.37	2.32	.68
48	-	-	-	179.52	-	60.57	-	-	-	.95
49	90.00	18.00	230.83	51.30	77.67	17.26	37.33	8.30	1.33	.30
50	-	-	-	110.38	-	63.62	-	-	-	-

ULATION—CONCLUDED.

ING.						SURPLUS.		DEFICIT.	
LIFE INSURANCE		OTHER THINGS.		TOTAL		Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.
Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.	Per family.	Per individual.				
\$6.29	\$1.63	\$82.39	\$21.34	\$455.79	\$118.04	\$82.13	\$21.28		
-	2.25	-	104.25	-	352.62	-	132.25		
.95	.19	79.52	15.90	519.52	103.90	8.95	1.79		
-	13.20	-	91.75	-	325.25	-	124.25		
5.51	1.54	101.36	28.35	479.82	134.19	97.57	27.28		
-	2.14	-	121.14	-	359.86	-	73.00		
-	-	50.80	11.04	466.40	101.39	98.87	21.49		
-	-	-	85.20	-	322.40	-	45.00		
3.24	.88	72.80	19.78	447.32	121.55	40.48	11.00		
-	3.75	-	89.88	-	331.00	-	127.87		
1.91	.40	37.64	7.81	470.0	97.54	-	-	\$17.81	\$3.69
-	-	-	50.40	-	269.80	-	40.00		
9.21	2.69	96.21	28.06	515.14	150.25	54.21	15.81		
-	-	-	110.60	-	357.40	-	173.20		
11.65	2.82	92.82	22.43	515.55	124.59	99.65	24.08		
.22	.05	87.42	21.41	468.85	114.80	15.81	3.87		
-	-	-	66.17	-	268.67	-	14.33		
2.71	.85	65.47	20.61	417.65	131.48	42.58	13.41		
-	-	-	79.50	-	301.33	-	102.33		
8.67	2.69	85.78	26.62	475.11	147.45	54.00	17.38		
-	-	-	103.40	-	385.00	-	65.00		
-	-	43.43	11.26	396.71	102.85	6.85	1.78		
-	-	82.83	17.75	540.17	115.75	18.50	3.96		
-	-	44.25	14.75	343.00	114.33	22.50	7.50		
-	-	-	66.27	-	268.36	-	46.64		
1.30	.31	48.20	11.48	447.00	106.43	100.60	23.95		
-	-	-	64.20	-	306.20	-	53.60		
10.79	2.73	55.48	14.01	522.33	131.96	63.17	15.95		
-	3.46	-	54.71	-	309.83	-	70.08		
6.66	1.65	96.68	24.01	529.18	131.43	55.87	13.88		
-	-	-	96.88	-	372.63	-	69.00		
3.22	.85	58.13	15.36	368.03	97.28	19.07	5.04		
-	-	-	71.23	-	291.74	-	23.32		
5.79	1.49	59.92	15.41	403.42	103.47	46.72	12.01		
-	2.03	-	74.00	-	310.05	-	49.71		
4.94	1.34	61.51	16.65	467.53	126.57	56.65	15.34		
-	2.32	-	78.86	-	305.82	-	75.95		
-	-	93.50	31.17	417.50	139.17	56.00	18.66		
-	-	-	49.36	-	213.22	-	33.64		
6.64	1.74	91.82	24.05	450.82	118.07	80.64	21.12		
-	-	-	117.00	-	374.75	-	75.25		
-	-	-	51.25	-	246.25	-	40.00		
7.15	2.04	87.60	25.03	465.81	133.08	92.28	26.37		
-	1.32	-	117.79	-	370.55	-	89.71		
5.78	1.93	86.67	28.89	444.67	148.22	127.22	42.41		
-	3.15	-	60.96	-	246.85	-	19.26		
12.10	3.54	106.61	31.03	504.57	146.87	108.01	31.44		
-	2.24	-	136.24	-	379.62	-	95.09		
11.17	2.48	79.33	17.63	467.67	103.92	153.00	34.00		
-	-	-	59.50	-	233.50	-	13.38		

MEN WITH FAMILIES.

ANALYSIS.

No. of reports	745
American born	615
foreign born	130
assisted by their families	153
owning homes	273
homes mortgaged	60
renting	471
belonging to labor organizations	241
belonging to beneficiary organizations	298
having savings bank accounts	120
accumulating savings in former years	524
accumulating savings during past year	397
running in debt during past year	98
showing neither gain nor loss	250
of individuals in 745 families	2,841
Average number per family	3.81

AVERAGES.

Age of persons reporting	39
Daily wages	\$1.95
Annual earnings from regular trade	460.41
other personal service	17.20
of other members of family	49.40
income per family	527.01
individual	138.20
expenditure for rent per family	85.98
individual	22.59
food per family	197.50
individual	51.44
clothing per family	82.55
individual	21.65
fuel and light per family	42.69
individual	11.12
society dues per family	3.67
individual96
life insurance per family	6.06
individual	1.59
other things per family	77.41
individual	20.30
total per family	463.43
individual	121.53
net surplus per family	63.58
individual	16.67
Rental per month per family	7.16

AND LABOR STATISTICS.

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Days lost time from sickness.....	6
inability to obtain work	37
other causes	14
all causes	57
worked at regular trade.....	236
Wages per day for same.....	\$1.95
Days worked at other personal service.....	12
Wages per day for same.....	\$1.43

HOMES.

Number owning homes.....	273
Value of homes.....	\$388,850
Average value of homes.....	\$1,424
Number homes mortgaged.....	60
Amount of mortgages.....	\$26,169
Average amount of mortgage.....	\$436
Number homes not mortgaged.....	213

MEN AND WOMEN WITHOUT FAMILIES.

ANALYSIS.

	Men.	Women.
No. of reports.....	265	53
American born	209	52
foreign born.....	56	1
belonging to labor organizations.....	53	16
belonging to beneficiary organizations.....	47	3
having savings bank accounts.....	47	12
accumulated savings in former years.....	136	23
accumulated savings in past years.....	159	25
running in debt during past year	5	1
showing neither gain nor loss.....	101	27

AVERAGES.

Age of persons reporting.....	28	26
Daily wages.....	\$1.71	\$.95
Annual earnings from regular trade	375.06	259.64
" " other personal service.....	19.95	-
" income.....	395.01	259.64
" expenditure for board.....	179.67	118.55
" " clothing.....	55.17	57.81
" " society dues.....	1.97	1.00
" " life insurance.....	1.60	1.60
" " other things.....	88.21	59.94
" total.....	326.62	235.90
" net surplus.....	68.39	23.74

	Men.	Women.
Days lost from sickness	4	3
" " inability to obtain work	46	11
" " other causes	17	16
" " all causes	67	30
Days worked at regular trade	219	275
Wages per day for same	1.71	.95
Days worked at other personal service	19	-
Wages per day for same	1.05	-
Cost of board per week	3.45	2.28
Expenditure per day90	.65

TOTALS.

No. of reports	1,082
American born	895
foreign born	187
Owning homes	285
Total value of homes owned	\$405,850
Number homes mortgaged	60
Amount of mortgages	\$26,169
No. renting	481
belonging to labor organizations	317
beneficiary organizations	354
having savings bank accounts	181
accumulated savings in former years	696
during past year	595
run in debt during past year	104
showing neither gain nor loss	383

Number of Men Employed, and Daily Wages Paid Employes by Railroad Corporations Operating in Maine, as shown by the Returns to the Railroad Commissioners.

BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD.

No. of men employed.	Daily wages (each).
20 Station agents	\$1.21
3 Other stationmen	1.25
7 Engineers	2.70
7 Firemen	1.65
7 Conductors	2.50
10 Other trainmen	1.60
2 Machinists	2.00
6 Carpenters	2.00
4 Other shopmen	1.65
19 Section foremen	1.50
38 Other trackmen	1.25
6 Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	1.25
18 Telegraph operators and station agents	1.25
10 Other employes and laborers	1.25

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

452 Station agents	\$1.71
614 Other stationmen	1.65
481 Enginemen	3.12
508 Firemen	1.85
374 Conductors	2.75
1202 Other trainmen	1.84
191 Machinists and foremen	2.34
565 Carpenters	2.02
582 Other shopmen	1.81
387 Section foremen and roadmasters	1.93
1369 ² Other trackmen	1.43
1042 Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	1.41
186 Telegraph operators and dispatchers	1.66
1 Employe, account floating equipment	2.49
2559 Other employes and laborers	1.63

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

7 Station agents	\$1.78
5 Other stationmen	1.27
15 Enginemen	2.60
14 Firemen	1.44
12 Conductors	2.25

No. of men employed.	Daily wages (each).
25 Other trainmen	\$1.42
4 Machinists	1.10
2 Carpenters	1.38
30 Other shopmen	1.47
1 Foreman	2.88
147 Other trackmen	1.14
1 Flagman, switchman and watchman	1.53
14 Telegraph operators and dispatchers	1.70
80 Other employes and laborers92

FRANKLIN & MEGANTIC RAILROAD.

2 Station agents	\$1.05
1 Engineman	1.75
1 Fireman	1.15
1 Conductor	1.50
1 Machinist	1.75
3 Section foremen	1.35
3 Other trackmen	1.10
1 Watchman	1.15

KENNEBEC CENTRAL RAILROAD.

2 Station agents	\$1.75
1 Engineman	2.50
1 Fireman	1.50
1 Conductor	3.13
1 Other trainman	1.70
1 Switchman, flagman and watchman	1.26
1 Section foreman	1.95
3 Other trackmen	1.26

KNOX AND LINCOLN RAILWAY.

11 Station agents	\$1.75
5 Other stationmen	1.28
4 Enginemen	2.25
4 Firemen	1.54
4 Conductors	2.25
9 Other trainmen	1.54
3 Machinists	2.50
4 Carpenters	2.25
3 Other shopmen	2.00
9 Section foremen	1.75
25 Other trackmen	1.50
4 Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	1.24
40 Other employes and laborers	1.48

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

171 Station agents	\$1.78
261 Other stationmen	1.39
138 Enginemen	3.06

AND LABOR STATISTICS.

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No. of men employed.	Daily wages (each).
137 Firemen	\$1.96
82 Conductors	2.74
209 Other trainmen	1.64
83 Machinists	2.24
168 Carpenters	1.74
103 Other shopmen	1.53
150 Section foremen	1.75
642 Other trackmen	1.31
152 Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	1.48
34 Telegraph operators and dispatchers	1.78
18 Employes, ac't floating equipment	1.85
656 Other employes and laborers	1.70

MONSON RAILROAD.

2 Station agents	\$1.11
1 Engineman	2.25
1 Fireman	1.50
1 Conductor	1.92
4 Other trackmen	1.30
1 Section foreman	2.00

PORTLAND AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

17 Station agents	\$1.69
11 Other stationmen	1.23
9 Enginemen	3.10
8 Firemen	1.75
6 Conductors	2.42
17 Other trainmen	1.67
5 Machinists	2.15
7 Carpenters	2.00
11 Other shopmen	1.86
12 Section foremen	1.52
53 Other trackmen	1.25
11 Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen	1.59
3 Telegraph operators and dispatchers	1.46
7 Other employes and laborers	1.34

*ORCHARD BEACH RAILROAD

1 Station agent	\$3.26
1 Engineman	3.00
2 Firemen	1.96
1 Conductor	2.50
2 Other trainmen	1.50
1 Section foreman	1.90
2 Other trackmen	1.50

*Employed during summer season.

*RUMFORD FALLS & BUCKFIELD RAILROAD.

No. of men employed.	Daily wages (each)
7 Station agents.....	\$.83
2 Other stationmen.....	1.38
3 Enginemen	1.96
3 Firemen	1.40
2 Conductors.....	2.06
3 Other trainmen.....	1.40
5 Section foremen.....	1.53
15 Other trackmen.....	1.25
1 Switchman, flagman and watchman.....	1.15

SANDY RIVER RAILROAD.

3 Station agents.....	\$1.37
2 Enginemen	1.90
2 Firemen	1.23
2 Conductors	1.89
3 Other trainmen.....	1.28
1 Machinist.....	1.87
3 Section foremen	1.30
13 Other trackmen	1.15
1 Switchman, flagman and watchman.....	1.10
7 Other employes and laborers	1.67

SOMERSET RAILWAY.

8 Station agents.....	\$1.58
2 Enginemen	2.25
2 Firemen	1.45
2 Conductors.....	2.25
3 Other trainmen.....	1.38
2 Machinists.....	2.17
1 Carpenter.....	2.00
2 Other shopmen	1.49
8 Section foremen	1.60
16 Other trackmen	1.25
2 Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen.....	1.12
1 Road master	2.00
2 Other employes and laborers.....	1.36

SEBASTICOOK & MOOSEHEAD RAILROAD.

2 Station agents.....	\$1.37
1 Engineman.....	2.49
1 Fireman.....	1.34
1 Conductor.....	1.53
1 Section foreman	1.65
3 Other trackmen	1.35
1 Switchman, flagman and watchman.....	1.15

*Station agents do not all work full time.

ST. CROIX & PENOBSCOT RAILROAD.

No. of men employed.	Daily wages (each).
4 Station agents.....	\$0.97
4 Other stationmen.....	1.33
3 Enginemen.....	1.69
2 Firemen.....	1.25
2 Conductors.....	1.75
3 Other trainmen.....	1.30
4 Machinists.....	2.20
3 Carpenters.....	1.34
2 Other shopmen.....	1.29
2 Section foremen.....	1.60
9 Other trackmen.....	1.26
2 Watchmen, switchmen and flagmen.....	1.22
3 Other employes and laborers.....	1.31

YORK HARBOR AND BEACH RAILROAD.

6 Station agents.....	\$1.63
4 Other stationmen.....	1.16
1 Engineman.....	3.50
1 Fireman.....	1.90
1 Conductor.....	2.75
2 Other trainmen.....	1.81
2 Section foremen.....	1.90
6 Other trackmen.....	1.50
1 Switchman, flagman and watchman.....	1.50

PHILLIPS AND RANGELEY RAILROAD.

2 Station agents.....	\$1.20
1 Other stationman.....	1.20
3 Enginemen.....	2.00
3 Firemen.....	1.25
1 Conductor.....	1.75
1 Other trainman.....	1.10
4 Section foremen.....	1.50
12 Other trackmen.....	1.20
1 Switchman, flagman and watchman.....	1.10

LIME ROCK RAILROAD.

1 Round house man.....	\$1.53
2 Enginemen.....	2.24
2 Firemen.....	1.53
2 Conductors.....	2.24
6 Other trainmen.....	1.53
1 Section foreman.....	1.75
3 Other trackmen.....	1.50
2 Switchmen and flagmen.....	1.00

ROCKPORT RAILROAD.

No. of men employed.		Daily wages (each).
1	Engineman	\$2.50
2	Other trainmen	1.60

ELECTRIC AND HORSE RAILROADS.

AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL AND GARDINER ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

2	Enginemen	\$2.00
2	Firemen	1.50
10	Motormen	1.43
10	Conductors	1.43
1	Section foreman	2.00
1	Other trackman	1.50

PORTLAND RAILROAD (HORSE).

	Conductors and drivers	\$1.60
	Carpenters	2.37
	Section foremen	1.64
	Hostlers and tow boys	1.30

WATERVILLE AND FAIRFIELD (HORSE).

	Conductors and drivers	\$1.42
	Stablemen and others	1.42
	Laborers	1.50

REMARKS OF WORKING MEN.

My experience and observation justify me in saying that there is a very noticeable and rapidly increasing disposition among the great mass of common wage workers to study the reform measures now before the people, with the special object of so placing their votes as to best serve their own interests. *Carpenter.*

I believe that the enforcement, in good faith, of the prohibitory laws of this State would make all the difference between poverty and prosperity with thousands of wage workers. *Carpenter.*

I have all I can do to keep free from debt. The fifty dollars saved I paid towards reducing the debt on my house. It is slow work, and I don't know what I should do if I had to pay rent, and if I was not obliged to pay a certain amount on my house each year it would all go and I should save nothing. *Carpenter.*

In our daily labor we are exposed to the heat of summer and the frosts of winter and to dangers of life and limb; many idle days are forced upon us through bad weather and short jobs; our work causes wear and tear of clothing, and to continue our work in all kinds of weather, proper clothing must be worn, and nature demands wholesome and sufficient food; and for all this what is our pay? Are we properly recompensed for our skill and toil, the risk we are compelled to run, lost time, and for the years spent in learning our trade? This is a question for intelligent working men to consider: Is our condition improving each year? From observation I should say not. I am glad to see that mechanics are beginning to think for themselves. Let the good work go on. *Carpenter.*

Masons in this place never get their pay regularly, except when working for the corporations. Such a condition is bad for the working men, the merchants, and the general business of the place. If I could get my pay promptly, I could pay my grocery man, and he in turn could pay his bills. I wish such a thing could be brought about as I am sure all would be benefited by it. *Mason.*

If working men would invest their spare time and a little money in building up their labor organizations, it would profit them much; if they would do their own thinking, it would profit them more; and if they would vote as they think, it would be about all profit.

Mason.

Wage workers should read more papers which discuss the labor, political, temperance and other reforms. They should consider how these questions affect their interests and the interests of those dependent upon them, and then vote according to the dictates of their own judgment.

Mason.

Fairly complete organization of my trade in this section would be worth one hundred dollars a year to each workman. Faithful enforcement of our liquor laws would be more beneficial to the craft than a twenty-five per cent rise in wages.

Mason.

For a year back I have been urged by my father to come back to Canada and accept the gift of a good farm, with team, stock and tools complete, worth two thousand dollars, but I am making more money here without them than I could there with them, and do not have to work so hard myself. When I get money enough to support myself without work I will go home to Canada to live.

Mason Tender.

The trouble here is that cheap labor is employed to paint rough work, so that a skilled painter don't get in more than half of the time. Let the working people of this State organize and educate themselves, and, when united, in some manner develop such measures as will protect them against being compelled to lay idle half of each year through the competition of unskilled workmen. Is there no help for skilled American mechanics?

Painter.

I think that when a temperate man works at a trade requiring no small measure of skill and intelligence for two hundred and fifty or three hundred days per year, through a long life time, a just share of what he has produced is equivalent to more than the bare knowledge of the fact that he has received a very poor living out of what he has produced, and no more.

Painter.

Our trade is in good condition and we hold our bosses up to contract.

Blacksmith.

On account of giving my daughters such an education as I desire to properly fit them to gain a living in their chosen professions, it took all I earned above my actual running expenses during 1891, to pay such bills, and I feel that the money was well invested.

Machinist.

If the young men of to-day would work to save a few dollars every year, and not smoke, drink, or overdress, they would find

themselves better off for it when they get to be sixty years old, but the young men now spend too much idle time, and pay out too much for clothes that they could get along without. I believe labor organizations to be a good thing to educate the working men and women.

Common Laborer.

I get thirty cents an hour when using a two wheeled barrow, and forty-five cents an hour, when using a single wheeled barrow. Don't work regularly. Can't tell exactly how much time I lost, as often times I worked only part of a day at a time. Am usually paid at the end of a job, which is sometimes two or three times a week.

Stevadore.

There are two yards here. Where I work they pay a dollar and a half a day and pay every week, but at the other yard they pay forty dollars a month and pay monthly.

Brick Maker.

Labor organizations, more especially local assemblies of the Knights of Labor are very efficient schools in which wage workers of both sexes may learn profitable lessons.

Harness Maker.

It is just impossible to support a large family on one dollar and twenty-five cents a day and clothe the children suitably to send to school even if no sickness occurs.

Harness Maker.

More study and less rum would make our State a better place for people to earn a living in.

Harness Maker.

I hope to live to see the day when this country shall be governed according to the will of the majority intelligently and independently expressed at caucus and polling place. I believe this would greatly improve the condition of wage workers.

Railroad Tool Maker.

Railroad men injure themselves and each other by harboring petty jealousies and suspicions of each other. Nothing, perhaps, is better calculated to broaden the views of working men and eradicate the above evil than prompt and regular attendance and faithful and zealous work in the several labor organizations.

Railroad Freight Brakeman.

The crying need of railroad men is organization, and co-operation at the caucus and polling place.

Railroad Freight Brakeman.

Don't lose any time at my work. A laboring man, and especially a railroad man who has to lay steel rails in summer and shovel snow all winter, should have at least two dollars a day, and no man

can educate and dress his children as they should be, for less. It has taken all my best days to get my home, and it is a small one at that.

Railroad Section Hand.

I work in the shoe factory as much as I can, when there is no work in the ship yard.

Ship Carpenter.

In winter we work until dark, so there are many days that we do not get in more than eight hours.

Ship Fastener.

In 1889 our pay was \$2.50, but during 1890 we got \$2 75 per day. This year we get but \$2.50 a day.

Ship Joiner.

I work in winter on the field sawing out the blocks; in summer I bar up the cakes in the house. The ice business, first and last, is no good. I never have got enough out of it so as to save a cent yet.

Iceman.

In summer we are paid off every Monday, but in winter, when we get the least work and the least money and need it the most, we get our pay every fortnight

Iceman.

In my business we generally get in from five to seven months in the year.

Iceman.

We average about four days work a week from April 20th to the middle of November. I worked just thirty-two days, beginning January 8th and finishing up March 2d. I think we could not and did not work over three days in a week on an average, and it generally runs that way in the summer, work three days then loaf three days waiting for vessels. Even if we could get in every day at present pay, I don't think we would do as well as a man who has a steady job in doors at \$1.25 a day. We have to eat, dress warm, and face all kinds of weather. There is no soft snap for a man working on the ice as a business. It generally takes from twenty to thirty days to get the ice in winter, so we don't get more than one month's work in five months.

Iceman.

I use a pick both summer and winter. I never have tried to save anything as it generally takes all I earn to pay my bills. If I could get \$1.50 a day at steady work I might have some ambition to lay by something

Iceman.

Some years I do not get more than one hundred dollars out of the ice business, and have to job around at other work. If a man could

get steady work at one dollar and a half a day he would be a fool to accept two and a half on the ice. *Iceman.*

By jobbing around the houses when there is no regular work, I managed to get in every working day in the year, earning nearly six hundred dollars. *Iceman.*

I get one dollar and fifty cents a day on the ice, and it is an extra good year when I work more than half of the time. *Iceman.*

We get twenty-five cents less this year than last. I cannot live any cheaper than I do, as my children are getting bigger and need more. It is shoes or something else all the time, and then they must eat, and when a man is obliged to buy everything it costs all he gets, and then he is obliged to deny himself and family of many things they need. My children are earning considerable this year and next year they will do still better. *Iceman.*

Usually we don't work half the time in the shipping season, but during the season of 1890 we averaged four days out of six. The longer a man works on the ice the poorer he will be; but then, what is a man with a large family and no money going to do about it? I never have done anything else and so must keep on. *Iceman.*

I think the firm I work for is as good as any on the river and pays better than some. I lost about four months last year. *Iceman*

I got a dollar and a quarter a day in the winter and a dollar and sixty-two cents in summer. Came out about even. *Lath Sawyer.*

The mill I worked in run five months last year, but think we shall get in six months this year. *Slab Cutter.*

I believe that drink causes more want and misery than any other thing; with that, and the avarice of capitalists, labor cannot keep up with the social and financial progress of our time. Shut up the rum holes, give the working people more time to rest and think, and the future will be brighter. Eight hours a day, less rum, more fellowship for each other, and more organizations among wage workers, is what we need. *Edger in Sawmill.*

Some men in this mill own their homes, but I never have got anything ahead to start a home with. Have all I can do to support my family. *Sawmill Hand.*

I can't save anything because I don't try; I want to enjoy what I now have; some time I can't. I know the most of the fellows in the mill who are married have about all they can do to pull through and come out even at the end of the year. A man can't last long working at this business, and if he don't take his enjoyment before he is married he surely can't after he has a family dependent on him. I often pity the poor little children that work in the mill, who ought to be at school.

Mule Spinner, Cotton.

I think in regard to weekly payments, that, by having my money oftener, I could do my trading mostly for cash, and everybody who has tried it knows that by so doing he can save at least fifteen cents on a dollar and on a good many things he buys more than that, consequently I am in favor of weekly payments.

Loom Fixer, Cotton.

I am required to work but ten hours a day, but the speed runs ten and three-fourths hours and the greater part of the help work that time. Before the fortnightly payment bill passed, I was paid weekly and I could buy all my household goods for cash, and I believe that in so doing it was as good as saving from fifteen to twenty per cent of my wages. For this reason I am in favor of weekly payments; also for a ten hour law that will apply to speed.

Loom Fixer, Cotton.

During the summer, we work eleven hours for five days in the week and five hours on Saturday, so that the employes may have a chance to go to the beach or any other place they may wish to rest and get a change of air. This half holiday is much appreciated by a majority of the operatives, without which there would be much more sickness among them. I get all the way from seven to nine dollars a week, and nearly every year put a little in the savings bank.

Card Grinder, Cotton.

Some days I make a dollar and a half and other days as low as one dollar. I have worked in a cotton mill for six years, lose no time, and save some little money each year, but have to figure close and deny myself and family things that we think we need. I make as good pay as any weaver in this mill.

Weaver, Cotton.

I know that three hundred and fifty dollars is not a fair share of what I produce.

Mule Spinner, Cotton.

Some years I don't do as well as I did last year but by denying myself I get along some way. I work by the piece and make from nine to fourteen dollars a fortnight.

High Winder (female) Cotton.

My sister and I work in a cotton mill and can make a living if we are well but cannot save much. If either of us should be sick or if we lose any great amount of time we would soon use up what little we have managed to save while in good health. It is simply staying, that is all. We have no time to do our own cooking as we work eleven hours a day, so we must board out. We manage, however, to room ourselves which is more home like, and we consider ourselves much better off than some of the girls who are obliged to board at the corporation boarding house.

Spooler (female) Cotton.

I commenced work in a cotton mill at fourteen years of age at thirty-five cents a day; have worked eight years and now get eighty-five cents a day which is as much as any of the girls in this mill get in the spinning room. I would like to get out and try some other kind of work as I find it hard to get more than enough to pay my bills from one month to another. I hear of girls who are doing better, and my mind is made up to change and shall do so as soon as an opportunity offers. •

Spinner (female) Cotton.

By the utmost economy I have managed to get a home and save a little every year, but I must deny myself and family of many things we need.

Picker, Woolen.

We have a steady job in this mill which is better than the most of woolen mills I have been in.

Carder, Woolen.

The past year was the best I have known at shoemaking for over ten years, and the present year bids fair to be the worst, owing to the many failures and the general condition of the trade. Manufacturers are not anxious to put out many goods on an uncertain market.

Shoemaker.

I worked every day but some days did not have more than two or three hours' work. On this account I cannot save much.

Shoemaker (female).

Am expected to be in the shop ten hours a day but do not average more than five hours' work.

Shoemaker (female).

The firm put in what they call fifth quality last August, and made the price about ten per cent less than we had been working for. They don't call it a cut down but we do. If I could have ten hours' work a day I could make a dollar and a half, but as my work runs I don't make over sixty-five cents a day.

Lining Maker, (female) Shoes.

If I did not live at home I could not pay my way.

Button-hole Finisher, (female) Shoes.

I work one week by day for ten hours and the next week by night for thirteen hours.

Paper Mill Hand.

I work nights one week, three days for a week, and every other Sunday half a day cleaning up. This accounts for the extra time I get in.

Paper Mill Hand.

I am supposed to work twelve hours a day, but the man who runs the other tower, that is, runs the machine nights which I run days, works one hour for me, and when I work nights, I work one hour for him, so when I work by night I put in thirteen hours, and the next week by day only eleven hours. When I go to dinner the man on the next machine looks after mine and when he goes I look after his machine. The mill runs twenty-four hours a day.

(Machine Tender Paper Mill.)

I am a widow with two children. My father gives me a rent free and assists me in clothing my family. I could not get what I need but for this assistance.

Cutter (female) Paper Mill.

Mr. Cleveland uttered a truth in his last message to Congress, when he said that the "gulf between employer and employed is constantly widening." There are thousands and thousands of wage-earners all over the land that believe this to be true; that feel it to be true; that know it to be true.

One selling a line of goods over a long term of years, learns by studying numerous influences, to almost anticipate the market. I have been selling labor for forty years and I never saw the time when the future looked so dark as at the present time. This I know will seem to many a very pessimistic view. I will give some of my reasons. With the flood of cheap labor pouring in upon us from all directions, there can be but one result; wages and the standard of living must go down until they reach the level of the stagnant pools from which they flow.

We seem to be in the midst of an industrial revolution, and that revolution in the direction of cheap labor. Ten years ago we had no use for it. Why does it find employment to-day? Because these people are contented and happy with wages and a standard of living that would be, to the American, intolerable. Then again the efforts made by labor to resist the aggressions of capital have had a tendency to antagonize employers, and it seems, sometimes, as though foreigners were employed out of spite; in a spirit of retaliation. Certain it is, the servile foreigner is preferred in all the industries, for the same reason that Bridget is preferred in the kitchen, because he knows his place. The American skilled mechanic, possessed of a fair share of those attributes that go to make true manhood, carries his own sovereignty under his own hat, and walks the earth the peer of any man he meets. Ten years ago his merits were sure of recognition; to-day he is not wanted because around that man is a quiet dignity, and beyond a certain line the profane, vulgar, and brutal foreman dare not tread. Hence the servile foreigner. Again, machinery has taken the place of intelligent labor, and the ignorant foreigner is preferred because the less intelligence, the less ambition and fewer aspirations, and of course more contentment with a low standard of living. Again, there are no trades to learn, and the only thing a boy has to look forward to, to stimulate his ambition, if he is doomed to "eat bread by the sweat of his face," is to "boss" the foreigner, or to become the automatic attachment of a machine. This is one of the shadows athwart the sky of the boys growing up, and a close observer can detect already a careless, ambitionless, happy-go-lucky way of doing work.

Every cargo of these "utter failures of civilization" dumped upon our shores, degrades labor. Manual labor is not as honorable as it was yesterday; it will be less honorable to-morrow. The social status of the wife and children is fixed by the kind of employment of the husband and father. Men after years of faithful service are discharged without one word of explanation. Perhaps the employer may deign the cold, cant, reply, "Your work is all right, but we have decided to make a change;" and this change means this: the man walks out of one end of the shop, cheaper labor walks in at the other, and wages have not been reduced, as they will inform you at the counting room. It is this terrible uncertainty that is so discouraging. I doubt if five per cent of the shoemakers to-day,

count, with any degree of certainty, on their work to-morrow. Many things are done under one pretext or another; the real object seems to be to humiliate labor; doors are locked, and a man leaving his employer would no more presume to re-enter the workrooms where he has spent years of his life, than he would enter the parlor of his employer unannounced. Should he want to see his shopmates they would be called to the office. There is much "red tape" of this kind that only serves to antagonize labor, make the gulf wider, alienate all kindly feeling, leaving coldness and distrust in its place. Another discouraging out-look, is the growing indifference, and almost utter want of sympathy of the press, in labor troubles. Sixty thousand men are compelled to leave their organizations or their work, and it excites hardly any comment and little sympathy. Men that dare to resist reduction of wages in the South are hunted with blood hounds, and hung by the neck for their impudence, and we have only the merest mention of the fact.

It is painful to witness the extreme solicitude manifested on the stump for the poor laboring man. The republican wants to protect his wages, and the democrat is equally anxious to give his wages a greater purchasing power. A curious fact I notice in this connection; my republican employer is just as fierce to cut me down, and my democratic grocer is just as greedy for his part of the "iniquitous, illogical and unnecessary" five cent tax on eggs, and when it comes to any labor legislation, even before the "salt of the unrighteous tears they have been shedding has become dry;" they join hands across the bloody chasm, and party lines disappear at once. I often think, while reading speeches made in Congress on the subject, how much I would like to have them take a day's labor into the market to sell, when that labor was to pay for the bread and butter that their wives and children ate the day before, touch elbows in competition for an existence, with the ignorant foreigner who is content and happy to make his breakfast and supper on soup made from cabbage stumps and pork rinds, and pick up his dinner from the ash barrels, and then to find after much search, only a prospective customer, on condition of signing an application, (think of it, signing an application to sell your labor,) and to find that one condition of that application meant the surrender of certain inalienable rights given to man by the Creator. Could they view the labor market from this standpoint, I think their speeches would read more satisfactorily to the wage earners. This is not a fancy sketch

but an actual condition of the labor market, in the State of Maine, to-day, the "McKinley bill" notwithstanding. One great party would have us believe that because of the McKinley bill, everybody was perfectly happy, and another great party would have us believe that because of the McKinley bill the country was going straight to the "everlasting bow-wows." The fact is, both parties are over-working this question, important as it is. The "poor laboring man" is getting heart-sick at being used as a political foot-ball. "Give us a rest." I believe in the principle of protection from top to toe, but I would place a duty on imported labor, in some way, as well as a duty on the product of that labor. I cast a vote with my employer, which makes it impossible for his foreign competitor to enter the market, but it rests entirely with him how much protection I shall have. The market assesses my wages, and when I rebel, he says, "very well, get out, I can get plenty of Frenchmen that will be glad to do it." The Frenchman goes to work; soon finds he has got to have a pair of shoes, and three dollars and seventy-five cents is the price asked; "but," says the man, "I can get them for three dollars at home." Yes, I know says his employer, "but I believe in restricted trade relations with Canada; you will have to pay seventy-five cents to get them across the line." Verily he has "him too on the hip."

Supply and demand regulate prices, it is said. What chances have prices to recover themselves, when, in the busy season, employers of labor can go to the wholesale importers and order a whole train load or a ship load? Do you tell me of the contract labor law? Yes, a most exasperating piece of impotent legislation, with a hole in it four thousand miles wide, through which can walk every nationality on the face of the globe, unchallenged by consuls and unscheduled by tariffs.

I believe in the right, in the justice, and in the necessity of labor organizations; but it seems as though they almost lose sight of one important factor, I mean the almost wolfish competition existing with millions of men, in a desperate struggle for an existence. Ought they not to have given this phase of the subject more consideration, with a view of controlling it? We have been trying to form a "labor trust," and the result has been, from the very nature of the case, an utter failure. The multiplication of labor saving machinery, and this tremendous influx of cheap labor are results that would not come about but for our strikes within the last ten years. A man

comes to us to buy; we name the price. We go to a man to sell, the conditions are reversed. He names the price, with the odds tremendously in his favor, if we are obliged to sell the goods on a glutted market. And this is the kind of a market we are selling labor in to-day. They are not coming to us to buy, and I see not a gleam of hope of any change for the better, so long as we have "free trade" in labor.

Shoemaker.

The following article is by Mellen Plummer of Auburn, who has been in the employ of the Bureau for several weeks, and specially engaged in collecting statistics relating to the Shoe Industry.

THE SHOE INDUSTRY IN AUBURN AND FREEPORT.

The shoe industry, as represented by the thirteen firms of Auburn and Freeport, is here outlined, and, in some particulars, is made to show the wonderful progress of the business in the State. The present business is the result of Maine capital reinforced with energy and brains.

The beginnings made by these firms were small, and 1844 is the date the first man, now doing business, entered the field. A. P. White, of the present firm of A. P. White & Co., began in New Gloucester forty-seven years ago, and, without doubt, is the oldest manufacturer in the business in this State. Mr. White has always made women's work, except for one year, 1856, when he moved to Auburn.

John F. Cobb began business in North Auburn in 1848, and came to Auburn in 1856, shortly before Mr. White. Mr. Cobb was the first shoe manufacturer of Auburn, moving there over thirty-five years ago.

In 1854, Ara Cushman began the manufacture of shoes in West Minot, and in 1862 moved to Auburn. All of these oldest firms began on women's goods, gradually making men's. Of the firms which have done business, some for years, and some for months, only to disappear, no note is here made, but we will allude to the gradual expansion in capital, product and help of those only which are doing business to day.

The next oldest firm now in existence, is the Gay, Woodman Co., of which firm Mr. Gay began business in 1872 in Auburn, moving over the bridge to his present shop in 1884, and it is the only shop run by water power. Mr. Dingley, who began business with Mr. Gay in 1872, withdrew in 1874, and forming another firm, is, at the present time, the head of Dingley, Foss & Co.

In 1875, H. E. Davis & Co., of Freeport began business, and the next to enter the list is Foss, Packard & Co., in 1882; then the firm of Wise & Cooper in January, 1883; Munro, Packard & Linscott, in August, 1884; and A. W. Shaw & Co., in 1886, in Freeport; the American Boot & Shoe Co., organized May 11, 1889, also Pray & Small in 1889, and last of all Nute Brothers Shoe Co., incorporated June 25, 1891.

THE CLASSES OF GOODS MADE ARE AS FOLLOWS.

Ara Cushman & Company and Dingley-Foss Shoe Company, men's, boys' and youths', all grades leather, base ball or canvas, beaver and carpet goods.

Munroe, Packard & Linscott, men's, boys' and youths', all grades leather and base ball or canvas.

American Boot and Shoe Company, A. W. Shaw & Company, and Nute Brothers Shoe Company, men's, boys' and youths', all grades leather.

Gay, Woodman & Company, and Foss, Packard & Company, men's, boys' and youths', medium grades leather, and base ball or canvas.

John F. Cobb Shoe Company, men's, boys' and youths', medium grades leather.

A. P. White & Company, old ladies' soft felt shoes.

H. E. Davis & Company, women's hand sewed boots and shoes, medium grades.

Wise & Cooper, and Pray & Small, ladies', misses', and children's, all grades of kid, oil goat, &c.

The territory supplied by these firms is the whole country, and the larger the area over which their business extends the less slack time in their factories, for the reason that different sections of the country want goods at different times, and orders come in from some locality daily. Usually spring and summer goods are made in fall and winter, and vice versa; but southern trade is supplied first, then western trade, and lastly comes New England and the North. Formerly there was a period of rest of about six or eight weeks between the two so-called "runs" on the next season's goods, but now, except for unusual depression in general business, there is only slack time to take account of stock, for repairs and holidays, and of recent years, large crews have worked nights to keep up

with the orders. Thus labor averages about forty-eight weeks of actual work.

As regards the present firms, the following table will show the growth and progress of the business :

Date.	Capital.	Hands Employed.	Product.
1844	\$5,000	17	
1848	6,000	38	
1854	11,000	60	
1860	21,000	110	
1872	355,000	550	\$960,000
1882	509,000	800	1,520,000
1887	758,000	1,520	2,574,000
1891	1,228,100	1,869	4,441,238

This amount for 1891, represents about 3,553,000 pairs of foot wear made from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891.

There has been a decrease of from ten to forty per cent in the cost of materials of nearly all shoe findings, since 1872. Sole leather, now twenty-five to twenty-eight cents, in 1872 was thirty-eight to forty cents. Upper leather has lowered about ten per cent in price, while linings are from thirty to forty per cent less, according to grades. Goat skins, a trifle less in cost, while all kinds of sheep are higher as a result of improved methods of tanning in imitation of goat, and all upper stock, and many of the styles are of good wearing qualities and sell readily. Genuine kangaroo has been somewhat reduced in price since its introduction a few years ago, and although a great deal of it is worn, yet most shoes so called are imitations, and it is also true of cordovan or horse hide, which makes the smoothest of all shoes, when polished.

MENS' WORK.

In men's balmoral or congress work there are either twenty or twenty-four pieces in each shoe. The make up of a congress shoe, best goods, is as follows :

Outer sole, one piece, red oak tanned leather.

Outer tap, one piece, red oak tanned pieces.

Inner sole, one piece, cheaper leather, no finish.

Shank, one piece, iron three inches long, thin, one-half inch wide, with wood end pieces.

Counter, one piece, leather, shaped for heel stiffening.

Foot lining, one piece, enameled cloth, common cotton.

Outside tip, one piece, kangaroo, cordovan, calf, &c.

Inside tip, one piece, cloth pasted to leather tip.

Box, one piece, cloth and shellac to harden.

Vamp, one piece, kangaroo, cordovan, calf, &c.

Vamp linings, two pieces, cloth about one inch wide, length of shoe, pasted on vamp to give stiffness.

Backs, two pieces, kangaroo, goat, &c.

Gores, two pieces, elastic webbing.

Crimp front, one piece, kangaroo, goat, &c.

Inside linings, two or four pieces, duck, when two leather back stays are used there are two linings only.

Back stays, one or two pieces, sheep or calf bleached. Two stays make a leather back. One stay covers back or heel seam.

Straps, two pieces; garter web, to pull on shoe.

Base ball work which is manufactured during fall, winter and spring, adds largely to the shop crew, for the linings are pasted to the canvas outsides before being cut, requiring two men at a long bench, and all the trimmings and facings, as well as the outsides, require more cutters, fitters, and others, to complete the work. The cutting on regular goods is done by hand knife on everything above the bottoms except the usual sheep or calf single back stay, which, together with all cheap goods is cut with maul and die on a block, but in some shops die machines, such as cut soles, are used to cut cloth linings. It is the prevailing opinion that machines waste more cloth than cutting with knife by pattern, and so are unprofitable. The quarter cents, yes, the mills, are all figured in the shoe business, and the cutters use more brains about their individual work than any branch of the trade, for the close figuring upon all upper stock, which is of great value, is made from their judgment, and labor is of little value compared with a man's ability to save stock, which is not the case in other departments. In cheap work like base ball, leather board, which is made like paper from bleached leather pulp, is used for inners and taps; counters of some grades are also of leather board and pan cake, which is leather shavings pasted together under pressure; and pan cake is also put into heels. These things are quite economical and help to reduce the price of shoes. Best goods

are solid heels, others may be scraps put in any way to form the heel, with solid top lift to hold the structure in position.

Now as the business is one of details, and as the various branches of work in the business may be called one hundred or even one hundred and fifty, without including everything, the following classification into ninety-one branches, and the average of wages as given may be accepted, perhaps, as a fair showing in comparison with other industries, for a period of forty-eight weeks, on men's goods. No account is taken of individual lost time, but the average is made from the average of crews at an average of time less shop repairs, and all usual yearly stock taking, holidays, &c :

Number of workmen.	Division and Description of Work.	Day or piece work.	Average weekly wages.
CUTTING ROOMS			
9	Calf cutters, cut vamps out of high grade stock.	Day	\$13.50
1	Carpet cutter, cuts carpet slippers	Day	10.00
25	Vamp cutters cut vamps of grain, buff, split leather, &c	Day	13.06
44	Top cutters, cut tops and backs of kangaroo, dongola, &c	Day	12.09
4	Goring cutters, cut elastic web gores for congress work	Day	10.50
18	Lining cutters, cut inside and vamp linings.	Day	10.66
26	Trimming cutters, cut facings, back stays, &c.	Day	9.04
13	Die block cutters, cut cheap trimmings with maul and die	Day	7.96
1	Strap cutter, cuts straps for all shoes	Day	7.50
21	Sorters, sort tops, backs and vamps, after they leave the cutter, into grades by weight and quality	Day	12.61
9	Markers, mark case numbers and sizes on gores and linings	Day	9.60
10	Crimpers, work includes cutting congress fronts after crimping and also the machine work of forming the front.	Day	11.15
21	Skivers, thin the edge of leather tops, backs, vamps, &c , for making nice edge to fold or stitch	Day	10.52
5	Room boys, for various room work, errands, &c.	Day	5.20
STITCHING ROOMS.			
36	Cylinder vampers, stitch vamp to top after being closed at the heel	Piece	9.64
35	Flat vampers, stitch vamp to top before the back is closed	Piece	9.03
15	Eyeleter, put hooks and eyelets on balmoral shoes	Piece	8.79
41	Pasters, paste various parts together to hold for stitching.	Piece	6.93
25	Stayers, stitch in heel or back stay	Piece	8.53
7	Tongue stitchers, stitch in tongue.	Piece	9.45
68	Top and gore stitchers, stitch top and gore to lining	Piece	6.87
9	Sample fitters, fit together the entire sample work	Day	9.37
11	Tip stitchers, sew leather tip to vamp	Piece	7.64
29	Lining makers, stitch up front seam of lining	Piece	7.34
21	Folders, fold edges of linings and leather.	Piece	8.09
7	Binders, stitch on bindings	Piece	10.46
10	Trimmers, trim linings even with vamp with hand shears	Day	6.65
10	Welters, trim the welt piece in heel seam	Day	11.37
26	Closers, close up back seam	Piece	10.72
21	Setters up, line the vamps with cotton flannel	Piece	5.13
8	Strap makers prepare the full straps	Piece	6.12
42	Room hands, perform any duty, includes spare help.	Day	6.58
8	Machinists, look after stitching machines and factory	Day	16.56
1	Marker, marks for fancy stitching.	Piece	11.91

Number of workmen	Division and Description of Work.	Day or piece work.	Average weekly wages.
<i>STITCHING ROOMS—Concluded.</i>			
4	Lining pressers, press the folded linings.	Piece	\$8.45
11	Corders, cord tops and do fancy stitching.	Piece	8.80
1	Quilter, quilts beaver boot legs.	Piece	7.50
5	Heel stay fellers, stitch down edge of heel stays.	Piece	5.40
9	Closers on linings, sew up heel seams which brings lining together or closes it.	Piece	8.00
4	Strap stitchers, stitch in full straps. Many shops have it done by top and fore stitchers at same time.	Piece	6.42
1	Pounder, pounds beaded edges to a surface.	Piece	6.00
<i>BOTTOMING, TREERING, FINISHING AND PACKING ROOMS.</i>			
59	Machine lasters, form upper to last by machine power.	Piece	9.58
139	Hand lasters, form upper to last by hand.	Piece	8.54
5	Last pullers, pull lasts from machine lasted shoes. Hand lasters pull each his own lasts.	Piece	6.68
17	Sole tackers or layers, place the outer sole ready for stitching or nailing.	Piece	13.11
5	Heel seat shavers, cut off surplus leather ready for heels.	Piece	13.44
1	Heel seat nailer, nails down a place to set the heels.	Piece	13.12
3	Fillers, lay tarred board between the soles.	Piece	11.54
2	Forepart fillers, same as fillers.	Piece	8.36
2	Cork sole layers, place the cork sole between outer and inner sole.	Piece	13.71
21	McKay stitchers, sew bottoms to uppers.	Piece	18.23
15	Fair stitchers, stitch around outer edge of sole.	Piece	15.23
15	Goodyear stitchers, double sew bottoms to upper stock with a welt.	Piece	15.74
1	Wardwell stitcher, somewhat like Goodyear.	Piece	15.00
11	Standard nailers, nail bottoms to upper stock on heavy shoes.	Piece	14.54
14	Levellers or beaters out, press the sole into form. (Old style beat it out.)	Piece	11.81
20	Heelers, nail on the heels.	Piece	12.04
10	Sluggers, nail slugs into the heels.	Piece	10.51
9	Breasters, trim the inside of heels.	Piece	12.61
2	Welt fixers, skiver or split down the Goodyear welts, which are bought prepared in widths for the purpose.	Piece	11.90
3	Heel trimmers, trim outside of heels.	Piece	15.05
34	Edge trimmers, trim edge of soles.	Piece	15.86
12	Heel scourers, prepare surface for finishing heels.	Piece	11.60
3	Randers, trim out top bevel of sole at the shank.	Piece	11.84
6	Edge blackers, black edges of soles and heels before burnishing.	Piece	5.84
36	Edge setters, harden and burnish edge of soles.	Piece	14.22
183	Finishers, polish surface of bottoms.	Piece	8.34
14	Heel burnishers, polish heel surface by friction.	Piece	11.21
2	Shank burnishers, same as finishers.	Piece	13.50
3	Split inner cementers, put thin leather coverings inside the sole to cover stitches, &c.	Piece	9.75
49	Treers, rub a dressing into the upper leather of shoes.	Piece	10.27
24	Dressers, put on polish after treering.	Piece	8.73
7	Pasters, paste cloth lining on buttons when finished, also put in lacings.	Piece	6.21
1	Striper on ingrain.	Piece	10.25
2	Filling pullers, remove wooden forms from finished shoes.	Piece	8.10
1	Stamper, stamps design or name on bottom of finished shoes.	Piece	9.58
2	Labelers, label cartons.	Piece	7.82
5	Pounders up, form up counters when uneven.	Piece	12.00
15	Packers, pack shoes in cartons or paper boxes, also into cases.	Piece	9.63
31	Room boys, do errands and odd jobs.	Piece	7.84

Number of workmen.	Division and Description of Work.	Day or piece work	Average weekly wages.
SOLE LEATHER OR STOCK ROOM.			
23	Heel cutters, cut heel lifts on blocks.....	-	\$9.67
32	Heel builders, tack lifts together.....	-	7.77
17	Sorters, sort by weight, color and quality.....	-	11.81
17	At putting up, arranging by size into cases.....	-	10.05
42	At stock fitting, including channellers, channel turners, tap skivers, sole moulders, tap and sole tackers, inner splitters, &c.....	-	9.17
8	At rolling machines, hardening down sole leather.....	-	8.50
11	At skiving machines, evening up soles by thinning.....	-	8.31
6	At racers or strippers, cutting into strips of uniform width.....	-	10.33
26	At die machines, cutting soles from strips.....	-	11.48
4	Room men, for all odd jobs.....	-	6.84

Into these ninety branches are placed the workers on men's goods in nine shops, and the ninety-first branch is the pattern maker, the man who drafts the patterns used in the cutting room, from the last, and designs the style of shoe. The patterns are of heavy paste-board bound with brass or steel, and at this time only Munroe, Packard & Linscott and Ara Cushman Company have men who give their entire attention to that work. The other firms send away for their patterns, or some member of the firm does the drafting, for it is a very responsible portion of shoe work, and upon it depends the beauty of the finished product.

In the foregoing lists will be found averages high and others low, but the extremes are not shown. That one man can earn at daily toil \$1,150 per year, seems extraordinary in the shoe business, and that men should begin work as low as \$200 per year in some kinds of shoe work, is also strange, but these amounts, so varied, meet upon these pages.

An investigation of the shoe industry of the entire State, would, probably, show a lower general average of wages than that above given, as, in the smaller towns, employes will work at lower wages, rather than leave home to obtain employment. Again, individual returns of annual earnings may show a lower average of wages, on account of lost time, and this can only be shown by the reports of individual workers, to the Bureau. The wage earners should realize that upon their reports can be based averages of vital importance in the labor problem, and they should so understand it, and accordingly make proper returns.

WOMEN'S GOODS.

We will now proceed to show a limited classification, with the averages, on women's goods, the employes upon which are receiving in most cases, where comparisons can be made with men's goods, a higher rate of wages. This may be accounted for in part by the fact that competition is not strong between city shops paying fair wages and country shops paying less, as is the case in men's goods, and the inducements of shops free of rent, taxes, etc., for a term of years, in small villages have only caught some of the cheaper grades of manufacture in women's wear.

In all shops work is sublet to competent men who hire sufficient help to get out the daily product and make large earnings by that method.

STITCHING ROOM.

FITTING ALL BY PIECE ; 60 PAIR CASES.

No of workmen.	Division and Description of work.	Average weekly wages.
5	Making linings.....	\$10.49
3	Rubbing linings, heels and fronts	10.29
2	Skiving	13.23
4	Closing heels and fronts.....	13.61
3	Staying heels and fronts.....	11.15
4	Pressing vamps and quarters.....	11.12
6	Closing on.....	9.15
6	Beading tops.....	9.07
4	Stitching tops.....	10.11
4	On button holes	10.61
3	Barring button holes.....	8.82
2	Finishing button holes.....	8.23
11	Vamping.....	9.98
2	Sewing on buttons.....	9.73
2	Marking for buttons.....	11.23
3	Centering.....	10.00
1	Barring.....	12.00
2	Buttoning.....	12.00
2	Embroidering tops.....	8.50
1	Stitching tips.....	17.00
1	Stitching tongues, punching and eyeleting.....	10.00

CUTTING ROOM.

20	Cutters on outsides	\$13.57
6	Cutters on linings.....	10.83
2	Room boys.....	6.33

BOTTOMING AND FINISHING ROOM.

PIECE WORK, ALL SUBLET.

42	Bottomers who do the work of three firms, except the lasting of one firm, which sublets each class of work after fitting is done	\$11.02
3	McKay stitchers.....	15.66
4	Goodyear stitchers	11.25
2	Beaters out.....	15.00
3	Heelers.....	16.66
4	Trimmers	18.75
3	Edge setters.....	25.00
3	Heel burnishers.....	16.66
8	Finishers.....	21.89
4	Day help.....	6.00
24	Lasters, sole tackers.....	10.75

SOLE LEATHER ROOM.

ALL SUBLET.

9	Employees	\$14.72
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PACKING ROOM.

ALL SUBLET.

8	Employees.....	\$6.50
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The above classification does not have the detail as given in men's goods, but it is there much the same, though it being sublet in many cases, cannot be arranged by branches or subdivisions. The same thing occurs in all shop work, and where an employe does more than one kind of work, he has been placed in that subdivision of work which required the greatest amount of his time. In the smaller shops many girls do a great variety of work and it has been difficult to arrange those employed at fitting women's shoes.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Great changes in the business may be clearly seen as follows: Labor earns by machine now one hundred per cent more than by hand in 1884; female labor is paid several times the wages of 1850, and males receive about three and one-half times the wages of 1850. Since 1883-4 shoes have decreased one-third in price; one can purchase now for two dollars a better shoe than for three dollars in 1884. One-third of decrease is because of machine improvements, and two-thirds, to decline in price of stock, especially in women's goods.

The census of 1880 gives the shoe workers in Maine an average of seven dollars per week for fifty weeks; undoubtedly the individual average is much higher at the present time. The average age is now about twenty-one or twenty-two years for female, and about thirty for male shoe workers, caused by the leaving of females upon entering matrimony, and by the introduction of machines which can be trusted with younger employes. Experience is of but little value; enough may be acquired in months now, instead of years, as formerly. The shoe workers are mostly American, ten per cent only, or one hundred and eighty-seven, being one hundred and twenty-four French, fifty-one Irish and twelve Nova Scotians. One shop contains seventeen per cent foreign workers, and, another shop contains only Americans. It is also conceded that only about eight per cent male and five per cent female employes make any savings, but that is only another plea for less hours of labor, for shoe work, while needing but little effort of brain, is a great user of nerve force. Poor ventilation, variable temperature, insufficiency of water closets, and constant muscular and nervous tension, make shoe workers far from contented, and while the condition of the man who leaves for out door work in the spring, returning late in the fall, is to be seen with sympathy, what, may I ask, can be the conception of the sufferings of those continuing year after year in the shops? Kidney, stomach, liver, lung and membranous affections are a few of the disorders from which they suffer.

Shoe manufacturers have been troubled about the wage question, and foremen of departments have stated that not a week passes but some employe has an increase of wages, but it will only be fair to state that this occurs nearly always in work paid by the day, as in the cutting room, where men are frequently changed to other work. Very little note is taken of this individual increase of earnings, but any cut down is the precursor of trouble. That, perhaps, is as it should be, for labor is not fully paid for its life blood. But these troubles are a great annoyance and nearly all employers as well as employes are believers in arbitration. In every shop which recognizes and depends upon the Lasters' Protective Union for its lasters there is a price list arranged yearly in April and a shop committee is appointed by each local union from among the shop crew of lasters to represent the union in its business with the firm. Some firms believe in shop committees as a method of arbitration, some view in a favorable light a local board of arbitration, but the

many are of opinion that for the industries of the State there should be a board of disinterested men to decide all questions in dispute which may properly require arbitration. Shop committees are not always well supported, local boards would perhaps be prejudiced, but a state board of arbitration would act as a court of equity and with due justice to all parties. By state arbitration it would seem that many labor difficulties would be obviated, and if entire satisfaction was not always given, yet a vast saving would be made by immediate settlement of disputes.

In 1847, the first machine was introduced into the shoe business. It was the rolling machine for pressing sole leather which before then was beaten as cobblers are seen to do at this day, in some localities. Since then the machines of all sorts have come into use with such results that New England stands at the head in shoe making. Contrast the sole trimming of one hundred pairs of shoes by a smart man, daily, at hand labor, with the three or four hundred pairs by machine with less labor and increased earnings. Note the machine for skiving or thinning the edge of upper stock for folding preparatory to stitching, and see it cut down all stock to a uniform level as rapidly as the worker can put the tops, vamps, backs etc., into the machine. That work done by hand upon a slab of marble or glass with a thin flexible blade is to be compared with the machine, as a candle to the electric light. The soles of shoes are now sewed to the uppers by machine in a manner which is superior to the finest hand work and at many times the speed. The stitching upon the upper portion is done at an even more rapid rate. Much has been said of lasting machines, and as it is of value to shoe workers and weavers of shoes it may be briefly summarized. Several kinds have been considered, those which were qualified to do the work upon fine goods and also others which were by common opinion best adapted for canvas or other cheap work. It may be stated upon good authority that machine work has been done which would stand every test of the perfect hand work, in fit, in wear, in appearance, and that it depends upon the operator in machine work as it also does in hand lasting, in regard to the character of the work, and not upon the machine method as opposed to hand. This statement then follows and may be readily accepted, that machine work will soon be done in all factories, and only a sufficient number will know hand lasting in order to correct accidental faults, etc. A prejudice still exists against machine lasting among shoe dealers and firms, many believ-

ing that machines are not perfected, so they do not try to use them. The general adoption of machine work will make some changes perhaps to the advantage of labor. Shops employing union lasters are compelled to keep a sufficient crew to do the work upon the entire capacity of the shop and in times of slack business the work is made to go as far as possible with the same large crew. Lasters will not of course work with non-union men and if lasting crews were lessened in dull times as is done in other branches, union men could not be obtained when needed to do the increased business. Members of the L. P. U. stand by each other and divide the work as far as it will go, each laster doing as much as he can, one case at a time, until the day's work is lasted. If there are one hundred cases for forty lasters, every man will get two cases and twenty men will probably secure a third case. Under machine work or non-union hand work the crew can be lessened, retaining enough for the work to be done and allowing others to find work in shops where their services may be required. In other branches, the best workmen and those with families, are kept at work always when possible. Piece work is the rule now in most shoe work, and enables a worker to kill himself as rapidly as he may desire, or, if sensible, he may be contented with a fair day's work. Prices by piece are not uniform, and by day, wages depend less upon the man than upon the demand for his labor.

MAINE ICE INDUSTRY.

By L. C. Ballard.

Storing ice as a refrigeration dates back in "Ancient History." Snow was the first commodity, stored in deep pits in the ground, covered with earth as protection from summer heat. It is an established fact that this was sold as an article of merchandise for family use. Years of progress record the harvesting of ice in pits also. Records show that this underground idea prevailed in Pennsylvania.

Ice houses were first erected in the sides of embankments, topped out with stone and wooden roofs. At this day large stone houses of thirty thousand tons capacity are standing up the Schuylkill river and throughout Pennsylvania.

Maine has advanced a step in construction. Houses, wholly of wood, have, in all cases, been erected above the surface. Such prove better adapted to keep ice than underground or stone structures. Cooler and dryer atmosphere can be maintained during the summer, with the use of sawdust and shavings of wood or meadow hay as dunnage. Evaporation is more gradual, which is necessary in order to keep ice from forming a solid mass in the houses. In our most improved buildings, ice can not be carried over three years and loaded, at any profit to the dealer. The cost of labor exceeds that of a new crop.

Years previous to the opening up of this industry in Maine, the consumption was small. Cities south obtained their supply at home when possible. Open winters, Boston was looked to for the small amount required to fill the demand.

Like all our great enterprises, the commencement was small. Its growth, the first ten years, was confined to a few cargoes loaded on board vessels from the Kennebec river, which happened to be in its waters for winter. Mr. F. W. S. Blanchard writes in an article in Ballou's Monthly of January, 1882: "The first authentic account of ice being shipped from Maine as an article of merchandise, was previous to 1826, on board the Brig Orion of Gardiner. This vessel came up the Kennebec late in the fall. She was frozen in near Dearbon's wharf, Pittston, opposite Gardiner village. This vessel was loaded with floating ice during the spring, sailing for

Baltimore at the opening of navigation. On arrival, this cargo was sold for seven hundred dollars. It is said, several cargoes were thus put on the market years previous to any attempt housing for summer shipment." In 1826, Mr. Rufus K. Page, in company with a Mr. Gatchell of Hallowell, erected a building of fifteen hundred tons capacity, on Trott's Point, in Richmond, now occupied by Mr. E. D. Haley. This house they filled during the winter, employing ship carpenters and their tools mostly. The building was filled, however, by hard labor. During the summer it was loaded in vessels on account of the Tudors of Boston, who consigned it to all parts of the West Indies and southern ports. The speculation proved unprofitable to the owners who abandoned the business. For several years after, nothing was done. In 1831, the Tudor Ice Company of Boston filled this building, also erected one on Long Wharf, Gardiner, which was then just below where Gardiner bridge now stands. Altogether, some three thousand tons is reported under cover that spring. Cold winters following, no attempt at housing is reported until 1848 and 1849, when the crop failed in part south of Boston. The Kennebec showed quite a business winter. The Tudors were again operating on the river. Mr. W. A. Lawrence, Dr. C. W. Whitmore and Charles A. White of Gardiner, cut and housed two lots, two thousand tons at South Gardiner, and two thousand tons at Pittston.

There were, also, houses at Pittston, "Bowman's Point," Farmingdale, and at Hallowell. Fully ten thousand tons were cut that year. Mr. Lawrence informs the writer that it was "up hill work." He constructed a plow, with one cutting tooth with guides of iron, which was a great advantage. The plow was used plowing lines across the fields, then, with whip saws, cakes were sawed, about two by four feet. These were floated to a temporary incline and hoisted up in the ice house by oxen. The following summer, twenty-five men were employed loading. Fifty tons was considered a good day's work. The largest cargo was 300 tons. Dunnaging was quite an item of expense. Six inches of sawdust was put on top, bottom and sides of each cargo. Consignments were made to New Bedford, New York, Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore. Two dollars and fifty cents per ton received for both lots, loaded. Even at that price the profits were small. The cost of labor, and slow progress in handling, made it a very unprofitable speculation. From 1841 to 1860, during mild winters, the harvesting showed a

gain. New men eager for a speculative dollar, entered into the business, and each must receive some credit in introducing new ideas and tools for handling their product.

The business, we believe, previous to 1860, was confined to the Kennebec river. Among the prominent icemen of that period were Major Andrews of Hallowell, G. A. Colburn of Pittston, Wm. S. Grant of Farmingdale, the Bradstreets of Gardiner, Peter G. and Wm., Franklin Stevens and Stephen Young of Randolph, Major Tiffany at Richmond, also many foreign companies operated in a temporary way.

In 1860, we commenced the era of our industry in a more permanent manner, together with more or less as a speculation. The crop failing south that year, with the great increase in consumption, the Kennebec was again the scene of activity. Mr. James L. Cheesman, a New York retailer and Hudson river ice man, came to the Kennebec that year. He was so well pleased with the ice J. C. Atkins was cutting at "Bowman's Point," Farmingdale, that he immediately commenced stacking on the Marshall lot just above. The following year, Mr. Cheesman with S. E. Marshall, purchased land, and here commenced very extensive operations. From 1861 to 1865, he flourished wonderfully. His Farmingdale houses were visited by people from all parts. The capacity was enlarged to over forty thousand tons, and steam was introduced for hoisting. With new and improved endless chains, and ice tools, much was accomplished in a day. It is said, on good authority, he received as high as twelve dollars per ton, bill of lading weight, from our Government, for several cargoes. Mr. C. has received much credit as the founder of "Maine's ice industry." No doubt he did much to hasten the establishment of a permanent business in Maine, but the credit belongs to several generations back, as also to the natural facilities of Maine's waters. Mr. Cheesman lost his hold on the trade about 1867, and in 1868 sold the entire Farmingdale plant to the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia. It was about this time that the business was commenced by large and solid companies.

In 1866, Charles Russell & Company of Boston purchased the house on Richmond wharf, of Mayor Tiffany. Thus, with a good company located on the upper and lower Kennebec, the middle was soon taken up. Mr. Cheesman erected a large plant in Pittston, which he sold to the Knickerbocker Ice Company in 1872. It was about this time, such solid companies as the Great Falls and Independ-

ent Ice Companies of Washington, D. C., located in Pittston, and the Cochran & Oler Ice Company of Baltimore at Dresden. Then D. W. Clark of Portland, commenced operations on the Sebago lake, railing to Portland, thence by vessels south. But few years later the Carltons, and Rockport Ice Company of Rockport, organized; also H. E. Pierce of Belfast, the latter in 1871. B. W & H. F. Morse of Bath, now the Morse Ice Company of Bath, commenced business previous to 1880, which company now assumes the second position among our ice companies in quantity handled. The Knickerbocker of Philadelphia exceeds all others in quantity, yearly, since their first purchase. Capt. A. Rich of Farmingdale, whose capacity now foots up 80,000 tons, entered the business early in the seventies, also the Haynes & DeWitt Ice Company of Augusta. On the Penobscot river, the first housing for shipment, below the dam, was during the years of 1879 and 1880. Messrs. Rollins & Arey, D. Sargent, and E. and I. K. Stetson, were among the first individuals. Corporations were formed later, and to-day several large companies are doing business, already having established a large wholesale trade. In all parts of our State, are now located large storehouses for ice, as will be shown in the following statistics. The business shows, annually, some improvement of regular trade, up to 1890. That winter, the crop failed south. At Boston and vicinity, only a small quantity was cut and housed, of thin ice, less than four inches in thickness. The Hudson river failed to yield a single ton. Excitement throughout Maine ran fever high. Ice was housed on inland ponds and lakes, never before attempted. Tools and machinery were in great demand. Exorbitant prices were paid for all the needs required to hastily commence work housing. A company operating on Reed pond, Dedham, paid thirteen hundred dollars express, on tools and machinery from New York. The housing was pushed to its utmost in all parts; also shipments by rail from ponds and lakes to Portland, Bath, Wiscasset, Rockland and Belfast, thence by vessels during the winter. The total harvest when completed exceeded all previous years by over one and one-half million tons. The following is a carefully prepared statement of the harvest, from 1880 to 1890.

RECAPITULATION.

TEN YEARS' ICE HARVEST.

Year.	Kennebec river.	Penobscot river.	Cathance river.	Coast and Interior.	Total tons Maine harvest.
1881	690,000	81,000	20,000	180,000	971,000
1882	927,000	146,000	39,000	247,400	1,359,400
1883	931,900	112,000	22,700	297,900	1,364,500
1884	921,800	58,500	10,000	197,700	1,188,000
1885	958,000	104,500	8,000	418,900	1,490,400
1886	638,000	176,000	20,600	633,800	1,468,400
1887	793,000	151,000	50,000	317,100	1,311,100
1888	837,000	200,000	9,500	309,550	1,356,050
1889	845,000	279,000	10,000	395,600	1,529,600
1890	1,441,200	506,300	42,300	1,102,600	3,092,400

We wish we could state that the great crop of 1890. was as successfully marketed as housed, but such was not the case. Prices advanced, in Maine, by speculators, and South by dealers, early in the season, beyond the reach of our common people, cutting off the demand far beyond the estimate of all. The season also was cool, and August found Maine ice glutting the market. The high prices, also, established in all our cities south of Boston, the manufacture of chemical ice. It is impossible, as yet, to determine just what effect this will have on our industry. During the winter machines can make ice at a lower figure than it can, at present, be transported from Maine. This will tend to cut off the future demand somewhat, particularly shipments from our coast during winter. As artificial ice cannot be housed and handled at a profit, from the fact of its forming a solid mass in the ice chest or house, and its cooling qualities in summer not equal that of natural, it seems impossible, as yet, to determine just how much our summer shipments will be affected. The cost to the customers will settle that question. However, Maine experienced a year of excitement and inflation never before witnessed. Money was lost by many and made by a few. Labor benefited much, in all sections, and we can but feel that those entering the speculation could well afford to transfer the amount lost to our laborers.

Having thus detailed, briefly, the development and growth of this great industry to the present time, it seems proper to add the more

advanced ideas of the detail work of building these large ice houses, scraping and planing the ice fields, and filling the houses in winter; also the loading of vessels in summer. A systematic form of labor is now generally carried out in all sections.

THE PRESENT METHOD OF BUILDING, ETC.

The present method of building houses, of course, is considered by practical men the best, and yet no one supposes that it has attained perfection. For the last twenty years there has been, yearly, decided improvements in some branches of the industry, necessitating corresponding improvements in the building of ice-houses, and there is no reason why they should not continue. There was a time when the cheapest structures, cheapest tools, and cheapest machinery were bought, as a matter of economy, but we are fast outgrowing this idea. Houses are now substantially built, whilst architectural merits are not lost sight of. The same improvements are visible in machinery and tools used in the trade. When a practical iceman is about to build he proceeds in about the following manner:

After fixing upon the location and the capacity of the house, he begins to grade. Sometimes this is done by day work, and sometimes a survey will be made, an estimate made of the cubic feet of earth to be removed, and the job then let out. By the time the grading is over the lumber order has been made up, sawed, and brought on the ground. This will comprise the following material: Studding for outside, 3x10 and 35 feet long; under trusses, 4x10 and 35 feet long; inside walls, 3x8 and 33 feet long; under trusses, 5x8 and 35 feet long; sills, 5x10 random lengths; cross-beams, 4x8 and 38 feet long; trusses, 4x8 and 20 and 24 feet long; truss yokes, 5x8 and 5 feet long; truss straps, 1½x7 and 7 feet long; purlines, 4x8; top, 4x7; truss and king posts straps, 1½x7 and 38 feet long; king posts, 4x6 length as to elevation of roof-plates, 3x10 outside, 3x8 inside; gable braces and stays, 2x4, 2x8, and 3x6, all spruce. For outside boarding, good quality pine; for inside, spruce or pine. For the roof, refuse spruce will do if it will hold the nail. For shingles, good pine is the best. Cedar is much used, but it wears badly on large roofs, especially where lime is put on, owing to the sand from white-wash. If painted, cedar is better than pine. Of course, the lumber is all hauled together. And now we come to the actual work of construction

First the sills are laid—and care should be taken that they are laid level and square for each room. Let us suppose that we are building four rooms 300 feet by 35 each, all under one roof. At each joint of the sills a board is nailed on, 3 feet by 10 inches, and a stake is driven to keep the sills in place. All this should be carefully laid out, and the measurements be exactly thirty-five feet in the clear inside, in order that the roof may fit nicely. Then place the outside studding in piles by outside sills, and the inside studding by the inside sills, and the trusses and cross-beams along through the middle of each room. At the same time two 5-inch stay boards are laid with the sills, and on each are marked the exact position of each stud when elevated.

Carpenters are now sawing studding, square at the foot, and also nailing on stage board five feet long about two feet below top, and placing on sills ready to raise up. Carpenters are also framing roof trusses in each room as wanted. Then commences the raising at the corner, which is done by hand, stayed and plumbed each way, using rafters for temporary stays and braces. When several have been thus raised and carefully stayed, two men are sent aloft to nail on 5-inch marked strips, stage boards, and change block and fall, which can now be used to hoist studding. At the foot they are nailed in position as marked on sills, and the 5-inch strip nailed on studding up about six feet. Thus they are held in position. At each truss-post a stake is driven about ten feet out each way from sills, and a rafter plank, used for temporary braces, nailed to stakes and up on studding about twelve feet. The truss-posts are plumbed, and thus held in exact position; and so on the studding are raised. There are several ways to place corner posts. As it is important to avoid all circulation of air, we suggest the following, as the saw-dust will thus fill up the space around the corner. Place the corner-stud flush on outside corner, so that in boarding lengthwise of the house you nail on 3-inch face, and in boarding across the width of the house you nail on 10-inch side of stud on outside. Inside, place stud one inch back, flush on inside of sill, so that in boarding lengthwise of the house you nail on 3-inch face of stud. Saw off flush inside, and in boarding across the width of the house nail on 10-inch side of stud. Thus both will be inside of wall and the saw-dust will fill around the corners.

Some eight or nine men can be employed to advantage in raising the studding—namely, two aloft, one nailing the foots and 5-inch

strips, one the stay boards, one to steady the studs with a pike-pole, and four to hoist, etc. As soon as the studding are up in part the carpenters will begin boarding also. At the same time the trusses are being put together and the studding in place for first room, the truss-posts on outside walls are sawed off at top, square, and a board is nailed on, projecting up eight inches, the width of the beam. The middle studding are sawed eight inches longer, so that the plates, 3x10, can be spiked solid to the cross-beams and middle studding between each set of trusses. The truss-posts on inside walls are then cut off, square, six inches shorter, as beam-yoke or lock is cut to fit top of post. Bolts are put through yokes beams and ends of trusses, one on each side of truss-posts or inside walls when complete. Then the trusses are hoisted. A single post-derrick is used, being made high enough to hoist above plates—a block at top and four guy-ropes to steady derrick. A single rope with dock-block at foot is used with horses. Men are stationed at each guy-rope, and others are ready to place and plumb the truss properly. The beams are cut to fit outside plates, and yoke fits truss-post. Then the derrick, having a shoe at foot, is moved on in position to hoist another truss, and so on until all are up.

In making trusses for outside rooms, let outside truss-frame project up one inch, and saw off the point that first purline will rest on points of both. The trusses for middle rooms both points are cut off the same.

All are hoisted and temporarily stayed. Then the building is perfectly square, and shores are placed inside to keep it in position. Then outside plates are spiked on. Now a loft floor is temporarily laid about the centre of the building to hoist roof-timbers on and pass each way, as they belong on the roof. Then king-posts on walls of rooms one and four are set up. A short yoke is nailed on top of each for purlines to rest on, 2x4 and three feet long; king-post straps are now spiked from top of trusses to posts across the whole. Of course, the *foots* of each set of trusses have been left open eight inches for plates. Then the first rafters, having been all sized and worked, are brought in use for stagings, two wide, are placed on king-post straps just inside of top of trusses over rooms one and four, and first purlines are carried along on this staging and spiked in position on trusses over rooms one and four. Stage brackets having been nailed at top of first set of king-posts, the second rafters are placed on top of straps already on, and also at

top of king-posts on these brackets, from which the second purline is placed and spiked on in position. Then rafters are laid on straps at top of trusses over rooms two and three, and king-posts set up as before; also centre-post at same time. When straps are spiked, and rafters are sent up and purlines on, then all is now ready for rafters, which are found, many of them, as stagings about where they are wanted, handy to pass out in position on roof.

First each gable set is put on and top purline hauled to centre. Then the bottom set of rafters are put on, commencing at gable-ends and using those as stagings, working towards the centre. At the same time the second and third set are being placed and spiked. Then the top rafters are placed. The top purline should be centred and top rafters spiked to purline, all together, solid, and cut off on line of roof when the framework is completed. Care should be taken to keep the whole structure plumb and square while building, and when boarded it will long hold its position.

Now the roof-boards have been hauled in the houses and are hoisted to loft and passed out on roof which is quickly covered. At the same time the gables are filled in (3x5 are used) and boarded. The gables of a roof are large and should be well secured with braces inside. I have known of gable-ends blowing in during the fall from lack of inside braces. The bottom rafters are cut so that one-half of gutter fits in them, the gutter being of V shape and nailed to each. Then the shingling is ready. They are hoisted and laid out on roof about as used, one man lays them whilst another nails, using a straight-edged board, being the same width as laid to weather—namely, about five inches. Two men can lay and nail 12 M. per day.

Whilst this work has been going on the boarding outside and in has also, and ought to be all completed. A plate on middle walls is spiked on studding between truss-posts being two feet lower. The object of this is to save two feet of inside walls. Braces are also put in about five feet long, 3x5 of spruce from king posts each way up to purlines. Then car tracks are laid through centre of each for dunnage car to run, also through centre, and a turn-table that the car may be loaded at either end or at gable at the centre, which is also built out and dunnage taken to or from any part of the houses. Sawdust is now hauled, and outside walls are being filled from stagings inside. Outside braces are put up under every other cross beam, about twenty-five feet apart, bolted through walls at plates

and bracing about four feet at bottom, 6x8 spruce is used. When the buildings require a brace outside wall can be put up, these braces answering for a part of the wall. Gutter spouts are also put on. It will require about four on each side, six inches square, to carry off the water from so large a roof. The gable ends are sometimes lap-boarded with pine ten inches wide. Then again, refuse spruce is put on and clapboarded. Some paint with colors; others whitewash the whole structure. The middle walls are not always filled, but about twenty feet up a board is placed across the space and the upper space filled with sawdust. It is claimed that the studding and boarding keep much better by this method. Cupolas are not necessary to ventilate such high roofs whilst the latter look better on line without the hip; but gable ends, cut and shingled, and slanting about one-half way down add much to the style of the building. Hemlock, when it can be had, is better for studding than spruce.

Having reached this advanced point of our work, the short timber is gathered up and hauled to the engine room for fuel. The houses inside are then graded up and the floors laid with refuse pine-boards.

It is an excellent idea to grade rooms to centre and put a water course through each. The outside grading is now completed and everything put in order for winter. The great secret in building is to systemize the labor. It is important to have men and carpenters sufficient to carry on the whole work without one set having to wait for another. Men engaged in boarding should never be allowed to come down for stock. The boards should be piled in lengths and men with measuring sticks ready to hoist what is needed. The nails for all parts of the building, except for boarding and shingling, if common cut nails are used, should be burnt, by putting them on a light fire until they become red hot and then allowed to cool. Thus treated, they are tough and much better for use. Throughout the whole building square sawed joints and nailed together are much better than mortices and tennons framed. Ice house frames that appear unnecessarily heavy when new show their value when a few years exposed to the weather, and the extra cost in lumber is a good investment. One thousand feet of boards cover about 750 feet of surface, allowing usual wastage. One thousand shingles laid five inches to weather will cover about 100 feet. About four pounds of two-inch nails will nail one thousand. Of course ice houses are built in all kinds of ways. Some have two, three,



four and even six rooms under a single roof. Some roof one way; some another.

The purity of all our rivers and lakes as well as our climate, seem particularly adapted to this industry. The Penobscot river is well located, and the ice is fine, clear and hard, of a silver light color, and is a satisfactory article to all dealers. The Kennebec river has natural facilities far exceeding any in our land. Its convenient location for navigation, the rise and fall of tide, the almost unlimited ice fields, make it what our ice men most need to successfully carry on this industry. The depth of water to Augusta is not, at present, sufficient for what is needed, or what we should have, neither is it what we expect. We have already secured appropriations amounting to \$125,000 for the Kennebec river, and the chief of engineers has reported in favor of \$335,000, to give us eleven feet of water to Augusta, and a clear channel to the sea. This appropriation will add much to the value of our river and navigation.

Vessels now require sixteen feet from Gardiner, and twelve or fourteen to Augusta, at high water, to reduce the rate of freight to a minimum of Boston rates. To more clearly present these large ice fields under cultivation, and the acres and acres of uncultivated, as also the natural advantages of the Kennebec to enlarge this business, we have prepared an "Ice map" from Abagadasset Point to Augusta, a distance of twenty-four miles, showing the exact location, storage capacity, and names and residence of each company now operating.

The quality of Kennebec ice, years since established itself as the standard. Its beauties can be seen, "clear and blue as the sky," in thousands of ice wagons in southern cities.

The ice fields the past few years, have caused the ice men much trouble and expense, and yet a slight improvement is noticed. The refuse dunnage, such as shavings and sawdust, has not been stopped by law, altogether, from being dumped in to the river. This, together with driftwood and sunken logs, should be stopped. The Kennebec Log Driving Company should also be required to gather up all sunken logs which are now seen the entire length of the river. These are shoved out from Brown's Island and Hallowell booms. During the summer, the writer counted thirty-five just out of water, below Brown's Island, after this company had sorted their logs, all of which have since sunk to the bottom, filling up the channel and river. As this company prohibits the public from taking these logs from

the water for wood, it seems right that it should be required to take care of its property without damage to the public.

The scraping commences on all our ice fields as soon as sufficient thickness has frozen to bear the men and horses. Scrapers of eight feet in length are used, drawn by horses, requiring two men, the driver and scraper tender. The snow is scraped off as soon as possible and carried to the shore. The surface scraped is usually estimated at one thousand tons to the acre, of ice twelve inches in thickness. When the snow or sap ice has been planed or scraped off, and the fields become twelve or fourteen inches in thickness, the ice cutting commences, requiring the services of hundreds of men and horses to harvest in its season. The fields are marked twenty-two by thirty-two inches, the standard gauge, then plowed with ice plows of improved pattern a depth of eight to ten inches. At each cross of lines, men with calking bars fill up these grooves, to keep the field dry.

Then the canal is opened from the elevator to the field. With saws and bars the field is opened. Large sheets are floated up in the canal to the elevator, at which point it is divided with bars into single blocks and hoisted up the elevator, having an endless chain with cross-bars or logs. The ice runs along on ice runs, and is separated by a switch feeding each ice-house, as the workmen are able to handle it. In each room it requires six men with hooks, and two with chisel bars to properly place it. It is stored lengthwise of the building, placing the sides of each block together, leaving an open space of about three inches between the ends of blocks. One tier or layer only is put on at once, then the house runs are relayed and another tier put on until the houses are full. The top layer is packed together close to keep the dunnage from falling down. Meadow hay is the most economical article used for such, yet shavings from the shingle saws make excellent dunnage. The hay should be shaken on lightly as possible, in early spring, to a depth of about twelve inches and allowed to settle without treading. Men should avoid walking over its surface further than keeping the sides of each room protected. Evaporation takes place more gradual with hay than sawdust, and the wastage shows in favor of the hay. The percentage of wastage in loading depends much on the time and manner of loading. Ice measured at forty-five cubic feet per ton, in the spring, in our permanent houses, loaded before July, usually shows a wastage of five per cent or more. A large building

requiring the entire season, usually averages 10 per cent. Ice in stacks, ranges from 10 to 30 per cent; temporary stacks held as late as August and September, often show 40 and 50 per cent wastage. The condition of buildings, time loading, and care in handling always settle that matter. Shipments usually commence with our regular dealers as soon as the ice has left the river. The new crop is desired by the customers, and the early cargoes are hurried off.

The handling of ice yearly improves. In our early history, seventy-five tons was a good day's work. During the past summer, several of the crews have handled in ten hours, one thousand tons. The ice is taken from the ice house now in a uniform manner of working, with runs, chisels and starting bars. About three layers are removed together, first the top, then the middle, then the bottom. It is carried on ice runs to the vessels mostly by hand, yet many now employ steam power, with a carrying chain to convey it. Ice tongs and ropes were employed previous to 1890, dropping the ice into holds of vessels. That year Messrs. Shepard and Ballard of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, invented an automatic vessel loading machine which is now in general use. A platform dropping two blocks is employed, making quick work and meeting a long felt want. December 1st, we find empty ice houses in all Maine, and the prospect of a lively harvest the coming winter. The following statistics of Maine harvest for 1891, cannot fail to interest the public. It is impossible to make up this report without dispute, having confined ourselves to the general average for all. The cost wholly depends upon the condition of the weather. In some cases our figures fall a few cents under, where a large amount is gathered, and over, in smaller quantities. This is owing to the fact that much more economy is practiced at a house of small capacity, than that of large. The ice is secured nearer the house, reducing the cost both in scraping and cutting. The general average will show in favor of the large capacity, owing to the smaller outnumbering the larger in Maine. There are also several items of expense connected with the industry, which I have not attempted to compute, such as improvement and maintenance. These items are large in cost, amounting to about ten per cent of cost. This may seem to the general reader a large estimate, but from a wide experience I am convinced it is little enough. It must be remembered that lumber exposed to wet and dry atmosphere decays rapidly, yet this property, like all others,

can be maintained or left to ruin. The tax is an item I find all ice men protesting against. The taxation of ice property is not disputed by any of our ice companies. I find them all asking for a fair valuation. The town of Richmond has a total storage capacity of 230,000 tons. These houses harvested last year, 194,000 tons. It would seem the Valuation Commission made a basis of one dollar per ton as a valuation. This is above the cost. Our most improved and valuable houses have been erected and filled with ice, below one dollar. The storage capacity is twenty per cent above the shipping capacity. This, added to empty capacity in that town, as about 150,000 tons was actually weighed out, places the ice companies on good grounds for complaint. This valuation further shows the value of these store houses to Maine, placing the industry among the largest. The insurance of ice property is also a large item of expense, safe and reliable companies exacting two per cent annually. During the past year these ice companies have been meeting a new element unknown before. The high prices of 1890, induced capital to erect large ice plants in all cities south of Boston, for the purpose of manufacturing and retailing ice. These companies have already established their works, and, at this writing, it seems a question of price to the customer, whether or not the business continues in Maine and elsewhere naturally. The business brings much value within our limits, taking nothing from us, hence every effort of our people seems necessary to maintain and enlarge this important industry.

Maine Ice Harvest in 1891.

MAINE ICE HAR

KENNEBEC

Companies.	Location.	Tons harvested.	Number of elevators employed housing.	Daily hoisting capacity of each elevator.	Number of workmen usually employed cutting.
A. Rich	Farmingdale.....	40,000	2	1,500	200
Knickerbocker Ice Company	Old Orchard	20,000	1	1,500	110
Knickerbocker Ice Company	Chelsea	30,000	1	1,500	150
Knickerbocker Ice Company	Farmingdale	35,000	1	1,500	150
Knickerbocker Ice Company	Randolph	29,000	1	1,500	110
Haynes & Lawrence.....	Randolph.....	12,000	1	1,000	75
Morse Ice Company.....	Pittston.....	6,000	1	1,200	100
Knickerbocker Ice Company	Pittston.....	75,000	2	1,500	300
Great Falls Ice Company	Pittston.....	25,000	1	1,200	150
Independent Ice Company	Pittston.....	50,000	2	1,500	250
Great Falls Ice Company	South Gardiner.....	20,000	1	1,500	155
E. D. Haley.....	South Gardiner	25,000	1	1,500	110
Clark & Chaplin Ice Company.....	Pittston.....	40,000	1	1,500	180
Knickerbocker Ice Company	Dresden.....	25,000	1	1,500	155
Arthur Berry	Dresden.....	25,000	2	1,200	130
Cochran & Oter Ice Company	Dresden.....	55,000	2	1,500	225
Haynes & DeWitt Ice Company	Iceboro.....	74,000	2	1,500	300
Knickerbocker Ice Company	Iceboro.....	50,000	1	1,500	180
Morse Ice Company	Richmond.....	30,000	1	1,500	150
Morse Ice Company	Dresden.....	25,000	1	1,500	150
Morse Ice Company	Richmond.....	20,000	1	1,500	150
Morse Ice Company	Woolwich.....	25,000	1	1,500	175
C. E. Russell & Company	Dresden.....	25,000	1	1,500	155
C. E. Russell & Company	Richmond.....	20,000	1	1,500	155
C. E. Russell & Company	Richmond.....	20,000	1	1,500	155
Knickerbocker Ice Company	Swan Island.....	6,000	1	1,200	100
Clark & Chaplin Ice Company.....	Bowdoinham.....	30,000	1	1,500	200
Pine Grove Ice Company	Bowdoinham.....	10,000	1	1,000	75
Kennebec's harvest	847,000			

VEST IN 1891.

RIVER.

Number horses employed ice cutting.	Number horses employed ice scraping.	Number men employed ice scraping.	Number days usually ice harvesting.	Number men usually employed ice shipping.	Number loading runs.	Average tons loaded per week.	Number days employed ice shipping.	Average cost of labor per ton scraping.	Average cost of labor per ton cutting.	Average cost of labor per ton shipping.
15	60	40	40	45	2	2,000	110	.15	.17	.24
12	40	20	30	45	1	2,000	50	.15	.17	.24
15	50	40	35	45	1	2,000	100	.15	.17	.24
15	60	40	35	45	1	2,000	100	.15	.17	.24
15	50	40	30	45	1	2,000	85	.15	.17	.24
10	25	25	25	40	1	1,500	50	.15	.17	.24
10	25	25	25	40	1	1,500	18	.15	.17	.24
30	100	75	35	45	3	2,000	160	.15	.17	.24
15	60	50	30	45	1	2,000	70	.15	.17	.24
20	100	75	35	45	2	2,000	150	.15	.17	.24
15	50	40	30	45	1	2,000	60	.15	.17	.24
12	40	40	30	45	1	2,000	50	.15	.17	.24
15	80	40	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
12	60	40	35	45	1	2,000	Not loaded	.15	.17	Not loa'd
15	60	40	35	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
20	100	75	35	45	3	2,000	150	.15	.17	.24
35	115	100	35	45	2	2,000	170	.15	.17	.24
15	100	60	35	45	1	2,000	150	.15	.17	.24
11	75	65	30	45	1	2,000	90	.15	.17	.24
11	75	65	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
11	75	65	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
11	75	65	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
11	75	65	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
11	75	65	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
11	75	65	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
11	75	65	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
11	30	20	25	45	1	2,000	20	.15	.17	.24
11	40	40	30	45	1	2,000	75	.15	.17	.24
11	25	20	20	45	1	2,000	40	.15	.17	.24

MAINE ICE HAR

PENOBSCOT

Companies.	Location.	Tons harvested.	Number of elevators employed housing.	Daily hoisting capacity of each elevator.	Number of workmen usually employed cutting
Katahdin Ice Co.....	Bangor.....	35,000	1	1,200	125
F. W. Ayer & Co.....	Brewer.....	10,000	1	1,200	125
D. Sargent's Sons.....	Brewer.....	4,000	1	1,200	125
E. & I. K. Stetson.....	Brewer.....	15,000	1	1,200	125
American Ice Co.....	Hampden.....	43,000	1	1,200	125
C. G. Stern's Lumber Co.....	Hampden.....	13,000	1	1,200	125
Dirigo Ice Co.....	Hampden.....	25,000	1	1,200	125
Orrington Ice Co.....	Orrington.....	23,000	1	1,200	125
Union Ice Co.....	Orrington.....	5,000	1	1,200	125
New York Ice Co.....	Orrington.....	10,000	1	1,200	125
Penobscot Harvest.....		183,000			

COAST AND

Crystal River Ice Co.....	Belfast.....	15,000	1	1,000	100
Rockport Ice Co.....	Rockport.....	20,000	1	1,000	125
Medomak Ice Co.....	Friendship.....	8,000	1	800	75
Bristol Ice Co.....	Bristol.....	20,000	1	1,000	100
Echo Lake Ice Co.....	East Boothbay.....	15,000	1	1,000	100
Maine Ice Co.....	Haley.....	15,000	1	1,000	100
Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	North Boothbay.....	50,000	5	1,500	300
J Manchester Haynes.....	Wiscasset.....	20,000	1	1,000	100
Clark & Chaplin Ice Co.....	Portland.....	20,000	4	1,200	175
Coast harvest.....		183,000			

VEST, 1891—CONCLUDED.

RIVER.

Number horses employed ice cutting.	Number horses employed ice scraping.	Number men employed ice scraping.	Number days usually ice harvesting.	Number men usually em- ployed ice shipping.	Number loading runs.	Average tons loaded per week.	Number days employed ice shipping	Average cost of labor per ton scraping.	Average cost of labor per ton cutting.	Average cost of labor per ton shipping.
12	40	25	30	45	1	1,500	140	.15	.17	.24
12	30	25	30	45	1	1,500	40	.15	.17	.24
12	30	25	30	45	1	1,500	11	.15	.17	.24
12	30	25	30	45	1	1,500	60	.15	.17	.24
12	50	25	30	45	1	1,500	172	.15	.17	.24
12	50	25	30	45	1	1,500	52	.15	.17	.24
12	40	25	30	45	1	1,500	100	.15	.17	.24
12	40	25	30	45	1	1,500	96	.15	.17	.24
12	10	25	30	45	1	1,500	20	.15	.17	.24
12	25	25	30	45	1	1,500	40	.15	.17	.24

INTERIOR.

12	25	25	30	45	1	1,500	60	.15	.17	.24
15	25	25	30	45	2	1,500	80	.15	.17	.24
10	20	20	30	45	1	1,500	25	.15	.17	.24
15	45	25	30	45	2	1,500	80	.15	.17	.24
1	25	20	30	45	1	1,500	60	.15	.17	.24
12	25	20	30	45	2	1,500	60	.15	.17	.24
20	60	50	30	45	4	2,000	170	.15	.17	.24
12	50	40	30	45	2	2,000	66	.15	.17	.24
15	50	40	30	45	3	2,000	66	.15	.17	.24

RECAPITULATION.

Tons harvested on Kennebec river.....	847,000
“ “ Penobscot “	183,000
“ “ Coast	183,000
Tons total in Maine.....	1,213 000

STATEMENT SHOWING RATES OF WAGES ETC., PAID WORKMEN.

Position Held.	Rate of wages during winter.	Rate of wages during summer.	Hours employed.	
			Summer.	Winter.
Superintendent.....	\$2.50	\$2.50	10	8 or 9
Foreman	2 00	2.00	10	8 or 9
Carpenters.....	2.00	2.00	10	8 or 9
Time keeper.....	2.00	2.00	10	8 or 9
Weigher.....	-	2.00	10	8 or 9
Leckman.....	-	2.00	10	8 or 9
Stevadores.....	2.00	2 00	10	8 or 9
Holdmen	-	1.75	10	8 or 9
House packers.....	1.75	-	-	8 or 9
House chiselmen.....	1.75	1.75	10	8 or 9
House dumpmen	-	1.75	10	8 or 9
Dunnagemen	-	1.50	10	8 or 9
Runmen	1.50	1.50	10	8 or 9
Jobbers.....	1.50	1.50	10	8 or 9
Horses	1.25	1.25	10	8 or 9
Field foremen.....	2.00	-	-	8 or 9
Canalmen	1.50	-	10	8 or 9
Engineers	2.50	2.50	10	8 or 9

LOADING CREWS AND WAGES PER HOUR.

1 Superintendent	25 cents per hour.
1 Foreman.....	20 “ “
1 Carpenter	20 “ “
1 Timekeeper.....	20 “ “
1 Weigher.....	20 “ “
1 Deckman.....	20 “ “
1 Deckman	15 “ “
2 Stevadores.....	20 “ “
8 Holdmen	17½ “ “
2 Dunnagers	15 “ “
2 Giggmen	15 “ “
9 Runmen	15 “ “
2 Barmen	20 “ “
2 Chieelmen.....	20 “ “
4 Dumpmen	20 “ “
7 Housomen.....	15 “ “
1 Jobber.....	15 “ “

Factories, Mills and Shops Built During the Year 1891.

In response to a letter of inquiry directed to the assessors of every town, city and plantation in the State, answers have been returned by the officers of all but six small towns.

The information asked was as follows: How many and what kinds of factories, mills or shops for manufacturing purposes have been completed or are in process of erection during 1891? Estimated cost of same? Probable number of hands they will employ?

A few towns included important *enlargements* in their reports.

Eighty-six towns and cities report as follows:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Durham.....	Corn factory	New.....	\$ 4,000	75
Lewiston.....	Two cotton mills	Enlarged ...	142,000	65
Livermore.....	Pulp mill	Enlarged ...	80,000	60
Turner.....	Clothing manufactory	New.....	500	11
AROOSTOOK COUNTY.				
Bancroft.....	Lumber mill	New.....	1,500	10
Caribou.....	Planing mill	New.....	10,000	6
Fort Fairfield.....	Two starch factories	New.....	} 11,000	20
Fort Fairfield.....	Foundry and machine shop	New.....		
Grand Isle.....	Starch factory	New.....	} 18,000	36
Grand Isle.....	Three shingle mills	New.....		
Houlton.....	Foundry and machine shop	Enlarged ...	6,000	
Limestone.....	Two moulding machines.....	Added.....	700	4
Madawaska.....	Cheese factory.....	New.....	500	3
Mars Hill.....	Lumber mill	New.....	5,000	15
New Limerick.....	Starch factory.....	New.....	2,500	10
Van Buren.....	Grist mill.....	New.....	500	2
Woodland.....	Starch factory.....	New.....	10,000	10
Merrill Pl.....	Lumber mill	New.....	3,500	6
New Sweden Pl.....	Lumber mill	New.....	2,500	15
Reed Pl.....	Lumber mill	New.....	1,500	9
St John Pl.....	Two lumber mills	New.....	3,000	30
Winterville Pl.....	Lumber mill	New.....	1,000	8
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
Brunswick.....	Cotton mill	Enlarged ...	60,000	
Freeport.....	Shoe factory	New.....	25,000	200
Westbrook.....	Paper mill	Leased.....	10,000	25
Windham.....	Woolen mill	New.....	50,000	50
Windham.....	Wood board mill.....	Enlarged ...	25,000	
FRANKLIN COUNTY.				
Jay.....	Paper mill	New.....	40,000	20
Madrid.....	Two lumber mills.....	New.....	20,000	100
HANCOCK COUNTY.				
Ellsworth.....	Shoe factory	New.....	12,000	60

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Augusta	Pants factory	New	\$3,000	40
Chelsea	Laundry	New	3,000	15
Clinton	Shoe factory	Leased	-	25
Fayette	Lumber machinery	Added	300	3
Gardiner	Pulp mill	New	150,000	25
Mt. Vernon	Rake and hoe handle	New	1,000	2
Mt. Vernon	Picker sticks	New	1,000	2
Oakland	Lumber mill	New	-	8
Vassalboro	Woolen mill	Enlarged	50,000	
Vassalboro	Carriage shop	New	250	1
Winthrop	Oilcloth factory	New		
KNOX COUNTY.				
Appleton	Lumber mill	New	1,500	3
Camden	Shirt factory	New	5,000	100
Camden	Foundry and machine shop	New	5,000	10
Rockland	Clothing factory	New	20,000	600
LINCOLN COUNTY.				
Boothbay	Porgie factory	New	25,000	125
Bremen	Lumber mill	New	4,000	10
Somerville	Lumber mill	New	600	3
OXFORD COUNTY.				
Andover	Dowell factory	New	1,000	12
Fryeburg	Corn factory	New	2,000	100
Greenwood	Spool mill	New	12,000	60
Lovell	Corn factory	New	1,200	
Norway	Pasted shoe stock	New	2,000	25
Paris	Two corn factories	New	18,000	300
Peru	Lumber mill	Rebuilt	1,000	1
Stoneham	Spool mill	New	2,000	15
Woodstock	Chair factory	New	8,000	20
Magalloway	Lumber mill	New	1,000	2
PENOBSCOT COUNTY.				
Bangor	Stove foundry	New	25,000	30
Brewer	Kindling wood mill	New	15,000	35
Enfield	Pulp and paper mill	New	400,000	100
Howland	Pulp mill	New	175,000	75
Kingman	Lumber mill	Enlarged	-	30
Millford	Lumber mill	Rebuilt	20,000	250
Newburg	Lumber mill	New	1,300	6
Newport	Condensed milk factory	New	10,000	100
Newport	Woolen mill	New	100,000	100
Orono	Pulp mill	New	150,000	100
Orono	Paper mill	New	100,000	60
Sebois Plantation	Lumber mill	New	5,000	25
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.				
Greenville	Veneer mill	New	8,000	20
Guilford	Lumber mill	New	12,000	45
Milo	Lumber mill	Enlarged	300	
Sangerville	Woolen mill	New	40,000	50
Shirley	Veneer mill	New	2,000	10

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Anson	Lumber mill	New	\$5,000	6
Anson	Carriage shop	New	1,000	10
Bingham	Last block mill	New	5,000	15
Detroit	Carriage shop	New	700	4
Hartland	Woolen mill	Enlarged	10,000	35
Madison	Pulp mill	New	1,000,000	200
Flagstaff	Lumber mill	New	1,500	4
WALDO COUNTY.				
Belfast	Foundry and machine shop	New	6,000	8
Brooks	Clothing factory	New	2,000	40
Isleboro'	Two lime kilns	New	4,000	8
Searsport	Spool mill	New	3,000	15
Unity	Clothing factory	New	2,000	15
WASHINGTON COUNTY.				
Eastport	Sardine factory	New	4,000	60
Lubec	Three sardine factories	New	4,500	180
Lubec	Lumber and grist mill	New	1,000	2
YORK COUNTY.				
Buxton	Two lumber mills	New	} 7,000	50
Buxton	Woolen mill	New		
Cornish	Clothing factory	New	7,500	100
Hollis	Corn factory	New	2,000	
Hollis	Pulp mill	New		
Kennebunk	Creamery	New	2,500	3
Old Orchard	Lumber mill	New	7,000	30
Sanford	Woolen mill	New	20,000	100

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Total values	Hands employed.
Androscoggin	\$226,500	211
Aroostook	77,200	184
Cumberland	170,000	275
Franklin	60,000	120
Hancock	12,000	60
Kennebec	208,550	121
Knox	31,500	713
Lincoln	29,600	138
Oxford	49,200	535
Penobscot	1,001,300	911
Piscataquis	62,300	125
Somerset	1,023,200	274
Waldo	17,600	86
Washington	9,500	242
York	46,000	283
	\$3,023,850	4,278

A large sum of money has been expended during the year 1891, in the development of the water power at Rumford Falls. A substantial dam has been built, and a canal nearly a quarter of a mile in length almost completed. Leases of water power have been made and the early erection of numerous large mills and factories is assured.

APPENDIX.

The Australian

OR

SECRET BALLOT LAW,

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

Certain Suggestions, Recommendations and Forms,

PREPARED BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR USE AND INSTRUCTION OF

Municipal Officers, Election Clerks and
Clerks of Cities, Towns and
Plantations.

CHAPTER 102—PUBLIC LAWS OF 1891.

An Act to provide for Printing and Distributing Ballots at the public expense and to regulate Voting for State and City Elections.

SECT. 1. All ballots cast in elections for national, state, district and county officers in cities, towns and plantations after the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and all ballots cast in municipal elections in cities after that date, shall be printed and distributed at public expense as hereinafter provided. The printing of the ballots and cards of instructions to voters shall in municipal elections in cities be paid for by the several cities respectively, and in all other elections the printing of the ballots and cards of instruction, and the delivery of them to the several cities and towns, shall be paid for by the state. The distribution of the ballots to the voters shall be paid for by the cities, towns and plantations respectively.

The term "state election," as used in this act, shall apply to any election held for the choice of a national, state, district or county officer, whether for a full term or for the filling of a vacancy, and the term "state officer" shall apply to any person to be chosen by the qualified voters at such an election. The term "city election" shall apply to any municipal election so held in a city, and the term "city officer" shall apply to any person to be chosen by the qualified voters at such an election.

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

SECT. 3. Any convention of delegates representing a political party which, at the gubernatorial election next preceding, polled at least one per cent of the entire vote cast in the state for governor,

or in the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made, and any caucus held by such a political party in any such electoral district or division, may for the state, or for the district or division for which the convention or caucus is held, as the case may be, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly filed, make one such nomination for each office therein to be filled at the election. Every such certificate of nomination shall state such facts as may be required as above for its acceptance, and as are required in section five of this act; shall be signed by the presiding officer or by the secretary of the convention or caucus, and shall be sworn by the party signing to be true, and a certificate of the oath shall be annexed to or made on the certificate of nomination.

SECT. 4. Nominations of candidates for any offices to be filled by the voters of the state at large may be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than one thousand qualified voters of the state. Nominations of candidates for electoral districts or divisions of the state, or for municipal or ward officers, may be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by qualified voters of such district or division not less in number than one for every one hundred persons who voted at the next preceding gubernatorial election in such district or division, but in no case less than twenty-five. In the case of a first election to be held in a plantation, town or ward newly established, the number of twenty-five shall be sufficient for the nomination of a candidate who is to be voted for only in such plantation, town or ward; and in the case of a first election in a district or division newly established, other than a plantation, town or ward, the number of twenty-five shall be sufficient. Each voter signing a nomination paper shall make his signature in person, and add to it his place of residence, and each voter may subscribe to one nomination for each office to be filled, and no more. The nomination papers shall before being filed be respectively submitted to the clerks of the cities, towns or plantations in which the signers purport to be qualified voters, and each clerk to whom the same is submitted shall forthwith certify thereon what number of the signatures are names of qualified voters both in the city, town or plantation for which he is a clerk and in the district or division for which the nomination is made; one of the signers to each such separate paper shall swear to the truth thereof, and the certificate of such oath shall be annexed to or made upon the nomination papers.

SECT. 5. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall, besides containing the names of candidates, specify as to each, first, the office for which he is nominated; second, the party or political principle which he represents, expressed in not more than three words; third, his place of residence. In the case of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, the names of the candidates for president and vice-president may be added to the party or political appellation.

SECT. 6. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for state or county offices, representatives to the legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, previous to the day of the election for which the candidates are nominated. Such certificates and papers for the nomination of candidates for the offices of mayor and all other offices in cities shall be filed with the city clerks of the respective cities at least seven days, exclusive of Sundays, previous to the day of such election. With nomination papers shall also be filed the consent in writing of the person nominated.

SECT. 7. The certificates of nomination and nomination papers being filed, and being in apparent conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed to be valid; and if not in apparent conformity, they may be seasonably amended under oath.

SECT. 8. In case a candidate who has been duly nominated under the provisions of this act, shall die before the day of election, or shall withdraw in writing, the vacancy may be supplied by the political party or other persons making the original nomination, in the manner herein provided for such nomination; or, if the time is insufficient therefor, then the vacancy may be supplied, if the nomination was made by a convention or caucus, in such manner as the convention or caucus has previously provided for the purpose, or in case of no such previous provision, then by a regularly elected general or executive committee, representing the political party or persons holding such convention or caucus. The certificates of nomination made for supplying such vacancy shall state, in addition to the other facts required by this act the name of the original nominee, the facts causing the vacancy, and the measures taken in accordance with the above requirements for filling the vacancy; said certificate shall be accompanied by the withdrawal, if any, and shall be signed and sworn to by the presiding officer or secretary of the convention or caucus, or by the chairman or secretary of the duly

authorized committee, as the case may be. The name so supplied for the vacancy shall, if the ballots have not been printed for the office already, be placed on the ballots, instead of the original nomination; or, if the ballots have been printed, new ballots containing the new nomination shall, whenever practicable, be furnished.

SECT. 9. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers, when filed, shall forthwith be opened and kept open under proper regulations to public inspection, and the Secretary of State and the several city clerks shall preserve the same in their respective offices not less than one year.

SECT. 10. Every general ballot or ballot intended for the use of all voters, which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall contain the names and residences of all candidates whose nominations for any office specified in the ballot have been duly made and not withdrawn in accordance herewith, and the office for which they have been severally nominated, and shall contain no other names except that in the case of electors of president and vice president of the United States the names of the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party or political designation. The names of candidates nominated by any party shall be grouped together upon the ballot, and each group shall be headed by the name of the party by which the candidates comprising such group were placed in nomination, or by the political designation as described in the certificate of nomination, or nomination papers. If only one person be nominated by any party or under any political designation, his name with the office for which he is a candidate shall be printed by itself under the name of such party or political designation. A blank space shall be left after the names of the candidates for each different office in which the voter may insert the name of any person, not printed on the ballot, for whom he desires to vote as candidate for such office. Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such questions shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates.

The ballots shall be so printed as to leave a blank space at the right of the name of the party or political designation, and also at the right of the name of each candidate, so as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate by a cross mark [X] therein, his choice of candidates, and his answers to the questions submitted, and on the ballot may be printed such words as will aid the voter to do this as "yes," "no," and the like.

The ballot shall be not less than four inches in width and not less than six inches in length. Before distribution the ballots shall be so folded in marked creases that their width and length when folded shall be uniform. On the back and outside, when folded, shall be printed "Official Ballot for," followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a fac-simile of the signature of the Secretary of State or city clerk who has caused the ballot to be printed. Except as otherwise herein provided, ballots shall be printed in accordance with the existing provisions of law.

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

SECT. 12. There shall be provided for each voting place, at which an election is to be held, two sets of such general ballots; each of not less than 75 for every 50 and fraction of 50 voters therein, and it shall be the duty of the clerks in each city, town or plantation in which an election for state or county officers is to be held to certify to the Secretary of State fourteen days previous to any such election the number of qualified voters in each city, town or plantation.

SECT. 13. The Secretary of State, in case of a state election, and the several city clerks, in case of city elections, shall prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters at such elections, as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them, and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled, and they shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two of this act to be printed in large, clear type, on separate cards, to be called cards of instructions; and they shall respectively furnish the same and the ballots for use in each such election. They shall also cause to be printed on tinted paper, and without the fac-simile endorsements, ten or more copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place at each election therein, which shall be called specimen ballots, and shall be furnished with the other ballots provided for each such voting place.

SECT. 14. The Secretary of State shall, seven days at least previous to the day of any election of state or county officers, trans-

mit to the clerks in each city, town and plantation in which such election is to be held, printed lists containing the names, residences, and party or political appellations of all candidates nominated as herein provided for such election, and to be voted for at each polling place in each such city, town and plantation respectively, substantially in the form of the general ballot to be so used therein ; and the clerks shall immediately cause the lists for each plantation, town or ward, as the case may be, to be conspicuously posted in one or more public places in such plantation, town or ward. The Secretary of State shall likewise cause to be published prior to the day of any such election, in at least two newspapers, if there be so many, printed in each county, representing, so far as practicable, the political parties which, at the preceding election, cast the largest and next largest number of votes, a list of all the nominations made as herein provided, and to be voted for in such county, so far as may be, in the form in which they shall appear upon the general ballots. New nominations made or authorized shall be transmitted, posted and published promptly, and so far as practicable in the manner herein directed and communications transmitted as herein directed by the Secretary of State to any clerk shall be duplicated on the succeeding day.

SECT. 15. The city clerk of each city shall four days at least prior to the day of any city election therein, cause to be conspicuously posted in one or more public places in each ward of such city a printed list containing the names, residences, and party or political appellations of all candidates nominated, as herein provided, and to be voted for in such ward, substantially in the form of the general ballot to be so used therein ; and he shall likewise cause to be published, prior to the day of such election, in at least two newspapers, if there be so many, printed in such city, representing the political parties which cast at the preceding election the largest and next largest number of votes, a list of all the nominations made, as herein provided, and to be voted for in such city, so far as may be, in the form in which they shall appear upon the general ballots.

SECT. 16. The Secretary of State shall send, separately and at different times or by different methods, the two sets of general and special ballots, together with the specimen ballots, and cards of instruction printed by him, as herein provided, to the several city, town and plantation clerks, so as to be received by them, one set seventy-two hours at least, previous to the day of election, and the

other set forty-eight hours at least previous thereto. The same shall be sent in sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the polling place for which they are intended, and the number of ballots of each kind inclosed; and the respective city, town and plantation clerks shall on delivery to them of such packages return receipts therefor to the secretary. The secretary shall keep a record of the time when, and the manner in which the several packages are sent, and shall preserve for the period of one year the receipts of the city, town and plantation clerks.

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

SECT. 18. The several city, town and plantation clerks, or municipal officers, shall send to the election officers of each voting place, before the opening of the polls on the day of election one set of ballots so prepared, sealed and marked for such voting place, and a receipt of such delivery shall be returned to them from the presiding election officer present, which receipt, with a record of the number of ballots sent, shall be kept in the clerk's office for one year. At the opening of the polls in each polling place the seals of the packages shall be publicly broken, and the packages shall be opened by the presiding election officer, and the books or blocks of ballots shall be delivered to the ballot officers hereinafter provided for. The cards of instruction shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act for the marking of the ballots, and not less than three such cards and not less than five specimen ballots shall be immediately posted in or about the polling rooms, outside of the guard rails. The second set of ballots shall be retained by the respective clerks until they are called for or needed for the purposes of voting, and, upon the requisition in writing of the presiding election officer of any voting place, the second set of ballots shall be furnished to such voting place in the manner above provided as to the first set.

SECT. 19. In case the ballots to be furnished to any city, town or plantation or voting place therein, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall fail for any reason to be duly delivered, or in case after delivery they shall be destroyed, lost or stolen, it shall

be the duty of the clerk or municipal officers of such city, town or plantation to cause other ballots to be prepared substantially in the form of the ballots so wanting and to be furnished ; and upon receipt of such other ballots from him or them, accompanied by a statement under oath that the same have been so prepared and furnished by him, and that the original ballots have so failed to be received or have been so destroyed, lost or stolen, the election officers shall cause the ballots so substituted to be used in lieu of the ballots wanting as above.

SECT. 20. The municipal officers, sixty days before any election, may divide towns of more than four thousand inhabitants and wards of cities into convenient polling districts, which shall contain not less than three hundred voters in each, defining the limits thereof by a writing under their hands to be filed with and recorded by the city or town clerks ; and attested copies thereof shall forthwith be posted by said clerks in not less than six public and conspicuous places in said town or ward, and the same shall be published in one or more of the newspapers, if any, printed in said city or town, thirty days at least before such election. They shall also ten days before any such election, appoint a warden and ward clerk for each polling place other than the one in which the warden duly elected for such ward shall preside, who shall perform the same duties at elections as presiding officers and clerks of towns and wards now perform. Any vacancy occurring after appointment may be filled by the voters of said polling district as similar vacancies are now filled. All such officers shall be sworn. The board of registration of voters for any city in which a ward has been so divided, and the municipal officers of any town which has been so divided, shall in the manner now provided for by law, prepare check lists of the qualified voters for each of said polling districts, in lieu of the check lists now provided by law for the entire town or ward, to be used as hereinafter provided, and all provisions of law applicable to check lists for towns and wards shall apply to check lists for such polling districts.

SECT. 21. The municipal officers of cities, towns and plantations voting in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall biennially in the month of May appoint clerks for each polling place. For each polling place in cities and towns of more than one thousand inhabitants four clerks, and for each polling place in plantations, and for each island ward of the city of Portland and for the island district of the town of Cumberland and for every town of less than

1,000 inhabitants two clerks shall be appointed. Said clerks shall equally represent each of the political parties which cast the largest number of votes in the state election next preceding their appointment. Each of said officers shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties, and shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and until a successor is appointed and qualified, or he is removed. Such election officers shall attend at the times and places designated for meetings in their respective wards, towns or plantations for the election of any national, state, county or ward officers, and for the determination of any question submitted to the qualified voters of any city by lawful authority, and shall receive such reasonable compensation for each day's actual service as the municipal officers of their respective cities, towns and plantations may determine. No person shall be eligible to the position of election officer in any ward, town or plantation where he is a candidate to be voted for.

Two of the clerks in each polling place, one from each political party, shall be detailed by the municipal officers to act as ballot clerks. The two ballot clerks thus detailed and appointed in each polling place shall have the charge of the ballots therein, and shall furnish them to the voters in the manner hereinafter set forth.

A duplicate list of the qualified voters in each ward, town or plantation shall be prepared for the use of the ballot clerks, and all the provisions of law relative to the preparation, furnishing and preservation of check lists shall apply to such duplicate lists.

SECT. 22. The municipal officers in each city, town or plantation, as aforesaid, shall cause the polling places therein to be suitably provided with a sufficient number of voting shelves or compartments, at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes, and of such voting shelves or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot boxes nor the voting shelves or compartments shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guard rail. The number of such voting shelves or compartments shall not be less than one for every 100 voters qualified to vote at such polling place, and not less than three in any town, and not less than five in any ward or a city. No persons other than the election officers and voters admitted as hereinafter

provided, shall be permitted within said rail, except by authority of the election officers for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each voting shelf or compartment shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots.

SECT. 23. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name, and, if requested so to do, his residence, to one of the ballot clerks, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, clear and audible, and if such name is found upon the check-list by the ballot officer having charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space inclosed by the guard-rail, as above provided. The ballot clerk shall give him one, and only one ballot, and his name shall be immediately checked on said list.

Besides the election officers, not more than two voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided, shall be allowed in said inclosed space at one time.

SECT. 24. On receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the enclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting shelves or compartments so provided and shall prepare his ballot by marking in the appropriate margin or place, a cross [X] as follows: He may place such mark opposite the name of a party or political designation, in which case he shall be deemed to have voted for all of the persons named in the group under such party or designation; or he may place such mark opposite the names of the individual candidates of his choice for each office to be filled, or he may fill in the name of the candidate of his choice in the blank space provided therefor and place the mark opposite as aforesaid, in which cases he shall be deemed to have voted only for the individual candidates opposite whose names he has placed such mark. In case of a question submitted to the vote of the people he shall place such mark in the appropriate margin against the answer which he desires to give. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded until he has voted. He shall vote in the manner now provided by law before leaving the inclosed space, and shall deposit his ballot in the box with the official indorsement uppermost. He shall mark and deposit his ballot without undue delay and shall quit said inclosed space as soon as he has voted. No such voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied

by another, nor to remain within said inclosed space more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting shelf or compartment for more than five minutes in case all of such shelves or compartments are in use, and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer whose name has been checked on the list of the ballot officers, shall be allowed to re-enter said inclosed space during said election. It shall be the duty of the presiding election officer for the time being to secure the observance of the provisions of this section.

SECT. 25. No person shall take or remove any ballot from the polling place before the close of the polls. If any voter spoils a ballot he may successively obtain others, one at a time, not exceeding three in all, upon returning each spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately canceled, and together with those not distributed to the voters, shall be preserved, and with the check lists used, which shall be certified by the ballot clerks, to be such, shall be secured, sealed, and sent to the several city, town and plantation clerks.

SECT. 26. Any voter who declares to the presiding election officer that he cannot read his ballot, or that by blindness or other physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, receive the assistance of one or two of the election officers in the marking thereof, such officer to be selected by the voter, and such officer or officers shall certify on the outside thereof that it was so marked with his or their assistance, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The presiding officer may, in his discretion, require such declaration of disability to be made by the voter under oath before him, and he is hereby qualified to administer the same.

SECT. 27. If a voter marks more names for any one office than there are persons to be elected to such office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for an office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot without the official indorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not counted shall be marked defective on the back thereof, and shall be preserved, as required by section twenty-five.

SECT. 28. Meetings for the election of national, state, county and municipal officers may be opened as early as eight o'clock in

the forenoon, and in no case shall the polls be kept open later than five o'clock in the afternoon, and notice of the time of opening and closing shall be given in the warrant calling the meeting.

SECT. 29. A voter who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or any person who shall interfere, or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside said inclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars; and election officers shall report any person so doing to a police officer or constable, whose duty it shall be to see that the offender is duly brought before the proper court.

SECT. 30. Any person who shall, prior to an election, willfully deface or destroy any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who, during an election, shall willfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instruction or specimen ballot printed or posted for the instruction of voters, or who shall, during an election, willfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot, or shall willfully hinder the voting of others, shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars

SECT. 31. Any person who shall falsely make or willfully deface or destroy any certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or any part thereof or any letter of withdrawal; or file any certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made; or suppress any certificate of nomination or nomination paper, or any part thereof which has been duly filed; or forge or falsely make the official indorsement on any ballot; or willfully destroy or deface any ballot, or willfully delay the delivery of any ballots or shall take or remove any ballot outside of the inclosure provided for voting before the close of the polls, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the jail not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECT. 32. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act, who shall willfully neglect to perform such duty, or who

shall willfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the objects of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Approved March 25, 1891.]

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }
AUGUSTA, MAINE. H.T.B. }

The following suggestions, recommendations, and accompanying forms, are respectfully presented, with the hope that the same to some extent, may prove helpful, in carrying into effect the provisions of the foregoing law, especially at the coming September election, when it is to be used for the first time. By the courtesy of Hon. W. M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Dep. Secretary Geo. G. Spear, the system and forms in use in that Commonwealth, under a similar law, have been carefully examined and studied; and the matter contained in the following pages has been prepared by the valuable aid thus afforded, with such alterations to adapt the same to use in this State, as are made necessary by the difference of details, between the Massachusetts statutes and our own.

SECT. 1. This law applies to the cities, towns and plantations, at the annual State elections and at national elections. It applies also to all municipal elections in cities after September 1, 1892; but *does not apply* to municipal elections in towns and plantations at their annual town meetings.

DUTIES OF CONVENTION OFFICERS.

SECT. 6. The law assigns to the officers of nominating conventions, certain very important duties, upon the discharge of which is made to depend the printing of candidates' names upon the general ballot. All such officers, when chosen in convention, must see to it that the proper *certificates of nomination* and *acceptances of candidates*, are seasonably filed with the Secretary of State.

These certificates must be sworn to by the Chairman or Secretary of the convention, and *must* be filed twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, before the day of election. or by August 19, 1892.

To provide against accidents, delays, or negligences of senders, and to ensure necessary time for printing the ballot, it would materially aid in putting the law into successful operation, if all nominating conventions should be called and held sufficiently early, to admit of filing these certificates *thirty or more* days before the day of election.

Certificates cannot be received in any case later than August 19, 1892.

NOMINATION CERTIFICATES.

SECTS. 3 and 5. The following form is believed to conform to the requirements of the statute, is recommended, and will be furnished by the Secretary of State to all county and district committees, on request :

FORM A.

ONE PER CENT.

[To be used for each and every Candidate Nominated.]

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine.

At a Convention of the _____ party, of the _____ [District or County.]
 which party in said _____ at the Gubernatorial election
 in 1890, polled in said [District or County] _____
 in 1890, polled in said [District or County.] _____ at least one per cent of the
 entire vote cast for Governor in said _____ holden at
 _____ [District or County] _____
 in _____ County, on the _____ day of
 _____ of _____ was nominated as a candidate
 for the office of _____ .

{ *Chairman
 { or Secretary.

ss.

1892.

Personally appeared the above named _____
 (*Chairman or Secretary), and made oath to the truth of the fore-
 going.—Before me,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

*Erase title of officer not signing.

1892.

Having been nominated by a convention of _____
 of _____ as a candidate for the office of _____ ,
 [District or County.]
 I accept the same.

.....

SECT. 3. It must be remembered that nominating *conventions* can be held only by parties, which at the next preceding election (September, 1890) cast *one per cent* of the entire vote cast at such election, in the district or county, for which such convention is to be held.

NOMINATION PAPERS.

SECT. 4. In certain cases candidates may be duly nominated, by papers signed by individual voters: these nomination papers, with the written acceptance of the candidate, to be filed the same as required in case of the convention certificate before referred to.

The following form will be furnished upon application to the Secretary of State:

FORM D.

[To be used for nominations made by signatures]

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine :

The undersigned, qualified voters of the [State, District, County]
 in accordance with the provisions of law relating thereto, make the
 following nominations, to wit :

Office to be filled :

Name of candidate :

Party or political principle represented :

Residence :

[Print or write above very plainly]

We certify that we have not subscribed to any other nomination
 of candidates for this office.

SIGNATURES. [To be made in person.]	RESIDENCES. [Street and number, if any.]

STATE OF MAINE.

Then personally appeared ss. 1892.
 one of the
 signers to the above nomination papers, and made oath that the
 statements therein contained are true. Before me,

Justice of the Peace.

[Each clerk to use different check mark.]

STATE OF MAINE.

1892.

I hereby certify that [Number.] of the within signatures,
 which I have marked, [Some kind of check mark] are names of qualified
 voters within the [State, District, County] for which the within nomina-
 tion is made.

} Clerk of
 [City, Town or Plantation]

VACANCIES.

SECT. 8. Vacancies in nominations are to be filled as provided in section eight, to which the attention of all convention officers is especially invited.

As relates to nominations made in conventions, it may be a wise measure for every nominating convention to elect a committee, whose duty it shall be to fill any and all vacancies occurring after such convention finally adjourns, and before the day of election; and whose further duty it shall be, to file with the Secretary of State, the certificate called for by this section, which certificate by whomsoever filed, should substantially conform to the following :

FORM B.

[To be used for each and every vacancy filled by Committee.]

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine.

Whereas: At a Convention of the
 [District or County.]
 party, which party in said [District or County.] at the Gubernatorial
 election in 1890, polled in said [District or County] at least one per
 cent of the entire vote cast for Governor in said [District or County]
 holden at in County, on the
 day of 1892, of was
 nominated as a candidate for the office of and
 since said Convention adjourned, said has
 *died, withdrawn, resigned, and therefore a vacancy exists.

And Whereas: At said Convention a committee consisting of
 was duly authorized by vote of
 said Convention to fill all vacancies arising in the ticket then and
 there nominated. Now, therefore, we, the said committee have
 nominated as a candidate for the office of
 to fill said vacancy, of
 } Committee.

*Erase words not used.

ss. 1892.

Personally appeared the above named
and made oath to the truth of the foregoing.—Before me,

.....
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

1892.

I, the original nominee above named, have
withdrawn from above nomination.

1892.

I, having been nominated to fill a vacancy as above set forth,
hereby accept said nomination.

.....

In all cases where a second nominating convention is held, the following form of certificate should be used :

FORM C.

[To be used in case of nominations made by a second convention.]

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine :

At a convention of the _____ party
of the _____ which party in said _____
at the Gubernatorial election in 1890, polled in said _____ [District or County.]
at least one per cent of the total vote cast for Governor in said _____ [District or County.]
in said _____ holden at _____ day of _____
[District or County]

was nominated as a candidate for the office of _____
Since the date of said Convention, to wit, on the _____ day of _____ said _____ has
*~~died.~~ †resigned. withdrawn from said nomination.

At a second Convention of said party, within said _____ [District or County.]
of _____ has been nomi-
nated a candidate for the office of _____ to fill the
vacancy so created.

} *Chairman
} or Secretary.

*Erase words not used. †If resigned or withdrawn, written notice must accompany this

ss. 1892.

Personally appeared the above named
[*Chairman or Secretary], and made oath to the truth of the fore-
going. Before me,

Justice of the Peace.

*Erase title of officer not signing.

1892.

Having been nominated by a convention of _____
of _____ as a candidate for the office of _____
[District or County]
to fill vacancy as above stated, I accept the same.

1892.

I, _____ above named original or first nominee,
hereby withdraw from said nomination.

Blank forms like all of the above, will be furnished to all convention officers or convention committees on request after April 1, 1892.

RECEIPTS FOR BALLOTS.

SECT. 16. Ballots will be printed, and sent by the Secretary of State, to city, town and plantation clerks, direct, in two sets. One set *in time to be received by such clerks seventy-two hours*, at least, and the second set *forty-eight hours*, at least, before the day of election.

With each set or lot, will be sent a receipt substantially like the following, which receipt must be signed by the clerk receiving the ballots, and returned to the Secretary of State :

..... 1892.

RECEIVED OF NICHOLAS FESSENDEN,

Secretary of State,

One package. Said to contain..... Specimen Ballots ;
 General Ballots ; and Cards of Instruction, for use
 in said town.

..... Town Clerk.

To be returned immediately to
 Secretary of State.

SECT. 18. The city, town or plantation clerk, having received and receipted to the Secretary of State for these ballots, will handle and dispose of them *on the day of election* as provided in section 18. To this section, the attention of all municipal officers, clerks and ballot clerks is especially called. You will notice that but one set at a time, is to be delivered to the election officers ; and receipts, which may be similar to above, must be given by the election officers to such city, town or plantation clerk.

You will also notice that the packages of ballots must be delivered to the election officers, with *unbroken seals*—the seals therein to be *publicly broken* by the election officers (who shall have received and receipted for such packages,) at the opening of the polls, *and not sooner*.

NUMBER OF BALLOTS.

SECT. 12. The number of ballots so printed and furnished will be at the rate of 75 for each 50 voters or fraction of 50 voters.

All city, town and plantation clerks *must* notify the Secretary of State *fourteen days before election*, and should do so, if possible, *thirty days* before election, of the number of voters in their city, town or plantation—say by August 10th.

BALLOTS.

SECT. 10. The ballots will be substantially like the following form, each ballot having upon its back the official endorsement of the Secretary of State:

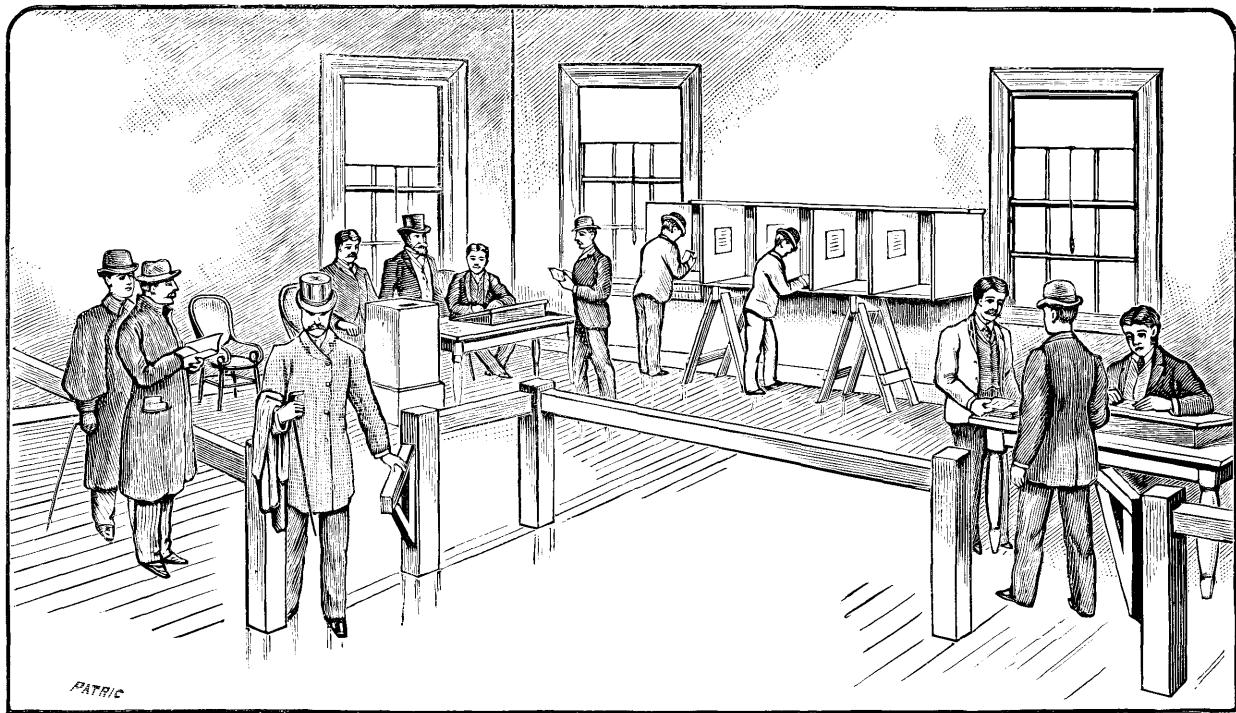
Specimen Ballot.—Unmarked.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	NAT. PROHIBITORY.
<i>For Governor,</i> John Doe of Portland.	<i>For Governor,</i> Richard Roe of Bath.	<i>For Governor,</i> Francis Loe of Bangor.
<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> James Leen of Aina.	<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> Robert Meen of Troy.	<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> Joseph Deen of Saco.
<i>For Senators,</i> John Rone of Etna.	<i>For Senators,</i> Samuel Done of Anson.	<i>For Senators,</i> Thomas Fone of Benton.
<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Albert Cane of Rome.	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Frederick Bane of Wells.	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Milton Jane of Cooper.
<i>For Sheriff,</i> William Briggs.	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Moses Riggs.	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Harrison Diggs.
<i>For County Attorney,</i> Henry Willows.	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Nathaniel Bellows.	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Abraham Fellows.
<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Peter Henley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Franklin Penley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> George J. Denley.
<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> Hubert Smith, Jr.	<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> John A. Smith.	<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> James D. Smith.

To vote on the following, mark a **X** in the square at the right of YES or NO as the case may be.

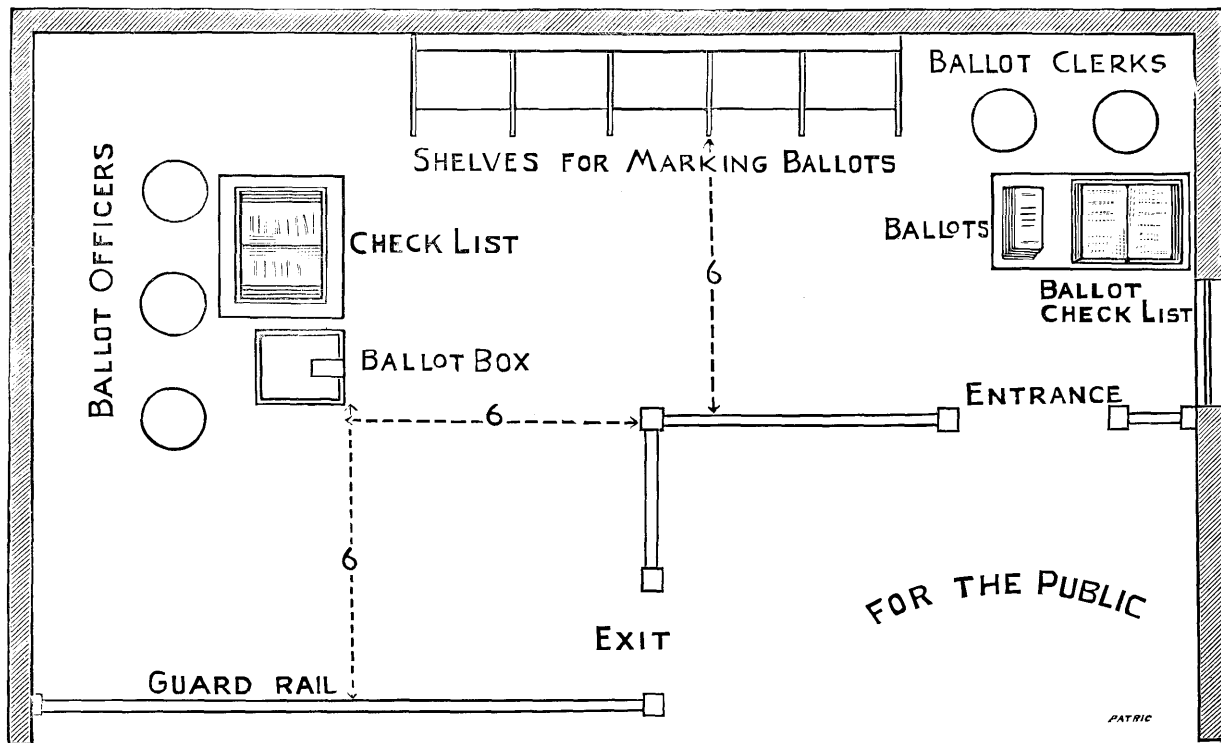
RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.	YES	
Shall the Constitution be so amended, so as to change the qualification of voters as proposed in said resolve.	NO.	
RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.	YES.	
Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a Resolution of the Legislature providing that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be appointed by the Governor.	NO.	

NOTE.—It will be understood, of course, that there may be other groups in parallel columns. Also that in different counties may be different offices than above to vote for. And that the residence of each candidate will follow his name in all cases.



SCENE AT POLLING PLACE.

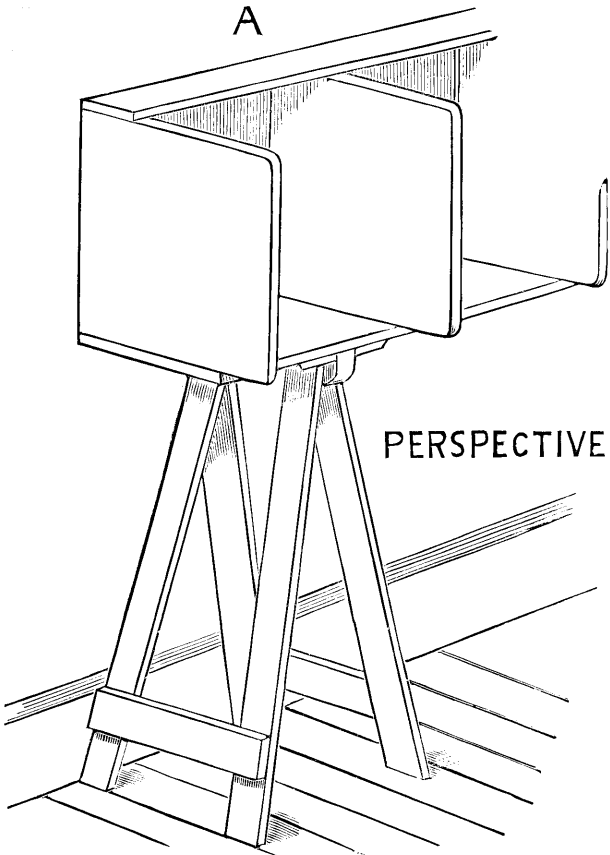




PLAN FOR END OF ROOM—SIZE 20x24.

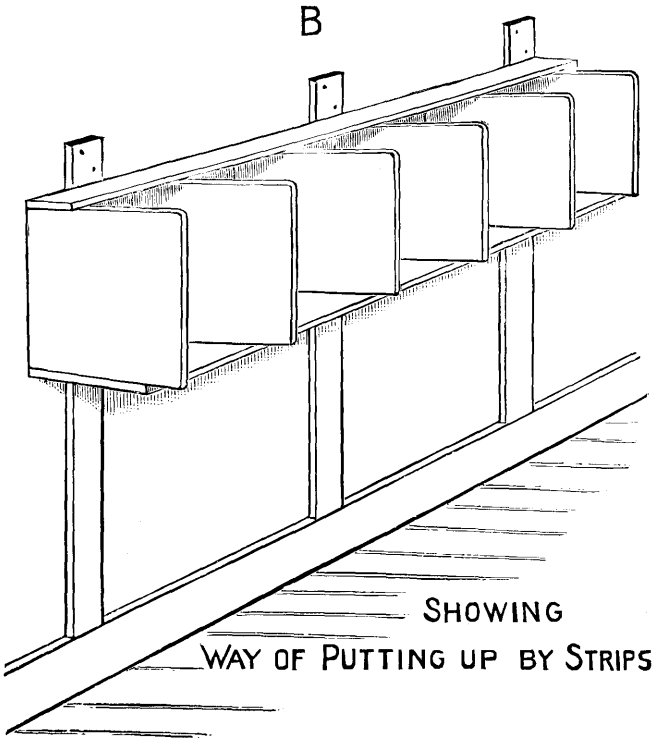
PATRIC





HORSES TO GRATE TOGETHER.





B

SHOWING
WAY OF PUTTING UP BY STRIPS

BALLOT BOXES.

The size of the ballot to be used at the September election will necessitate the use of ballot boxes at least ten by eighteen inches in dimension and perhaps boxes of still larger size may be advantageous.

LOSS OF BALLOTS.

SECT. 19. In event of loss, or failure to receive ballots, the municipal officers or clerk, are to procure other ballots substantially of the same form as the official ballot; to be handled and disposed of, as provided by section 19, to which your attention is invited.

POLLING PLACES.

SECT. 22. A sufficient space, not less than *six feet in depth*, in any case, must be railed or separated from the rest of the polling place or ward room, say at one end, or in one corner thereof, by a "guard rail." The larger the number of voters, and consequently greater number of voting booths required, the greater must be the space inside this "guard rail"—because, *inside the rail* must be space enough for election officers, polling and ballot clerks, ballot box and table and also space besides, for at least one voter for each hundred of the whole number entitled to vote at any one polling place; and booths or voting compartments as follows: Booths, or compartments, somewhat resembling three sides of a narrow and not deep closet, at least one for each hundred voters—must be provided; each booth to contain a shelf, sufficiently wide for a voter to mark his ballot upon, equipped with marking facilities—pen and ink, or pencil. In *each* booth must be posted a card of instructions to voters, also a card containing the last four sections of the law; which will be supplied by the Secretary of State.

These booths or compartments are to be so constructed and placed, as to secure the following objects:

First: That no person can see, or know, how any voter marks his ballot.

Second: That each booth, its shelf and occupant, shall be in plain view of all persons *outside* the guard rail.

Third: That each booth, its shelf and occupant, shall be in plain view of the election officers and clerks, *inside* the guard rail; but so

placed that these officers cannot see or know how the voter marks his ballot. *And no town can have less than three and no ward in a city less than five such booths.*

The law does not prescribe whether these booths shall be single, or constructed in a set or series; whether they shall be temporary or permanent structures. Probably either could be a compliance with the law; but in any event, they must be so constructed, as to highth, width and depth, that *absolute secrecy* shall be attained.

It is possible to construct a series of four, five, six or more booths, of matched sheathing, having dividing partitions of same material, which can be hooked or hinged to the back partition—with cleats upon sides of the partitions to support necessary shelf—and such booths once constructed could be used many times.

The "guard rail" should be strong, well and securely set, and sufficiently high to afford complete protection to all persons inside its limits.

SECT. 23. The voter announces his name, and if required, his residence, *outside* the guard rail; and does not enter the railed space, until his name has been found on the check list and called aloud by the ballot clerk and polling officer both; then the voter passes *inside* the guard rail, the ballot clerk gives him one ballot and one only, folded, his name is checked on the list, and he is in position to mark his ballot.

HOW VOTER SHALL MARK BALLOT.

SECT. 24. Having received ballot from ballot clerk, the voter will enter one of the booths or voting compartments and there mark his ballot.

First: He may mark one X opposite the party name at the head of a group of names. This X, so made, is a vote for the "straight ticket," and counts for every candidate of the party group.

Second: If for any cause, the voter does not desire to vote a straight ticket, that is for *every* candidate of a party; he will make no mark at all *opposite the party name*, but will make a X opposite *every name* on the party group or ticket *for whom he wishes to vote.*

Third: If the voter desires to vote for different candidates—some in one party and some in another—he will make a X opposite the names of those for whom he desires to vote wherever the same appear on the ballot, but no mark opposite any party name.

Fourth: If the voter desires to vote for some person or persons not nominated for office by any party, and where name or names do not appear anywhere upon the ballot, such voter may write the names of such person or persons on the ballot, beneath the names of the candidates who were nominated, and then make a X against the name or names he has written.

One X marked opposite the name of the party at the head of a group, is sufficient for every voter who desires to vote a straight ticket. All others should make a X against every name they intend to vote for, and no mark against the party name.

SECT. 25. See that you clearly understand this section of the law; because a voter is allowed but three ballots in all, and if the three are spoiled, the vote is lost.

SECT. 27. Also the law provides, that if it cannot be determined how the voter intended to vote, from the marks on the ballot, such ballot *will not be counted.*

Ballot No. 1

Represents a ballot marked for the straight Republican ticket, to wit: one X opposite the word Republican. This is a vote for every candidate in the Republican list or group

REPUBLICAN.	X	DEMOCRAT.	NAT. PROHIBITORY.
<i>For Governor,</i> John Doe of Portland.		<i>For Governor,</i> Richard Roe of Bath.	<i>For Governor,</i> Francis Loe of Bangor.
<i>For Rep to Congress,</i> James Leen of Alna.		<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> Robert Meen of Troy.	<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> Joseph Deen of Saco.
<i>For Senators,</i> John Bone of Etna.		<i>For Senators,</i> Samuel Done of Anson.	<i>For Senators,</i> Thomas Fone of Benton.
<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Albert Cane of Rome.		<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Frederick Bane of Wells	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Milton Jane of Cooper.
<i>For Sheriff,</i> William Briggs		<i>For Sheriff,</i> Moses Riggs.	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Harrison Diggs.
<i>For County Attorney,</i> Henry Willows.		<i>For County Attorney,</i> Nathaniel Bellows	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Abraham Fellows.
<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Peter Henley		<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Franklin Penley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> George J. Denley.
<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> Hubert Smith, Jr.		<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> John A. Smith.	<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> James D. Smith.

To vote on the following, mark a X in the square at the right of YES or NO as the case may be.

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS. Shall the Constitution be so amended, so as to change the qualification of voters as proposed in said resolve.	YES.	
	NO	
RESOLVE CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a Resolution of the Legislature providing that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be appointed by the Governor.	YES.	
	NO.	

Ballot No. 2

Represents a ballot marked for the straight Democratic ticket, to wit: one **X** opposite the word Democrat. This is a vote for every candidate in the Democratic list or group.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	X NAT. PROHIBITORY.
<i>For Governor,</i> John Doe of Portland.	<i>For Governor,</i> Richard Roe of Bath.	<i>For Governor,</i> Francis Loe of Bangor.
<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> James Leen of Alna.	<i>For Rep to Congress,</i> Robert Meen of Troy.	<i>For Rep to Congress,</i> Joseph Deen of Saco.
<i>For Senators,</i> John Fone of Etna.	<i>For Senators,</i> Samuel Done of Anson.	<i>For Senators,</i> Thomas Fone of Benton.
<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Albert Cane of Rome.	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Frederick Bane of Wells	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Milton Jane of Cooper.
<i>For Sheriff,</i> William Briggs.	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Moses Riggs.	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Harrison Diggs.
<i>For County Attorney,</i> Henry Willows.	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Nathaniel Bellows.	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Abraham Fellows.
<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Peter Henley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Franklin Penley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> George J. Denley.
<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> Hubert Smith, Jr.	<i>For Rep to Legislature,</i> John A. Smith.	<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> James D. Smith.

To vote on the following, mark a **X** in the square at the right of YES or NO as the case may be.

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.	YES	
Shall the Constitution be so amended, so as to change the qualification of voters as proposed in said resolve.	NO.	
RESOLVE CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.	YES.	
Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a Resolution of the Legislature providing that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be appointed by the Governor.	NO.	

Ballot No. 3

Represents a ballot mainly Republican. Marked with a X against every name except that of County Attorney. The voter who threw it chose to vote for the Democratic candidate for County Attorney and consequently marked a X against the name of the Democratic candidate.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRAT.		NAT. PROHIBITORY
<i>For Governor,</i> John Doe of Portland.	X	<i>For Governor,</i> Richard Roe of Bath.		<i>For Governor,</i> Francis Loe of Bangor.
<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> James Leen of Alna.	X	<i>For Rep to Congress,</i> Robert Meen of Troy.		<i>For Rep to Congress,</i> Joseph Deen of Saco
<i>For Senators,</i> John Rone of Etna.	X	<i>For Senators,</i> Samuel Done of Anson.		<i>For Senators,</i> Thomas Fone of Benton.
<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Albert Cane of Rome.	X	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Frederick Bane of Wells.		<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Milton Jane of Cooper.
<i>For Sheriff,</i> William Briggs.	X	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Moses Riggs.		<i>For Sheriff,</i> Harrison Diggs
<i>For County Attorney,</i> Henry Willows.		<i>For County Attorney,</i> Nathaniel Bellows.	X	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Abraham Fellows.
<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Peter Henley.	X	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Franklin Penley.		<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> George J. Denley.
<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> Hubert Smith, Jr.	X	<i>For Rep to Legislature,</i> John A. Smith.		<i>For Rep to Legislature,</i> James D. Smith.

To vote on the following, mark a X in the square at the right of YES or NO as the case may be.

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.	YES	
Shall the Constitution be so amended, so as to change the qualification of voters as proposed in said resolve	NO.	
RESOLVE CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.	YES.	
Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a Resolution of the Legislature providing that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be appointed by the Governor.	NO.	

Ballot No. 4

Represents a ballot mainly Democratic, with a X against every name on the Democratic group except the candidate for Senator. This voter desired to vote for a certain man not nominated, so he wrote that man's name Emerson Lone under the regular nominee's name and marked a X against the name he had written.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	NAT. PROHIBITORY
<i>For Governor,</i> John Doe of Portland.	<i>For Governor,</i> Richard Roe of Bath.	<i>For Governor,</i> Francis Loe of Bangor.
<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> James Leen of Alna.	<i>For Rep to Congress,</i> Robert Meen of Troy.	<i>For Rep to Congress,</i> Joseph Deen of Saco.
<i>For Senators,</i> John Rone of Etna.	<i>For Senators,</i> Samuel Done of Anson. <i>Emerson Lone.</i>	<i>For Senators,</i> Thomas Fone of Benton.
<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Albert Cane of Rome.	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Frederick Bane of Wells.	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Milton Jane of Cooper.
<i>For Sheriff,</i> William Briggs.	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Moses Riggs.	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Harrison Diggs.
<i>For County Attorney,</i> Henry Willows.	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Nathaniel Bellows.	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Abraham Fellows
<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Peter Henley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Franklin Penley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> George J. Denley.
<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> Hubert Smith, Jr.	<i>For Rep to Legislature,</i> John A. Smith.	<i>For Rep to Legislature,</i> James D. Smith.

To vote on the following, mark a X in the square at the right of YES or NO as the case may be.

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS. Shall the Constitution be so amended, so as to change the qualification of voters as proposed in said resolve.	YES.	
	NO.	
RESOLVE CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL. Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a Resolution of the Legislature providing that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be appointed by the Governor.	YES.	
	NO.	

Ballot No. 5

Represents a ballot marked by a citizen who desired to vote for one candidate only, the National Prohibition candidate for Congress, and so appears on this ballot only the X against the name of Joseph Deen.

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.	NAT. PROHIBITORY.
<i>For Governor,</i> John Doe of Portland.	<i>For Governor,</i> Richard Roe of Bath.	<i>For Governor,</i> Francis Loe of Bangor.
<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> James Leen of Alna.	<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> Robert Meen of Troy.	<i>For Rep. to Congress,</i> Joseph Deen of Saco. X
<i>For Senators,</i> John Fone of Etna.	<i>For Senators,</i> Samuel Done of Anson.	<i>For Senators,</i> Thomas Fone of Benton.
<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Albert Cane of Rome.	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Frederick Bane of Wells.	<i>For Clerk of Courts,</i> Milton Jane of Cooper.
<i>For Sheriff,</i> William Briggs	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Moses Riggs.	<i>For Sheriff,</i> Harrison Diggs.
<i>For County Attorney,</i> Henry Willows.	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Nathaniel Bellows.	<i>For County Attorney,</i> Abraham Fellows
<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Peter Henley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> Franklin Penley.	<i>For Judge of Probate,</i> George J. Denley.
<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> Hubert Smith, Jr.	<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> John A. Smith	<i>For Rep. to Legislature,</i> James D. Smith

To vote on the following, mark a **X** in the square at the right of YES or NO as the case may be.

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR VOTERS.	YES	
Shall the Constitution be so amended, so as to change the qualification of voters as proposed in said resolve.	NO	
RESOLVE CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.	YES	
Shall the Constitution be amended as proposed by a Resolution of the Legislature providing that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be appointed by the Governor.	NO.	

Voters desiring to vote *other than a straight party ticket* must exercise great care in marking.

Do not make a X against two candidates whose names although in different groups or tickets are nominated for one and the same office.

Be sure and vote for or X only the name of *one* candidate for any one office.

HOW VOTER SHALL CAST BALLOT.

SECT. 24. Having marked ballot, the voter will—*before leaving the booth*—fold the ballot, without showing the marks, or letting them be seen by any one, so that when folded, the ballot will be folded the same as when he got it from the ballot clerk, and the voter shall place the ballot in the ballot box so that the official endorsement on the back of the ballot will be uppermost.

The voter shall mark and cast his ballot “without undue delay”—as speedily as possible. No voter can remain *inside* the guard rail over ten minutes, nor *inside* the booth over five minutes; and no voter (unless he be an election officer) can go *inside the guard rail* but *once* during one and the same election.

SPOILED BALLOTS.

SECT. 25. If a voter spoils the first ballot given him, he may return it to the ballot clerk from whom he got it, and may receive a second ballot. If he spoil the second ballot he may also return that to the ballot clerk and receive a third ballot; but no voter can receive more than *three ballots*.

Spoiled ballots shall be returned, with unused ballots, and check lists, to the city, town or plantation clerk, by the ballot clerks, who shall certify the same to be spoiled or unused as the case may be; and also shall certify the check lists to be those used at election.

Ballots and check list so returned by ballot clerks to be returned *under seal*.

SECT. 31. *No person* can take or remove a ballot from the polling place, before the polls are closed, under penalties.

BLIND OR DISABLED VOTERS.

SECT. 26. May notify the presiding election officer of their inability to see, to read, or to mark the ballot, and may then have the assistance of one or more election officers in marking. The voter may select such election officer and must, if required make oath to his disability. In all cases where an election clerk so aids a voter he must *so certify on the ballot before it is cast by the voter.*

POLLS.

SECT. 28. Polls are to be opened as early as 8 o'clock A. M., but in no case can be kept open later than 5 o'clock P. M.

ELECTION CLERKS.

SECT. 21. Election clerks shall be appointed biennially in May, by municipal officers; shall hold office for two years; shall be sworn; shall equally represent the *two* political parties, which at the state election next preceding their appointment, cast the highest number of votes; but *no candidate can be an election clerk.*

If a polling place contains more than 1000 inhabitants (not voters) there must be four such clerks, two republicans and two democrats.

If a polling place contains less than 1000 inhabitants two such clerks are enough, one republican, one democrat. In all cases, one clerk from each of the two parties shall be detailed by the municipal officers as ballot clerks, who shall have charge of the ballots and deliver them to the voters.

The appointments of election and ballot clerks should be in writing and recorded in the office of the city, town or plantation clerks.

FORM E.

STATE OF MAINE.

MAY 1892.

To _____ of _____

The undersigned Municipal Officers of the _____ of _____, hereby appoint you as Election Clerk within and for said _____ for the term of two years from date hereof.

*And we also hereby detail you to serve as a Ballot Clerk, within and for said _____ during said term of two years.

} *Municipal Officers*
of

STATE OF MAINE.

ss.

1892.

Then personally appeared above named _____ and took the oaths necessary to qualify him to discharge according to law the duties of above named office.

Before me,

Justice of the Peace.

*To be used in case of election clerks who are also designated as Ballot Clerks.

Office of the clerk of the _____ of _____

1892.

Received and recorded in vol. _____, page _____ of the records of _____

Clerk of _____

DIVISION OF TOWNS AND WARDS.

SECT. 20. This section applies to wards of cities, and to towns containing more than four thousand *inhabitants*; such division being discretionary, not mandatory.

If such divisions are made, each polling place so provided for, must contain *not less* than three hundred *voters*—and such division must be made *sixty days before election*.

Wherever such division is made, municipal officers should at once notify the Secretary of State of the names of the voting precincts in such towns or cities, if any, as No. 1, No. 2, etc.

INSTRUCTION CARDS AND SPECIMEN BALLOTS.

SECT. 18. There are two kinds of these cards known as No. 1 and No. 2. Municipal officers and clerks are directed to post one card of instructions of each number in *each* voting booth, or marking compartment; also to post in or about the polling place, *outside* the guard rail, not less than *three* of each kind of these cards, and not less than *five* specimen ballots. These to be posted immediately after the ballots are delivered to the ballot clerks, at the opening of the polls.

The cards and ballots necessary under this section, will be furnished by the Secretary of State with the general ballots.

1892.

STATE OF MAINE.

No. 1.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

Give your name and residence to the ballot clerk.

Go alone to a voting shelf and there unfold your ballot.

To vote a straight ticket, mark a cross X in the square at the right of the party name at the top of the ticket.

To vote other than a straight ticket, mark a cross X in the square at the right of every name you vote for, but make no mark opposite party name.

If you wish to vote for a person, for a certain office, whose name is not on the ballot, write the name in the blank space directly under the list of candidates for the office, and mark a cross X in the square at the right of it.

Mark a cross X in the square at the right of Yes, or No, where either of these words occur, as you desire to vote.

Do not mark your ballot in any other way.

If you spoil a ballot return it to the ballot clerk and he will give you another. You cannot have more than two extra ballots, or three in all.

You must mark your ballot in five minutes if other voters are waiting; you cannot remain within the rail more than ten minutes.

Before leaving the voting shelf, fold your ballot as it was folded when you received it and keep it so folded until you place it in the ballot-box.

Do not show any one how you have marked your ballot.

Go to the ballot-box and give your name and residence to the warden or presiding election officer.

Put your folded ballot in the box with the certificate of the Secretary of State uppermost and in sight.

A voter who declares to the presiding officer, (under oath, if required,) that he cannot read, or that he is blind or physically unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, be assisted in the marking of his ballot by one or two of the election officers to be selected by such voter.

NICHOLAS FESSENDEN,

Secretary of State.

CHECK LISTS.

SECT. 21. This law is not intended to change existing laws relating to check lists, except that *the ballot clerks* must be provided with such a check list: and as at all polling places there must be *such* ballot clerks, *all polling places must be supplied with two such lists*, one for use of the presiding officers, and one for such ballot clerks.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND TOWN CLERKS.

This law is not intended to change existing laws relating to the duties of these officers, at meetings held for elections.

The municipal officers preside at such meetings, pass upon the qualifications of voters, receive, sort, count and declare the votes; and with the Town Clerk prepare the Election Returns, as has hitherto been the practice.

Votes must be counted, declared, and returns made, on the usual and well known forms, which will be supplied, as heretofore, by the Secretary of State, precisely the same, as at the last and preceding September elections.

The Election and Ballot Clerks, provided for by this law, perform none of these duties, but are to safely keep the ballots, to deliver same to the voter, at the direction of the presiding officer or officers, to assist, if necessary, in marking the ballot, and to return spoiled and defective ballots, and check lists to the Town Clerk. Sections 21, 23 and 25.

The attention of Municipal Officers is called to Chapter 121 Public Laws of 1891, which provides that *in towns* having five hundred or more voters, no name shall be added to the list of voters on the day of election, &c.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

These, by this law, must be voted upon, *on the same ballot* which contains the names of candidates for the different offices, and not on a separate ballot as formerly. Vote by marking a X opposite each question in the square under the words "Yes"—"No."

PENALTIES.

The last four sections of the law prescribe the penalties for violations thereof, and are sufficiently stringent to merit careful consideration. These sections are printed as Cards of Instruction No. 2, and are to be posted the same as, and with cards No. 1, before referred to.

TO CLERKS OF CITIES.

The secret ballot law applies to all city elections for the election of municipal officers, and the same duties which are assigned by it, to the Secretary of State in state elections, are assigned to city clerks within their respective cities, in city elections.

There are a few differences, wholly of a minor sort, but the system is the same for cities as for the state; and the forms herein given can be easily adapted to the requirements of city use.

 TO THE COMMITTEES OF ALL PARTIES.

I respectfully call the attention of the committees of all political parties, upon whom devolve the responsibility of calling *nominating conventions*, to certain features of the ballot law, which seem to necessitate the calling of all such conventions at a much earlier season, than has been the practice hitherto, in order to insure the successful operation of the law.

The total number of ballots to be printed is about 500,000. There are in the state, 151 Representative Class Districts. It is safe to reckon that each of the two great parties will have a full ticket in each of these districts—this would call for 302 different sorts of tickets. Presumably in at least 100 of these districts other parties will have a ticket. So that in all, these 500,000 ballots must be divided up in the printing, into at least 400 different tickets. When printed these ballots are to be fastened together in blocks say of 75 each, or about 6600 different blocks or packages, and must be carefully packed, labeled, recorded and shipped, under seal.

It will be seen at a glance, that to print, fold, block, record, label, pack and ship this quantity of ballots, to some 500 different city and town clerks must involve a great deal of time, especially in the first instance or attempt to inaugurate the system.

The law requires that these ballots shall be sent to each of these 500 clerks *in two* lots at two different times. The first lot *in time to be received by such clerks 72 hours at least*; the second 48 hours at least, before the day of election, (Sundays included.)

If the areas of the state, its mail and express facilities are considered, it becomes evident that, if nomination certificates are not received at this office until August 19th (20 days exclusive of Sundays before election day) the limit fixed by law in which the Secretary *can* receive them, the time left, between the reception of them on August 19th, and the date upon which shipment of the first lot must be commenced, in order to meet the seventy-two hour requirement, is so short as to be dangerous to the transmission of the ballots as the law intends.

To meet the requirements of the law, considering the territorial limits of the state, and the number of towns not too speedily reachable from Augusta, as mails and expresses run, *all* nominating conventions should be held early enough to admit of the reception, at this office, of *all* nomination certificates *thirty* days, at least, exclusive of Sundays, before September 12th, the day of election.

Thirty days is none too much time in which to do the necessary work and *insure* reaching every voting precinct in Maine; to do which in many instances will require the shipment of ballots to begin at least 5 and perhaps 7 days before the day of election.

Therefore, I respectfully urge that all county conventions be held as early as July 20th and all class district conventions as early as August 3d.

I have been so continually besieged for information in regard to the working of the ballot law—the demand for such information has been, and is so universal from every section of the state, that although the law does not affirmatively require this work at my hands, I have felt that by no other method could I more fully discharge the duty impliedly assigned to me by the law, of affording to the people all possible knowledge of its details and the practical manner of its effective use.

This must be my apology, if an apology be needed, for presenting this pamphlet.

NICHOLAS FESSENDEN,

Secretary of State.

AUGUSTA, January 1, 1892.

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