MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE

1913

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1912

VOLUME II



WATERVILLE SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY 1914



Woodsmen's Y. M. C. A., Greenville, Maine. (See Maine Woods Story.)

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT

OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

Superseding the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics and State Factory Inspector.

1911-1912

With the Reports of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the years 1911 and 1912.



SENTINEL PUBLISHING COMPANY
WATERVILLE, MAINE
1913



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STATE OF MAINE

Office of

Department of Labor and Industry, Augusta, January 1, 1913.

To His Excellency, William T. Haines, Governor of Maine:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the First Biennial Report of the Department of Labor and Industry for the years 1911-1912.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. CONNELLY,

Commissioner.





Camp and Crew-with G. H. Bowie, the Missionary, in centre. (See Maine Woods Story.)

IN GENERAL.

The Department of Labor and Industry was created by Chapter 65, of the Public Laws of 1911, superseding the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics and the office of State Factory Inspector.

The Department is intrusted with the duty of collecting and arranging "statistical details relating to all departments of labor and industrial pursuits in the state; to trade unions and other labor organizations and their effect upon labor and capital; to the number and character of industrial accidents and their effect upon the injured, their dependent relatives and upon the general public; to other matters relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral and sanitary conditions prevailing within the state, including the names of firms, companies or corporations, where located, the kind of goods produced or manufactured, the time operated each year, the number of employes classified according to age and sex, and the daily average wages paid each employe; and the exploitation of such other subjects as will tend to promote the permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the state."

It is the further duty of the Department to "cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women; all laws established for the protection of health, lives and limbs of operators in workshops and factories, on railroads and other places; all laws regulating the payment of wages, and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes now in force or that may hereafter be enacted."

The above mentioned statistics, with an account of the proceedings taken in accordance with the provisions of this act, are submitted herewith.

We wish to call special attention to Section 4 of the Department law, in part as follows: "If the commissioner as state factory inspector, or any authorized agent of the Department

that the heating, lighting, of Labor, shall find ventilation or sanitary arrangement of any workshops or factories is such as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed or residing therein or that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster are not sufficient, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums, saws, cogs and machinery in such workshops and factories are located or are in a condition so as to be dangerous to employes and not sufficiently guarded, or that vats, pans, or any other structures, filled with molten metal or hot liquids, are not surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accidents or injury to those employed at or near them, he shall notify, in writing, the owner, proprietor or agent of such workshops or factories to make, within thirty days, the alterations or additions by him deemed necessary for the safety and protection of the employes; and if such alterations or additions are not made within thirty days from the date of such written notice, or within such time as said alterations or additions can be made with proper diligence upon the part of such proprietors, owners or agents, said proprietors, owners or agents so notified shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon complaint of the commissioner as state factory inspector before a court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

One who is familiar with the lack of specific legislation in our State setting standards to govern inspectors intrusted with the carrying out of the provisions of this Section, will undoubtedly be overawed at the seeming difficulties to be confronted.

Experience has demonstrated however the great advantage of not having, at the present time at least, too stringent, set rules directing the administration of these powers.

Edgar T. Davies, Chief of the Illinois State Department of Factory Inspection, who has made his Department second to none in the Union, recently stated:

"As a state inspector, my experience has demonstrated that the arbitrary imposition of rules of law will not, in itself, produce satisfactory standards for the safety and health of employes in factories, mills and workshops.

"Given a certain set of undesirable conditions in a factory the promulgation of a body of rules to remedy the evils which exist, will, in itself, produce anything but satisfactory results. To illustrate, it is impossible to Christianize a people by laying down an arbitrary code of rules by which these people are required to live and govern themselves, or in default thereof be punished. This method of dealing with the situation is a treatment of the symptoms rather than the disease. On the other hand, if the State, through its inspectors, can bring both employer and employe a knowledge of what conditions should exist in a modern factory or mill, and by means of sympathetic coöperation and education, set up for employer and employe, a factory ideal, to which both should aspire, the results will be, that the factory will be conducted in such a manner that the rules will result from the conduct of the factory. iust as ethical rules result from the conduct of men, who have accomplished more nearly than their fellows the ideals for which we are all striving. The arbitrary imposition or enforcement of rules and laws, is always resented by the American citizen, either in the factory or out, and, while a rule which is enacted into law and therefore backed by the authority of the sovereign State is perhaps as effective a method as can be devised under our system of government, yet the observations which I have made, are designed to emphasize the importance of cooperation and of education of both parties to the labor contract, as to what are ideal factory conditions. This we must do if any substantial results with reference to safety standards are to be obtained through state inspection.

"While the states have admittedly made commendable progress in recent years in legislation to establish safety standards infactories, mills and workshops, at the same time the ideals of certain large manufacturers in our larger industrial centers have impelled them to voluntarily adopt regulations for the government of their institutions, which, in some respects, are an improvement on the laws of the state in which they live and carry on their business. And this voluntary action on their part illustrates again the point we have already made, that education is often more important in arriving at proper safety standards than legislation. The modern, progressive manufacturer is beginning to learn as a matter of fact that, viewed

strictly from a point of industrial economics, every reasonable measure should be adopted to promote the safety, health and welfare of his employes, because his experience has demonstrated that under such conditions he will secure a larger increase in efficiency, a better quality of workmanship in the manufactured article which he produces, and a general improvement in the relations which exist between the employer and employe. These will result in a spirit of harmony and contentment which will go a long way toward preventing labor trouble and wage disputes, and other disturbing conditions which have heretofore been all too common in our industrial life."

And it is only in the application of the doctrine so well outlined by Mr. Davies that the conditions existing in Maine can be met and progress made towards the betterment of the working environments of the thousands of workers in the state, as regards heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary arrangements, and the safeguarding of belts, shafts, elevators, machinery, etc.

It has been the aim of the department therefore to bring about changes pointing to a definite higher standard in these matters, more through the coöperation of the employers than by direct orders from the department, and a vast improvement may be noted in a majority of the plants inspected. Rarely was opposition met with; in the majority of instances the employer seemed desirous of avoiding the necessity of being served with special notification to correct defects complained of.

"We had not noticed that before"; "We hadn't given that a thought" are common expressions from agents, superintendents and overseers; and on a second visitation they will invariably point to the alterations made, and occasionally show further improvements inaugurated on their own initiative.

In a recent statement John R. Commons of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission said: "Most of the successful work in safety and sanitation during the past ten years has not been in charge of technical engineers, but has been in charge of shop men or even claim agents of the corporation; and their success has come about, not mainly through their knowledge as mechanical experts, but though their ability to get the services of engineers and medical men when needed, and especially their ability to get the coöperation of superintendents, foremen and workmen in a united effort to stop accidents and preserve health.

In other words, they were experts in arousing the spirit of "safety first" and in organizing the shop so as to keep that spirit on top. For, scarcely a third of the accidents can be prevented merely by mechanical safeguards—at least two-thirds must be prevented by attention, instruction and discipline."

Effective factory inspection must be a coöperative educational effort on the part of the employer, the employe and the state; and should never be founded upon fear, force, or favor.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The problem of protection from loss of life or injury in case of fire is a serious one. Our present law does not cover buildings used solely for lodge purposes, and thereby permits the most glaring fire traps, with the possible exceptions of hotels, in the State.

While the authority over Fire Engineers granted by Chapter 156 of the Public Laws of 1911, has improved conditions, not much general improvement may be expected until the enforcement of laws governing this important matter be taken out of the hands of local officials, hampered and in some instances almost controlled by local political conditions, and placed in the hands of State authority.

It would be folly to contend that conditions prevailing in the Maine factories and mills regarding the possibility of loss of life in case of fire are in any sense satisfactory, nor can the great danger now existing be corrected without the enforcement of rules and requirements of employers—rules that are justifiable, and so proven by the dozens of factory fires in this country with accompanying loss of life, but which are not enforcible because Maine has not had the first-hand experience of so many of our sister states, and therefore, unfortunately, a large majority of our employers, our workers, and of our citizens are not aroused to the great necessity of such requirements and regulation.

The elimination of the fire trap in the workshops and factories of Maine will be the work of years. The erection of outside fire escapes is but a minor consideration. Many fire chiefs consider them only useful as a means of getting fire hose into the buildings. The great questions of fire prevention, fire

proof construction, fire proof stairways, fire walls, automatic sprinklers, fire drills, and the arrangement of machinery to facilitate escape from workrooms should be given more thought by employers. Two important principles should be always considered: First, that every possible precaution be taken to prevent fire; second, that every person employed should have adequate opportunity to escape to a place of safety in case of fire.

The New York State Factory Inspection Investigating Commission, appointed as a result of the Triangle Shirt Factory and other fires in that state, have reported fire bills covering these two general propositions, too drastic, it will be claimed, to apply to our local conditions, but nevertheless aimed at evils that exist. and that we should endeavor to eliminate. Carrying out the first of these principles, the Commission has recommended certain preventive measures such as the storing of inflammable waste in fire proof receptacles; the guarding of all gas jets; the prohibition of smoking; the installation of automatic sprinklers, etc. With the second proposition in mind the Commission has recommended three specific methods: First, that the number of persons who may occupy any factory or floor thereof shall be limited to such a number as can safely escape from the building by means of the exits provided, and based on the important principle of building construction that the number of exits in a building should not depend upon its area or its height, but upon the number of persons who must use the exits. Second, that the means of exit from all factory buildings shall be so safeguarded as to assure to the persons, who, because of the existence of this means of exit, are allowed to be employed in the factory complete safety from fire during their passage from the building. Third, that fire alarm signal systems and fire drills be installed, which shall be so arranged as to conduct all the occupants of a building to a place of safety and in which all the occupants shall participate simultaneously, thus preventing the loss of life which often ensues because panicstricken people do not make the most effective use of the exit facilities provided.

With employers bearing these essential points in mind, especially in the erection of additions and other new construction and when making alterations, a marked advancement along these lines will be experienced.





Camp and Crew. (See Maine Woods Story.)

CHILD LABOR.

The enforcement of the laws pertaining to the employment of children has been of first importance in the work of the Department. Every legitimate effort has been made to bring about effective enforcement and the claim is unhesitatingly advanced that conditions in Maine in this respect were never better.

Believing that satisfactory results could only be obtained by the cooperation of the employers and the Department we have endeavored to bring about such a condition; that while admitting that minor irregularities in the filing of records and certificates, etc., were to be expected, the fundamental law that no minor under 14 years of age shall be employed must be obeyed to the letter. Extreme leniency has been shown at the risk of inviting criticism.

In taking up the work of factory inspection, we found that practically no effort had been made to enforce the amendment enacted in 1909, requiring a minor to present to the employer an age and schooling certificate from the Superintendent of Schools. Age certificates only were on file with the employers, with three exceptions.

The form of employment certificate in use was based on the 1907 law, and did not allow of a complete report of the conditions surrounding the minor's employment.

The result of the changing of these conditions has been far reaching, and is to a great extent responsible for the better conditions now obtaining. Many children, unable to qualify before the school authorities, have continued in the day school rather than accept the alternative of attending regularly at night school; superintendents are given opportunity to personally advise the children and parents and the extra care and attention necessitated has encouraged the employers to reduce the employment of children under 16 years of age to the minimum. One Superintendent of Schools reports having re-

ceived 800 applications for schooling certificates in eighteen months. He had previously received none. Of the 600 examined by this Superintendent in 1912, about 300 were granted certificates, or in other words, 300 children were retained in day schools in that city, that otherwise would have been illegally employed in the mills.

Statistics are herewith submitted regarding the employment of minors, based on the employment certificates on file with the Department.

Table I gives the number of certificates received from the former Inspector, July 1, 1911, with names of employers; also similar statistics under date of December 1, 1912. A fair comparison is not possible however, as the latter is revised to date, and includes only children actually employed, while the incompleteness of the first is proven by the fact that in the first thirty days under the new Department, 421 certificates were ordered cancelled, and 203 filed.

Table II gives the number employed classified by ages, with percentages; also the number whose age and schooling certificates made regular attendance at night school compulsory.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Night work by minors should be prohibited, and this provision should extend to employments, mercantile and other, not regulated by our present child labor laws. Such an enactment would minimize the injurious consequences resulting from occupations now entirely unrestricted.

Male children under ten years and female children under sixteen years should be prohibited from engaging in any street trade, and others should be required to first obtain permission from the school authorities who should be given authority to formulate and enforce rules governing such employment.

An effort should be made to bring about a better system than our present out-of-date night schools for the education of children entering employment at an early age. It seems possible that a system of continuation or part time schools could be provided, to have the direction of all working children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Speaking on these lines E. O. Holland, Superintendent of Schools of Louisville, Ky., recently stated: "For some time because of economic

conditions in many families, it will be impossible for the city or the State to monopolize the time of the child from fourteen to sixteen. It is likely that a compromise will have to be effected and during these two years only from four to eight hours of each week be required of the child. If this much time can be given to continuation work, expert industrial training can be furnished boys and girls upon whom the economic demands are already pressing heavily; a part of each day could be given to general culture and to talks on hygiene and civics"

Experiment along the above lines would be of interest and no better field presents itself than in the Capital City of Augusta, where the situation would be simplified by the fact that in Augusta child labor is confined generally to one plant, the management of which would undoubtedly cooperate with the school authorities to the fullest extent.

A reduction in the number of hours of labor for minors is imperative if Maine is to keep in touch with the progress of other commonwealths; such a reduction would aid in the solution of the foregoing problem of education.

Several states require a physical examination by physicians of all minors before being allowed to enter employment. If this general law is not adopted, at least authority should be given the Department to require such a certificate in any instance where it is deemed advisable. When an extremely delicate boy or girl is met with in a mill, an age and schooling certificate is meaningless, and the continuation in employment of the child, unless by consent of a physician, is little less than a crime.

Laws restricting child labor meet with the approval of the average citizen, and efforts towards their enforcement is thus made comparatively easy. Our State laws are not far behind those of other commonwealths, taking into consideration the nature of our various industries. Each session of the Legislature should be made a stepping stone towards their perfection along the lines recommended by the closest students of the children's welfare in the industrial world.

Table I

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NAME OF FIRM.	Location.	Total certificates on file, July 1, 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total certifi- cates on file Dec. 1, 1912.	Males.	Females.
Abbott, Amos Co. Androscoggin Mills. American Woolen Co. American Woolen Co. American Woolen Co. Aven Manufacturing Co. Ayer, Houston & Co. Bates Manufacturing Co. Bates Manufacturing Co. Bather Mill Baxter Paper Box Co. Burnham & Morrill Co. Cabot Manufacturing Co. Continental Mills Continental Faper Bag Co. Cowan Woolen Co. Cummings, David Co. Dana Warp Mills Diamond Match Co. Dingley-Foss Shoe Co. Eaton, C. A. Co. Edwards Manufacturing Co. Farwell Mills. Field Bross & Coress	Dexter	6 65 7 0 7 6	3 50	3 15	1 11	1 3 5 2 3 3 0 23 4 2 1 23 7	0 8 3 3 0 9
American Woolen Co	Fairfield	7	6	15		5	3
American Woolen Co	North Vassalboro.	Ò	0	1 0 2 4	8 5 3	2	š
American Woolen Co	Old Town	7	5	2	3	3	Ō
Aver Houston & Co	Lewiston	6 8	2	0	12 0	3	9
Bates Manufacturing Co	Lewiston	70	5 2 8 33 2 0	37	57	23	34
Barker Mill	Auburn	11	2	37 9	16	4	34 12
Baxter Paper Box Co	Brunswick	0	0	0	7	2	5
Cabat Manufacturing Co	Auburn	105	0 69	0 36	1 50	1	07
Continental Mills	Lewiston	49	30	19	14	43 7	7
Continental Paper Bag Co	Rumford	5	3	2	∖9	4	27 7 5 0
Cowan Woolen Co	Lewiston	1	1	2 0 0 6	0	0	Ō
Dana Warn Mills	Westbrook	0 29	0 13	8	21	10	0 21
Diamond Match Co	Biddeford	1	1	ŏ	31 3 14	3	0
Dingley-Foss Shoe Co	Auburn	4	4	0	14	4	10
Eaton, C. A. Co	Augusta	93	5	0	83	10 3 4 2 47	0 36
Farnsworth Co	Lishon Center	93	55 1	38 1	0	30	0
Farwell Mills	Lisbon	17	4	13	l Qi	4	5
Field Bros. & Gross	Auburn	20	11	9	22	15	5 7 1
Farwell Mills Field Bros. & Gross Foss, Packard & Co. Goodall Worsted Co. Haskell Silk Co. Hazzard, R. P. Co. Hill Manufacturing Co. Hodsdon Manufacturing Co. Howard, Briggs & Pray Co. Huston, T. A. & Co. Hutchins, H. Westley & Co. International Paper Co. Jagger Bros. Kennebunk Mills Leonard & Barrows.	Auburn	0 147	0 56	91	22 8 32	15 7 19	12
Haskell Silk Co	Westbrook	20	5	15	3 6	10	13 3 1 9
Hazzard, R. P. Co	Gardiner	Ō	5 0	0		0 5 5 0 1	ĭ
Hill Manufacturing Co	Lewiston	45	33 0 9	12 2 1 0 0	14	5	9
Howard Briggs & Prev Co	Auburn	10	ă	1	0	1	V
Huston, T. A. & Co	Auburn	0	ŏ	ō	2 0	ô	2
Hutchins, H. Westley & Co	Auburn	6	6	0	0	ŏ	0
Jagger Bros	Chishoim	1 7	6 1 0	0 7 0	0 0 7	ŏ	0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 5
Kennebunk Mills	Kennebunk	l ol	n l	Ö	7	4	3
Leonard & Barrows Libby & Dingley Co. Limerick Mills	Belfast	4	3 3 10	1 1 7	0	4 0 0	Õ
Libby & Dingley Co	Lewiston	4	13	1 1	0 11	6	Õ
Linn Woolen Co. Lockwood Company. Lord, R. W. & Co. Maine Alpaca Co. Maine Spinning Co.	Limerick	1/1	10	ó	11	8	ő
Lockwood Company	Waterville West Kennebunk.	128	71	57	70	38	41
Lord, R. W. & Co	West Kennebunk.	4	1	3 3 10	1	1	41 0 4 7 0
Maine Alpaca Co	Sanford	7 26	16 16	10	11 14	7	4
Marine Hardware & Equipment Co	Portland	1	1	ŏ	10	ó	ó
Marine Hardware & Equipment Co. Mason Manufacturing Co. Merrill & Webber. Mutual Shoemakers (Inc) Nelson, L. H. Co. Newichawanick Company. Old Town Woodler Co.	South Paris	1 0	0	0	2	0 38 1 7 7 0 2 1	0
Merrill & Webber	Auburn	Ŏ	Õ	Ŏ	1	1	Õ
Nelson I. H Co	Norridgewock Portland	0	ď	0	1/2	Ö	0 2 1 0
Newichawanick Company	South Berwick	ŏ	ŏ	0	2 2	ĭ	ĩ
Old Town Woolell Co		4	0 0 1	3 0	1	1	0
Parker Spool & Bobbin Co	Lewiston Biddeford	114	61	53	61	1 24	37 37
Pennerell Manufacturing Co. Laconia	Bidderord	114	01	00	01	24	91
Division	Biddeford	91	40	51	52	25	27
Piscata quis Woolen Co	Guilford	4	2	2	0	0	Ŏ
Division Piscataquis Woolen Co. Rice & Hutchins. Sanford Mills.	Warren Sanford	90	52	38	0 33	11	0 22
Seabright Woolen Co	Camden	1	1	0	0	0	0
Seabright Woolen Co. Sen Sen Chiclet Co. Springvale Shoe Works. Standard Wood Co.	Portland	0	õ	Ŏ	6	0	6
Springvale Shoe Works	Springvale	2	0	0	15	6	9
Waverly Woolen Co	Pittsfield	0 0 3 21	1	2	2	1	9 1 1
Webster Woolen Co	Sabattus	21	10	11	5	ō	5
Waverly Woolen Co. Webster Woolen Co. Winthrop Mills Wise & Cooper	Winthrop	0 2	52 1 0 0 1 10 2	0	15 2 2 5 2 5	0 6 1 1 0 1 5	5 1 0
wase & Cooper	Auburn	2	2	0	5	٥	U
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Table I-Continued.

Name of Firm.	Location.	Total certifi- cates on file, July 1, 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total certifi- cates on file Dec. 1, 1912.	Males.	Females.
Worumbo Manufacturing Co Wyandotte Worsted Co. York Manufacturing Co. American District Tel. Co. Postal Tel. Cable Co. Postal Tel. Cable Co. Western Union Tel. Co Western Union Tel. Co.	Waterville Saco Portland Bangor Portland Eastport	24 0 35 4 2 4 1	11 0 18 4 2 4 1	13 0 7 0 0 0 0	10 1 29 0 0 0 1	5 1 16 0 0 0 1	5 0 13 0 0 0
Totals		1348	74 0	608	783	372	411

Table II

Name of Firm.	14 to 144 yrs.	144 to 144 yrs.	14 to 14 yrs.	144 to 15 yrs.	15 to 154 yrs.	154 to 154 yrs.	15½ to 15½ yrs.	15 ³ to 16 yrs.	*Uncertain.	Per cent.— 14 to 15 yrs.	Per cent.— 15 to 16 yrs.	Attendance at night school required.
Abbott, Amos Co	1	1 2	1 1	1		1	1 3	1 5	1	27.3 62.5	37.5	
Msalboro)			2	2 1	1			1 1		80.0 33.3	66.7	
Avon Manufacturing Co. Barker Mill. Bates Manufacturing Co. Baxter Paper Box Co. Burnham & Morrill Co.	2	1 1 3 1	3 4	4 2 1 9	1 1 2 4 1	2 14 1	9 1	4 2 8 1	4 6 9	8.3 25.0 22.8 42.9	75.0 77.2	3 5
Burnham & Morrill Co Cabot Manufacturing Co Continental Mills Continental Paper Bag Co Cummings, David Co	1 1	8	2 5	1 9 1 1	3 1 2	5 4 3	6 1 2	3 1	13 1	100.0 40.0 50.0 11.1 50.0	50.0 88.9	1 2
Dana Warp Mills Diamond Match Co Dingley-Foss Shoe Co	1	2	3	4	3 1 5	1 7 1 2 1	2 1 1	5 1 3	4 3	32.3	67.7 100.0 100.0 100.0	3 2
Eaton, C. A. Co. Edwards Manufacturing Co. Farwell Mills Field Bros. & Gross. Foss, Packard & Co.	3	1	15 2	18	6 1 3 3 7	10 2 1 3 5	14 4 6 1 7	9 2 6 1		27.3	47.0 100.0 72.7 100.0	57 1 2 1 5
Foss, Packard & Co. Goodall Worsted Co. Haskell Silk Co. Hazzard, R. P. Co. Hill Manufacturing Co.	2	1 1 1	2 1	2	2	1 2	2 9 1	6	2	33.3 16.7 14.3	78.1 66.7 83.3 85.7 100.0	1
Howard, Briggs & Pray Co. Huston, T. A. & Co. Kennebunk Mills Limerick Mills Lockwood Co.	1	1 1 7	1 11	1 1 11	1 1 1 8	2	1 2 8	9	6 17	50.0 42.8 18.2 41.8	50.0 57.2 81.8 58.2	36
Lord, R. W. & Co	2	1	1 3	1	1	2 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	1 2 4 1	3	45.5 21.4	100.0 54.5 78.6 100.0	, 1 11
Merrill & Webber Mutual Shoemakers (Inc.) Nelson, L. H. Co Newichawanick Co Old Town Woolen Co	1		1			1	1 1		1]	100.0 50.0 100.0	
Parker Spool & Bobbin Co. Pepperell Manufacturing Co. Pepperell Mfg. Co., Laconia Div. Sanford Mills. Sen Sen Chiclet Co. Springvale Shoe Works.	1 3 1	7 5 3	5 6 4 2	10 7 3	1 6 3 3 2 3	9 5 3 1 2	7 2 2	9 4 9 1 5	7 17 5	32.7 40.4 33.3 33.3 13.3	100.0 62.3 59.6 66.7 66.7 86.7	26 26 2
Standard Wood Co. Waverly Woolen Co. Webster Woolen Co. Winthrop Mills. Wise & Cooper. Worning Manufacturing Co.			1	2 3 1	1 2	1 1 1 2 1	4	4	1	50.0 100.0 60.0 20.0		4
Wyandotte Worsted Co	1	6	5		2	3	3	7	2 1	ĺ	100.0 58.6 100.0	6
Totals	25	63	84	91	82	107	112	116	103	33.6	66.4	196

^{*} Old style certificates; date of birth not given, but known to be 15 to 16 years of age

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Meal Time in Camp. (See Maine Woods Story.)

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Statistics are herewith submitted pertaining to industrial accidents, and are based on information contained in the reports of industrial accidents received in accordance with the following provisions of the Public Laws of 1911:

CHAPTER 102, PUBLIC LAWS OF 1911.

- "Sec. I. The person in charge of any factory, workshop or other industrial establishment shall report in writing to the Commissioner of Labor all deaths, accidents, or serious physical injuries sustained by any person therein or on the premises within ten days after the time of the accident, death or injury, stating as fully as possible the cause of the death or the extent and cause of the injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other or further information relative thereto as may be required by said commissioner, who may investigate the causes thereof and require such precautions to be taken as will prevent the recurrence of similar happenings. No statement contained in any such report shall be admissible in evidence in any action arising out of the death or accident therein reported.
- "Sec. 2. The term "serious physical injuries," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean every accident which results in the death of the employe or causes his absence from work for at least six days thereafter.
- "Sec. 3. Any person in charge of properties as described in section one of this act, where accidents shall have occurred, who shall fail or refuse to send such notices and statements and otherwise comply with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

Sec. 2, Chapter 65, Public Laws of 1911, makes it the duty of the Department "to collect, assort, and arrange * * * statistical details relating to * * * the number and character of industrial accidents and their effect upon the injured, their dependent relatives and upon the general public."

This latter authority was invoked only in instances of serious accident in industries not covered by Chapter 102. The following quotation from a letter received from Attorney General W. R. Pattangall clearly defines the powers of the Department in this respect, his opinion having been asked upon the refusal of a contractor in the building trades to answer a list of interrogatories submitted.

A total of 814 accidents were reported to the Department for the year July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 inclusive. This includes railroad repair shop employes. In addition there were 19 railroad employes killed and 385 injured in the operation of trains, etc. as reported to the Railroad Commissioners.

Six hundred and forty-two reports covered amount of wages lost on account of injury, with a total of \$32,245.

Tables I, II, III, give detailed statistics, classified by cause of accident and nature and extent of injury; cause of accident and by industry; nature and extent of disability and by industry.

Of the total number of accidents reported to the Department 31, or 3.81% proved fatal; 18 or 2.21% resulted in serious permanent injury; 94, or 11.55% in lessor permanent injury.

Ninety-nine accidents or 12.16% were caused by shafting, gears, belts, set screws, etc.; 73, or 8.97% by papermaking machinery (not including miscellaneous machinery in paper mills); 85, or 10.45% by woodworking machinery; and 125, or 15.35%, by miscellaneous machinery; 107, or 13.14% by collapse or hit by objects; 103, or 12.67% by falls.

Three hundred and fourteen accidents, or 38.5%, occurred in the manufacture of pulp and paper; 143, or 17.57% in the textile industry and 133, or 16.34% in the manufacture and remanufacture of lumber, not including woods operations.

TABLE I

Accidents in which Disability Exceeds Six Days, Occurring July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, Inclusive,

Classified by Cause of Accident and Nature and Extent of Injury.

								NA'	ГUR	E Al	ND I	EXTE	NT OI	INJ	URY.							
	ıts.	-nc	_		PE	RMAI	NENT	Dis	BABII	LITY.						ls.			Infec	tions		
	Total all accidents	Per cent. distribu- tion by cause.	Fatal.	Loss of hand.	Loss of foot.	Loss of eye.	Loss of arm.	Internal injury.	injury to leg or arm.	Loss of fingers.	Loss of toes.	Fractures.	Bruises and crushings.	Lacerations.	Sprains and dislocations.	Burns and scalds.	Injury to eyes.	Internal injuries—lessor.	Bruises.	Lacerations.	Miscellaneous.	Not stated.
Cause of accidents—total Per cent. distribution by nature and extent	814		31	3	1	2	5	4	3	93	1	115	240	180	58	39	10	8	5	12	3	1
of disability	6	100.00 .74	3.81	.37	.12	. 25	. 61	.49	. 37	11.43	.12	14.13	29.48 4	22.11 1	7.13	4.79	1.23	.98	. 61	1.47	. 37	.12
Shafting, gears, belts, pulleys, ropes, cables, chains, sprockets, and set screws	99 7	12.16 .86	7 ,				2	2	1	22		17	26	18	2	1		1	1			
Machines, miscellaneous	110 10	13.51 1.23		2			1			25		11	26 5	35 1	3	2		1		3		1
Conveyors Planers. Saws.	25 51	3.07 6.27								9 24			2 2	14 23	4					1		
Woodworking machines other than planers and saws. Presses. Paper making machinery. Elevators. Explosions (other than boiler).	9 5 73 24 8 4	1.11 .61 8.97 2.95 .98	4	1			1	1		4		1 6 4	3 32 15	4 1 14 2 1	5 2	9			21	1		

Falls, other than specified	Inflammable, hot or corrosive substances. Collapse or hit by objects. Fall from stairs. Fall from ladders. Fall from scaffolds. Fall from buildings. Fall down elevator shafts. Falls into excavations. Falls other than specified.	2 9 16 2 4 7	. 25 1.11 1.97 . 25 . 49 . 86	10	1	1	1	1		1	20 4 5 1 4 15	51 1 2 7 1 1 1	13 1 1 1	2 1 1 3 2	11	1 4	1				
Teaming, draying, etc	Loading or handling heavy objects	61	7.49	1		1		*	2		îĭ	29		10	١		1			1	i
Tools, hand apparatus	Teaming, draying, etc	10	1.23			1				-	1	4	1	2		_		_	١.		
Miscellaneous	Tools, hand apparatus	45	5.53	Į.							1	6	28	1	2	3.		2	2		
	Miscellaneous	30 10	4.00			Į	1				0	1 1	8	0.	3	z			9	2	i

TABLE II

Accidents in which the Disability Exceeds Six Days, Occurring July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912,
Inclusive, classified by Cause of Accident and by Industry.

									Ind	USTRII	es.						
	Total all accidents.	Per cent. distribution by cause.	Chemical and allied products.	Food and kindred products.	Quarrying, granite cutting, etc.	Shoe manu- facturing.	Tanneries.	Lumber and its re-manufacture.	ries, i nd otl produ	Gas, water, telephone and electric companies.	Paper box and bag manufacture.	Textile industry.	Trade.	Pulp and paper manufacturing.	Railroad shops.	Building and hand trades.	Miscellaneous.
Causes of accidents—total. Per cent. distribution by industry	1	6 100.00	5 .61	11 1.35	23 2.83	20 2.46	4 .49	133 16.34	24 2.95 1	8.98	23 2.83	143 17.57	2 . 25	314 38.58 3	57 7.00	23 2.83	24 2.95
Shafting, gears, belts, pulleys, ropes, cables, chains, sprockets and set screws. Cranes and derricks Machines, miscellaneous.	99 7 110	12.16 .86 13.51		1	4 3 1	2 9	1	14 11	13		5 11	31 33	1	29 1 23	4	2 3	5 4
Conveyors. Planers Saws Woodworking machines other than planers and	10 25	1.23 3.07 6.27		1				1 12 42	1			1 5 3		8 4 1	2 5		
saws. Presses Paper making machinery. Elevators Explosions (other than boiler)	5 73	1.11 .61 8.97 2.95				5 .		8			5	10		1 73		1	
Explosions (other than boller) Electricity Inflammable, hot, or corrosive substances Collapse or hit by objects Fall from stairs	12	.98 .49 1.47 13.14 .28	1	3	8			5	1 2	5 2		5 8 1	1	6 48 1	16	1	3

Fall from ladders 9 1.11 1	5 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1
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TABLE III

Accidents in which the Disability Exceeds Six Days, Occurring July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912

Inclusive, Classified by Nature and Extent of Disability and by Industry.

	nts.	bu- ry.			PER	MAN	ENT	Dis.	ABIL	ITY.						ds.		gg		ction to		
	Total all accidents	Per cent. distribu- tion by Industry.	Fatal.	Loss of hand.	Loss of foot.	Loss of eye.	Loss of arm.	Internal injury.	Injury to leg or arm.	Loss of fingers.	Loss of toes.	Fractures.	Bruises and crushings.	Lacerations.	Sprains and dislocations.	Burns and scalds.	Injury to eyes.	Internal injuries —lessor.	Bruises.	Lacerations.	Miscellaneous.	Not stated.
Industries—total. Per cent. distribution by nature and extent of disability. Chemicals and allied products. Food and kindred products. Quarrying, granite cutting, etc. Shoe manufacture. Tanneries. Lumber and its remanufacture. Foundries, iron, steel and other metal products. Gas, water, electric and telephone companies. Paper box and bag makers. Textile industry. Trade.	100.00 5 11 23 20 4 133 24 8 23 143	1.35 2.83 2.46 .49 16.34 2.95	3.81 1 3 6 2 1	3 .37	1 . 12	2 . 25	5 .61 1 1	4 .49	. 37	93 11.43 3 3 1 37 5	1 . 12	14.13 4 2 9 4 1 15 4		22.11 4 2 3 2 39 6		1	10 1.23 1 1 1	8 .98 3	5 .61	_	3 . 37	1 .12
Pulp and paper manufacture. Railroad repair Shops. Building and hand trades. Miscellaneous	314 57 23 24	38.50 7.00	7 5	1			1	1	1	13 4 1		31 7 8 5	131 24 3 5	68 10 1 1	28 4 3 1	18 2 1 3	5	3	4.	6	2	

Table IV gives the ages of the persons injured; Tables V and VI their nationalities and wages. Table VII gives in detail the accidents that happened to females, including name of industry, occupation, nature of injury, and mechanical cause.

TABLE IV
Ages of Injured—All Industries

Ages.	Number.	Per Cent.
14 to 16 years. 17 to 21 years. 22 to 30 years. 31 to 40 years. 41 to 50 years. 51 to 60 years. 60 years and over	243 155	5.56 17.72 31.44 20.00 15.27 7.33 2.59
Totals	773	100.0

TABLE V
Nationality—All Industries

Nationality.	Number.	Per Cent.
American. Italian German Finn Seandinavian Irish Pole Canadian English Scotch French Greek Russian Turkish Miscellaneous	375 39 22 6 8 39 30 38 27 13 65 9	56. 44 5. 87 30 91 1. 20 5. 87 4. 57 4. 07 1. 98 9. 77 1. 36 66
Totals	664	100.0

^{*} Undoubtedly includes many Canadians of French descent.

TABLE VI
Wages of Injured—All Industries

WEEKLY WAGES.	Number.	Per Cent.
6 00 or less	12	4.83 10.16 18.33 39.7: 16.44 3.5: 4.1! 1.55
Totals	768	100.0

TABLE VII Injuries to Females

Industry.	Occupation.	Injury.	Mechanical Cause.	Age.
Laundry	Mangle folder	Hand crushed and burned	Machine	26
Cotton manufacturing	Doffer	Arm fractured	Elevator	15
Cotton manufacturing	Speeder hand	Head and face bruised	Slipped on floor	38
Cotton manufacturing	Doffer	Hand lacerated	Elevator	14
Cotton manufacturing	Weaver	Hand lacerated	Pulley and belt	54
Cotton manufacturing	Drawing tender	Finger lacerated	Machine	16
Paper bag manufacturing	Machine tender	. Hand lacerated	Machine	18
Paper bag manufacturing	Press tender	. Thumb lacerated	Machine	19
Paper bag manufacturing	Machine tender	. Two fingers amputated	Gear	16
Paper bag manufacturing	Machine tender	. Hand lacerated	Gear	16
Paper bag manufacturing	Press feeder	. Thumb lacerated	. Machine	17
Paper bag manufacturing	Machine tender	Loss of one finger	Gear	18
Woolen manufacturing	Sewer	Bruises and shock	Pulley	
Paper manufacturing	Sheet calendar girl	. Hand jammed	. Machine	25
Shoe manufacturing		-		1
Cotton manufacturing		_		l .
Cotton manufacturing	1.			
Cotton manufacturing	1	· -		ì

Cotton manufacturing	Speeder tender	Finger cut	Knife	18
Worsted manufacturing	Weaver	Thumb cut	Machine	17
Worsted manufacturing	Spinning room operative	Finger cut	Machine	19
Worsted manufacturing	Spinning room operative	Back strained	Chain	22
Shoe manufacturing	Stitcher	Fracture of bone in foot	Elevator	17
Paper manufacturing	Cutter girl	Hand lacerated	Machine	16
Shoe manufacturing	Tip operator	Fingers lacerated	Machine	44
Woolen manufacturing	Card tender	Fingers lacerated	Machine	32
Cotton manufacturing	Draw frame hand	Fingers lacerated	Machine	15
Cotton manufacturing	Spinner	Fingers lacerated	Machine	16
Cotton manufacturing	Warper tender	Fingers lacerated	Machine	21
Cotton manufacturing	Warper tender	Hand lacerated	Slipped	45
Cotton manufacturing	Drawing frame tender	Face cut	Fall	17
Cotton manufacturing	Drawing frame tender	Finger amputated	Gears	15
Cotton manufacturing	Doffer	Thumb crushed	Moving boxes	18
Woolen manufacturing	Doffer	Finger amputated	Gears	15
Woolen manufacturing	Weaver	Hand crushed	Gears	22
Laundry	Mangle operator	Hand burned	Machine	16
Laundry	Mangle operator	Hand crushed	Machine	48
Paper manufacturing	Cutter girl	Finger amputated	Machine	33
Cotton manufacturing	Spooler	Finger lacerated	Machine	19
Cotton manufacturing	Spinner	Arm burned	Hot pipe	19
Cotton manufacturing	Warper	Finger lacerated	Machine	35

Employers were asked to record their opinions upon the question of the cause of the accident and the replies are tabulated in Table VIII. It will be noted that of 622 replies, only 3 employers acknowledged themselves at fault. Forty-seven per cent (46.62%) of the accidents were held by the employers to be wholly or partially due to the faults of workmen, either the injured or their fellow workers, and fifty-three per cent (52.69%) to the hazard of the industry.

Table IX deals with the experience of the injured employe at the employment at which injured; Table X, the hours at which accidents occur and Table XI presents data regarding the time from hour of commencing work to hour of accident. In this latter table it is noticeable that 17.79 per cent were injured in the first hour and 58.9% in the first five hours after commencing the day's work.

TABLE VIII

Personal Cause of Accidents—All Industries
(Employer's Opinion)

	Number.	Per Cent.
Hazard of industry Contributory negligence Hazard and contributory negligence Negligence of injured Negligence of fellow workmen Fellow servant and injured Employer	145 36 74 32 3	52.89 23.31 5.79 11.90 5.14 .48
Totals	622	100.00

TABLE IX

Time in Employment at which Injured—All Industries

Period.	Number.	Per Cent.
1 week or less 1 week to 1 month 1 month to 6 months 6 months to 1 year 1 year to 2 years 2 years to 5 years 5 years to 10 years 10 years to 15 years 15 years and over Totals	49 66 145 97 82 82 56 18 25	7.90 10.65 23.39 15.65 13.23 13.23 9.03 2.90 4.03

TABLE X
Hours at which Accidents Occurred

Number.	Hour of Accident.	Number.	Hour of Accident.
37	1.00 P. M	2	1.00 A. M
49	2.00	7	2.00
41	3.00	8	3.00
59	4.00	6	4.00
45	5.00	5	5.00
12	6.00	5	6.00
9	7.00	38	7.00
11	8.00	65	8.00
6	9.00	88	9.00
11	10.00	68	10.00
3	11.00	52	11.00
11	12.00 night	47	12.00 noon
284	Total	391	Total

TABLE XI

Time from Hour of Commencing Work to Hour of

Accident

NUMBER OF HOURS.	Number.	Per Cent.
First hour.	103	17.79
Second hour	55	9.50
Third hour	63	10.88
Fourth hour	58	10.02
Fifth hour	62	10.71
Sixth hour	35	6.04
Seventh hour	44	7.60
Eighth hour	53	9.15
Ninth hour	34	5.87
Tenth hour	35	6.04
Eleventh hour	17	2.94
Twelfth hour	4	.69
Thirteenth hour	14	2.42
Fifteenth hour	2	.35
Totals	579	100.00

AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Information concerning resources, products, and physical characteristics of Maine, from bulletins issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

MAINE.

CLIMATE, SURFACE AND SOIL.

Maine is situated in the extreme northeastern part of the United States, on the Atlantic coast. The climate is characterized by relatively severe winters and delightful summers. The State is famous as a health and summer resort. The seasons are not unlike those of northern Europe. The rainfall is generally abundant the year round.

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

PRINCIPAL CROPS.

The leading field crops of the State, in the order of their importance, as judged by value, are: Hay and forage, \$15,-116,000; potatoes, \$10,225,000; oats, \$2,294,000; corn, \$435,-000; and beans \$275,000.

The first crop in importance in both acreage and value is hay and forage it being almost 10 times as great in acreage and nearly 50 per cent greater in value than the potato crop, which is next in rank. Potatoes have an acreage of over four-fifths that of all cereals combined and a value over three times as great.

Of the cereal crops, by far the most important from the standpoint of acreage and value is oats, the acreage of this



Woods' Road Sprinkler. (See Maine Woods Story.)

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crop being between seven and eight times as great and the value over five times as great as corn, which is next in rank. The acreage of buckwheat is practically the same as that of corn, but the total value of the crop is less than one-half as great. Wheat occupies but a small place among the cereal crops of Maine. Of the 3,407 acres grown, less than one-fifth is winter wheat.

Of the hay and forage crops, "timothy and clover mixed" constitutes over half the total acreage, the next in order being "other tame or cultivated grasses," and "timothy alone" third. Comparatively little "clover alone" is reported, and alfalfa is extremely scarce.

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

The average yield of corn per acre in 1909 was 42.7 bushels, valued at \$28.58; of oats, 35 bushels, worth \$18.96; of dry edible beans, 8.5 bushels, or \$26.63. Hay and forage grew 0.9 ton to the acre, worth \$12.04; potatoes produced 210.3 bushels, valued at \$75.29. Apples and nearly all the small fruits and berries are successfully grown in Maine. Garden truck, such as cabbages and onions, can be raised in the soils of the State and made to yield a commercial profit.

STOCK RAISING.

The values of the various kinds of domestic animals and of poultry and bees, as reported in 1910, were: Cattle, \$7,784,384; horses and colts \$14,364,756; mules and mule colts, \$72,446; asses and burros, \$3,728; swine, \$948,094; sheep and lambs, \$813,976; goats and kids, \$2,177; poultry, \$1,131,921; bees, \$40,357. The total value of all domestic animals, poultry, and bees was \$25,161,839.

During the 10-year period, 1900-1910, domestic animals, poultry, and bees combined increased in value over \$8,000,000, or 47.1 per cent. The greatest change is noted in the total value of horses and colts, more than nine-tenths of the whole gain being in that class, which shows an increase of 103.5 per cent. The total value of swine increased \$432,000, or 83.7 per cent. Poultry gained \$376,000, or 49.7 per cent, in value.

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

PRICES OF FARMS AND INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.

Maine has no public lands that are open to settlement. There are, however, very favorable opportunities for farmers and farm laborers seeking a place to establish a home. There are hundreds of unoccupied farms in many of the agricultural districts; farms with buildings, pasture, and woodlands, and with soil capable of producing crops equal or superior to those of any other State. These farms can be purchased at prices that are ridiculously low, notwithstanding the rapid increase in farm values as shown by the last census.

The average value of land rose from about \$8 per acre in 1900 to nearly \$14 in 1910, this rise being accompanied by increases in the average value per farm of implements and machinery and of live stock. The average size of a Maine farm is now 104.9 acres, a decrease of 1.3 acres as compared with the average in 1900. The average value of a Maine farm, including its equipment, is now a little more than \$3,300, of which \$2,660 represents the value of land and buildings, \$419 the value of live stock, and \$241 the value of implements and machinery. The average value of land and buildings has increased \$10.03 per acre during the last decade, which is three times as great an increase as that which occurred during the preceding half century. The value per farm of equipment, which includes implements and machinery and live stock, is over two and a half times as great as in 1850.

FARM EXPENSES.

Slightly more than three-fifths of the farmers hire labor, and the average amount expended by the farmers hiring is \$151. About one-fifth of the amount expended for labor is in the form of rent and board. During the last decade the total expenditure for labor increased 111.2 per cent. Three farmers out of every four report some expenditure for feed. Expenditure for fertilizer is reported from two-thirds of the farms, the average per farm reporting being over \$100. The total amount paid for fertilizer is now nearly five times as great as in 1899.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

The fisheries of Maine are one of the most important industries of the State and furnish employment to large numbers of people. Her northern lumber camps are another source of profitable labor. The public school system of the State leaves little to be desired, and there are several notable colleges for higher learning. The numerous towns and cities of the Commonwealth afford ready markets for the farmer and truck gardener.

A colony of Swedes has flourished at New Sweden, in Aroostook County, since about 1870. There are also at West Paris and South Thomaston prosperous settlements of Finns. The Finns at West Paris came to the district as young men and bought up the abandoned farms in the vicinity on credit, making easy payments as they in turn were paid for their corn at the neighboring canneries or for their milk and cream by the creameries in Portland.

Prospective settlers will be rendered all possible assistance by the Bureau of Labor and Industry and the State Agricultural Department, both located at Augusta, Me.

MANUFACTURING IN MAINE.

FROM U. S. CENSUS REPORT.

•		Number or Amount.		PER CENT. OF INCREASE.		
	1909.		1904.	1899.	1909–1904.	1899-1904
Number of establishments	3	,546	3,145	2 .878	12.8	9.3
ersons engaged in manufactures		.476	82,109		7.8	_
Proprietors and firm members	3	.661	3,379	_	8.3	_
Salaried employes	4	.860	3,772	3,103	28.8	21.6
Wage earners (average numbers)	79	.955	74 .958	69,914	6.7	7.2
rimary horsepower	459	,599	343 .627	259,232	33.7	32.6
Capital	\$202.260	.000	\$143,708,000	\$114 .008 .000	40.7	26.0
Expenses.					19.8	32.5
Salaries.						30.7
Wages.					15.1	27.1
faterials.						30.8
Iiscellaneous						65.8
alue of products						27.5
Value added by manufacture						23.6

DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF MAINE.

The information herein contained was obtained through various sources, viz: through the officials connected directly with the Department; through special agents; through reports direct from the manufacturers and through the town clerks of the several towns.

The total number of employes as stated herein is considerably larger than the number of individuals actually employed in manufacturing pursuits, owing to the many industries operating less than the full year, thus allowing opportunity for an employe to be counted later among the employes in a different industry.

Number of employes in manufacturing establishments by counties:

	191	.2.	1910.		
Counties.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Androscoggin	8,639	5 ,746	8,866	5 ,378	
Aroostook	3 ,793	110	3 ,879	103	
Cumberland	8,613	3 ,122	9 ,179	3 ,118	
Franklin	2 ,670	568	2 ,771	493	
Hancock	2 ,374	508	2 ,735	567	
Kennebec	6 ,040	2 ,600	5 ,854	2,669	
Knox	2 ,879	957	3 ,358	1 ,233	
Lincoln	740	287	821	138	
Oxford	5 ,091	1 ,092	4 ,844	1 ,225	
Penobscot	8,163	835	8,319	1 ,084	
Piscata quis	2 ,367	318	2,702	256	
Sagadahoc	2 ,166	165	2 , 405	136	
Somerset	4,206	914	4 ,615	1 ,284	
Waldo	1 ,586	482	1,236	304	
Washington	5,852	3 ,171	6 ,141	3 ,055	
York	9,288	4 ,965	8,193	3 ,771	
Total	73 ,467	25 ,840	75 ,918	24 ,814	

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed	
			Operated.	М.	F.
AUBURN.					
ty Bakery	Bakery	45 Hampshire	12	3	2
ement's Lunch	Bakery	67 Court	_	ī	
ishman & Thorne	Bakery and confectionery	164 Turner	12	8	1
nilipe Dupont	Bakerv	144 Second	$\overline{12}$	š	
A. Huston & Co	. Bakery, crackers, hiscuits and confectionery	18-32 Main	_ 1	50	50
A. Minnard	{Bakery	164 Main	12	ĭ	_
L. Moody	Bakery Bakery	136 Seventh	12	2	. 1
Walton	Bakery	33 Second	12	- -	
s. E. E. York	. Bakery	174 Court	12	ă	
S. Shuttle & Bobbin Co	Bobbins	Hutching	12	60	
H. Fellows & Co	Boilers (steam)	61 Washington	6	90	_
burn Paper Box Co	Boxes (naner)	16 Machania Row	12	20	40
itomatic Machinery Concern	Boxes (paper) Boxes (paper)	Railroad	12	15	68
ncoot Oldham Boy Co	Boxes (paper)	051 Main	12	18	06
andard Box Co	Boxes (paper)	56 Millor	12		2
R. Conent Co	Boxes (paper). Boxes (wood), shooks and lumber	54 Washington	12	3	•
Wesley Hutchins Co	Boyce (wood), shooks and lumber	54 wasnington	12	48	_
L. Page & Son Co	Boxes (wood), shooks and veneer. Boxes (wood) and shooks.	144,447	-	40	_
nion Box & Lumber Co	Doxes (wood) and shooks	110 Washington	12	30	_
ter M. Austin		98 Washington	12	25	_
er m. Austin	. Bricks	Danville	5	6	_
orge Oliver		Danville	5	6	_
orge H. Prince		352 Center	12	1	_
burn Brush & Mop Co	. Brushes and mops	148 Turner	12	2	
ung & Cobb	. Brushes (household)	162 Main	12	60	
rnham & Morrill Co	Brushes (household)	74 French	1	52	2.4
burn Carriage Co	. Carriages	39 Second	12	5	_
iburn Wagon Works	Larriages and thegens	17 10 Knight	$1\overline{2}$	5	_
F. Emerton	Cigars.	94 Main	12	4	_
car C. Svenningsen	. Cigars	23 Mechanic Row	12	18	_
vin City Cigar Store	. Cigars	66 Court	12	10	•
ed L. Ruggles	Confectionery	114 Main	12	9	_

Maine Shank Co Ashe, Noyes & Small Co Cushman-Hollis Co Dingley-Foss Shoe Co. Fields Bros. & Gross Co. Foss, Packard & Co. Howard, Briggs & Pray Co. Lunn & Sweet Shoe Co. Wise & Cooper Co. R. H. & W. B. Richardson Vincent Bottling Co. Stevens Tank & Tower Co. B. F. Mann. Adams-Chalmers Co.	Cotton shirtings, tubings, etc. Creamery. Feldspar (powdered). Fishing rods. Grist mill. Grist mill. Grist mill. Harnesses. Machinery castings (iron and brass). Machinery castings (iron and brass). Monumental work (granite and marble). Monumental work (granite and marble). Potato chips. Printing and publishing. Printing and publishing. Printing and blank books. Proprietary medicines. Sausage, lard, etc. Shoe lasts Shoe shanks. Shoes shanks. Shoes (men, boys, women and children's). Shoes (men, boys, women and children's). Shoes (men swelt). Shoes (men and women's). Shoes (ladies'). Sleds (express pungs). Soda and mineral water. Tanks and towers.	Minot Ave. Summit. Minot Ave. 163 Turner and 33 Knight. Centre. 90 Main. 31-37 Washington. 35 Minot Ave. 146 Turner St. 19 Drummond Ct. 31 Court. 92 Main. 19 Drummond Ct. 37 Knight. 38 Minot Ave. 5 Minot Ave. 5 Minot Ave. 10 Railroad. 10 Railroad. 117 Main. Minot Ave. 24 Railroad Square. Danville. 15 South Main. 9-23 Center. 72 Main.	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	100 100 100 18 1 1 6 2 3 25 4 3 3 15 13 3 60 60 60 2 2 3 85 779 5050 123 65 165 125 125 13 8 8 2 14 14	110 10
Record Foundry & Machine Co. Livermore Falls Glove Co. George Chandler C. W. Brown Livermore Falls Monumental Works.	Bakery. Cigars. Creamery. Foundry and machine shop Gloves (fabric). Grist mill. Lumber (box boards). Monumental work (granite and marble). Pulp (ground wood). Wood novelties.	Falls Falls Falls Mills Falls Falls	12 12 12 12 11 12 12 - 8 12 12	2 5 6 16 8 2 6 1 70 25	1 1 21 - - - - 16

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Androscoggin County—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.		
NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Clouds.	Address.	Operated.	М.	F.	
GREENE. M. C. Howe The Twitchell-Champlin Co	Barrels (apple)		5 2	4 45	_ 25	
W. H. Curtis. Walter E. Frye. E. K. Merrill. R. E. Swain.	Canned corn	North.	2555666	50 4 6 2 6 5	40 - - - - -	
Louis Froesy F. R. Lepage Mohican Co I. Simard & Sons. E. K. Smith. H. H. Dickey & Son. Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works. Parker Spool & Bobbin Co John Gorman. Henry Brooks. Go. S. Pettengill	Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery	179 Lisbon. 308 Lisbon. 193 Park Main. 311 Lisbon. 203 Main Main. Lisbon. 27 Middle. Journal Block. 32 Pettengill. 535 Main.	12 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 5 5	2 3 3 1 5 4 4 2 7 500 100 2 5 10 6	1 - 2 - 1 - 80 - 2	

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S. K. Hanscom	Brooms and brushes	83 Lowell	11 1	71	ı	
S. A. Hallscom	Drooms and brushes				_	
Wade & Dunton Carriage Co	Carriages and sleighs		12	50		
New England Fire Cement Co	Cement linings (fire)	Oxford	12	10	2	
Carrigan-Conway Co	Cigars	28 Ash	12	6	1	
F. M. Coffey	Cigars	137 Main	12	2	1	
	Cigars		12	ĩ	_*	
			12	ž		
Pray & Small	Cigars		12	10	1 .	
Napoleon Royer	Cigars	34 Hines Alley	12	• 4	1	
Arthur L. Tardiff	Cigars	24 Pine	12	2	_	
H. O. Walker			12	$\bar{2}$	1	
A. A. Wills	Cigars		12	$\tilde{3}$	_*	
	Gigars	102 Lispon		2	_	
	Confectionery		12	2	_	
Matthew Frangedakis	Confectionery	66 Lisbon	12	2	_	
A. L. Grant	Confectionery	116 Lisbon	12	3	1	LABOR
A. E. Harlow	Confectionery	15 Sabattus	12	1 1	_	<u> </u>
	Confectionery		$\tilde{1}\tilde{2}$	$\tilde{2}$	1	. 💆
Charles Morneau, Jr	Confectionery	200 Tisbon	12	2		9
				- 4	_	æ
Androscoggin Mills	Cotton goods (sheetings, bags, seersuckers,	l i	12			
	tubing, etc.)		12	542	643	⊳
Bates Manufacturing Co	IC attan goods (damage georgickers and	1	1	1		ź
	quilts	1	12	845	1.059	Ű
Continental Mills	Cotton goods (sheetings, twills, lawns,		12	010	1 ,000	0
Continental milis	Cotton goods (sneetings, twins, I a w ii s,	l i		000		
	sateens, muslins, etc.)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12	323	541	
Hill Manufacturing Co	Cotton goods, (sheetings, shirtings, twills,	1	1	1		2
•	coutils and sateens)	1	12	350	450	INDUSTRY
Avon Manufacturing Co		Cor Locust and Lincoln	$\bar{1}\bar{2}$	92	107	d
T. J. Murohy	Fur goods	125 Tichon	7	2	2	Ω.
					4	Ĥ
J. B. Ham Co	Grist mill	West Bates	12	20	1	×
Z. J. Campbell	Hair goods	262 Lisbon	12	1	-	K
Elias D. Maerz	Hair goods	179 Oak	12	1	-	
George M. Fogg	Harnesses	117-123 Main	12	41	1	
	House finish		$\overline{12}$	12		
Geo. H. Fifield	Lumber	Cream D.J	12	4		
	Lumber	Green Ru	12		_	
Modern Shoe Repairing Co	Moccasins		- 1	3	-	
John A. Finn	Monumental work (granite and marble)		1	1		
	and building work	60 Riverside	12	15	_	
Lewiston Monumental Works	Monumental work (granite and marble)	2-10 Bates	11	20	_	
	Monumental work (granite and marble)	7-9 Bates	12	ĩŏ	_	
Wada & Dunton Motor Cor Co	Motor cars	27 20 DL	12			
wade & Dunon Moor Car Co	Motor cars	37-39 Park		15		
Darling, Free & Co	Pipes (smoking) and window ventilators	145 Main	10	2	_	
College Press	Printing (job)	229 Main	12	2	_	
Haswell Press	Printing (newspaper and job)	121 Lisbon	12	10	4	
J. I. Haves	Printing (job)	01 Park	12	- i l		
·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	/UZ Z WIB		- ,		4.
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Androscoggin County—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED.	
	CAME OF GOODS	ridaress.	Operated.	M.	F.
LEWISTON—Concluded.					
W. H. Weeks. James Craig. Lewiston Reed Mfg. Co. Martin Haas. Bates Street Shirt Co. Hildreth & Moseley. Lewiston Handle Co. W. H. Hackett. Somoar Carbonating Co. Lawry, Tinker & Campbell Co. J. W. White Co. Columbia Mills. Cowan Woolen Co.	Wood working (doors, windows, cabinet work). Woolen goods (blankets and bath robe stuff) Woolen goods (dress goods, broadcloth and suitings). Woolen goods (cotton warn woolens).	29-31 Ash 2 Ash 2 Ash 23 Lisbon Ash and Canal Maple and Canal 660 Main 7 Park 75 Park Cross Canal S6 Bates 78 Bates 82 Lowell 3 Main	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 11 12 12 12 1	67 4 3 4 3 3 1 100 1 18 1 4 6 30 80 65 14	28 - 4 80 50 11
Libbey & Dingley Co	Woolen goods (cotton yarn and cotton warp woolens)		12	25	49
Fernald, Keene & True Co	Bricks. Canned corn. Cigars.	Falls	12 5 3 12	1 4 60 2	1 25 -

•	E. Plummer & Sons	Grist mill. Lumber (short) and box wood. Lumber (long and short) Pulp (sulphite) and paper (news). Woolen goods (flannels and dress goods) Woolen goods.	Falls	12 6 8 - 12 12	3 7 12 250 78 336	- - 2 40 160
	MECHANIC FALLS.					
	Mednanic Falls Brick Co. Androscoggin Packing Co. L. H. McCollister. S. H. Mann. J. W. Penney & Sons. H. S. Decker. Poland Paper Co.	Bakery Bakery and confectionery Bakery and confectionery Bricks. Canned apples and cider vinegar Grist mill Lumber (long) Machinery (pulp and paper) Monumental works (granite and marble) Paper (book and writing) Rolls (narrow paper for all purposes).	Portland Auburn 24 Main	- - 3 12 12 6 12 12 12	2 1 11 40 2 25 22 3 160 7	1 -45 15 1
	MINOT.					
	Minot Packing Co. J. E. Bailey N. E. Bailey Steams & Whittemore John E. Bailey F. E. Rowe	Barrels (apple, etc.). Canned corn and succotash. Canned corn and succotash. Canned vegetables. Canned vegetables. Grist mill. Lumber (short), shingles and staves. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short)	Portland Mechanic Falls E. Hebron Auburn, R. F. D. 6 West. Auburn West.	5 2 2 2 3 12 2 6 2	7 57 65 3 2 1 2 1 5	23 66 3 3 -
	Poland.					
	R. A. Keen & Son. Edwin A. Storer Poland Dairy Co. National Fiber Board Co. Frank S. Keene E. A. Libby.	Canned corn, beans and succotash. Canned goods (beans, corn and apples). Canned goods (apples, beans, corn, pumpkins and squash). Creamery Leather and fiber board Lumber and barrels. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long)	West. East Oxford, R. F. D. 2. West.	3 3 - 12 12 2 - 3	60 17 25 4 40 5	25 8 5 1 - - -

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Androscoggin County—Concluded.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.		
-			Operated.	М.	F.	
TURNER.						
North Turner Cheese Co. I. C. Hobbs Furner Center Dairying Association Furner Creamery B. Ham Co. Frank E. Merrill L. W. Severy Ernest L. Staples George M. Staples Harry Staples	Canned goods (beans and corn). Cheese Gigars. Creamery. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short).	Auburn, R. F. D. 4 North North Center Center R. F. D. 2 Buckfield, R. F. D. 2.	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$	65 8 45 1 1 2 4 1 15 3 5 8 2 5	35 12 25 - 1 1 - -	
WALES.						
J. S. Webster & Son	Bricks Bricks Spool stock, etc	Sabattus	6 9 5	24 10 4	-	

Aroostook County.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
7 01 2 <u>1</u>			Operated.	М.	F.
Ashland.					
Ashland Co. (The). Mooers & Flint Nowland Bros Fletcher Pope Thomas Cairns. Coburn & Coburn	Boats (batteaux) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) and electricity Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) Lumber (long) Lumber (long) Printing (newspaper and job) Starch	Sheridan	- 8 12 - 4 12 12	1 300 2 40 3 2 2 2	- - - - - - 2 1
S. A. Perkins	Lumber and starch		6 12 12	20 - 3	- - 3
	Printing (newspaper and job)	Robinson	-	40	-
Bridgewater.			_		
Sharp Brothers	Lumber (long and short)		5 3	18 4	_
C. N. York	Lumber (long and short) and shingles Lumber (long and short), grist and carding mills	Mars Hill	12	6 6	-
Caribou.					
J. C. McGrath	Bakery		- 12	2 3 4	1 1 1

Aroostook County—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Class of Goods.	Address.	Operated.	М.	F.
CARIBOU—Concluded.					
leorge A. Wright. D. Ziter & Bros. fichael A. Barrett. lary & Glenn H. E. Jones H. Phair Cioneer Starch Factory Co. S. Getchell & Son. B. C. Knox. Affaty Wagon Co.	Grist mill Harnesses House finish Lumber Lumber and casks (starch). Printing (newspaper and job) Printing (job). Soda (bottled) Starch Starch Starch Starch (2 factories) Starch (2 factories) Starch (2 factories) Wagons (farm) and springs Wagons and sleds. Wagons (heavy) and sleds Woolen goods.	R. F. D. 3 Van Buren Rd Presque Isle	12 12 12 - 12 12 12 12 2 2 - 2 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3 3 8 20 4 2 1 10 10 10 18 24 10 6 2 3	3
tandard Wood Co ish River Mfg. Co Birch River Mfg. Co	Grist mill House finish Kindling wood (bundled). Lumber (long and short) and shingles. Shingles.	Mills	3 - - 6 -	2 2 30 90 60 14	- - 20 - - -

EASTON.	1				
A. W. Kneeland J. C. Smith B. A. Fluelling A. W. Kneeland H. E. Dickey & Co G. M. Colbath W. J. Bridges C. A. McNaughton	Baskets Baskets Grist mill Grist mill Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) and shingles Mocasins and snowshoes Starch Wagons and sleds. Wagons and sleds.	8 2 6 7 4 3 2 4 11	2 1 1 2 11 4 2 15 2 2		
J. N. Sukeforth Fort Fairfield Light & Power Co. Alfred A. Hockenbull Luther Bryant. W. A. Haines. C. C. Harvey James R. Thurlough. Mrs. Hattie Bard. Farmers Starch Co. Goodwin Starch Co. Lundy & Osborn. Charles S. Osborn. T. H. Phair Frederick L. Philbrick C. A. Powers. H. G. Richards.	Barrels. Electricity Shingles. Lumber (long) and barrel stock. Lumber (long and short) and barrels (potato and starch). Printing (newspaper and job) Starch	12 12 - 12 6 - - 12 2 - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4	10 6 -2 3 6 -3 10 6 6 2 9 8 12 5 6 5 4	4 1 1 - 1 4	
Aime Corriveault	Bakery. Lumber and grist mill. Lumber and grist mill. Lumber (long and short) Lumber. Starch	12 3 6 8 10 2	2 3 5 100 5 11	- - - -	1

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Aroostook County—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	AVERAGE NUMBE Employed.	
THIS OF THIS	Calabo of Goods.	riddiess.	Operated. M.	М.	F.
FRENCHVILLE.					
Nazaire Marqui	Lumber (long and short)		4	10	-
GRAND ISLE.					
Grand Isle Lumber Co	Grist mill. Lumber and shingles. Lumber (long and short) Starch.		12 11 2 2	3 90 10 15	- - -
HAYNESVILLE.					
Osser & Anderson	Lumber (long and short)Lumber (long and short)Lumber (short), wagons and sleds		3 12	5 25 4	_ _ _
Hersey.					
Dayid Monteith	Lumber (long and short)	Patten, R. F. D. 3	3	10	
Hodgdon.					
George H. Benn	Lumber (long and short)		6	20	
Houlton.					
Hugh Campbell	Bakery Bakery Carriages and sleighs	2 Bangor	12 12 12	2 2 12	- -

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INCUSTRY.	

Warren Skillin. Summit Lumber Co. Houlton Kandy Kitchen. John A. Millar. W. R. Dresser. Houlton City Creamery. Houlton Mills & Light Co. Buffalo Fertilizer Co. Houlton Grange Store. S. H. Sincock. Matthew Wilson. Houlton Foundry & Machine Co. Houlton Granite & Marble Works. Peabody Mfg. Co. Aroostook Pioneer. Times Publishing Co. Aroostook Cooperage & Lumber Co. Standard Box Co. William Palmer. Aroostook Produce Co. Lohn Wetson & Co.	Cigars. Clothes pins and last blocks. Confectionery. Confectionery Cooperage. Creamery. Electricity (light) and grist mill. Fertilizer. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short).	Davidson. Main. 58 Bangor 53 Green. Cor. Bangor and Military. Bangor. Court.	12 12	4 3 1 - 2 1 4 1 5 40 2 4 4 20 17 5 3 4 6 6 15 2 8 8 4 14 14 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1 1 1 2 - - - 4 4 4
H. M. Baldwin Eldridge & York. Mattawamkeag Lumber Co Thermal I Britain	Axes Axes and knives Last blocks Last blocks Lumber (long and short) Moccasins Tannery (sole leather) Woodworking (house finish)		- 5 5 8 12 12 12	1 3 18 80 70 6 6	-
J. B. Durepo	Axes and barrel hoisters. Lumber (long and short) Starch barrels. Starch Starch Starch Starch		- 4 - - - 2	3 25 5 5 10 5	- - 1 2

Aroostook County—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Chas of Goods		Operated.	М.	F.
LITTLETON.					
ames Jennings	Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Starch.	Houlton, R. F. D. 3	9 9	10 7 15	=
Madawaska.					
Thomas Alberttital Leveque	Lumber (long) and grist mill	St. David	-3	3 3	· <u>-</u>
MAPLETON.					
apleton Mfg. Co	Lumber (long and short)		7 2	25 15	-
MARS HILL.					
. O. Pierce. 7. C. Smith. ars Hill & Blaine Electric Light &	Bakery		12 12	2 2	=
Water Coadner Bros	Electricity (light)		12	1 2 15	- - -
rost & Rees	Starch. Starch. Starch		$\frac{2}{2}$	8 9 10	_

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Masardis.	1	1	(
G. W. Junkins	Bricks. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short)	 	- 6 -	- - -	- -
MONTICELLO.					
Smith Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Starch		2 7 3 2	2 3 20 15	- - -
New Limerick.					
Meduxnekeag Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) and shingles Starch		10 6 1 ½	12 7 15	- - -
New Sweden.					
C. A. A. Johnson	Lumber (long)	Station		- 2 10 20	- - 1 1
OARFIELD.					
W. A. Fenderson	Lumber (long)	Burleigh	6	8	-
Perham.	-				
B. R. Blackstone & Son	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Maple syrup Starch		3 6 1 2	4 15 4 12	- - -

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months		
	Class of Goods.		Operated.	М.	F.
PORTAGE LAKE.					
F. A. McNally Portage Lake Mill Co Lenfest Lumber Co	Canoes (canvas), power and row boats Lumber (long and short) Shingles		8 10 8	1 70 24	
PRESQUE ISLE.	•				
J. Joe Hedrich Maine & N. B. Electric Power Co E. B. Sprague H. B. Stebbin Lumber Co H. S. Lovely & Co	Cigars Electricity (power) Lumber (long and short) and box shooks Lumber Machinery (circular sawing machine an d	South.	12 12 - 8	7 10 8 70	3 2 - -
F. B. Thompson	repairs) Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (newspaper and job) Starch (2 factories) Starch		12 2 2	2 4 3 24 12	_ 1 _
St. Agatha.				İ	
Hubald Corriveau	Grist mill Lumber Starch Starch	Frenchville	12 9 2 2	10 9 9	- - -
STOCKHOLM.					
Stockholm Lumber CoStandard Veneer CoStandard Box CoStan	Lumber (long and short) Veneer (birch) Veneer shooks.		10 11 11	100 35 15	-

Van Buren.					
A. E. Hammond Jas. J. Keegan Saint John Lumber Co. Geo. McLaughlin. A. J. Dumais	Bakery. Grist and carding mills Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long), mouldings and turning Lumber (long and short) Printing (job) Tannery. Starch Starch	- 8 - 6 - 12 - 1	1 2 115 5 400 1 5 10 10	9 1	
WASHBURN. M. J. Stairs T. H. Phair T. H. Phair	Concrete blocks and bricks. Lumber (long and short) Starch Presque Isle Presque Isle	- 8 2	3 12 12	- - -	L/ABOR
Westfield.	Lumber (long and short) and starch	6	30	-	AND
WOODLAND. Carl M. Johnson New Sweden Starch Co	Lumber (long) and shingles	3	7 12	<u>-</u>	INDUSTRY
CARY PLANTATION. O. L. Ludwig David Murchie	Starch Houlton	2 12	8 3	_	
	Lumber (long)	· -	12	- -	
Hamlin Plantation. Isidore Martin	Lumber	4	4 7	=	· Cri
Trafton & Parent	Starch		, ,		تن

Aroostook County—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Cases of Goods.		Operated.	м.	F.
Macwahoc Plantation.					
N. M. Jordan E. A. Buck	Lumber (long and short)		7 2	6 4	=
NEW CANADA PLANTATION.					
Dennis V. Daigle	Lumber (long)	Daigle	3 1	8 9	
REED PLANTATION.					
L. L. Bell E. G. Lee & Co S. W. Hanson	Barrels and staves. Grist mill. Last blocks. Lumber (long and short). Lumber, laths and box shooks.	Wytopitlock Wytopitlock Wytopitlock		15 1 25 40 175	=
SAINT FRANCIS PLANTATION.					
McKenzie & Pelletier	Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Shingles.		10 5	1 35 10	- - -

Wallagrass Plantation.					
A. G. Daigle & Son	Lumber and shingles. Lumber, laths and shingles Lumber, laths and shingles Lumber, laths and shingles Shingles.	Soldier PondSlide Brook	11 11	10 40 -⊯ 30 20	
TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 3, W. E. L. S. York Bros	Lumber (long and short)	Mars Hill	-	50	-
TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 4, W. E. L. S. Dean Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	Hillman	4	38	_
Township 8, Range 4, W. E. L. S. (Howe Brook.) Fish River Mfg. Co	Lumber (long and short)	Eagle Lake	-	40	- -

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
Baldwin.					
Henry A. Miles	Grist mill	West	9 12 - 12 12 12	3 2 1 2 10 25	1 1 1 1
BRIDGTON.					
Burnham & Morrill Co	Bakery. Canned corn Carriage and automobile springs and wagon Creamery. Dowels. Grist mill. Lumber and machinery (sawmill). Lumber and boxes. Lumber. Lumber and shooks. Monumental works (granite and marble). Printing (job). Printing (newspaper and job). Tannery (pig skins). Wood working (house finish).	s82 Main Sandy Creek Sandy Creek Gage	12 4 12 12 12 12 10 - - - 9 - 12 12	2 49 1 2 7 1 17 12 4 6 1 1 2 26 3	1 20 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Exercite Furrand Bakery 116 Main 12	Brunswick.	1					
Canned goods (corn, suecotash a n d l i m s beans)	Frost & Smith L. G. Gendre. F. D. Snow Baxter Paper Box Co	Bakery. Bakery (bread). Bakery. Boxes (paper). Canned goods (corn, succotash a n d l i m a	116 Main	12 12 12 12 12	4 2 3 18	1 65	
CASCO. J. N. Eastman.	Cabot Manufacturing Co. Brunswick Mfg. Co. J. B. Ham Co. D. & C. E. Scribner Smith & Lenton Stanley T. Brown & Co. H. D. Lovell. Brunswick Pub. Co.	Canned goods (corn, succotash a n d l i m a beans). Cotton goods. Ferrules and light tubes. Grist mill. Grist mill. Harnesses. Lumber (long). Monumental work (granite and marble). Printing (newspaper). Stockings (ladies and gents' c o t t o n and	Main. Cumberland. 160 Main. Water.	3 12 12 12 12 12 12 14 12 12	200 413 25 3 6 2 2 20 7 4	150 312 - 1 1 - - - 2	BOR
H. M. Rowe Canned goods (corn, string beauty) R. Cook & Son Lumber (long and short) Oliver Edwards Lumber (long and short) and axe handles S. O. Hancock Lumber (long and short) and shooks. CUMBERLAND. C. R. & W. H. Mountford Lumber (long) and shingles Center 9 1 1 L. H. Wilson Lumber (long) and shingles Center 2 3 FALMOUTH. Everett Huston Lumber West 2 West Falmouth Mig. Co Wheels (carriage and cart) and wheel stock	•	Tallow.	Bath Road			-	
C. R. & W. H. Mountford. Lumber (long) and shingles. Lumber (long) and shingles. Center. Center. 9 1 1 Center. 2 3 FALMOUTH. Everett Huston. West Falmouth Mig. Co. Wheels (carriage and cart) and wheel stock	I. J. & C. Winslow. J. N. Eastman. H. M. Rowe. R. Cook & Son. Oliver Edwards.	Axe handles Canned goods Canned goods (corn, string beans) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) and axe handles	Webbs Wills	2 10	3 - 2 6 4	_	OUSTRY.
Everett Huston Lumber West 2 - West Falmouth Mig. Co Wheels (carriage and cart) and wheel stock	C. R. & W. H. Mountford	Lumber (long) and shingles	Center			. =	
West Falmouth Mfg. Co					_		
		Wheels (carriage and cart) and wheel stock		11	1	-	57

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Class of Goods.	Patross.	Operated.	М.	F.
Freeport.			,		
Fred C. Greene F. E. Merrill. Casco Bay Packing Co. J. P. Merrill H. E. Davis Co	Granite Grist Mill Lumber, boxes and box shooks Monumental work (granite). Printer Sea food packed in glass. Shoe machine knives. Shoes (women and men's). Shoe (men's).	Mill. Oak. Main. R. F. D. Cor. Mechanic and Middle. West St.	12 1	6 2 15 3 2 4 2 67 180	- - - - 3 46 85
Gorham.	•				
S. Leavitt & Son	Canned corn	Railroad Ave.	12 10 12 12	5 25 50 2 15 1 2 1 26	15 5 12 - - - -
GRAY.					
William H. Dunphe Frank N. Douglass	Canned goods (beans and corn)		- - 6	50 4 1 12	12 - - -

H. D. Verrill E. S. Caswell Henry L. Laurence	Lumber and grist mill. Lumber Monumental work (granite and marble) Monumental work (granite and marble) Monumental work (granite and marble)	Dry Mills		6 6 2 1 2	
HARPSWELL.					
Fred S Purinton	Boats (launches and fishing). Boats (with or without power). Boats (power). Boats (all kinds of motor). Boats. Boats (with or without power).	Bailey's IslandBailey's IslandBailey's Island	9 12 6 4 - 12 12	2 2 1 3 2 1 4	-
Harrison.					
Burnham & Morrill Co. Joseph Pitts. Scribner Bros. Andrew L. Wardwell C. S. Whitney. T. H. Ricker & Sons. L. M. Wentworth	Canned corn Cooperage (barrels and shooks) Lumber (long and short), boxes and shooks Lumber (long and short) and barrel staves. Lumber, shooks and wood novelties Machinery (saw mill). Wood working and shingles.		9 - 12 12 12 12	78 8 7 5 8 7 1	31 - - - - - -
NAPLES.			}		
H. L. Forhan L. P. Crockett Lewis P. Knight	Canned corn. Lumber, long, staves and spool stock. Lumber, staves and spool stock. Lumber, shocks and spool stock. Printer.	South.	1 9 10 9 12	50 10 35 4 1	12 - - - -
NEW GLOUCESTER.					\$
Allen Jordan	Canned goods. Lumber (long) Lumber. Lumber (long)	Upper Gloucester	- 2 - 2	120 16 3 8	5 - - -

LABOR

AND INDUSTRY.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	м.	F.
North Yarmouth.					
F. W. Loring Collins Bros Isaac E. Hayes	Bricks. Granite Grist mill. Lumber Lumber Monumental work.	Walnut Hill	5 - 12 12 12 12	6 2 2 3 4 2	<u>=</u> =
Otisfield.					
Stone & Spear	Canned goods. Canned goods. Lumber.	East	1 2 -	26 3 6	_6 _
Portland.					
Maine Artificial Stone Co	Agricultural implements. Artificial stone Artificial stone and cement Artificial stone sidewalks, garden borders,	465 Congress	12 10 10	4 20 6	=
Co. Hollivan & Parker. Wm. J. Lombard Co. J. E. Fickett Co. F. A. Leavitt & Son. J. S. McVane. E. A. Poole. Portland Sailmaking Co.		85 Market 54 Cross 21-22 Union Wharf 273 Middle 39 Exchange 130 Commercial 3 Commercial Wharf 44 Portland pier	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	15 14 12 2 3 2 4 4 5	- - 2 2 2 2 1 - 6

Catlin BrosBertram Cleveland	Bakery and potato chips	$\frac{12}{12}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
G. W. Coombs. H. F. Elliott.	Bakery 64 Chestnut. Bakery 39 Portland.	12 12	2	1
John Fleming	Bakery 80 Middle	12	2	-,
Gribben Bros	Bakery. 225 Cumberland Ave	12 12	_6	1
G. F. Hilborn	Bakery	$\frac{12}{12}$	10	1
	Bakery	12	1	
Hans Kiar	Bakery	12 12	2 2	_1
H. C. Leary	Bakery	12 12	5	2
Geo. E. LetourneauLineham & Haley	Bakery	12	2	i
J. A. Lyons	Bakery 65 Newbury 156 Woodfords 156 Woodford 156 Woodfords 156 Woodfords 156 Woodford 156 Woo	12 12	46	- 5
Mrs. Sarah S. Peterson	Bakery	12 12	-,	2
Frank E. Seagey L. P. Senter	Bakery and confectionery 642 Forest Ave	12	4	2
Geo. C. Shaw Co	Bakery and delicatessans 587 Congress 28 Wilmot 25 Wilmo	12 12	12 1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. B. Small	Bakery 933_Congress.	12 12	2	1
P. J. Storey	Bakery. 291 Congress	12	2	
John Wright James E. Morgan Co	Bakery 249 Danforth Bedding 439 Fore	12 12	4	$\mathbf{\tilde{2}}$
Matson Bros. Co	Beer (hop) 436 Fore Beer (hop) 420 Fore	12 12	1	_
Dresser & McKenney	Boats and launches	12	2	-
Chas. W. Howard	Boats and launches Peaks Island 380 Commercial 380	12 12	2	_
A. Johnson	Boats and launches Sturdevant's wharf	12 12	1	_
Geo. D. Thorndike	Boats and launches	12 12	2	_
Estle & O'Brien Boiler Co Lakeside Printing Co	Boilers and smoke stacks	12	34	. 6
Geo. D. Loring	Books, blank and loose leaf 45 Exchange	12 12	9	11
F. E. Bacon Manifold Co	Books, blank and loose leaf, and printed forms	12	25	5
Seavey Co. (The)	Books, blank and loose leaf	12	13	12
Brackett's Box Factory	Boxes (wooden)	12	14	-

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Olass of Goods.	riditess.	Operated.	M.	F.
PORTLAND—Continued.					
asco Paper Box Co	Boxes (paper)	68 Cross	12	12	70
A. Crosman Sons Co		Ft of Milk	12	115	-
ortland Paper Box Co			12	6	20
amuel B. Densmore		505 Portland	12	15	
lelvin Hamblet (Est.)		57 Douglass	1 12	28	_
m. Lucas		705 Brighton Ave	12	28	_
ortland Stoneware Co	Bricks.	253 Forest Ave	12	200	_
rue Bros		392 Fore	12	20	4
7 A. Allen & Co	Cabinet work and wood mantles	125 Somerget	1 12	24	_^
rown & Berry	Cabinet work and house finish	115 Kennehee	12	10	
ohn W. Burrowes Co			12	-ŏ	_
elano Mill Co	Cabinet work and house finish	476-478 Fore	12	70	_
H. & A. R. Doten		494 Fore	12	16	_
I. G. Dudlev		157 Federal	12	2	_
	Cabinet work		12	40	_
. L. Mitchell Co	Cabinet work		12	2	_
V. D. Murray	Cabinet work	14 Long Whorf		$\tilde{4}$	_
lew England Cabinet Works	Cabinet work and show cases	71 Kenyebee	12	$3\overline{2}$	_
erome Rumery Co	Cabinet work and house finish	105 Konneboa	12	20	_
mith & Rumery Co		25 Conton	12	65	
V. Kirsh	Canes	506 Congress	12	1	_
urnham & Morrill Co	Canned goods		1 7	25	35
lenry L. Forhan		200 Fore	6	6	4
	Canned goods, cans and brooms.	950 Commonaid	12	156	39
O. Bailey Carriage Co	Carriages, sleighs		12	17	99
Figure of the control	Carriages, sleighs	21 Forest Asse	12	3	1
P Down	Carriages, sleighs	Ol Cross	12 12	. 3	_
ha Dodga Co	Carriages, sleighs	15 10 Aldon	12 12	5	
I Promo	Carriages, sleighs (horses)	501 Fam.		3	-
Iniman & Massan	Carriages, sleighs (heavy)	Al An II.	12	3	_
ames & Messer	Carriages	41-45 Union	12 12	9	_

Locke & York	Carriages, sleighs	91 Preble	12 5	-
Samuel Mason	Carriages	71 Portland	12 3	_
Daniel E. McCann's Sons	Carriages, sleighs	63 Preble	12 12	-
Hay & Peabody Casket Co	Caskets	133 Woodfords	12 8	1
Twentieth Century Chemical Co	Chemicals	27 Forest Ave	10 3	
Geo. F. Clark	Cigars	330 Woodforde	12 1	_
John E. Frates.	Cigars	22 Cotton	12 2	_
John A. Hadyor.	Cigars	22 COMOH	12 6	9
Dia - Da	Cigars	04 E-shaper	12 4	1
Pines Bros	Olgars	24 Exchange		- 1
Allen & Co	Clothing (men's)	204 Middle	12 4	14
	Clothing (men's)	24 Preble	12 15	70
Benj. F. Davenport	Clothing (men's)	548 Congress	12 2	3
R. K. Dver	Clothing (men's)	375 Fore	12 9	10
F. H. Emery	Clothing (ladies')	121 Middle	12 2	22
E. L. Watkins & Co	Clothing (men's)	1181 Forest Ave	12 17	30
L. C. Young	Clothing	4961 Congress	12 4	18
P. E. Foley	Cocoanut cakes	146 Vork	12 1	2
	Cocoanut cakes.		12 2	5
	Concrete blocks		12 5	2
			12 3	-
	Concrete blocks			
S. H. Hall & Co	Confectionery	67 Center	12 4	5
Hart & Stetson	Confectionery	46 Portland	12 3	. 1
Holmes Confectionery Co	Confectionery	4 Milk	12 20	30
A. W. Laughlin	Confectionery (wafers)	249 Middle	12 1	1
Joel C. Leighton	Confectionery	411 Congress	12 2	2
	Confectionery and ice cream	486 Congress	12 3	2
Oscar S. Maxwell	Confectionery and ice cream	251 Congress	$\tilde{1}\tilde{2}$ $\tilde{1}$. 5
Piorce Ico Croom Co	Confectionery and ice cream	48 Cumberland Ava	12 2	
Can E Commen	Confectionery	461 405 Congress	12 4	16
			12 2	10
John G. Sawyer	Confectionery	323 Congress		ò
Simmons & Hammond Mfg. Co	Confectionery, ice cream and root beer	46 York	12 10	3
Geo. F. Soule	Confectionery and ice cream	379 Congress	12 3	Đ
John J. Thuss	Confectionery	416 Congress	12 2	. 1
Portland Cooperage Co	Cooperage, heading and bungs	276 Commercial	12 45	-
S. E. Nelson	Corn cakes	370 Fore	12 1	1
Hollivan & Parker	Cornices and gutters	54 Cross	12 14	. =
Hutchinson & Cain	Cornices, gutters and ventilators	222 Commercial	12 3	_
I F MaBrady & Son	Cornices and gutters	81 Cross	12 10	_
W U Seett Oo	Cornices and gutters	462 Fore.	12 10	_
Doubles J. Co	Connices and guiters	007 Con gross	12 29	
Portland Creamery	Creamery and ice cream	FAOL CONGRESS		_
Portiand Dental Mig. Co	Dental supplies	0401 Congress	12 2	-
	Drawer slides		12 24	-
Crocker Photo Engraving Co	Engraving	34 Exchange	12 5	-
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
PORTLAND—Continued.					
Bass & Co. Dolan & Furnival Co. H. H. Hay's Sons. F. D. Harvey. Jenness Mig. Co. R. G. Leighton. J. W. Perkins Co. Schlotterbeck & Foss Co. F. C. Tibbetts Mercantile Co. (The). N. Wood & Son. Edward J. Chenery. Frank T. Homsted. M. C. Mortenson. Thomas McEwan Co. (The). D. Wyer & Co. Mahoney Fountain Co. L. H. Schlossberg. Thos. P. Beals Co. Chas. Dickson & Son. O. H. Lange. Mitchell & Co. Oren Hooper's Sons Portland Antique Shop W. H. Winslow & Co. Portland Gas Co. Cyrus H. Farley.	Engraving (photo) Extracts, essences Extracts, essences and medicines Extracts and essences. Extracts, medicines. Extracts, medicines. Extracts, medicines. Extracts, essences and medicines Fir balsam pillows. Fir balsam pillows. Fish (smoked). Fish (smoked). Fish (smoked). Fountains. Fur goods Furniture. Furniture. Furniture (marine furnishings) Furniture and mattresses. Furniture and mattresses. Gas, tar, ammonia, etc. Glass (art windows, etc.)	249 Middle. 85 Market 208 Commercial 256 Middle. 68 Oxford 62 Portland 228 Commercial 94-96 Commercial 36 Brown 40 Preble. 428 Fore 151 Woodford 70 Free. 195 Franklin 93 Anderson 226 Franklin 491 Fore 591 Congress Morrills Cor 154 Woodford 45 Union 47 Cross. 482-484 Congress 482-484 Congress 119 Market 12-40 W. Commercial 4 Exchange.	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	1 4 1 2 4 4 2 2 4 6 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 5 60 2 9 6 5 5 3 8 30 10	1 2 - 3 1 20 - 1 2 - 8 - 1 2 - 4 1
Shaw Thompson Co	Glass (leaded) Grates Grease and tallow Grease and tallow	276 Middle	12 12 12 12	5 7 2 55	= -

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ı	J. J. Lappin Co W. H. Thaxter & Son. S. A. True. F. A. Waldron & Son. Sen Sen Chiclet Co A. Carles. L. K. Erlick F. H. Sherry J. F. Bond Geo. A. Lane James Logue P. J. Lyte. T. B. Sheehan Ayer, Houston & Co. Robt. F. Somers & Co Deering Ice Cream Co F. C. McKenney Perfection Specialty Co Geo. J. Elliott Albert E. Pool. Richner & Sanborn. M. H. Tyler Co. Montgomery Bros Casco Tanning Co. Adde & Co. Chas. E. Babbitt. R. O. Conant Co. Morriss E. Dunn Greely & Adams Hospital Machine Shop Knight Bros. John A. Lidback Maine Electrical Co. (The) Orr & Jennings	Machinery (canners') Machinery Machinery (Machinery (surgical appliances) Machinery Machinery Machinery (heavy electric) Machinery	4-11 Union Wharf 221 Kennebec. 202 Commercial 294 Commercial 1-13 Deer & 289 Fore. 518 Congress 557 Congress. 562 Congress. 34 Free. 29 Forest Ave. 93 Center. 55 Preble. 5 Moulton 2 Beach. 232 Middle. 987 Congress Custom House Wharf 65 Thomas. 502 Congress. 2284 Middle. 524 Middle. 5346 Congress. 137 Lancaster. 18 Exchange. 170 Forest Ave. 59 Kennebec. 440 Fore. 9-15 Union 12 Franklin 460 Washington. 91 Danforth. 304 Fore. 4384 Fore. 25 Commercial 311 Fore.	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	3 3 3 7 9 2 20 21 1 1 5 1 3 3 2 190 4 2 4 5 9 5 4 4 100 3 14 7 7 5 5	110 8 5 3 3
	John H. Redmond, Jr. Southworth Machine Co.	Machinery Machinery (elevators, boilers, digesters, iron and brass castings and special machinery, core box machines, tanks, standpipes and marine engines) Machinery Machinery Machinery (canning) Machinery, engines Machinery, engines	58 Fore	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	400 1 45 6 15 6	

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.

PORTLAND—Continued. PORTLAND—Continued. PORTLAND—Continued.	Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
Daniel Wilson & Son. Machinery, engines 57 Cross. 12 4			-		м.	F.
Cortland Match Co. Martne hardware 143 Fore 12 160	Portland—Continued.					
Cortland Match Co. Martne hardware 143 Fore 12 160	Daniel Wilson & Son	Machinery engines	57 Cross	12	4	_
Ortland Match Co. Matches 1169 Forest Ave. 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Thomas Laughlin Co. (The)	Marina hardwara	143 Fore			_
Seph H. Clary Mattresses and furniture 165 Kennebec 12 6 a a a a a a a a a	Portland Match Co.	Metabog	1160 Forest Ave			10
Ames E. Morgan & Co. Mattresses and bedding. 434 Fore 12 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Iogoph H. Clory	Mottrogge and furniture	165 Wonnehoe		6	2
Sational Metal Seal Co. Metal can and bottle covers. Morrill's Cor. 12 25 12 25 13 26 26 27 27 27 27 28 27 28 28	Ismas E Margan & Co	Mottresses and hadding	424 Fore		4	$\tilde{2}$
Sational Metal Seal Co. Metal can and bottle covers. Morrill's Cor. 12 25 12 25 13 26 26 27 27 27 27 28 27 28 28	Tames E. Morgan & Co	Mattresses and bedding	454 Fore		1	4
Delyea & Bakke Monumental work and concrete construction 97 Washington Ave 12 14 14 15 14 15 15 15 15	lark Flexible Metallic Packing Co	metanic packing	bo Kennebec		2 1	
Struction 97 Washington Ave 12 14	National Metal Seal Co	Metal can and bottle covers	Morrill's Cor	12	25	15
D. O. Chase	Selyea & Bakke	Monumental work and concrete con-				
Sawkes Bros Monumental work (granite) Ft. of Wilmot 12 8 12 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 16 16		struction	97 Washington Ave	12		_
Sawkes Bros.	D. O. Chase	Monumental work	Holyoke Wharf	7		_
	Hawkes Bros	Monumental work (granite)	Ft. of Wilmot	12	8	_
Mannix Bros Monumental work (granite) S4 Hanover 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	leo. W. Leighton & Co	Monumental work (granite)	653 Stevens Ave	12	10	-
Nonumental work (marble) 37 Madison 12 1	Jannix Bros	Monumental work (granite)	84 Hanover	12	15	_
Non-thompson Monumental work 42 Preble 12 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	eo McAuley	Monumental work (marble)	37 Madison	12	1	_
2. M. Thompson	eo E Morrison	Monumental work	49 Proble		2	_
Inion Granite Co	M Thompson	Monumental work	227 Cumberland Ava		<u> </u>	_
ohn Conley & Son Oil 33 Commercial 12 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Inion Cranita Co	Monumental work	Et of Wilmot		e l	_
Active & Coffin Oil Co.	ohn Contact & Con	Oil	22 ()		9	_
Alvin Smith	om coniey & son	On	33 Commerciai		3	-,
I. C. Harrison. Organs 350 St. John 12 1 Jurgess Fobes Co. Paint (colors, varnishes) 106 Commercial 12 6 Jhas. M. Hay Paint Co. Paint, stains. 8-12 Free. 12 1 J. H. Nelson Co. Paper goods. 252 Spring. 12 12 4 J I. Barbour. Pattern and model manufacturing. 38 Union. 12 1 - Jerry Clark Co. Pattern and model manufacturing. 71 Kennebec. 12 1 - J. H. Merrill. Pattern and model manufacturing. 98 Preble. 12 1 - W. H. Norriss. Pattern and model manufacturing. 53 Monument. 12 3 - E. E. Clifford & Co. Pickles, vinegar and condiments. 210-212 Commercial. 12 10 L. H. & G. A. Roberts. Pickles and vinegar. 432 Fore. 12 2 - J. H. Batchelder. Pickure frames. 16 Brown. 12 5	little & Comn Oil Co	Oil and grease	249 Commercial		2 .	1
chas. M. Hay Paint Co. Paint, stains. 8-12 Free. 12 1 L. H. Nelson Co. Paper goods 252 Spring. 12 12 1 I. Barbour. Pattern and model manufacturing. 38 Union. 12 1 - Serry Clark Co. Pattern and model manufacturing. 71 Kennebec. 12 1 - F. H. Merrill. Pattern and model manufacturing. 98 Preble. 12 1 - V. H. Norriss. Pattern and model manufacturing. 53 Monument. 12 3 - E. E. Clifford & Co. Pickles, vinegar and condiments. 210-212 Commercial. 12 10 L. H. & G. A. Roberts. Pickles and vinegar. 432 Fore. 12 2 J. H. Batchelder. Picture frames. 16 Brown. 12 5	Livin Smith	Q1L	19 Long Whart		Ţ	2
chas. M. Hay Paint Co. Paint, stains. 8-12 Free. 12 1 L. H. Nelson Co. Paper goods 252 Spring. 12 12 1 I. Barbour. Pattern and model manufacturing. 38 Union. 12 1 - Serry Clark Co. Pattern and model manufacturing. 71 Kennebec. 12 1 - F. H. Merrill. Pattern and model manufacturing. 98 Preble. 12 1 - V. H. Norriss. Pattern and model manufacturing. 53 Monument. 12 3 - E. E. Clifford & Co. Pickles, vinegar and condiments. 210-212 Commercial. 12 10 L. H. & G. A. Roberts. Pickles and vinegar. 432 Fore. 12 2 J. H. Batchelder. Picture frames. 16 Brown. 12 5	1. C. Harrison	Organs	350 St. John		1	-
. H. Nelson Co. Paper goods. 252 Spring. 12 12 4 I. Barbour Pattern and model manufacturing. 38 Union. 12 1 Berry Clark Co. Pattern and model manufacturing. 71 Kennebec. 12 1 W. H. Merrill Pattern and model manufacturing. 98 Preble. 12 1 W. H. Norriss Pattern and model manufacturing. 53 Monument. 12 3 E. E. Clifford & Co. Pickles, vinegar and condiments. 210-212 Commercial. 12 10 L. H. & G. A. Roberts. Pickles and vinegar. 432 Fore. 12 2 B. H. Batchelder. Picture frames. 16 Brown. 12	Burgess Fobes Co	Paint (colors, varnishes)	106 Commercial		6	_
I. Barbour Pattern and model manufacturing 38 Union 12 1 - - 12 serry Clark Co. 12 1 -	Chas. M. Hay Paint Co	Paint, stains	8-12 Free	12	1	1
I. Barbour Pattern and model manufacturing 38 Union 12 1 - - 12 serry Clark Co. 12 1 -	L. H. Nelson Co	Paper goods	252 Spring	12	12	40
Pattern and model manufacturing	. I. Barbour	Pattern and model manufacturing	38 Union	12	1	_
H. Merrill	Berry Clark Co	Pattern and model manufacturing	71 Kennebec		ī	_
V. H. Norriss Pattern and model manufacturing 53 Monument 12 3 - L. E. Clifford & Co. Pickles, vinegar and condiments 210-212 Commercial 12 10 L. H. & G. A. Roberts Pickles and vinegar 432 Fore 12 2 L. H. Batchelder Picture frames 16 Brown 12 5	H. Merrill	Pattern and model manufacturing	98 Preble		î l	_
E. E. Clifford & Co. Pickles, vinegar and condiments. 210-212 Commercial 12 10 L. H. & G. A. Roberts. Pickles and vinegar. 432 Fore 12 2 L. H. Batchelder. Picture frames 16 Brown. 12 5	W H Norrigg	Pattern and model manufacturing	52 Monument		3	_
2. H. Batchelder	E E Clifford & Co	Dializar ringger and condiments	210-212 Commoraial	12		-5
2. H. Batchelder	B H & C A Robowto	Diskles and vinegar	429 Fore	12		J
n. Batcheider	TT D.A.L.IJ	D'at and vinegar	10 D	12	4 1	-,
	7. II. Datcheider	Picture frames	16 Brown	12 12	5	Ī

** * 5	Picture frames 2251 Middle	12	1 4 1	10
H. J. Burrowes	Picture frames 611 Congress		9	
Hermann J. Dyer	Ficture frames		1 5 1	
A. M. Laing & Son	Picture frames	12	25	
Colonial Silver Co	Plated ware			. –
Was Janes Cash Ca	Ploted word		40	
Can C France	Propagations (pharmaceutical)	12	10	7
			2	~
Stanbon Dower Co	Printing (magazine) 39 Fillin	14	5	1
Dwigon & Wolch	Printing (10h) 48 Temple	12	4	-
			18	. 4
Evening Express Pub Co	Printing (newspaper). 13 Monument Sq. Printing (job). 430 Fore	12	27	14
Uamia & Williams	Printing (job) 430 Fore	12	5	_
			10	6
Jewett Frinting Co	Printing (job)	$\overline{12}$	6	1
Leiavor-10wer Co	Printing (newspaper)	$1\overline{2}$	1 4	6
Libby & Smith	Printing (newspaper)	12	11	š
Marks Printing Co	Printing (job) 97½ Exchange.	12	21	7
Portland Pub. Co	Printing (newspaper)	12	21	- 1
			12	17
F. J. Smith Co	Printing (book)	12		14
Conith & Cala	Printing (book) 45 Exchange	14	8	
0 41 - 41 Di Lin - O.	Dwinting (ich)	1 12	24	10
Tuelson Drinting Co	Printing (iob) 105 Exchange	14	24	5
Walsh Drinting Co	Printing and nublishing 30/4 Congress		4	1
			1	2
			2	2
			4	6
			1 1	_
Desmina Dava Co	Proprietary medicines	12	2	_
			2	_
Freeman Fnarmacai Co	Proprietary medicines. 14 Monument Sq	12	2	
Gilson's Drug Store	Proprietary medicines. 387 Congress	12	3	
Heseltine & Tuttle Co	Proprietary medicines.	12	5	_
Murphy Bros	Proprietary medicines	3	4	_
Royal Remedy Co	Proprietary medicines (horse)	12	3	_
Smith & Broe	Proprietary medicines	12	6	1
Novelty Rug Co	Rugs	12	1 4	î
Quality Rug Co	Rugs	12	1. 7 1	î
John Kern	Sausages	12	13	
			10	_
Cift & Co	Saugares 330 Commercial	12	0.00	30
			250	30
E E Cutlon Co	Sheet iron work	12	20	-
W. I Common	Shoot iron work	1Z	3	_
O II IIhalt	Shoot motel work	12	4	_
The Richmond Mfg. Co	Sheet metal work. 45 Cross. Sheet metal work. 6 Franklin.	12	1	
Welch & McCarthy	Sheet metal work	12	4	
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LABOR AND INDUSTRY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
PORTLAND—Concluded.					
A. H. Berry Shoe Co Enemark Co Evangeline Shoe Co W. J. O'Neil Portland Shoe Mig. Co. Lord Bros. Portland Monson Slate Co. Michael E. Carney Ingalls Bros. Murdock & Freeman Co. C. E. Odiorne Bottling Co. Portland Bottling Co. Welch Steneil Co. Portland Stoneware Co Satin Gloss Polish Co. Fletcher & Crowell Co Megquier & Jones. W. D. Hinds. Portland Tinware Co. Maine Tinware Co. Mis. M. A. Fogg. A. S. Hinds Leavitt Shampoo Co. Bennett Mig. Co. Mason Mig. Co.	Shirt waists Shoes Shoes (custom), arch supports. Shoes (sustom) Shoes (custom) Shoes (sustom) Shoes Shredded cod fish. Slate work Soap Soda and mineral water Sota and mineral water Sota and stamps Stencils and stamps Stoneware and tile Stove polish Structual iron and steel Structual iron and steel Taxidermist. Tinware Tinware Tinware Tojlet goods Tojlet goods Tojlet preparations Tojlet goods	146 Middle. 149 Middle. 149 Middle. 406-597 Congress. 15 Lowell. 58 Free. 67-69 Union. 1 Central Wharf. 25 Central Wharf. 10 Fox. 36 Plum. 7 Franklin. 62 Cross. 438 Fore. 341 Fore. 401 Fore. 253 Forest Ave. 426 Fore. 261 Commercial. 31-33 Pearl. 72 Pine. 100 Cross. 112 Middle. 578 Congress. 20 West. 171 Neal. 200 Pearl.	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	1 3 6 40 65 12 125 4 100 25 20 12 10 4 6 6 200 3 20 60 7 9 1 1 9	-3 100 100 60 -100 175 15 11 19 14 20

	Underwear (women's) and shirt waists Underwear Uphoistery Vaults (burial). Wheels. Window shades.	43 Market	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	6 6 2 4 14 2	85 200 - - - - -
RAYMOND. H. L. Forhan. Willard C. Libby. Raymond Lumber Co. John Symonds, Jr.	Canned corn	South Casco	2 12 9 6	50 5 15 6	12 - - -
Scarboro. Merrill BrosLewis Harmon	Clam chowderLumber (long)	Pine PointGorham	3	18 3	3 -
J. L. Dunlap. W. H. Knight. W. W. Rich. Bancroft & Martin Rolling Mills Co. J. T. Davidson. I. R. Genn. Augustus P. Fuller Co. Marine Hardware Equipment Co. Osgood Graffam. So. Portland Monumental Works. Noyes Machine Co. E. W. Brown Co. Portland Shipbuilding Co.	Artificial stone Bakery Bakery Bakery Bar iron Boats Carriages Japans, varnishes and dryers Marine hardware Monumental work Monumental work Propellers (solid, folding and automatic) Sardines Vessels (wooden hulls) and boats (motor)	27 Robinson 104 Sawyer Ligonia 211 W. High 474 Ocean 107 Lincoln High 512 Cottage Thomas 257 Front Front	9 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1 3 3 225 3 1 1 8 70 1 3 10 30 50	1 - - - - - 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Standish. Almon Marean. Clay & Martin. Cousins & Tucker Co. Burnham & Rand. Ralph W. E. Shaw.	Cooperage Grist mill Grist mill Lumber Lumber (long) and shingles	Steep Falls Sebago Lake, R. F. D	- 12 12 - 3	2 2 2 8 4	- - - -

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Concluded.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
Standish—Concluded.					
E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co	Lumber and shooks	Sebago Lake	12	100	_
A. F. Sanborn & Sons Co	Lumber and cooperage stock	Steep Falls	12	25	_
ebago Lake Lumber Co	Lumber and cooperage stock	Sebago Lake	-	25	
Androscoggin Pulp Co	Pulp (ground wood)	Steep Falls	12	35	_
Westbrook.					
oel Auclair	Bakery	3 River	12	3	_
nsulated Disc Co	Bean pots	615 Main	12	ĭ	1
ana Warp Mills	Cotton warns warns and grain hags		12	245	250
tufus_K. Ĵordan	Foundry	907 Main	12	25	
ohn Lawrenson	Grist mill	676 Main	12	$\frac{2}{2}$	_
. W. Morris	Grist mill	891 Main	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 10 \end{array}$	2 5	15
McLean	Harnesses	910 Main	12	ĭ	
oster & Brown	Machinery (paper)	917 Main	12	8	_
has. T. Ames	Monumental work	937 Main	10	5	_
inight Bros. & Co	Plumbing and steam heating	901 Main	12	10	
olden Tonic Co	Proprietary medicines	1 Bridge	12	-,	1
aymond & Marr	Proprietary medicines. Pulp (soda) and paper (book). Shovel handles and picker sticks.	8/0 Main	$\frac{12}{12}$	1 005	125
D. Warren Co	Shovel bandles and nieler stieles	Cumberland Wills	12	$^{1}_{025}$	125
laskell Silk Co	Silk dress goods and satins	Odmberianu mins	12	100	100
urehold Truss Co.	Silk dress goods and satins. Trusses.	615 Main	12	- 1	i

WINDHAM.					
John Gerry Albert Sayward Thomas Varney Androscoggin Pulp Co.	Creamery. Grist mill. Lumber. Lumber. Lumber. Pulp and pulp board. Pulp for dynamite.	South	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$	5 2 3 3 3 250 45	- - - - - 10 1
YARMOUTH.	-	·			
A. F. York. A. H. Coombs. Royal River Mfg. Co. James E. Bradley. E. A. Clark & Co. A. L. Sawyer. H. G. Gooding. Lester W. Porter. Forest Paper Co.	Bakery. Canned corn Confectionery. Cotton bags (seamless) Cotton gloves Grist mill. Harnesses Lumber and planing. Monumental work (granite and marble) Pulp (soda). Trap hen's nests.	Yarmouthville Yarmouthville Yarmouthville Yarmouthville Yarmouthville Yarmouthville	12 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	4 40 2 19 2 4 4 2 4 2 50 2	10 11 225 3

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

No. of the Contract of the Con	×		~		
Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months Operated.	Average Number Employed.	
				М.	F.
Avon.					
Selden Parker S. H. Stilphen	Granite (monumental)	Phillips	- -	10^2	· -
CARTHAGE.					
George W. Kneeland	Dowels	Berry Mills	12	12	-
CHESTERVILLE.					
E. S. Dingley Co. W. F. Keen & Son. Harry Knowlton. Lovejoy Bros. I. R. Wright & Son. G. A. Weymouth. Adelbert Currier D. H. Currier J. H. Plummer. Leonard S. Keith. Chas S. Norcross	Apple barrels Canned apples Canned corn Carriages Carriages Carriages Carriages Carriage trimmings Granite (rough) Granite (rough) Granite (rough) Grist and saw mill Lumber (long) and laths	Farmington Falls. North. North. North. North. North. Farmington Falls. Farmington Falls. Farmington Falls. Forth. Forth.	10 - 2 10 10 10 10 - 3 - 3 8	5 4 50 1 2 5 6 3 2 1 1 1 2 4	- 8 25
Richardson Lumber Co	Lumber (long) and boxes	Farmington Falls	_8	10	=

LABOR.
AND
INDUSTRY.

Eusris.					
Wm A Lee	Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long). Printing (job). Wood turning.	Stratton	2 2 2 2 12	1 10 1 45	- - - 12
FARMINGTON.					
Albert E. Knowles & Son W. E. Knowlton John Knowlton Son & Co Knowlton & Knowlton Albert Morrow H. A. Parker C. A. Pinkham I. R. Wright & Son J. F. Norton	Carriages Carriages Carriages Carriages Carriages and sleighs Carriages Confectionery Creamery Creamery Car protectors and automatic boring	West. West. Falls. West. West. West. N. Chesterville R. F. D. 5. West. N. Chesterville West.	12 4 - 3 2 3 3 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	4 2 1 8 65 125 16 4 4 2 1 5 5 5 3 3 3 7 3 1 6 2	2 15 30 75 24 8 5
Roscoe A. Merrow	machines Fishing rods (bamboo) Gallon apple. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (job and newspaper) Printing (job and newspaper) Printing (job) Printing (job) Sideboards. Spools. Wood novelties.	40 Broadway Falls Falls West. West. N. Chesterville	12 12 3 - 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	8 3 6 3 2 2 2 3 6 4 1 1 5 70	15 1 - - - 2 2 6 - - 2 2 7

Franklin County—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Empl	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.000	Tradition.	Operated.	М.	F.
Freeman.					
Orren Brackley & Son	Barrels	Strong	3	3	-
Industry.					
J. W. Pratt. A. S. Emery. Henry Oliver. Arthur I. Rackliff. Warren Luce	Canned apples. Canned apples. Lumber (short). Lumber (long) and novelties. Lumber (long and short) and boxes. Shingles. Skewers.	West Mills. West Mills. West Mills Farmington, R. F. D. West Mills.	2 2 2 6 6 3 6	3 8 4 15 5 3 11	4 8 - - - - 4
Jay.					
Arthur Poisson Saco Valley Canning Co. W. S. Wells Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co. North Jay White Granite Co. H. D. Bean & Son. W. W. Eustis. Gordon Bros. Wm. L. Riggs Wm. L. Riggs I. C. Mayo & Son International Paper Co. International Paper Co.	Bakery. Bakery. Canned corn Canned goods (vegetables). Granite (building, tomb and paving). Granite (rough and paving). Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long). Lumber (long). Lumber (long). Lumber (long) and spool stock. Monumental work (granite). Paper (news) and sulphite pulp. Pulp (ground wood). Soda and mineral water.	Dryden North North Chisholm Chisholm North Rorth Rorth Rorth Rorth Riley	5 12 12 5 4 8 - - 12	2 2 35 5 5 275 50 7 4 20 10 10 2 590 129 3	1 -25 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Kingfield.					
W. P. Watson	Cant dogs and pick poles. Gloves (cotton). Lumber (long and short) and shingles. Lumber (long) and spool stock. Printing. Wood novelties. Wood novelties. Wood working. Worsted rolls, etc.	Freeman	4 - - 12 12 12 3	2 1 15 6 1 25 50 1 4	1 - - 15 -
Madrid.					
Reed's Mill Lumber Co	Lumber (long) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) and parcel handles Lumber (long and short) and parcel handles Spool stock, etc	Phillips.	9 6 9 9 2	12 20 4 2 12	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
New Sharon.					•
C. F. Wilson	Canned corn and succotash. Lumber (long)	Farmington, R. F. D.	2 8 - 10 12	40 2 2 15 6	30 - - 5
NEW VINEYARD.					
L. J. Hackett	Lumber (long and short) and barrels	R. F. D. 3	$\begin{array}{c}2\\2\\12\end{array}$	5 1 25	4
C. H. McKenzie Trading Co	Bakery. Carriages and sleds. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Monumental work (marble). Printing (newspaper and job).		12 12 12 12 12 12	1 1 1 3 1 6	- - - 1

AND

INDUSTRY.

Franklin County—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
5. <u></u>			Operated.	M.	F.
PHILLIPS—Continued. Reed's Mill Lumber Co. International Mfg. Co. Hiscock & Atwood.	Skewers Spools and toothpicks Yarn, cloth and hosiery		9 12 -	5 60 10	3 20 3
Walter E. Twombly Rangeley Steam Mill Co Charles N. Harnden	Boats		10 - 12 - 12 - - - -	1 3 1 3 2 1 12 1 2	- 11
Eastern Handle Co	Lumber (short) and shingles		6 11	2 3	·
C. V. Starbird	Canned corn Cider. Lumber and grist mill. Lumber (long and short) and boxes. Tooth picks.		2 - 6 10 6	47 1 8 20 50	20 - - 30

TEMPLE.				i.
Charles T. Hodgkins & Co. George W. Staples. Henry Adams	Lumber (long and short) Lumber		20 4 1	- - -
Weld. S. Masterman Tainter & Schofield	Grist millLumber (long and short)		1 6	==
WILTON.	·	1		
E. B. Davenport. W. A. Marble & Co. Frank Noyes G. R. Fernald & Co. N. E. Adams & Co. E. P. Parlin G. H. Bass & Co. American Enamel Co. Russell Remick Wilton Woolen Co.	Barrels. Dryden. Canned corn and apples. W. Farmington. Canned goods (corn and apples) East. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Dryden. Proprietary medicines. Shoes (river drivers, lumbermen and sportsmen's). Spool stock. Notch. Spool stock and lumber. East. Woolen goods.	12 12 12	12 18 2 8 1 1 100 20 15 100	20 17 40 50
RANGELEY PLANTATION.				
C. B. Cummings & Sons	DowelsBemis.	12	60	_
LOWELLTOWN.				
Moose River Lumber Co	Lumber	. 12	150	

HANCOCK COUNTY.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Calab di Goodsi	124410351	Operated.	М.	F.
Amherst.					
. H. & R. J. Grover	Lumber (long and short) and spool bars		6	4	-
BLUEHILL.					
G. Hinckley	Bakery		-	2	_
oscoe Grindle	Barrels (fish and bait)	[- 1	1	_
igus Henderson	Barrels (fish and bait)	South	10	1	_
nzelo Herrick	Barrels (fish and bait)	South	Ξ 1	i	_
lson Herrick	Barrels (fish and bait)	South	_	î	_
ank Mason	Boats (row and power)			2	-
rnsworth Packing Co	Canned clams	South	5	4	1.
M. Allen & Son	Coffins and caskets Lumber (long and short) and staves		_	10	_
	Lumber (short) and staves		_	6	_
M. Grav & Son	Lumber (long and short) and staves		_	ĕ	
W. Mayo	Lumber (long)		-	8 j	_
P. Babson	Mittens and stockings		-	100	_
M. Howard	Monumental work (granite and marble) Soda and mineral water		-	3	-
uemii minerai Spring Co	Soda and mineral water			1	_
Brooklin.					
gene I. Day	Boats (all kinds)	Sedgwick	_	1	_
ollis Dow	Boats (row and power)	North	-	$ar{2}$	-
ris C. Gray	Boats (row and power)	Naskeag		2	-
ed S. Hall	Boats (all kinds)	North		45	-
Chara	Canned clams and sardines		6	10	50 1.
H Mayo	Canned clams, sardines and blueberries		9	20	3

LABUR
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INDUSTRY.

Brooksville.	1	-			
John S. Blake A. V. Gray Deforest Gray T. T. Harvey E. C. Mason R. P. Gray Buck's Harbor Granite Co A. A. Goodell Charles P. Tapley Brooksville Woolen Mill	Boats (row). Boats (row). Boats (power and sail) Boats (all kinds). Boats (power, sail and row). Brooms (granits (paving and building). Lumber (long and short) and staves. Tinware and smelt stoves. Woolen yarns.	Cape Rozier. South South South North West	-	1 1 2 4 1 1 150 18 2 2	1
Bucksport.				·	
Mrs. N. W. Ladd. J. E. Witham. John J. Hall. C. O. Page Co. J. M. Bray. F. W. McAllister. D. Whiting & Sons. T. M. Nicholson & Co. G. W. Richardson. J. E. Witham. George Blodget Co.	Bakery. Barrels. Boats (yawls for vessels) Boats (mostly dories) Box shooks Carriages and sleighs. Creamery. Fish (boneless cod and smoked herring) Lumber (short), staves and heading. Heading and staves. Tannery.		12 12 - 12 9 12 12 12 6 8	1 22 2 2 20 3 2 15 10 20 75	3 - - - - 2 -
CASTINE.					
A. K. Dodge	Boats (mostly power)	North		3 16 10 1	=======================================
CRANBERRY ISLES.					
Gilbert Rosebrook A. L. Sargent & Son. A. M. Spurling. Millard S. Spurling. Fred E. Steels.	Boats Boats (power, sail and row) Boats (small motor and row) Boats (gasolene launches)	Sutton Isleford	12 4 -	2 4 1 2 2	- - - -

HANCOCK COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.			Number Loyed.
		Tradition.	Operated.	м.	F.
DEDHAM.					
J. T. Black. H. P. Burrell	Grist mill		2	1 10	-
Eastbrook.					
Eastbrook Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	Franklin, R. F. D	8	18	-
Eden.					
E. W. Douglas		Bar Harbor	- -	3	1 1
Davis Bar Harbor Buckboard Co	boats a specialty)	Bar HarborBar Harbor	12	4 10	_
W. E. Rodieh	Granite (building and other purposes)	Bar HarborBar Harbor	- -	2 4	_
Nickerson, Spratt & Greeley	Harnesses	Bar Harbor	12 -	1	_
E. K. Whitaker	Lumber (long and short)	Bar Harbor Salisbury Cove West	12 - 12	10 4	=
Pearl Pond	Monumental work and building stone	Bar HarborBar Harbor	12 12 12	6	_ _ 1
W. H. Sherman	Printing	Bar HarborBar Harbor,	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$	2 4	$\frac{2}{1}$

	Ellsworth.					
6	August Holz. M. J. Dews. H. B. Phillips. Isaac L. Hodgkins. Elmer E. Rowe. L. E. Treadwell. Walter Bonsey. Bar Harbor & Union River Power Co. C. W. Grindal. George Dunham. Whitcomb, Haynes & Co. Charles J. Treworgy. Ellsworth Foundry & Machine Works. H. W. Dunn. E. K. Hopkins. Campbell Job Print. Walter J. Clark, Jr. Hancock County Pub. Co. G. W. Dennett. E. C. Osgood.	Bakery. Blankets and yarns Bricks. Cabinet work. Carriages and sleighs	7 12 12 12 12 12 10 10 12 12 10 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3 2 6 1 6 2 2 9 8 1 50 25 20 3 1 6 1 3 2 2 2 9 8 1		LABOR AND INDUS
	W. B. Blaisdell & Co. Bradbury & Oreutt. Bragdon & Fernald. Bragdon Bros. Bunker Bros. H. W. Gray & Co. Hastings & Williams. Loby W. Blaisdell	Granite (paving, monumental, random and curb). Granite (paving and curb). Granite (monumental and paving). Granite (monument bases). Granite (monument bases). Granite (monument bases). Granite (bases, monumental and paving). Granite (monument bases). Granite (hoses, monumental and paving). Lumber (long and short) and staves. Lumber (long and short), staves, heading and spool bars; also granite (paving and curb). West.	8 8 10 - - 12 12 - 6	28 20 3 18 5 3 5 2 15	-	TRY. 81

HANCOCK COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	3233 (* 43543)	•	Operated.	М.	F.
GOULDSBORO.					
E. P. Parker. Charles H. Whitney A. E. Guptill W. F. Hutchings Frank P. Noyes. C. C. Tracey Frenchmen's Bay Packing Co.	Boats (all kinds). Fish curing. Laths and lobster traps. Lobster traps. Lumber (long and short), lobster traps, staves and spool bars. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (short), staves and lobster traps Sardines.	West	8 6	1 2 8 5 15 8 6 31 30	- - - - - - 29
HANCOCK. Alonzo Abbott	Granite (paving and curb)		8	18	-
MOUNT DESERT.					
W. C. Wasgatt. I. O. Clement. Seth Babbage. Booth Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co. Arthur E. Brown. Stephen Richardson John W. Somes	Boats (motor, pleasure and fishing) Boats (sail, motor and dories) Fish curing Granite (building and paving) Granite (paving) Granite (paving) Granite (building and paving) Lumber (long) and shingles Tinware	Sound. Seal Harbor. Hall Quarry. Sound. Sound. Hall Quarry	8 - - - 10 8 5	1 1 3 20 45 10 8 5	

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Orland.					
Fred B. Gross & Son. A. W. & A. B. Hutchings Augustin Mason. Penobscot Bay Electric Co. S. R. Hutchings. S. R. Hutchings. W. L. Wentworth. J. E. Witham Co. Bowden Bros.	Boats (power, sail and row) Bricks. Bricks. Dowels and spool bars. Electricity. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Aumber (long and short) Monumental work. Wheel barrows	East East East	5 5 - - 10 3 8 -	1 5 8 3 3 1 3 8 18 4	# H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H
Отів.					
Harold Salisbury	Lumber (long and short) and staves		_	4	_
Penobscot.					
Elery F. Leach Otis Leach E. J. Snow Sewall Gray (Estate) Harry & Edwin Leach Sewall Gray & Son Henry Perkins & Sons	Boats (mostly power) Bricks. Bricks. Coffins and caskets. Grist mill. Hoops (barrel) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) Mittens (woolen) (at home)	South. South.	- 5 - 5 - -	2 3 6 2 1 2 8 8 4	- - - - - - 44
SEDGWICK.					
H. B. Harding & Son. W. A. Pert. Portland Packing Co. W. G. Sargent Co. S. P. Snowman & Son. John Thurston.	Barrels (fish) Boats (mostly row). Cabinet work. Canned clams. Granite (paving) Lumber (long and short), laths and grist mill Lumber (long and short) Sails, awnings and tents.	Sargentville. Sargentville. S. Penobscot. North.	10 9	1 2 1 7 10 7 15 2	- - 21 - -

HANCOCK COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Name of Firm. Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months		AGE NUMBER MPLOYED.	
	Chair of Goods.	l ladioss.	Operated.	М.	F.	
Southwest Harbor.						
V. K. Keene ohn L. Mayo H. Mayo U. H. Mayo Ullen J. Lawler Villiam Lawton S. Dolliver H. Mayo ames Parker's Sons. ohn L. Stanley & Sons.	Boats (launches and row) Boats (row) Boats Boats (mostly power) Canned clams Canned clams Fish curing	Manset. Manset. Manset. Manset. Manset. Manset.	12 4 - 7 8 9 12 12 -	5 1 4 15 16 4 4 15	- - - 1 - - -	
STONINGTON.						
seph Eaton. (illiam Hutchings) rtland Packing Co ase Granite Co. hin L. Goss. hin Hagan & Co attie Granite Co. C. Rogers. yan-Parker Construction Co. B. Small.	Bakery (Italian cooking). Boats (row and yacht tenders). Boats (power mostly). Canned clams. Granite (paving, building and bridge). Granite (rough). Granite (rough). Granite (paving, building and bridge). Granite (rough). Granite (paving, building and bridge). Granite (paving, building and bridge). Granite (random and dimension). Granite (random and dimension).	Oceanville.	12 - 3 9 12 6 12 9 9	1 1 3 7 50 90 10 25 75 100 15	 14 	

Sullivan.	i		1	ı		
Crabtree & Havey Dunbar Bros Hooper-Havey & Co. Harvey E. Robertson. E. W. Doyle & Co. Dunbar Bros Harry H. Urann N. H. Williams.	Granite (paving and curb) Granite (paving and curb) Granite, (paving, curb and random). Granite (paving and curb) Lumber (long and short) and staves Lumber (long and short) and staves Monumental work Monumental work (granite and marble).	North North East	9 9 10 9 - 9 12 - 12	40 40 60 20 4 10 1	1	
Surry.						Ļ
Manuel A. Gaspar H. E. Saunders & Son Frank M. Carter Francis R. Baird & Sons	Canned blueberries. Lumber (long and short) and staves. Lumber (long and short). Granite and monumental work. Granite (paving) Paving blocks.	R. F. D. 1 Surry, R. F. D. 2 Swans Island.	1 5 6 - - 8	8 6 3 1 40 70	- - - - - -	ABOR AND
TREMONT.						Ħ
C. M. Rice. William Underwood Co. Holsey Galley. Bass Harbor Fish Co. Guy H. Parker. James Parkers' Son. P. W. Richardson & Son. D. S. Gott. Lewis Gott. William Underwood Co.	Boats	West. Bernard. McKinley. Bernard. McKinley. Bernard. Manset. McKinley. McKinley. McKinley. McKinley. McKinley. McKinley. McKinley.	7 12 - 12 - 6 - 10 12 - 8 -	1 1 2 13 2 4 3 6 4 1 1 40 1	37 	INDUSTRY.
TRENTON.	-		i			
Whitcomb Haynes & Co	Lumber (long and short), staves, heading and shingles	Ellsworth Falls	7	25	-	85

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HANCOCK COUNTY—Concluded.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
Verona.					
Edward Witham	Barrels and headingsFish (smoked)	Bucksport, R. F. D. 3	12	20 6	Ξ
Waltham.					
W. A. Googins & Co	Lumber (long and short), dowels, etc Spool bars and dowels		11 6	3 3	=
WINTER HARBOR.					
H. E. Tracy	Boats (row)	2 Bellview	-	5	-
No. 33 Plantation.					
F. H. Colson	Cant dog stock	Great Pond	6	2	-

•	
F.	
10 - 1 -	
1 - 1 -	
8 - - - - 1 - 2 1	
382 - 3 4	

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	AVERAGE NUMBER . Employed.		
			Operated.	М.	F.	
Albion.	G		9	44	10	
John C. ChalmersStratton & Clark	Canned corn Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long)		2 6 8 3	44 4 4 4	10 -1 -	
Augusta.						
B. F. Libby Rand & Stearns. Webber & Hewett. Ripley Boat Co. Maine State Book Binding Co. J. A. Shaw. Newbert-Noyes Co. H. Purinton & Co. John P. Ferran Delano & Shaw C. H. Dyer. J. Heag. N. T. Folsom & Son. J. G. Johnson.	Carriages. Carts (farm) and delivery wagons. Cider and cider vinegar. Cigars. Confectionery	324 Water 310 Water 43 Cony 285 Water 72 Gage 327 Water Mt. Vernon Ave. Mt. Vernon Ave. No. Belfast Rd. 72 Gage 5 Bowman	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 5 5 12 12 12 12 12 12	1 4 3 3 3 3 6 10 10 12 2 1 1 1	1 - 1 - 8	
Augusta Electrotyping & Engraving Co. Lunt & Brann H. G. Barker H. H. Harvey Co.	twills and fine goods)	205–209 Water	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	564 - - 2 20 3	382 - 3 4 - -	

INDUSTRY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Average	Address.				Average Number Employed.	
	Class of Goods.	radios.	Operated.	М.	F.			
Boyd & Harvey Co. Augusta Machine Works Fifield Bros Brown & Hopkins T. J. Lyons. Globe Optical Co. Burleigh & Flynt. W. H. Gannett Publishing Co. Ladd Printing Co. Ladd Printing Co. Chas. E. Nash & Son Vickery & Hill Publishing Co. A. D. Weeks. Capital Drug Co. Cushnoc Paper Co. C. A. Eaton Co. Glenwood Spring Co. Nancy Hanks Suspender Co.	Lumber (short), railroad ties, shingles, etc. Machine shop (hardware). Machine shop (gasolene engines, etc.) Monumental work (granite and marble) Monumental work (granite and marble). Optical goods. Printing (newspaper and job). Printing (job). Printing (newspaper and job). Printing (newspaper and job). Printing (almanac and job). Printing (literary papers). Printing (job). Proprietary medicines. Pulp (ground wood and sulphite) and paper Shoes (men's Goodyear welt). Soda and mineral water. Suspenders and belts.	Augusta Trust Building Gage 337 Water 11 Bridge Columbia 283 Water 329-331 Water 20 Willow 339 Water 302 Water 11 Oak 11-15 Chapel 318 Water 242 Water Maple 61-65 Gage 236 State 17 Crosby	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	75 26 8 9 5 1 4 30 51 8 6 2 93 2 20 157 8 8				
H. Humphrey & Son. Hume, Newhall Co. Belgrade. William Withers. E. E. Rollins. E. H. Mosher.	Woodworking (doors, window frames, etc.) Wood working (moulding, sheathing, etc.) Woodworking (windows, frames, etc.) Barrels (apple) Barrels (apple) Grist mill Lumber and shingles Lumber (long) and shingles	62-66 Gage 31 Maple 	12 12 12	10 4 30 2 2 1 6 6	-			

Benton.	I				
J. E. Brown	Box boards. Creamery. Granite and cement blocks. Lumber.	West	12 12 - 6	63 2 5 5	1
CHINA.					
G. F. Thurston, Jr. F. F. Noyes Louis Z. Masse A. J. Tobey Whitehouse Bros. F. W. Winter	Lumber (long)	Weeks Mills. Weeks Mills. Palermo. South Weeks Mills	9 1 8 - 3 -	3 30 4 1 4 -	25 - - - -
CLINTON.					
F. L. Besse	Lumber (long and short) Refrigerators, store fixtures, bowling pins, etc. Tannery (sheep skins). Wood novelties. Wooden goods (clothes reels, step ladders, etc.)		6 12 11 12 12	5 5 20 8 5	- - 1 -
FARMINGDALE.					
Berlin Mills Co	Lumber (long and short)	Gardiner	6	53	
FAYETTE.					
Jackman Bros. E. E. Smith.	Lumber (long and short) and barrels Lumber (long and short)	Mount Vernon	6 12	6 4	_1
GARDINER.					
C. W. Smith	Bakery. Bakery Boxes (paper shoe) Boxes (wooden) and shooks.	182 Water	- - -	2 3 3 15	$_{25}^{-1}$

LABOR

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Hallowell Register. The Heart Cure Co. American Glue Co. Johnson Bros. Shoe Mfg. Co.	Granite (building and monumental)	158 Water. 145 Water. Greenville. 15 Central.	12 12 - 12 12 12 12 12	5 2 - 30 300 2 2	1 15 - 125 - -
LITCHFIELD.			2	3	
Mrs. Annie J. Ayers. A. D. Bartlett. The Cornish Mill.	Lumber (long) Lumber (long) Lumber (long)	1	5 6	-	=
MANCHESTER.		·			
H. F. Cummings	Lumber (long)		5	8	_
Monmouth.					
E. M. Marks. G. W. Whiting. A. V. Blaisdell. Cochnewagan Lumber Co.	Barrels (apple). Canned corn and succotash. Grist mill. Grist mill. Lumber (long), barrels and boxes. Lumber (long and short) and boxes. Moccasins. Woolen goods (bed blankets).	North	5 4 12 12 12 16 6 12 12	5 15 1 1 5 6 20 32	- 10 - - - - - 2 28
MOUNT VERNON.					
C. E. Butler & Son. H. E. Corson. W. E. Corson. F. L. Kendall.	Carriages. Carriages. Cooperage Grist mill Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) Lumber (short) and parcel handles. Lumber (long and short)	Readfield Depot.	- - - - - 4 - 4	8 8 2 2 2 3 5 3	- - - - -

LABOR

AND INDUSTRY.

Kennebec County—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Cass of Goods.	Traditions.	Operated.	М.	F.
Portland Packing Co H. W. Greeley Co. Oakland Foundry & Machine Co. Orestes E. Crowell. Amos Furbush. Ames Shovel & Tool Co. A. B. Bates & Co. Cascade Woolen Mill.	Axes and scythes. Axes and scythes. Canned corn Grist mill Machinery. Printer (job) Shingles Shovel handles Lumber and boxes. Woolen goods (ladies' dress goods). Woolen goods (men's wear and cloakings)		10 10 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	50 25 40 3 10 1 3 14 12 58	2 - 9 - - - - - - 43 33
I. R. Seavey & Son	Barrels. Baskets (Oxford) Grist mill. Lumber		- - - 9	1 4 5 15	_ _ 1
H. F. Webb Co. C. E. Morrill & Son. A. T. Swift. N. D. Gordon & Son. E. Barbier	Barrels. Canned corn Carriages Cider. Grist and lumber mill Jewelry. Society emblems, pins, etc.	Depot	- 3 - - 12 9	8 30 2 1 4 1 3	

L/ABOR	
AND	
INDUSTRY.	

Rome.	1				
F. L. French & Sons	Lumber (long and short)		- 1	3	
Vassalboro.					
E. S. Forrest	Brooms (for household purposes)	Riverside	12	- 1	_
Burnham & Morrill Co	Canned corn	Portland	2	50	20
		Augusta, R. F. D. 1 East	6 12	4 2	_1
Chas. S. Piper	Shingles	East	2	2	Ξ
American Woolen Co	Woolen goods (men's fancy cassimeres)	North	-	175	70
		·			
VIENNA.					
Perley Whittier & Son	Cooperage and shingles		8	8	_
J. E. & O. E. Trask	Handles (fork and hoe) and picker sticks		3	2	_
			l	l	
WATERVILLE.					
John Berube	Bakery	Veteran Ct	12	2	_
Gilbert Bourgoun	BakeryBakery	Water	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	_
A. H. Jackson	Bakery	Water	$\overline{12}$	3	_
Augustus Otten	Bakery	39-41 Temple	$\frac{12}{12}$	$\frac{14}{2}$	1
A. J. Robitaille		GoldCary Lane	12	$\frac{2}{2}$	_
Kennebec Boat & Canoe Co	Boats and canvas canoes	9 Chaplin	12	20	-
Horace Purinton Co	Bricks	College Ave	12	$\frac{20}{2}$	_
Houle Domineque	Cigars	Water	12	$\overline{2}$	_
Larkin & Dignam	Cigars	87 Main	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$	2 5	_
Fred Vashon	Cigars	105 Water	12	4	_
W. A. Hager		113 Main	$\frac{12}{12}$	1 3	3
Mrs. H. P. Hayden Lockwood Co	Confectionery	Bridge, cor. Water	12	500	600
Waterville Iron Works	Foundry (iron)	Head of Falls	$\frac{12}{12}$	45 12	-
Merrill & Mayo Co N. Krutzky	Grist mill		12	12	$egin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
E. F. Lovering	Hair goods	88 Main	12	-	$\mathbf{\hat{2}}$
Lombard Steam Log Hauler Co	Log haulers	152 College Ave	12	20	-

Kennebec County—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months Operated.	Average Number Employed.	
	Class of Goods.			М.	F.
WATERVILLE—Concluded.					
H. A. Cummings. Waterville Sentinel Publishing Co. Groder Dyspepsia Cure. Hathaway Shirt Co. Noyes Stove Co. National Woolen Co.	Monumental work (granite and marble) Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (job) Printing (job) Printing (newspaper and job) Proprietary medicines Shirts (white and fancy) Stoves Woolen goods Woolen and worsted goods (all kinds)	Temple, cor. Front. 173 Main. Main. 25 Silver. 42 Oak. Appleton. 18 Chaplin. South.	12 9 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	5 3 1 32 2 60 17 17 250	- 1 1 8 - 125 - 4 80
WAYNE.	Monumental work (granite)		12	3	
Willis Gordon North Wayne Tool Co	Monumental work (grante) Monumental work (marble) Scythes and hay knives		12 10	1 40	Ξ
West Gardiner.					
C. E. Getchell. Eben Horn.	Lumber Tannery (sheep)	R. F. D. 15	8 10	4 4	=
Windson.					
L. W. Lewis	Barrels	Windsorville	2 12 12 2 12	2 1 1 5 4	- - - -

Winslow.				
M. W. Tobey	Lumber		680	- 50
WINTHROP.				
E. C. Leighton. Portland Packing Co. H. P. Hood & Sons. D. H. Maxim. Winthrop Marble & Granite Works. C. M. Bailey's Sons & Co. C. M. Bailey's Sons & Co. Wadsworth & Woodman Co.	Bakery. Barrels (apple) Canned corn Creamery. Lumber (short) and grist mill Monumental work (granite and marble) Oilcloth (floor) Oilcloth (floor) Oilcloth (table). Printing (newspaper and job) Woolen goods (bed blankets and cotton warp).	12 2 12 12 12 12 - 12 12 12	2 6 45 5 4 2 50 25 14	2 -35 1 2 1 -1 60
Unity Plantation.				
J. C. Grant	Canned goods (corn, beans, apples, squash, etc.)Unity	3	6	8

KNOX COUNTY.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months Operated.	Average Number Employed.	
	Canal of Goods.	Tradition.		М.	F.
APPLETON.					
B. B. Boggs		West	1	1	_
. E. Edgecomb			-	1	_
tarlin Hart			-	1	_
	Barrels	North	-	1	_
F. Edgecomb	Staves, heading and lumber (long) Staves and heading	North	6	4 1	_
illard Sherman	Staves, heading and lumber (long)	Union R F D 1	3	6	_
					•
CAMDEN.				į	
amden Baking Co	Bakery		12	6	2
rastus & Ezra Wilson			12	2	
hn E. Dailey			6	2	-
illis A. Harville			10	2	_
ker & Raynes			12 10	2	-
G. Young mden Cigar Co			10	5	
orge Mixer			12		9
B. Stevenson			12	2	
mden Lumber Co	Doors, sash, blinds and grist mill		12	18	1
nowiton Bros	Foundry (iron and brass) and derricks		12	24	-
mden Anchor-Rockland Machine Co			12	$\frac{70}{2}$	2
N. Thompson	Granite (monumental work)Grist mill.		10 12	2 2	
lbot Grain Co			12	3	
C. Howe			12	4	
e Dr. D. P. Ordway Plaster Co	Porous plasters (Ordway's)			4	7
e Dr. D. P. Ordway Plaster Co	Printing		-	5	_
mden Publishing Co	Printing (newspaper and job)		12	3	:
hn C. Berry	Sails, awnings, tents, etc	<u></u>	8	1	- 6
A. Brewster	Shirts (negligee)	Tannery Lane	12	7	o

	Storey Mfg. Co	Shirts (men and boys' working shirts and		12	8	52
	Camden Woolen Co	night shirts)			- 1	-
	Knox Woolen Co.	Woole n goods (men's fancy cassimeres, ladies' fancy dress goods)		12	85	25
		printers' blankets)		$\frac{12}{12}$	91 57	62 13
7	Sea Bright Woven Felt Co	Woolen goods (cloths for mechanical p u r -		12		12
		poses)		12	44	12
	Cushing.					•
	A. F. Morse	Boats	Pleasant Point	12	1	
	E. B. Hart	Canned goods (apples, beans, clams, dandelions, herring and squash	Thomaston		2	14
	FRIENDSHIP.			Ì		1.1
-	Artel Winslow	Barrels		12	1	
	Rufus G. Condon	Boats (power, sail and row)		12	$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\6\end{array}$	-
	Burnham & Morrill Co	Boats of all kinds	l	12 6	15	50
	E. H. Lawry	Canned clams Lumber (long and short)	Lawry	_6	$\frac{7}{2}$	23
	-		,			
	HOPE.	·		į		
	L. P. True	Canned goods (baked beans, small fruit and				_
	F. L. Payson & Co	vegetables) House finish	South	10	6 4 7	_'
	W. B. Fish	Staves, heading and lumber	South	$\frac{6}{3}$	7 3	_
	21. 21. 22. 22. 22. 22. 23. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24			-		
	Hurricane Isle.					
	Breakwater Co	Granite (rough)	Philadelphia, Pa	-	60 51	_
	TIUTHOUSE ISIE Qualities Co	Internet America and Lough,		1	01	'

557 Main

A. D. Bird & Co

11

Rockland & Rockport Lime Co. A. B. Wardwell. Rockland Marble & Granite Works. Miss Ida M. Stubbs. The Caslon Press. Opinion Pub. Co. Rockland Pub. Co. George W. Mugridge. S. T. Mugridge. North Lubec Mfg. & Canning Co. Cobb, Butler & Co. I. L. Snow & Co. C. E. Havener. Hewett Bottling Co. James W. Campbell. John H. Cousins & Co. Livingston Mfg. Co.	Lime. Lime. Masts and spars. Monumental work (granite and marble) Nets (fish) and laundry bags Printing (job). Printing (newspaper and job) Printing (newspaper and job) Sails and awnings. Sails, awnings and flags Sardines and French mustard Ship building Soda and mineral water Soda and mineral water Tanks (ship). Tanks and stacks. Tools (stone cutting).	69 Mechanic 282 Main 431 Main 299 Main 463 Main 471 Main 39 Union 477 Main Sea Atlantic Wharf 79 Mechanic 462 Main & 741 No. Main 249 Main 86 Summer 44 Sea	12 12 10 12 12 12 12 12 10 9 8 12 12 12 10	25 460 1 3 3 2 5 9 2 2 50 75 50 3 6 2 4 35	50 1 4 7 1 1 98 - - - -
George T. Eells Knox Cooperage Co Rockland & Rockport Lime Co J. W. Oxton Carleton Coupling Co Rockport Monumental Works. Rockport Collar Co. Eells Lime Co.	Boats of all kinds Boats (row and sail). Casks. Casks (lime). Cooperage. Couplings, fire hose nozzles, etc. Granite (monumental work). Horse collars. Lime. Lime.	West. Camden	- 12 - 3 12 12 12 9	1 1 2 13 3 3 1 2 20 79	
Chas. Patch Co	Canned fish (cod and haddock)	Port Clyde	6 - 9 12 -	20 20 40 150 25	60 5 - 100

KNOX COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Empl	
	0.000		Operated.	M.	F.
N. C. Bassick & Sons John Ingraham W. P. Sleeper.	Granite (dimension stock)		8 10 12 12 12 8	1 4 1 1 2	
Chas. A. Morse Thomaston Brick Co Black & Gay. J. B. Pearson Co. G. I. Robinson Drug Co Bird & Linnell. J. A. Creighton & Co Rockland & Rockport Lime Co A. F. Burton John Ingram	Bakery and ice cream. Boats Boats Boats. Bricks. Canned clams and fish. Clothing (boys' trousers and s h e e p skin lined coats). Extracts (flavoring). Lime. Lime and grist mill. Lime. Monumental work (granite and marble). Monumental work (granite). Sails.	South	12 8 - 12 12 12 12 12 12 10 10 8	- 4 5 20 3 25 3 14 45 18 3 3 5	1 25
The Wingate-Simmons Co	Canned corn	SouthSouth	6 12 11 12 12	20 6 1 12 1	20 -7

E. S. Pope & Son W. J. Crawford Willis E. Norwood A. M. Titus.	Grist mill. Grist mill. Lumber (long) Lumber (long) Mast hoops Monumental work (granite) Staves, heading and shingles Staves and apple barrels.	East East	12 12 12 6 12 10 6 6	2 3 3 1 3 9 4	1
Ernest H. Smith Lane-Libby Fisheries Co Bodwell Granite Co. Joseph Leopold & Co Roberts Harbor Granite Co. Lane & Brown.	Boats (motor and row). Boats (motor and row). Fish (dry, smoked and pickled), glue, fertilizer and oil. Granite (finished and rough for building and other purposes).		10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	- 2 2 75 100 150 95 2 5	25 25 50
Warren Creamery Elmer E. Studley H. D. Sawyer. Warren Lime Co. Clara L. Anderson. Kiff & Johnson Mill Co. Oberton & Crawford. L. A. Packard. Loring C. Packard. Loring C. Packard. Payson & Mank. Spear Bros. Errest I. Stores	Cider and vinegar. Cooperage Creamery. Creamery. Harnesses Lime. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) and boxes.	R. F. D. 1. South	12 - 12 - 4 3 6	1 2 2 1 1 15 4 8 9 4 5 5 8 10 4	1 - 1

KNOX COUNTY—Concluded.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods	Address.	Average No. Months Operated.	Average Number Employed.	
				м.	F.
Warren—Concluded.					
E. S. Crawford	Shoes (men, boys, youths, women, misses and children's McKay sewed and stan- dard nailed). Sleds and wagons. Staves and headings. Woolen goods (cheviots, overcoatings, a n d dress goods).		12	58 1 4 81	29 - - 19
Washington.					
A. L. Farrar & Son. H. E. Farrar George W. Gove. Geo. H. Lincoln & Son. A. N. & G. L. Sprague. Charles Vannah Alden Doe. Cramer & Humes Jones & Turner.	Cider, grist and threshing mill. Lumber (long). Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short), staves & heading Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long). Lumber (long). Lumber (long), staves and shingles. Shingles and heading. Staves, heading and shingles. Staves and heading.	Razorville Razorville Stickney Cor. Liberty	6 - 4 - 6 3 3 5	253537332833	

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Class of Goods.	TAUTIONS.	Operated.	M.	F.
Alna.					
A. B. Erskine. J. A. Jewett. Harry G. Marr.	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) and grist mill Shingles and grist mill	Head Tide	6 3 3	10 2 1	- - -
Воотнвач.		·			
Evard C. Dodge Dodge & Giles J. Hodgdon & Sons Adams Shipbuilding Co Hodgdon Bros	Boats and gas engines. Carriages and carts. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long) and shingles. Lumber (long and short). Vessels and yachts. Yachts. Yachts and boats.	East East East	10 11 3 7 8 10 9 6	15 1 2 3 5 15 8 3	1
BOOTHBAY HARBOR.					
Eliphālet Tiboetts. D. A. Greenlaw & Co. H. T. Thurston Co. H. W. Bishop Co. Pierce & Hartung	Bakery		12 6 - 12 - 5 12 12 - 12 12	3 1 1 6 1 7 10 3 6 2	2 1 - 20 - - - 2

LINCOLN COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months Operated.	Average Number Employed.		
				М.	F.	
	Sardines.		8	40	60	
L. Pickert Fish ČoBREMEN.	Sardines		8	40	35	
G. W. Carter	Boats. Boats. Canned clams.	Medomak	- 6	1 1 15	- - 50	
Bristol. W. J. Burnside	Boats (power)	New Harbor	9	4	_	
Ernest Chadwick. Ed. Gates. Albion Carter. H. W. McFarland & Son. C. C. Farmer. C. A. Clifford. A. C. Fossett. Charles B. Meserve. C. A. Farrin & Son. Menhaden Fishing Co. Oberton & Crawford. George Pastorius.	Boats (sail, power and row). Boats Boats (all kinds) Boats and yachts. Canned goods Confectionery Creamery. Fish (cured) Fish (smoked). Fish oil and fish guano Lumber (long) and box boards Lumber, barrels and packing cases.	Pemaquid Beach Round Pond. South. South. South. West. New Harbor Pemaquid Harbor Round Pond. Pemaquid	6 6 6 7 12 - 5 4 12 - -	1 1 1 2 5 2 2 5 10 85 6 6 8	8 1	

Damariscotta.		1			
T. A. Jones Portland Power & Development Co W. G. Knowlton F. A. Osgood Damariscotta Leather Co Oscar A. Page Damariscotta Herald	Boats (row, sail and motor). Electricity. Harnesses. Heels. Leather. Monumental work (granite and marble). Printing (newspaper and job).	Mills	12 - 12 12 12 11 11	1 4 1 2 28 4 2	- - - - - - - 3
Dresden.					
John E. Hall	Boats (motor)Boats, yachts, grist and lumber mill	West	3	$rac{1}{2}$	=
EDGECOMB.					
Brown & Emerson	Boats	E. Newcastle	- - 8 -	2 1 2 . 1	=======================================
Jefferson.					
F. T. Davis. Henry Dow Alden C. Boynton. H. W. Clary. O. P. Hilton James Y. Meserve. J. Y. & F. O. Meserve. Herbert Boardman. Avery J. Bond.	Barrels (apple) and lime casks. Barrels (apple) and lime casks. Barrels (apple) and lime casks. Cannied corn and string beans (Granite (monumental) Grist mill. Lime casks. Lumber (long and short) and grist mill. Lumber (long and short) and woodworking Lumber (long) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Stures and short) Staves and heading	N. Whitefield N. Whitefield N. Whitefield Waldoboro.	2 - - - - - - - - 2 4 3 - 12	1 2 40 1 1 1 5 12 2 10 10 11 1	10

LINCOLN COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Cases of Goods.	Tradition.	Operated.	м.	F.
Newcastle.					
Flint & Stetson A. B. Erskine. Muscongus Lumber Co. J. B. Shattuck. F. S. March	Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long). Lumber (long). Monumental work (granite and marble).	Alna N. Edgecomb, R. F. D. 1	12 4 6 8 12	12 30 3 1	- - - -
Nobleboro.	·				
Daniel Bisbee. E. I. Umberhine Otis G. Oliver	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Shingles.	Waldoboro	2 	12 2 2	=======================================
Somerville.	•	,			
French Bros	Lumber, (long), shingles, laths, staves a n d heading. Lumber (long and short) and staves. Lumber (long) and apple barrels. Lumber (short). Shingles, headings, etc.			14 6 3 2 4	- - - -
Southport.					
C. S. Gray	Boats		12 8 10	2 5 2	- - -

Waldoboro.	1		1	
Henry Newburgher	Bakery		-	$2 \mid 1$
Clifford Winshophash	Boats Cabinet work, moulding, etc. Canned goods.		6	2 -
C O & R T Weltz	Cabinet work, moulding, etc		12	1 -
Thorndike & Hix (Inc.)	Canned goods	Winslow's Mills	5	5 30
Soule & Lembert	Carding (wool rolls)		6	1 -
M M Richards & Co. (Estate)	Carding (wool rolls)		- 1	2 0
A. E. Boggs	Confectionery		12	1 1
Booth Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co	Confectionery		12	9
Oral E. Ludwig	Grist mill	TIT's alassa Milla	12	ž ·-
Vannah, Chute & Co	Grist mill	Winslows Mills	12	ĩ -
R. K. Knowlton	Harnesses	Noneth	-6	9 -
Burnhemer & Mank	Lumber, staves, heading and shingles	South		ž -
			4	2 -
W. C. Larrabee	Lumber (long and short)	Winglow's Mills	$\bar{\mathbf{a}}$	4 -
Dana Lash	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short)	William S Millis	_	3 -
Nash & Co	Lumber (long and short)	North	-	3 -
George Univer	Tumper (long)		2	3 -
Sidney E. Fackard	Lumper (long)	Winslow's Mills	-	4 -
W D Walton	II imber (long and short)	INOPULLATION	- 1	5 -
			- [5 -
C. D min m	Monumental work (granife and marble)	Winslow's Mills	- .	1 -
			11	2 -
O Levenseler	Monumental work (granite and marble)		9	1 -
F L Benner	Monumental work (granite and marble) Proprietary medicines		12	1 -
			6	3 31
T C Dand	Shirta		12	3 31
D A Dames	Sode and mineral water	1	12	7 -
Ephriam R. White	Tools (ship carpenters')		12	1
•				
				1
Westport.				
Woodbury Hodgdon	Boats (sail, row, launches and vessels)	1	-	1 -
			-	1 -
W M Pierce	Boats, piers and lobster poundsLumber (long and short)		-	<u> </u>
Charles E. Colby	Lumber (long and short)	[-	4 –
Mrs Blanche W. Dickson	Lumber (long)	1	- }	2 -

LINCOLN COUNTY—Concluded.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	м.	F.
Whitefield.					
lfred W. Dunton	Cabinet work	North	_	1	_
	Carriages and sleds		_	1	_
enry Clary	Grist mill	North		2	_
7. C. Ford	Grist mill	Canal Minis	-	1	_
harles Brann	Lumber (long)	North	-8	11	_
. C. Jewett	Monumental works (granite)		-	1	-
WISCASSET.					
rederick F. Pendleton	Boats		_	4	_
enry D. Pendleton	Boats		-	1	-
rner Center Dairying Association	CreameryGrist mill.		12 12	12	_
	Grist mill.		12	3	_
ni. F. Blagdon	Lumber		2	3	-
	Monumental work (marble)			2	 9

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Canal of Goods	12441000	Operated.	м.	F.
Albany.					
Fred L. Edwards. Elliott & Bartlett Co. E. E. Barker.	Lumber (long and short) and spool stock Spools Spool stock, dowels and shingles	Bethel. E. Stoneham Bethel, R. F. D. 3	- 12 2	8 20 4	3
Andover.					
Olney A. Farrington R. A. Grover Perkins & Morgan C. A. Rand A. L. Lang W. G. Cushman	Lumber (long) and skewersLumber (long) and dowelsLumber (long and short) and grist mill	East	8 9 - 12 12	4 7 3 2 1 1	- 1 - - -
BETHEL.					
H. F. Webb Co Bethel Mfg. Co. Jacob A. Thurston Bisbee Grain Co. Woodbury Purrington E. H. Young. A. F. Copeland I. S. Morrill & Son Rolfe Bros. Eliphalet E. Whitney E. C. Bowler Merrill, Springer Co Julius P. Skillings.	Canned corn Chairs and lumber. Dowels and spool stock. Grist mill. Grist mill. Harnesses Leather mouth bits Lumber, (long), spool stock and dowels. Lumber Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (newspaper and job) Spools and wood turning Spools. Wagons and sleds.	West.	3 11 12 12 12 12 12 - 8 10 8 12 12 12 12	25 15 25 1 1 2 10 12 12 1 2 17	15 1 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
NAME OF FIRM.	Chass of Goods.	Address.	Operated.	м.	F.
Brownfield. S. J. & F. R. Staples. L. A. Bradbury. C. G. Hill. John G. Marston. D. B. Seavey Sons. Charles Linscott.		EastEast	11 9 10 - 5 6	4 2 10 1 4 4	6 - - - - -
Morrill & Cloutier The Ellingwood Novelty Co. C. Withington & Sons Portland Packing Co. American Die Block Co. Irish Brothers Co. Heald & Lunt. Fred A. Taylor. A. F. Warren & Son. Heald Bros.	Barrels, boxes and lumber. Barrels and lumber (long, hard and short). Blocks (brush and duster). Brushes (for mills and general use) Canned corn. Die blocks Die blocks and cutting boards. Grist mill. Grist mill. Harnesses. Lumber and brush blocks. Monumental work (granite and marble).	Portland	10 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	5 10 2 7 47 4 18 2 3 2 4 1	- - 10 12 - - - -
BYRON. Coos Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)		3	2	_

Canton.	[1	1	1	
D. Whiting & Sons, Maurice Howes A. F. & A. A. Russell. C. F. Oldham. A. G. Rich W. E. Wilder. O. M. Richardson Lyman W. Smith Co.	Canned corn Creamery. Grist mill Grist mill. House finish Lumber Lumber Printing (job). Tannery (sheep)	Point	2 12 12 12 12 - 8 6 12 12	42 3 1 1 1 8 5 1 50	10
DENMARK.		1			
Leon H. Ingalls	Axe handles, spool stock and shooks		10 2 4	4 60 2 16	26 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
DIXFIELD.	·				
Holland & Andrews William W. Waite. Henry G. Thayer. W. E. Wilder. Holt Bros.	Canned corn. Grist mill. House finish Lumber (long). Lumber (long and short), staves & headings Monumental work (granite and marble) and printing (job)	East	2 12 6 8	45 2 3 10 12	20 - - -
Charles Forster, Estate	Spools and novelties Toothpicks Toothpicks Toothpicks		12 6 - 10	87 25 40 24	3 20 60 18
FRYEBURG.					
Snow Flake Canning Co	Canned corn Canned corn Chisel handles, mouldings and shingles Granite (bases)	North	12 - -	50 50 2 8	9 25 - -

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
NAME OF LIME.	Chais of Goods.	ridios.	Operated.	M.	F.
FRYEBURG—Concluded.					
Fryeburg Monumental Works Fryeburg Lumber Co	Monumental work (granite and marble) Piano backs, shooks and lumber		10 12	3 40	-
GILEAD.					
George E. Leighton Co	Spool bars, dowels and bobbins		12	30	-
GREENWOOD.	·				
Ransom Cole	Grist mill. Lumber (long) and spool stock. Spool stock. Spools and novelties.	Bryant's Pond	12 2 - 12	1 7 6 6 50	- - - - - 5
HANOVER.	·				
J. B. Roberts H. A. Staples	Dowels, lumber (long and short)		- - -	8 2 1 1	-
HARTFORD.					
Minot Packing Co	Canned cornLumber (long) and shingles	E. Sumner	-6	65 12	70

∞	HEBRON. F. E. Gurney	Cider and vinegar Lumber (long and short) and barrels (apple)	R. F. D	=	2 4	<u>-</u>
	Twitchell-Champlin Co. Rufus Small. Hiram Creamery Association Seth C. Clemons. Hiram Lumber Co. G. H. Rankin. H. H. Ridlon. M. H. Smith.	Canned corn. Canned corn. Canned corn. Cigars. Creamery. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short), spool stock, shooks and boxes. Lumber (long), spool stock and shooks. Lumber and house finish. Shingles and house finish. Tool handles (axe and hammer).	East. East. East. South. South.	2 12 12 12 12 12 19 4 6 9 10 6	36 36 2 3 1 20 4 1 1 3	11 25 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
	India to II Tom	Dowels and lumber (long)	Center R. F. D. 1	8 4 3	20 10 5	
	Jenne, Lovejoy & McKinnie	Lumber (long) and sningles. Bobbins and novelties. Lumber. Pick poles and river tools. Toothpicks and cigar lighters.	HaleFrye.	4 - - -	20 15 5 125	-

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
TARREST OF A MARK	Cass of Goods.		Operated.	М.	F.
Newry.					
Latchford & Bryant	Dowels and spool stock	No. Bethel	11	9	-
C. A. Baker	dog stock. Lumber (long and short), dowels and spool	No. Bethel	11	10	-
	stock	No Rethel	10	12	-
Samuel A. Eames	stock	North	6 3 4	6 3 5	- - -
Norway.			1		
Scott Merfill. William C. Leavitt Co. I. F. Webb Co. Novelty Turning Co. D. Cummings & Sons. Harry E. Gibson. Partridge Bros. Lames N. Fayor. D. B. Cummings & Sons. Partridge Bros. F. Bolster. F. W. Sanborn. Norway Medicine Co. D. F. Spinney & Co. A. M. Dunham. H. H. Hosmer.	Bakery. Barrels. Boiler handles and tinware. Canned corn, beans and apples. Dowels and wood novelties. Grist mill. Grist mill. Grist mill. Harnesses. Lumber and dowels. Lumber (long). Monumental work (granite and marble). Printing (newspaper and job). Proprietary medicines. Shoes (misses, children and ladies'). Snow shoes. Snow shoes. Snow shoes.	Lake.	- 5 12 3 12 - 12 6 12 12 12 - 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1 4 2 60 12 2 2 2 1 25 10 4 5 1 226 4 3 5	2 - - 30 - - 1 - - - - - 175 1 - 2

Robinson Mfg. Co. Kemp Bros. Robinson Grain Co. Robinson Grain Co. George R. Morris.	Bakery. Baskets. Baskets. Canned corn Dress goods. Grist mill. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Monumental work (granite and marble)	W. Poland. Welchville.	12 -12 -12 12 12 12 12 12	3 6 60 59 2 2 6 3	- - 25 - - - - -
Burnham & Morrill Co. John F. Wood Lewis M. Mann & Son. A. W. Walker & Son. Oxford Co. Creamery Lrish Bros. Co.	Cider. Clothes pins, pail bail woods, etc Concrete blocks, etc Creamery. Die blocks and cutting boards.	South. West. Snow's Falls. West. South. South. West. Portland, 432 Commercial	12 12 2 2 3 11 6 12 12	5 1 60 69 4 15 8 3 8	- - 22 15 - 4 - - -
Farrar Bros S. P. Maxim & Son. Loren B. Merrill L. S. Billings George W. Cole A. H. Curtis J. A. Kenney Frank L. Willis The Ellingwood Turning Co Cummings Mfg. Co Atwood & Forbes Paris Mfg. Co		South South South West. South South South South South	12 -6 6 8 -6 -12 -	3 4 1 6 3 5 6 6 2 2 4 250 70	

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			Operated.	м.	F.
Peru.					-,
Arnold Bros. Co. F. A. Lamb Fred Raymond Howard Turner E. M. Worthlev & Co. N. S. Stowell Spool & Wood Turning Co.	Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long). Lumber (long). Spool stock.	West. East. Rumford	12 4 6 2 8 4	2 4 2 2 15 6	, 1
Porter.			ļ		
J. L. Quint. Hallett & Chesley Libby Bros. E. F. Stanley. James Wiggin Charles W. Young.	Bakery. Lumber Lumber and barrels (apple). Lumber and shooks. Lumber. Lumber (long and short).	Kezar Falls, R. F. D So. Hiram	12 7 12 12 12 -	1 5 2 5 8 3	-
ROXBURY.					
Swain & Reed Jenne & Lovejoy. J. Hodsdon B. I. Rich J. A. Thurston.	Dowels. Lumber and spool stock. Lumber and spool stock Lumber and shingles. Spool stock and dowels.	Frye	12 5 6 2 12	25 10 5 1 12	-
Rumford.	,				
Walter Hanson	Awnings, tents, etc		-	1 6	1 1

Fort Hill Chemical Co. James H. Kerr. Clark Foundry Co. James S. Morse. J. F. Hall Co. V. A. Linnell. Dunton Lumner Co. Continental Paper Bag Co. Oxford Printing Co. Rumford Pub. Co. Hall's Healing Powder Co. International Paper Co. Oxford Paper Co.	Canned corn Chlorate of potash Concrete blocks Foundry and machinists Grist mill. Harnesses and moccasins House finish. Lumber (long and short). Paper bags and commercial envelopes. Printing (job). Printing (newspaper and job). Proprietary medicines. Pulp (ground wood and sulphite), and paper (news and manilla) Pulp (sulphite and soda) and paper (book). Soda and mineral water. Soda and mineral water.		12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	38 16 30 18 5 2 1 30 350 350 2 3 1 670 800 2 2	8 - - - - 350 1 3 - 6 25 -
STONEHAM. J. Bartlett & Sons	Lumber (long and short), spool stock, dowels and box shooks	East. East. East.	- -	28 10 21	_ _ 3
Minot Packing Co. A. W. Crockett. Chandler & Barrows B. H. Bisbee. E. I. Brown & Son. W. V. & Geo. E. Redding	Barrels and grist mill. Canned corn. Dowels and barrels (apple). House finish. Lumber (long) and shingles. Lumber (long and short). Spool stock and lumber (long and short). Spool stock.	West. East. Redding	6 3 7 12 4 7 4 12	6 70 4 2 4 35 9 5	-
Sweden. H. H. Bisbee	Lumber (long and short), spool stock and fruit barrels	Harrison	8	5	_

OXFORD COUNTY—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed	
			Operated.	М.	F.
Upton.					
John H. Raymond	Lumber (long and short)		-	5	-
WATERFORD.					
Waterford Packing Co	Boxes and spool stock	South	- 1	1 30 18	-
Vaterford CreameryVm. H. Kilgore	Creamery Dowels and staves	South	12 6	2 5	=
G. G. Emerson	Lumber (long and short), dowels and boxes Lumber	South	12 10	10 3	. =
Iapgood & Willard	boxes. Lumber (long and short) and barrels Lumber (long and short), dowels and boxes	South	6 10 12	4 7 15	=======================================
Woodstock.					
L. W. Andrews & Son Elbridge Crocker M. C. Allen D. G. Swan.	Canned com. Coffins and caskets. Extracts (flavoring). Grist mill Harnesses. House finish.	Bryant's Pond Bryant's Pond Bryant's Pond	12 12 12 12 12 10	60 6 1 1 2	25 - - - -

Herman E. Billings. Lumber (long and short), spool and dowel stock. Bryant's Pond, R G. L. Cushman Lumber (long and short) Bryant's Pond, R A. M. Chase Printing (job) Bryant's Pond Dearborn Spool Co Spools, dowels and novelties Bryant's Pond	. F. D. 2 -	6 2 2 45	<u>-</u> -
MILTON PLANTATION. Lewis Mann & Son		12 6	3
D. R. Hastings & Son	-	20	<u>.</u>

Penobscot County.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Emplo	
	Can di docum		Operated.	М.	F.
ALTON.					
Sargent Bros	Lumber and brush blocks	Oldtown, R. F. D. 8 West Old Town	<u>-</u>	8 10	Ξ
Bangor.	-				
English Pastry Shop. Joseph Eslin & Son. F H. Fickett Daniel H. Harris Helson's Home Bakery James Jameson. F. L. Jones & Co New York Cooking School. James T. Higgins. John Holland E. F. Dillingham Bangor Box Co Bangor Brick & Construction Co Bangor Broom Co Ccho Farm Canning Co C. B. Thatcher. Charles Welch Andrew Kelley Carriage Works John Mason & Son. R. D. McNeil Shannon & Murphy.	Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery Bakery	279 Main 230 Harlow 209 Exchange 183 Warren 69 Pickering Sq. 146 Main 84 Cumberland 4 South Park 13 Hammond 49 French Fourth and Parker. County Jail Bldg. Hammond St., R. F. D. 104 Exchange 610 Main 82 Walter 200 Garland 51 Stillwater Ave	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 6 12 4	3 2 3 8 3 2 3 3 1 1 2 2 2 5 30 4 1 3 5 9 2 2 8	3 - - 3 - 2 - - 2 11 - - 5 - -

5 8 30 1 -1 -2 15 -2 ---

TT II TO	Cement blocks	8 2
	Company Discussion and Company of the Company of th	12 13
		12 17
		12 16
		12 2
Central Cigar Co	Cigars	12 3
	Cigars	12 2
Frank E. Gould		12 2
	Cigars	12 2
James J. O'Leary	Cigars	12 4
Julius Schwing	Cigars	12 5
I. Yesner	Cigarettes	12 1
Maine Clothing Mfg. Co	Clothing (pants)	12 2
Berlin Knitting Co	Clothing (knit goods, sweaters, etc.) 70 Exchange	12 4
Charles E. Clark	Clothing (ladies' underwear)	12 -
Titus & Smith	Clothing (wrappers and skirts)	12 3
A. B. Haskell	Coffins and caskets	12 10
Lewis Bernardini	Confectionery	12
George N. Brountas	Confectionery	12 3
Charles B. Gould	Confectionery	12 1
	Confectionery	12 5
	Confectionery	12 4
A. N. Merryman	Cornices (galvanized iron)	12 4
	Creamery	12 3
	Creamery Sixth and Pier	12 10
Bangor Dental Labratory	Dental goods	12 6
	Fertilizers	12 3
	Fishing rods	12 2
	Furriers 6 State	$\overline{12}$ 2
Bangor Gas Light Co	Gas, coke, tar and ammonia	12 25
	Grist mill Valley Ave	- 5
	Grist mill	12 10
A. H. Thaxter Co	Grist mill	12 6
	Grist mill 82 Broad	12 7
	Gum (chewing)	12 1
	Harnesses 160 Exchange.	12
M. J. Madden Harness Co	Harnesses	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Edward Jordan	Harnesses	12 2
Cowan & McCarthy	House finish	12 6
Union Iron Works	Iron founders	12 55
	Knitted goods	12
Ira W. Durgain	Lumber (long and short) Kenduskeag Ave	12 11
Mome & Co	Lumber (long and short) and house finish. Valley Ave	12 153
Penobscot Machinery Co	Machinery (saw mill and pulp)	12 30
Paner Mattres Co	Mattresses, spring beds, etc. 120 Second	12 10
Algonouin Clinnor Co	Moccasins and Indian slippers	12 3
wishoudim plibbet oo	mooodome and indian supposs	12,
		•

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
Bangor—Concluded.					
E. A. Buck Co. John T. Clark & Co. J. L. Coombs & Co. Bangor Granite Co. Fletcher & Butterfield Prescott & Newcomb. Queen City Granite Co. Shepley Marble & Granite Works. T. F. Cassidy & Son. Bangor Jewelry & Optical Co. F. H. McGary. J. F. Gerrity & Co. Bangor Stoneware Co. John H. Bacon. Bangor Co-operative Printing Co. Bangor Publishing Co. J. P. Bass Publishing Co.	Monumental work (granite and marble) Monumental work and building granite. Monumental work (granite and marble) Oars, cant dogs, iron work, etc. Optical goods. Optical goods (lens, etc.). Picture frames, moulding and furniture. Pottery. Printing (job). Printing (job). Printing (newspaper). Printing (newspaper).	95 Exchange. 31 Mercantile Sq. 78 Exchange. 574 Main. 53 Park. State. 80 Oak. 152 Main. 32 Front. 71 Main. 113 State. 102 Exchange. 33 Patten. 22 State. 117 Exchange. 117 Exchange.	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	34 258 694 37 562 153 355 445	9 3 2 1 - - - - 1 3 3 21
John F. Connelly. Furbish Printing Co Chas. H. Glass & Co Ira H. Joy W. H. Earle. Berry & Smith. Mulvaney Bros O. A. Fickett A. W. Joy Co C. H. Rice Co Schwartz' Sons Bangor Bottling Co. Copeland Co.	Printing (job) Printing (job) Printing (job) Printing (job) Printing (job) Printing (job) Rubber stamps Sails, awnings, tents and shirts Sails and awnings. Sausage Sausage Sausage Sausage Soda and mineral water Soda and mineral water Soda and mineral water	108 Exchange. 144 Exchange. 152 Exchange. 148 Exchange. 66 Exchange. 178 Front. 12 Broad. 64 Pickering Sq. 191 Broad. 213 Exchange. 12 Front. Rear 88 Exchange.	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 10 12 12 12 12 12	10 4 3 11 2 5 3 2 2 6 4 5 3 7	77 22 23 33 - 3

J. L. Spratt Noyes & Nutter Mfg. Co. Wood & Bishop Co. S. L. Crosby & Co. Holt & Kendall. J. F. Parkhurst & Son Co.	Soda and mineral water 98 Birch Soda and mineral water 116 Kenduskeag. Stoves, furnaces and tinware 112 Broad Stoves, furnaces and tinware 40 Broad Taxidermists. 126 Exchange. Taxidermists. 48 Columbia Trunks, bags, suit cases and harnesses. 281 Main Trunks, etc. 34 Central Wool pulling. 146 Broad		2 2 45 87 4 2 95 2 30	- - - - 25
BRADLEY.				
Jordan Lumber Co	Lumber (long) and box boards	6	17 8 5	-
Brewer.				
Britton Leather Co	Axes and cant dogs. 99 Parker. Bakery 54 Center. Boats Sherman Boot calks. 75 South Main. Brick machines. 202 Penobscot. Bricks. Maple. Bricks. 100 Chamberlain. Bricks. 100 Chamberlain. Bricks. 13 Wilson. Cances 13 Wilson. Carriages 94 Betton. Gas. Spring. Harnesses 228 North Main. Lumber (long and short) South Brewer. Lumber (long and short) and house finish. Penobscot. Lumber (long and short) Sherman. Oars, paddles, etc. Sherman. Plumbers' supplies. 71 South Main. Printing (book and job) 6 South Main. Printing (book and job) 6 South Main. Pulp and paper. South Brewer. Soda and mineral water. 457 South Main. Torpedoes (for celebrations) North Brewer.	12 10 10 10 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	13 2 8 2 8 2 - 12 10 1 5 3 2 325 70 50 12 6 3 3 447 2 32 32 33	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	м.	F.
CARMEL.					
Damon Bros. H. A. McGowan. Dorman-Huxord Packing Co. F. F. Noyes Turner Center Dairying Association. W. A. Curtis. James M. Robinson. E. T. Smith W. A. Smith.	Axes and edge tools. Barrels (apple). Canned corn Creamery. Lumber (long and short) and cider. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Printer (job).		6 6 2 8 - 12	3 1 27 40 14 4 3 20	23 28
CARROLL. Carroll Creamery	Butter Grist mill Lumber	SpringfieldSpringfield	5 6 3	1 1 5	=======================================
Charleston.	·				
Maine Creamery Association Geo. Russell. W. B. Bacon I. G. Williams & Son. C. A. Robbins	Creamery Grist mill Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long)		12 12 4 10 12	1 1 6 6 4	- - - -
CLIFTON.					
Frank H. McLaughlin	Lumber (long and short) and cant dog stock	1	6	10	-

Corinna.				1	
Harry M. Lincoln	Grist mill. Lumber, laths, etc. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long). Shingles. Wagons (farm), snow rollers, etc. Woolen goods (ladies' suitings and skirtings) and cotton warp suitings.	R. F. D. 2. R. F. D. 2.	12 12 3 	30 2 2 3 6 8 5 4 2 2 25 -	5 - 1 - - - - - 10
CORINTH.			Ì		
Frank L. Palmer	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) and cider	East. East. East. East.	2 12 12 12 12 12 12	35 2 1 1 8 6	10
DEXTER.					
Chas. E. Morse		North. Silver's Mills.	12 2 3 12 12 12 12 12 12 - 12 - 3 5 12 12 12	1 20 45 5 3 2 2 2 15 7 8 6 160 3 3 3	10 14 1. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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Name of Firm.	Class_of_Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
DEXTER—Concluded.					
Leslie Curtis	Soda and mineral water		6 12	$\frac{2}{77}$	- 36
Dumbarton Woolen Mill		North.	12 12 12 12	63 18 47 62	25 6 35 34
DIXMONT.					
I. A. Porter	Barrels (apple). Barrels (apple). Lumber (long and short). Lumber (short). Lumber (long and short) and shingles	North	4 6 6 - 4	2 2 4 3 3	-
EAST MILLINOCKET.					
L. P. Belanger	Bakery		12	1	1
meat Northern Taper Co	ping)		12	285	-
Eddington.					
A. F. Merrill & Co	Spools	East	12	15	-
Enfield.					
E. A. Emerson	Lumber (long and short)	Woat	3 12	9 55	_

Etna.					
O. C. Friend F. E. Shaw	Carriages and sleighs. Carriages. Carriages Lumber	R. F. D	12 12 12 -	4 1 1 6	-
Exeter.					
Hillside Creamery. L. S. French. I. N. Leathers.	Creamery Lumber (long). Lumber, (long), shingles and grist mill	Stetson	12 4 8	5 3 7	- - -
GARLAND.					
William K. Holt Gorham White	Grist and shingle mill. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Machinery (clapboard). Picture frames.	Dexter, R. F. D. 3.	6 12 3 3 12 12	2 2 2 2 1 1	- - - - -
GREENBUSH.					
Penobscot Snow Shoe & Ski Co	Lumber (long and short). Snowshoes. Snow shoes, skis and moccasins. Snow shoes and moccasins.	Olamon	6 10 12 6	12 3 17 2	
Greenfield.					
Cunningham Bros	Lumber (long)		3	8 15	
HAMPDEN.					
Amos Patten	Barrels. Boats (motor and sail). Canned corn. Carriages. Cider.	Highlands	12 12 2 12 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 20 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	20 -

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Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	м.	F.
Hampden—Concluded.					
Arthur Cowan Henry Pierce. T. F. Emerson. Wm. Engel & Co. J. R. Manning. C. C. Stuart. Stearns Lumber Co. A. A. Pomroy.	Lumber (long) and box boardsLumber (long and short)Lumber (long and short)	R. F. D. East '. R. F. D.	1 12 7 8 7 4 7 6	1 2 3 130 3 10 125 4	-
HERMON.					
C. T. Pickard	Barrels and hoops	Bangor, R. F. D. 2	6	2	-
HOLDEN.					
	Lumber (short) and grist mill		9 5	8 7	Ξ
Howland.					
Howland Pulp & Paper CoV. R. Nason & Son	Pulp (chemical) and paper		12 7	75 25	-
Kenduskeag.					
Frank E. Cool	Lumber (long and short)Lumber (long and short), apple barrels and		9	* 6	-
	spool bars		10	6	-

Kingman.						
J. Butterfield Springer Lumber Co	. Grist mill	Wytopitlock	-6	50	Ξ	
Lagrange.	1			1		
Perkins & Danforth Spoolwood Co	Spool wood	Bangor	4	60	-	
Lee.						•
Haskell D. Riggs	Carding (wool rolls)	1	6 2 4	1 1 6	- - -	L _{ABOR}
LEVANT.						OR
L. M. Harvey	Lumber (long and short) and grist mill Lumber (long and short) and grist mill	R. F. D. 1	7 6	3 3	<u>-</u>	AND
Lincoln.						ij
George Creech W. C. Warren Elmer Haynes E. R. Dewitt Grindle & Hanscom A. J. Stanhope. D. P. Clay E. E. Morse Katahdin Pulp & Paper Co. Asa G. Clay	Carriages and heavy wagons Carriages and sleds Canoes Grist mill and electricity. Harnesses Lumber (long and short) and spool bars Lumber (long) and spool bars Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (newspaper and job)	Center	12 12 12 - - 12 - 8 12 12 16 12	1 2 5 1 1 2 1 8 1 1 2 175 40 63	1 - - - - - - - - 1 12 - 12	INDUSTRY.
Lowell.	,			}		
Earl S. PageOrrick H. Wakefield	Lumber, spool stock, etcLumber, spool stock and grist mill		-3	15	Ξ	129

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Cass of Goods.	Trudioss.	Operated.	М.	F.
MATTAWAMKEAG. Charles R. Moore	Lumber (short) and spool stock		1	3	-
MEDWAY. O. C. Waite	Lumber (long and short)	Pattagumpus	8	4	-
MILFORD. A. D. Parsons. W. H. Ward. Milford Bundle Wood Co. G. W. Barker & Son. Jordan Lumber Co.	Carriages and sleds		12 12 12 8 12	1 6 75 175 125	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
Millinocket Foundry & Machine Co Frank W. Rush Eagle Printing Co	Printing (job)		12 - - 12 7 12	2 2 1 8 35	- 1 - 1
	ping)Soda and mineral water		$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 750 \\ 2 \end{array}$	_

NEWBURG.				
J. J. Staples Maine Creamery Association D. Whiting & Sons	D. 1 Carmel, R. F. D. 3 Carmery Hampden Highlands, R. F. D. 1 Carmel R. F. D. 1 Carmel R. F. D. 1 Carmel R. F. D. 1 Carmel Carmel	12 12 12 12	2 2 1 2 6	- - - -
S. E. Dyer . Charles E. Garland . Eureka Carriage Top Co . Newport Light & Power Co C. W. Getchell & Co. F. L. Warren . Borden 's Condensed Milk Co . Kingsbury Mfg. Co . Newport Job Print . Cooper Bros . Newport Bros & Novelty Co . Newport Woolen Co .	Boats Canned com Carriages, wagons, etc. R. F. D. 2 Carriages Carriage tops and trimmings Electricity Grist mill Harnesses	12 - - 2 12 - 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3 1 1 80 5 1 1 4 1 2 14 10 2 50 25 100 45	1 23 4 1 1 35
Alphonse La Liberte John Connors. Carleton Canoe Co. Old Town Canoe Co E. M. White Co. H. H. Acton.	Bakery. 145 Main. Bakery. Center. Bakery. Cor. Fern and Union. Building blocks (cement) Main. Cances and boats. Fourth. Cances and boats. Middle. Cances and motor boats. Water. Cigars. 12 Fifth. Coffins and caskets. Water.	12 12 12 5 12 12 12 12 12	2 2 3 6 40 75 12 1 10	1 - - 1 -

LABOR

AND

INDUSTRY.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	м.	F.
OLD Town—Concluded.					
ordan Bros	. Confectionery and ice cream	140 Main	12	2	4
anger Power Co	Floatricity	119 маш	12	12	
atom Croin Co	Electricity	W/-4	12	14	_
J Town Completed	Grist mill	Water		*	_
a Town Supply Co	Grist mill	Main	12	4	_
	Harnesses		12	4 }	-
ex Morin		Main	12	2	-
m. D. Weatherbee	Harnesses	Main	12	1	_
llwater Mfg. Co	. Lumber (long and short)	Stillwater	7	115	_
M. Chapman's Sons Co	. Machinery (box, spool bar and gasolene			Ì	
	engines)		_	25	_
o. H. Hunt	. Paddles, axe handles, snowshoes and Indian	1	! !		
	goods	2 Main	12	5	_
terorise Pub. Co	Printing (newspaper and job)	Main	12	. 8	
r Printing Co		Center	12	š	
llard Golden Oil Co	Proprietary medicines	5 Founds	12	1	_
nard Golden On Co	. Froprietary medicines	o rourth		1	-
ekmore Gan Cure Co	Proprietary medicines	Main	12	3	1
konegan Paper Co	Pulp (ground wood)	Main	12	60	-
nobscot Chemical Fiber Co	Pulp (soda)	Great Works	12	250	-
vid Carr	Shingles	Brunswick	7	16	-
orge Lewis	. Shingles.	Stillwater	7	9	_
dan Lumber Co	Shooks (box) and house finish	Water		200	_
ng & Engel Co	Shooks (box) and planing.	Water	12	85	_
W. Gould	Sleds and wagonsSleds and wagons			7	_
mes B O'Connell	Slede and warrons	Water	12	4	_
osehead Snowshoe Co	Snowshoes, skis, paddles, etc	10 Main	12	9	_
L. Butterfield	Soda and mineral water	Creet Works	12	1	
F. Peers		C Works	12	+ 1	_
				11	-
W. Whitten & Sons		West	12	10	_
nerican Woolen Co	. Woolen goods		12	112	6
d Town Woolen Co		1		ļ	
	coatings for men's wear)	1	12	132	7

Orono.	ſ				
W. E. Carr. William Engel & Co. G. P. Gilman. James Walker Co.	Cant dogs. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short).	Basin Mills	11 12 8 -	11 3 160 2 130	- - - -
Orono Pulp & Paper Co	Pulp (ground wood) and paper (news) Pulp (sulphite) and paper		-	100 250	10
ORRINGTON.	Translate (law a and about)				
Johnson Bros.	Lumber (long and short)	South	8 8	12 12	_
Passadumkeag.					
L. J. Butterfield R. G. Leonard L. B. Bachelder	Lumber (long and short) and kindling wood Lumber (long and short)	1	6 7	60 75 2	-
PATTEN.					
Patten Bottling Co	House finish. Lumber (long and short). Soda and mineral water. Wagons and sleds.		12 9 12 12	3 40 1 2	- - -
PLYMOUTH.					
C. F. McCully U. G. Lamb.	Lumber (long and short)		4	4	1
Springfield.					
	Canoes Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Wool carding.		- 3 -	12 6 1	- - -

Penobscot County—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Emplo	
Mad of Theat.	Chas of Goods.	Truatess.	Operated.	м.	F.
STETSON. C. F. Demerrit	Carriages and repairsLumber (long and short) and grist mill		12	1 4	=
VEAZIE. B. N. Morris	Canoes (canvas)	Bangor, R. F. D. 7	12	35	1
S. W. Bradbury	Lumber (long and short)	East	- - - - -	1 6 5 4 1 2	
DREW PLANTATION. Samuel Hanscom. M. E. Sprague Springer Lumber Co.	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short)	Wytopitlock	- - -	30 50 75	2 3 5
Seboeis Plantation. Enos Sawyer, Jr	Lumber, clapboards, shingles & spool bars.		6	35	_

STACYVILLE PLANTATION.	1			
J. P. & F. L. Rush	Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Braggville.	=	35	Ξ
Township No. 3, Indian Purchase.				
F. O. Estes	Lumber (long and short) Norcross	-	40	-

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Numbi Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
Аввот.					
reeman A. Crockett Abbot Excelsior Mills. P. Brown	Bricks Excelsior Lumber (long) and spool stock	GuilfordSebec Station	5 12 2	12 2	-
ATKINSON.					
ilbert & Eldridge	Ironing boards and clothes reels. Lumber (long) Lumber, laths and shingles. Lumber, laths and shingles. Shingles.	Sebec Station, R. F. D. 1	- - 4 3 -	3 5 12 10 2	- - - -
Blanchard.					
. M. Watson	Lumber (box)		9	5	-
BOWERBANK.					
Clarke & Robinson	Lumber (long and short)	Brownville	-6	4 30	_
Brownville.					
Smith Lumber Co	Lumber (box boards)			25 30	- 10

LABOR
AND
INDUSTRY.

Dover.					
Freeman A. Crockett	Bricks	Guilford	5	4	_
	Canoes and snowshoes		-	3	_
F. E. Waterman	Carriages		_	$\frac{3}{2}$	_
Samuer & Royle	Dyes	1	_	2	-
Fred U. Hall	Lumber (long)	East	-	3	-
Frad A Mouthout	Lumber, laths and shingles	East	4	12	_
Merrill Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	R. F. D. 2	6 12	8	_
W. L. Sampson	Monumental works (granite and marble)		12	0 4	
Observer Pub. Co	Printing (newspaper and job)		12	-	*
American Woolen Co	broadcloths and billiard cloths)	[12	135	- 80
				1	
Foxcroft.		,	ļ		
A. M. Davis	Bakery		12	1	_
Portland Packing Co	Canned corn		$\frac{1}{2}$	50	9
Henry Packard	Canoes and paddles		$1\overline{2}$	1	_
Daniel B. Neal	Canoes and snowshoes		3	1	-
	Cement blocks		$\frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	-
	Creamery		12	3	_
D. Whiting & Sons	Dyes		12	6	_
F. E. Bailey	Fishing tackle.		3	1	_
A. W. Gilman & Co	Grist mill		12	3	-
Curtis & Robinson	Harnesses		12	2	-
S. G. Sanford	Harnesses Lumber (long and short)		$\frac{12}{8}$	6	_
J. J. Folsom	Lumber (long and short)		6	9	_
Ober, Clark & Thayer	Lumber (long) and shooks		_	12	_
The Thomas & Brawn Co	Monumental works (granite and marble)		12	4	_
Hughes & Son Piano Mfg. Co	Pianos		-	30	-
F. D. Barrows	Printing (job)		-	$\frac{2}{28}$	11
	Spools and spool bars		_	12	-
Brewer & Co	Vinegar		4	3	
C. M. DeYone	Wagons (truck) and sleds			$\tilde{2}$	_
Harry Hall	Wagons and sleds		12	2	-
Frank Sands	Wood working and furniture		·-	1	_
Mayo & Son (Inc.)	Woolen goods (ladies' all wool dress goods			56	48
	and men's wear)		- 1	90 J	40

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No Months	Average Num Average Employed No. Months	
	Salab St Goods!	indias.	Operated.	м.	F.
GREENVILLE.					
H. M. Shaw Mfg. Co	Grist mill. Lumber (long and short) Moccasins Veneer		12 4 12 12	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 25 \\ 3 \\ 100 \end{array}$	- - -
Guilford.					
M. L. Hammond. Hussey & Goldthaite Daniel Cimpher. Guilford Mfg. Co. Register Pub. Co. M. L. Hussey Woolen Co.	Bakery. Creamery. Granite and monumental works. Grist mill. Harnesses. Lumber (long and short). Printing (newspaper and job). Woolen goods (men and women's suitings) Woolen goods (men's wear, ladies and boys' suitings, dress goods).		12 8 12 12 12 6 12 12	2 1 1 1 1 175 1 50	- - - - - - 2 25
Medford.					
W. J. Buck	Lumber (long and short)	Center	2 4	10 20	-
Milo Pressed Stone Co	Bakery. Cars and repairs. Cement blocks Excelsior. Grist mill. Harnesses	Junction	12 6 12 12	350 8 25 3 1	1 - - - -

Milo Bottling Co	Log rules, etc. Junction. Lumber (long and short) Soda and mineral water Spools, box shooks, box boards, etc. Wood working and machine repairs.	$12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12$	1 30 3 135 1	4
Monson.				
Jones & Larson Co	Brooms. Grist mill. Lumber. Lumber (long and short). Slate (roofing). Slate (roofing). Slate soods of every description. Slate goods of every description.	12 - 9 8 12 12 - 12	1 15 5 30 75 150	- - - - -
Orneville.		!		
J. C. Bishop		6	20 15	-
Kendall & Knowlton	Lumber (long and short) Woolen goods Woolen goods (men's wear, suitings a n d	$\begin{matrix} 5 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$	6 48	28
Sangerville Woolen Co., Carleton Mills	overcoatings of fine quality)	12	43	16
Sangerville Woolen Co	Woolen goods (men's wear, suitings and overcoatings of fine quality)	12	45	30
Sebec.				
A. J. Chase & Son	Lumber (long and short) Station	4	20	-
SHIRLEY.				
Shirley Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short) and box shooks	12	65	_

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—Concluded.

Name of Firm.			Average No. Months	Average Empl	
	Camb of Goods.	Tradition.	Operated.	М.	F.
Wellington.					
A. M. Carle	Lumber (long and short)		6	10 6	-
WILLIAMSBURG.					
Boston & Brownville Slate Co	Slate (roofing)	Brownville	-	50	-
WILLIMANTIC.					
Boston-Maine Land & Lumber Co George H. Frost	Lumber (long)	Guilford, R. F. D. 3 Guilford, R. F. D. 3	2 2	4 4	-
ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION.					
C. A. Davis H. W. Davis	Canoes and snowshoes	Monson	10 12	1 1	=
LAKE VIEW PLANTATION.					
American Thread Co	Spools and shooks		12	89	9

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Emplo	
			Operated.	M.	F.
Arrowsic.					
. Y. Prescott	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) Lumber (long)	1	8 20 8	9 12 8	-
Ватн.		,		Ì	
V. S. Shorey. ead Nichols Co. larrison E. Bowie. lorse Bros. rank J. Parks. ohn F. Clary. eo. F. Jackson. Vatson, Frye & Co. ath Galvanizing Works. orry Roller Bushing Works. imball Bros. Co. & W. C. Covel. ath Marine Construction Co W. Crooker & Sons lorse Bros. logers Bros. logers Bros. logers Bros. lark M. Groves.	Bakery and confectionery. Blocks (ship) and novelties Boats. Book binding and blank books. Bricks. Carriages. Cigars. Cigars. Confectionery. Confectionery and extracts. Foundry (brass) and machinery. Galvanizing. Gasolene engines, bronze and iron castings.	1-7 Arch. 289 Front 112 Front Court. 243 Water. 563 Washington. 108 Front. 170 Front. 17	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	3 3 2 1 5 3 1 5 1 1 - 1 4 9 4 50 9 3 20 75 75 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

4

SAGADAHOC COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Emplo	
			Operated.	М.	F.
BATH—Concluded.					
G. G. Deering Co. Kelly Spear Co. Percy & Small. Hyde Windlass Co. Congress Shirt Co. Bath Bottling Co. Hartleb & Cheltra Co.	Printing (newspaper and job) Sails, awnings and canvas goods. Sails, awnings and canvas goods. Sails Ship building Ship building Ship building Ship machinery Shirts (negligee)	83 Front 107 Commercial 157 Commercial 157 Commercial 81 Commercial 226 Washington 91 Bowery 256 Washington 2 Federal 331 Middle 104 Commercial 50 Com	8 12 11 9 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	4 18 4 2 2 25 150 50 225 4 4 3 900	5 5 1 - - 3 65 - -
Bowdoin.	•				
Joseph H. Cox	Lumber (long and short)	Lisbon Falls, R. F. D. 1	10	3	_
Bowdoinham.		ļ			
John Carney	Canned goods (beans, corn, etc.). Carriages Cigars Cigars Feldspar quarry Fertilizer, bone meal and plaster. Fly killer		- - - - 9 12	1 12 1 2 1 55 40 2	3

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Georgetown.				
Chas. W. Oliver	Bakery. Boats (row and power). Boats (row and power). Chewing gum Five Islands. Feldspar. Center.	_	1 1 2 50	- - - -
PHIPPSBURG.				
Edward W. Wallace. Loton Wallace. T. B. Cutting & Son. Wm. R. Harper. John G. Morse & Sons.	Boats (power, sail and row). Boats (power). Boats (all kinds of fishing). Boats (all kinds of fishing). Boats. Sebasco. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Winnegance. Vessels and launches. Winnegance.	. 4 12 - - 8 12	1 1 3 4 3 8 25	-
RICHMOND.				
B. F. Curtis	Boxes (wooden) Creamery. 29 Pleasant. Grist mill. Grist mill.	- 1	6 3 5	$-\frac{1}{2}$
George C. Lovell. The Richmond Bee. G. A. Hawkes Co. Richmond Shoe Co.		6 12 12 12 12 12	50 1 1 25 50 30	2 20 20 20 20
George C. Lovell. The Richmond Bee. G. A. Hawkes Co. Richmond Shoe Co.	Lumber. Monumental work (marble). Printing (newspaper and job). Shoes (men's slippers and women's low cut). Shoes.	6 12 12 12 12 12	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 50 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 25 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{20}{20}$
George C. Lovell. The Richmond Bee. G. A. Hawkes Co. Richmond Shoe Co. Richmond Yarn Mill. TOPSHAM. Feldspar Mine	Lumber. Monumental work (marble). Printing (newspaper and job). Shoes (men's slippers and women's low cut). Shoes.	6 12 12 12 12 12 12	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 50 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 25 \\ 50 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{20}{20}$

SAGADAHOC COUNTY—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average Address. No. Months	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED.	
			Operated.	м.	F.
West Bath.					
red C. Gerrish	Carriages Lumber (long and short) and shingles Potato chips	Bath, R. F. D. 1 Bath, R. F. D. 1 Bath	12 8 8	2 2 1	- -
Woolwich.					
Eben Dana	Lumber (long and short)		-	4	-

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.		_
		Address.	Operated.	М.	F.	
Anson.						•
G. A. Porter & Co. Hume & Newhall Co. Olin W. Gordon. Newcastle Lumber Co. North Anson Lumber Co. Rand Bros. Luke Emery.		North North North North R. F. D North	12 2 12 12 12 12 12 8 12 12 12	1 43 2 2 2 60 4 135 100 8 1	13 	LABOR AND IND
Athens Lumber Co	Lumber (long & short) spool bars & boxes.	R. F. D. 1	12 10	9	<u>-</u>	INDUSTRY.
H. E. Trueworthy	Lumber (short)			6	_	
Brackett & Andrews	Last blocks		12 12 12	25 3 38	- - 12	
CAMBRIDGE.						
Gilman & Bailey	Box boards and shinglesLumber, shingles and grist millLumber.		$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array}$	12 14 6	<u>-</u> -	145

Somerset County—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Cass of Goods.		Operated.	м.	F.
Canaan.					
O. A. Moody	Lumber (long and short). Suit case frames and crating. Suit case frames and crating.	1	- 9 -	3 3 -	-
Concord.					
S. S. Chase	Lumber (long and short)	No. Anson, R. F. D. 1	9	8	-
CORNVILLE.					
Steward Bros	Lumber (long) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short)	Skowhegan	-8	8 15 6	- - -
Detroit.					
G. G. Butler	Hoops (barrels)		-	10	
Embden.					
E. C. Andrews	Canned apples Lumber (long and short) Pulp (ground wood)	North Anson	3 8 12	3 6 65	· _5

FAIRFIELD.	•				
G. A. Savage	Bakery	12	1	1	
Portland Packing Co. C. E. Holt. Albert Jewell & Son. Croshy Mercantile Co. Fairfield Grain Co. H. L. Holt & Co. Stephen Twomsley Croshy Mercantile Co. Ezekiel Emmons. Hume & Newhall Co. L. F. Nye Lumber Co. Keys Fiber Co. Mrs. Abbie J. Ladd. Fairfield Publishing Co. Shawmut Mfg. Co. United Boxboard Co. Maine Screen & Ventilator Co. Fairfield Furniture Co. George E. Shorey	Bakery. Canned goods (beans, corn, pumpkin and squash). Canned corn. Confectionery. Crating (wooden). Grist mill. Grist mill. Grist and cider mill. Grist and cider mill. Grist mill. Lumber (short) and boxes. Lumber (long and short). See plates and butter dishes (wood pulp). Printing (job). Printing (job). Printing (newspaper and job). Pulp (ground wood). Pulp (ground wood). Shawmut. Pulp (soda). Screens and ventilators. Tables (dining and kitchen). Wooden novelties and swings.	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 - - 8 - 12 12 12 12 12	20 40 1 25 2 4 2 3 2 4 100 3 58 1 4 75 200 10 24 10	200 112 1 1 - - - - - - 1 2 1	LABOR AND
American Woolen Co. Kennebunk Mills. HARMONY. Saco Valley Canning Co. H. O. Bartlett. Solon Creamery Co. C. F. Spaulding. D. A. Corson. G. A. Ricker.	Woolen goods (fancy cassimeres)	12 12 2 	25 22 8 1 5 33	50 35	D INDUSTRY.
C. O. Brown	Harnesses. House finish and carriage work. Lumber (long and short) and spool bars. Printing (job). Skirts. Woolen goods, steamer rugs, shawls, ladies' dress goods and cloakings).	12 - 12 12	1 3 8 1 15	- - 1 25 6 5	147

Somerset County—Continued.

Name of Firm	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Salas of Goods.		Operated.	М.	F.
Madison.					
Irvin Foss. Arthur Hobart. Johnson & Johnson & Johnson & F. J. Ward. A. H. Ward. A. Christopher. E. H. Holt. N. A. Weston. Delbert Hobart. Horace Spear. N. A. Weston Acme Print. Madison Bulletin The Great Northern Paper Co. Hollingsworth & Whitney. J. W. Hussey. Mark Hobart. N. A. Weston. American Woolen Co. American Woolen Co. Madison Woolen Co. Madison Woolen Co. Somerset Worsted Mills.	Shooks (box)	East East East East	9 12 12 7 7 7 12 12 12 12 16 6 6	2 9 4 11 2 15 2 12 15 2 300 95 2 10 111 186 35	
MERCER.					
C. K. Allen	Lumber (long and short)		4	2	-
NEW PORTLAND.					
George Jewett	Boxes, box shooks and wood novelties Box shooks and wood novelties Canned corn Creamery			20 12 30 2	

C. F. Jordan	Grist mill. Lumber (long) Lumber (long) and dowels. Shingles and cider.	EastStrong	- 10 -	2 10 2 5	• =
Frank Groves. Fred S. Lawton. Norridgewock Quarry Co. E. C. Taylor. Brackett & Russell. George E. Harlow. W. L. Miner. Phillip R. Porter. Almon H. Blaisdell. Norridgewock Marble & Granite Works. D. E. Taylor. Charles L. Worthley. W. F. Brown. Mutual Shoemakers (Inc.)	Creamery. Granite (building and rough). Granite (building and monumental). Granite (building and rough). Granite (paving blocks and crushed stone). Granite (bases for monuments). Grist mill. Lumber. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (box boards). Monumental work (granite and marble). Monumental work (granite and marble). Monumental work (granite). Monumental work (granite). Stopes (children's and infants).		2 2 12 - - 11 12 9 12 10 - 10 12 11 - 11	666 307 77 202 25 60 26 30 44 20 23 44 20 23 44 31 60	30 20
PALMYRA. C. L. Hubbard. Hollis Weeks. Allie Emery. PITTSFIELD. Northern Maine Packing Co. W. E. Hunt. S. S. Smith. D. Whiting & Sons.	Sleds and wagons. Cider Grist mill and shingles. Hoops (barrel). Canned goods (beans, corn and peas) Carriages, wagons and sleighs. Carriages and sleighs. Creamery. Grist mill.	Pittsfield	12 12 12 12	2 3 1 40 3 6 3	10

LABOR AND

INDUSTRY.

Somerset County—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
PITTSFIELD—Concluded.				,	
Geo. D. Jacobs. Beales & Walker. Universal Package Co. Frank Lowell. Matthews Printing Co The Pittsfield Advertiser. Will A. Seekins. Z. D. Lancaster. Robert Dobson & Co. Smith Woolen Co.	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) and spools. Monumental work (marble). Printing (job). Printing (newspaper and job). Soda and mineral water. Wood novelties. Woolen goods (men's cassimere suitings).		- - - - 12 - 12 7 12 12 12 12	4 2 2 2 - 25 25 4 2 2 2 2 2 5 167 50 128	1
RIPLEY. R. W. Felker	Lumber	Dexter, R. F. D. 4	5 5	4 3	Ξ
SAINT ALBANS. Snowflake Canning Co. Cyr Bros. Charles C. Stuart. W. H. Watson. Watter B. Wilkins. Wing Bros. Glenwood Mineral Spring Co. C. A. Batchelder.	Lumber (long and short)	R. F. D. 1 Ripley Hartland	6 - 4 4 4 12 12	25 20 3 1 4 4 1	25

H. Purinton Co	Bricks	- 1	10	-
H. Purmton Co	Canned goods (apples and vegetables)	3	4	6
M. E. Beale	Canned corn	_	40	8
Portland Packing Co	Canned corn	_ 1	ĭ	
Blunt Hardware Co	Cant dogs	12	$\hat{2}$	
Joseph Roderick	Cement blocks	12	$\frac{5}{2}$	_
Fred Avery	Cigars	12	5	
J. R. Provencal	Cigars	12	2	
Alexander P. Goulette	Cigars		6	
Skowhegan Casket Co	Coffins and caskets	12		_
Somerset Casket Co	Coffins and caskets	12	3	
Ned H. Lambert	Confectionery	12	1	$\frac{2}{3}$
Milburn Fruit Co	Confectionery	- 1		3
F. E. Sawyer	Confectionery	12	1	2
Skowhegan Jersey Creamery	Creamery	12	4	_
D. A. & W. E. Porter	Grist mill	12	4	_
	Grist mill.		-4	_
Steward & Smiley	Hoop poles.	12	2	
Dexter Rowe	House finish, picker sticks and handles.	_	8	_
Adams & Burns	House finish, picker sticks and nandles.	12	14	_
Dane Brothers	House finish, sash and blinds	12	10	_
McQuillan & Pooler	House finish	4	25	_
Skowhegan Lumber Co	Lumber (long and short)	12	10	_
Hackett & Witham	Machinists and founders	11	5	
H. E. Thompson	Milk can stoppers	11	2	
Willis Trask	William Can Stonners		4	_
Edwin W. Marble	Monumental work (granite and marble)	12		_
R. E. Dunbar	Printing (iob)	- 1	2	_
The Independent-Reporter Co	Printing (newgraper and joh)	12	9	2
Riverside Pulp Co	Puln (ground wood)	12	13	
The Savage Mfg. Co	Puln (mechanical) and tissue paper	12	18	8
Olassia Dala Co	Puln (ground wood)	12	40	-
Originated Description	Rugs (from old carpets)	- !	3	_
D. E. E	Sash and blinds	12	20	_
E. E. Fairbrother	Shoes (men's)	12	85	35
Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co	Soda and mineral water	4	3	_
Silver Spring Bottling Co		12	170	51
American Woolen Co	Worsted goods (men's suitings)	12	139	91
Wesserunsett Worsted Mills	Yarns (worsted)	12	50	61
Maine Spinning Co	Yarns (worsted)	12	00	0.
SMITHFIELD.				
T. D. Gr	Lumber (long)	-	4	-
E. D. Stevens	Wagons and sleds	12	1	_

Somerset County—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	M.	F.
Solon.					
Solon Creamery Co	Canned corn Creamery Grist mill. Lumber (long), boxes and house finish			26 5 2 12	6 - - -
CARATUNK PLANTATION.					
G. S. Witham S. S. Armstrong & Son	Axes and cant dogsLumber (long and short)		12 6	3 8	=
DEAD RIVER PLANTATION.					
C. T. Rand	Lumber (long and short)		4	3	-
FLAGSTAFF PLANTATION.					
O. M. Rogers (Estate)	Lumber (long and short) and grist mill		2	2	-
JACKMAN PLANTATION.					
Piere Fortin. R. Gilman. H. P. McKenney. P. M. Tripp.	Bakery Lumber and shingles. Lumber Printing (job) and taxidermist.	Station	12 4 - 12	1 10 15 1	- - 1

LEXINGTON PLANTATION.					•
H. O. Hewett	Lumber (long and short)		-	,5	_
Jenkins & Bogart	wood novelty stock		_	15	_
PLEASANT RIDGE PLANTATION.					
Steward Bros	Lumber (long and short)	Bingham	6	8	-
	1	L			

WALDO COUNTY.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	м.	F.
Belfast.					
Kelley & Co	Axes	Swan Lake Ave	8	5	_
tv Bakery	Bakery		12	š	1
llen G. Curtis			$\tilde{1}\tilde{2}$	ž	
F. Riggs			$\bar{1}\bar{2}$	$\bar{3}$	1
A. Coombs	Boats		6	4	
co Valley Canning Co	. Canned corn and apples		5	45	30
A. Mathews			12	3	_
M. Bailey	Cigars	City Point	$1\overline{2}$		5
L. Perry	Cigars	East Side	$\bar{1}\bar{2}$	1	2
ancis E. Wood	. Cigars	R. F. D. 14	$1\overline{2}$		ī
O. Hall.		64 High	$1\overline{2}$	3	10
iles S. Jellison	Clothing		1 1 1	4	20
. L. Lord		Main	12	ī	- F
nompson Mfg. Co	. Clothing (workingmen's)	56 Church	12	11	33
elfast Candy Co	Confectionery, soda and mineral water		12	2	-
G. Mixer	. Confectionery	Main	1 1	_~	1
S. Shiro	Confectionery		12	2	
F. Thompson & Co			12	ĩ	
P. Hood & Sons.			12	i	
Whiting & Sons.			12	3	
enobscot Bay Electric Co	Electricity and gas.		12	18	1
ne Coe-Mortimer Co	Fertilizer		19	50	
arence E. McIntire	Fish (boneless)		12	10	30
S. Lord & Co			12	10	90
pencer, Eaton & Co			6	9	9
mes C. Durham			12	3	
athews Bros			12	85	_
nerman & Co		Caron Toka Assa	11	13	_
obert E. Cottrell	Lumber (long), staves and heading		8	5	_
red A. Holmes				10	_
		D-13	11	10	_
. O. neal	. Monumental work (granite and marble)	. Dringe	12	0 1	_

N. S. Lord & Co. Lubec Sardine Co. Estabrook Shirt Mfg. Co.	Photo postcards, photographs and calendars Printing (newspaper and job). Printing (newspaper and job). Printing (newspaper and job). Sails and awnings. Sardines. Shirts, night gowns and pajamas. Shoes (boys, youths and Little Gents' Goodyear, McKay sewed and standard screw)	125 Main 65 Church Bridge 31 Front Front	12 12 12 12 12 12 6 12	2 3 3 6 3 50 2 210	6 1 7 3 2 100 20 110
BELMONT.					
H. S. Morse	Lumber (long), staves, heading and shingles	Lincolnville	4	4	-
Brooks.					
	Canned corn		2	46	10
Portland Packing Co	Carriages		12	3 5	25
H P Hood Sons	Clothing (trousers)		12	2	
T. J. Huxford	Grist mill		12	3	_
Joseph E. Ellis	Grist mill	R. F. D. 1	3 10	$\frac{3}{2}$	-
Roberts & Son	Wood turning and short lumber		12 12	3	-
Emmons & Barden	Woodworking		12	3	-
Burnham.					
Chute & Mitchell	Hoops (barrel)		9	6	-
FRANKFORT.					
Mount Waldo Granite Co Percy H. Grant	Granite (building and street work) Lumber (long and short)		12 6	435 7	_1

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

WALDO COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	AVERAGE NUMBER Employed.	
• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.4.15 o. 30045.	11441655	Operated.	М.	F.
Freedom.				.	
anton Bros	Lumber (short), boxes, crates, broom han-		=	1 4	_
L. Thurston	dles, etc. Shingles and laths. Shingles and wool carding.		12 4 -	$egin{array}{c} 6 \ 3 \ 2 \end{array}$	-
Jackson.					
urner Center Dairying Association rthur V. Ellis	CreameryLumber (long and short) and barrels	Brooks, R. F. D. 4	12 7	3 6	_
Knox.					
ames J. Jacksonseph F. Bryant	Barrels Lumber (long), shingles and laths	Brooks	6 8	$rac{1}{2}$	1
LIBERTY.					
V. J. Knowlton. Jucius C. Morse. Jeo. A. Palmer Jeorge N. Stevens. Jtis Sylvester Trank P. Bennett Jeigher & Prescott	Canned corn. Barrels (apple). Barrels (apple). Clapboards, dowels, floor boards, etc. Foundry (iron). Lumber (long and short), staves & heading Lumber (long and short). Machinery (saw mill, etc.), staves & heading Staves and heading. Staves, heading and shingles.	Palermo	6 6 - 9 3 5 11 4	50 2 1 2 1 1 2 4 4 2	

Lincolnville.	1					
C. F. Dustin	Barrels and lime casks. Barrels and lime casks. Lumber. Lumber (long and short), staves & heading	Center	11 6 - 8	1 1 15 4	=======================================	
J. B. Palmer. N. S. Bunker. F. C. Newcomb.	Barrels (apple) Grist mill, shingles and laths Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long & short) & apple barrels Lumber (long and short)	Brooks.	5 8 6 7	2 3 3 4 3	- - - - -	
H. Merriam	Barrels		6 6 6 9	1 2 7 8	=======================================	LABOR AND
NORTHPORT. Wood Bros. & Martin	Lumber (long), shingles and laths	Belfast, R. F. D. 6	6	8	-	
Elon S. Kitchin	Barrels (apple) Grist mill. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) Shingles and laths		3 12 7 4 3	1 10 6 3	<u>-</u> - - -	INDUSTRY.
O. E. Robbins		W. Appleton	- 8 7 - -	1 6 2 6 5 3	-	15,

WALDO COUNTY—Concluded.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
Searsport.					
L. M. Sargent. Herbert Black A. E. Trundy & Son. H. E. Robbins & Son.	Barrels. Coffins, caskets and picture frames. Coffins and caskets. Lumber (long). Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Staves, heading and spools.	R. F. D. 1	- - 3 - 10 12	30 1 1 4 3 4 25	- - - - -
STOCKTON SPRINGS.					
Stockton Canning Co	Canned fishLumber and cooperage stock	Sandy Point	- 9	30 8	35 -
Swanville.					
C. R. Nickerson	Lumber (long and short), staves & heading Monumental work (granite and marble)	Belfast, R. F. D. 1.	10 8	5 1	-
THORNDIKE.					
L. G. Monroe	Creamery. Grapples Lumber Lumber	R. F. D. 1.	12 6 6 . 4	1 2 4 4	- - - -
TROY.			,		
Dana Moody	CreameryLumberLumber and wood novelties		12 4 10	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\2\\12\end{array}$	<u>-</u> -

Unity.				
Portland Packing Co. H. P. Hood & Sons. Turner Center Dairying Association S. Connor. Bartlett & Chass	Builders' finish, etc. Canned corn Creamery. Creamery. Grist mill. Lumber (long), spool bars and shingles Lumber and spool stock. Lumber. Lumber and spool wood. Thorndike	12 2 12 12 12 16 8 7 9	3 60 2 9 1 8 12 4 6	13 - 1 - - - -
WINTERPORT.				
S. A. Newry C. H. McDermott C. R. Lougee	Bakery Barrels (apple). Creamery Lumber (long and short), staves, heading and grist mill Lumber (long and short) R. F. D Monumental work (granite and marble). Printing (newspaper and joh). Vinegar and cider	- 5 12 6 - 9 - 2	1 2 8 3 2 1 3	1 - - - - 2

Washington County.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
Addison.					
H. S. Kane C. H. Small Co Joy Bros Pleasant River Granite Co A. L. Dalot. C. H. Small. Addison Packing Co.	Boats. Canned clams and blueberries. Canned clams, herring and blueberries. Fish (smoked, pickled and cured). Granite (rough). Monumental work. Printing (job). Sardines. Sleds and truck wagons.	R. F. D.	6 6 6	2 15 7 5 10 2 1 30 3	20 15 - - - 35
	Laths, shingles and spool barsLumber (long)		$\frac{2}{3}$	10 4	
BAILEYVILLE.		,			
The Grand Lake Co	Lumber, shooks and laths	Woodland, Wash. Co Woodland, Wash. Co Woodland, Wash. Co	12 12 12	125 100 525	100 -
Baring.					
Eastern Pulp Wood Co	Pulp wood		- 9	14 50	_

	CALAIS.		1	1	1	
	Buell & Rutherford	Bakery	Main	12	5	9
	I W Irving	Bakery	Milltown	12	9	2
i	C S Adams	Boats (all kinds and launches)		19	9	4
		Boats		10	+ 1	
	I H Hanson	Bricks		4	é	-
		Carriages	Milltown	12	1	-
	James Robinson	Carriages and pungs	Marino will a control of the control	12	e i	-
	Beckett & Co.	Confectionery and soda		12	2	-,
	Smith Bros	Fish (smoked)		12	* 1	•
		Foundry (iron and brass)			9	-
	N. A. Olsson	Garments (ladies')	113 Main		9	18
		Grist mill		12	9	19
			Milltown	12	1 1	-
			56 Baring	12	1 1	-
	S. R. Wilder.		220 Main	12	5	_
	George Newton	Laths	Red Beach	_	12	-
		Lumber (long and short)		7	125	-
		Lumber (long and short)	Milltown	8	100	_
		Mattresses and picture frames	MI M	12	100	_
	Alex. Lowe & Co	Monumental work (red and black granite).	Rad Ranch	12	4	-
	J. F. McVav	Monumental work (granite and marble)	red Deadh	10	+ 1	
	Mingo Bailey & Co	Monumental work (red and black granite).	Red Boach	10	1	-
	Phelan Bros	Monumental work (granite and marble)	ned Deach	12	2	-
	Red Beach Granite Co	Monumental work (red and black granite).	Red Beach	12	15	-
	Smith & Young	Monumental work (red and black granite)	Rad Bonch	12	10	_
	Advertiser Pub. Co	Printing (newspaper and job)	red Deadi	12	. #	-,
	The Calais Times	Printing (newspaper and job)		12	8	2
	John A Sears	Printing (job)		12	Z	1
	Eastern Pulp Wood Co	Pulp wood		12/7		-
	John F. Oliver	Sails and awnings.		10	6 1	
	Trimble Bros. & Co	Shoes (men's)		12	1/2	0.5
	Calais Box and Lumber Co	Shooks (box) and laths		12	45 35	25
	M. W. Corliss.	Spring beds, mattresses and pumps	Milltown	12	95	_
	Calais Tanning Co	Tannery	MAIII WWIII	9	25	_
	McCann & Fenleson	Wagons (truck)		12	45	
	A H Eaton	Woodworking.		9	2	_
	*** II. IMVOII	, 11 OOG #OIMIGE. ,	1	9	15	_

Name of Firm	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
			Operated.	М.	F.
CHARLOTTE.		·			
Murchie & Hanson	Laths	Calais	-	4	-
CHERRYFIELD.					
A. L. Stewart & Son	Canned blueberries. Canned blueberries. Furniture and church pews. House finish Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) and staves. Lumber (long and short) and staves. Shooks (box).		- 3 12 12 12 - - - 9	75 75 22 11 46 30 75 25	25 20 - - - - - -
COLUMBIA.					
Jasper Wyman & Son. Smith & Smith Edward B. Puffer George L. Tabbutt.	Canned blueberries Laths and shingles. Lumber (long and short). Wagons, carriages and pungs		$\frac{3}{2}$	15 12 14 11	6 - - -
COLUMBIA FALLS.					
A. & R. Loggie	Canned blueberries		3	18 37 50	8 18

	_
',	_
٠,	_
c.	w

CUTLER.	1	.1		1	
J. W. Beardsley & Sons	Boats (mostly fishing). Herring (smoked). Herring (smoked and boneless). Herring (smoked) Shingles, staves and heading.		- 6 - 8	1 2 7 3 20	- 4 24 5 -
Danforth.					
Danforth Feed Co. James R. Butterfield Leo H. Tuck Henry H. Putnam. William E. Dunn.	Bakery. Bakery. Grist mill and box shooks. Last blocks Last blocks Lumber (long and short) and box shooks. Printing (job). Soda and mineral water		12 - 7 6 6	2 -12 30 10 135 1	-
DENNYSVILLE.					
Pushee Bros. Charles Dudley Dennysville Lumber Co. C. A. Smith G. A. Brown.	Boats Hoops and barrels Lumber (long and short), box shooks and novelties Sleds (logging) Sleds and farm wagons		- 7 -	10 2 60 2 1	- - -
East Machias.					
George W. Berry. Ackley & Small. C. H. White & Co. David Berry. H. L. Gooch. William E. & Millard Gooch. Gaddis Bros.	Bakery. Boats (all kinds). Canned blueberries. Grist mill. Laths. Laths. Lumber (long and short), truck wagons and. sleds. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long). Sleds, truck wagons and pungs. Staves, heading, laths and shingles.	Jacksonville	- 12 2 2 	1 6 14 1 15 12 20 4 3 20 4 3	2 -8 - - - -

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
	Cast of Goods.	india.	Operated.	M.	· F.
Eastport.	•				
Valter F. Bradish	Bakery		12	3	_
rthur Clinch			12	2	1
amuel Vannah				2	i -
merican Can Co			8	125	50
umery Bros			11	2	
reeman Varnev			8	2	-
arry M. Varney			9	4	l –
enry D. Davis	Decorating (tin plate)		6	10	- 1
ep Cove Mfg. Co			8	12	-
C. Atwood	Fish (smoked, pickled and cured)		9	6	l –
o. H. Lvon & Son	Fish (smoked, boneless, pickled and cured)		8	$1\tilde{2}$	1.
Spear & Son	Fish (smoked and cured)		12	4	_
ale & Gannett Co				$2\overline{5}$	5
	Herring (smoked and boneless)		6	15	7
orge Holmes			_	2	•
R. Stickney & Co			12	$1\overline{4}$	
vi W. Turner	Herring (smoked and boncless)		17	-8	2
liable Machine & Die Works			12	2	
hn N. Henward			8	$\tilde{2}$	
W. Rave & Co.			0	19	
			12	19	_
izen Pub. Co			12	3	
e Eastport Sentinel			12		3
lantic Canoing Co			4	19 60	5
nchard Mfg. & Canning Co	Sardines		4		
D. Clark & Sons	Sardines		4	100	10
A. Holmes Packing Co	Sardines		4	55	5
C. Holmes Canning Co	Sardines		8	50	5
dependent Canning Co	Sardines		-	70	6
Nichol Packing Co			-	30	3
ew England Canning Co	Sardines		-	.=.	l .=
acoast Canning Co	Sardines, box shooks, mustard and fertilizer		-	460	450
astport Bottling Co	Soda and mineral water		- 1	2	l –

Edmunds.	1	1	(
J. M. Bell & Brother	Lumber (long and short)		10	7	
HARRINGTON.			ĺ		
E. M. Frve & Co	Boats. Canned blueberries and clams. Lumber (long and short) Pumps.	Į .		3 16 8 1	- 40 - -
Jonesboro.					
Booth Bros. & Hurricane Isle Granite Co. Lawrence Lumber Co	Granite (paving blocks) Long Co Lumber (long and short) and box shooks	ove	6 -	20 75 2	<u>-</u>
JONESPORT.					
George Brown Maurice B. Dow Alton V. Rogers Frank P. Smith & Co Dirigo Packing Co. Metropolitan Granite Co D. S. Andrews & Co. John A. Beal Charles L. Donovan Hinckley, Stevens & Co. R. B. Stevens. E. A. Worcester	Bakery West. Bakery and ice cream. West. Boats Beals Beals R. F. D Boats (pleasure and working) West. Canned clams and blueberries R. F. D Granite. Fish (cured and smoked) Beals Herring (smoked and pickled) Beals Herring (smoked, boneless and pickled) West. Herring (smoked and boneless) Printing (job) Sardines and smoked herring. Sardines, clams and clam chowders West.). i	8 - 12 12 12 6 - 10 4 - 12 - 12 - 12 12	- 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 7 20 6 7 5 5 1 7 50 100	1 1 - - - 25 - 15 12 - - 20 15 15 17 0

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months Operated.	AVERAGE NUMBER Employed.	
				М.	F.
Lubec.					
John R. Creath Davis & Pike Dean & Oglivie Harry Kelley James W. Kelley Walter G. Kennedy Lynch & Andrews L. A. Marston Robert G. McBride	Boats Boats (mostly fishing) Canned clams and clam bullion. Cans (sardine). Fish curing. Fish (cured, pickled, smoked and boneless). Fish (smoked and cured). Fish (smoked and cured). Fish (smoked). Herring (smoked and boneless). Herring (smoked and boneless). Herring (smoked). Herring (smoked). Herring (smoked). Herring (smoked).	North. North. North. North. Worth. Worth. South.	12 12 - - 5 7 - 10 - - 9 - 4 9 - 10 - 7	2 -1 2 2 36 123 10 2 10 2 8 - 5 3 2 12 3 8 - 5 3 3 8 - 5	1 2 - 20 19 - 8 - 2 - 5 4 4 6 4 4 5 3 3 3
Lewis B. McFadden	. Herring (smoked) . Herring (smoked)	R. F. D. 2. West.	- 6 -	3 4 2 8	10 5 4
Pike & Peacock	Herring (smoked, pickled and boneless) Herring (smoked and boneless) Herring (smoked) Herring (smoked and boneless)		- - - 8	7 16 4 5	$egin{array}{c} 9 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{array}$

LABOR	
AND	
INDUSTRY.	

S. R. Smith F. M. Tucker Leonard Tucker & Son. Edgar Wilson. U. G. Wormell J. S. Calkins. Lubec Monumental Co. C. H. Fletcher & Son. Columbian Canning Co. Diamond Packing Co. Globe Canning Co. Lubec Sardine Co. Mawhinney & Ramsdell North Lubec Mfg. & Canning Co. Seacoast Canning Co. Union Sardine Co. Charles Toft.	Herring (smoked). Laths and box shooks. Monumental work (granite and marble) Sails. Sardines.	West. South R. F. D. 2. North South West. North	7 4 - - - 7 - 6 - - 6 5 6	2 3 3 7 3 3 14 1 2 25 20 35 180 25 177 50 30 1 2	7 2 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Chandler & Co. Acme Canning Co Jasper Wyman & Son. Reynolds & Berry. D. C. Getchell & Co. George A. Fenno. Poster & Bryant. Machias Lumber Co. Machias Mig. Co. Cornelius Sullivan & Sons. Machias Granite Works Machias Republican Pub. Co. The Sanborn Pub. Co. American Realty Co. William T. Armstrong S. P. Clark S. W. Gilchrist. W. F. Monaghan & Son	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) and shooks Lumber (long and short) Monumental and construction work (red and black granite).	Whitneyville	12 2 3 10 12 - 6 9 - 12 - 12 - - 12 - - 12	3 14 15 2 4 1 3 135 50 100 7 1 5 50 2 2 2 2 3	1 15 20 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months Operated.	Average Number Employed.	
				М.	F.
Machiasport.					
Machingnort Packing Co	Boats Fish (smoked, boneless, pickled and cured) Herring (smoked). Herring (smoked).	Bucks Harbor. Bucks Harbor. Starboard.	- - - 4 - - - - 7	2 1 1 2 4 4 5 2 46 35 5 5	3 3 3 1 4 46 40 74
Marion. Cathance Lumber Co	Lumber and wood novelties	Dennysville, R. F. D. 2	_	18	-
Marshfield. S. M. Holway	Granite	Machias	_	10	-
Meddybemps. Dennysville Lumber Co	Laths, spool stock and novelties		12	5	_

MILBRIDGE.	<u>†</u>		!	1	
A. E. Dresser. Warren Sawyer. J. C. & G. R. Strout. Wallace & Swanton O. Roberts. Wyman Canning Co.	Canned clams Die handles Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Monumental work (red, gray and black granite and marble) Salls Sardines Ships and lumber (long and short)		– i	15 2 10 10 2 2 60 20	20 50
PEMBROKE.					
W. H. Rea. J. R. Thompson & Son. Sunset Packing Co	Blinds and screens. Blinds, screens and doors. Grist mill. Sardines and herring (smoked) Shooks (box) and laths.	West	- - - 7 -	1 1 2 25 13	- - 40 -
Perry.			-		
Eastern Lumber Co	Laths and shooks Lumber (long and short), box shooks a n d grist mill Lumber (long and short) Wagons and sleds		5 4 7 2	14 6 40 2	- - -
PRINCETON.					
Charles F. Eaton J. L. Furbush. L. McKechnie & Son Eastern Pulp Wood Co. W. W. Mercier	Canoes and snow shoes. Excelsior and box shooks. Hoops (barrel) Lumber (long and short) and box shooks. Pulp wood. Spool bars and laths. Yarns (stocking) and roll carding.		- - - 2 3 9	2 40 2 25 11 4 3	- - - - - - - 2

Washington County—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods	Class of Cooks		Aver Class of Goods. Address. No. M	Class of Goods.	Class of Goods Address	Class of Goods Address	Average EM No. Months		Number Oyed,	
NAME OF PARK.	Class of Goods.	Autros.	Operated.	М.	F.						
Robbinston.											
Wm. Carlon & Son Holmes Co	Lumber		12 9 9	3 30 59	- 30 61						
Roque Bluffs.											
John Watts. Stephen Watts. Burnham & Co. Kennebec Fish Co.	Boats		4 4. 3 4	1 1 3 3	- 20 8						
STEUBEN.											
H. C. Dunbar. A. W. Smith & Son. John V. Whitten.	Harnesses	Smithville.	- 5 6	1 5 7	-						
Topsfield.											
O. H. Mahar	Lumber (long and short) and grist mill		4	2	_						
Trescott.											
Ralph D. Dunn	Shooks (box) and laths	Lubec. R. F. D. 2	4 2	6	-						

VANCEBORO. W. S. Logie Co	Canned blueberries	 $\frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{3}{22}$	2
Wesley. H. H. Roberts Day & Dodge	LumberShingles	 12 1	2 3	Ξ
WHITING. Austin & George Hall. Lamb & Crane Boynton & Estey.	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) and box shooks Lumber (long and short)	8 8 9	30 18 20	- - -
WHITNEYVILLE. Cornelius Sullivan & Sons	Lumber (long and short)	 6	90	_

YORK COUNTY.

Name of Firm.	Firm. Class of Goods. Address.		Average No. Months	Average Number Employed.	
MARIO OF TIME.	Cases of Globals.	radios.	Operated.	м.	F.
Z. G. Horn	Boots and shoes. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) and box shooks Lumber (long)	Milton Mills, N. H	12 - 10 9	25 6 3 12	28 - - -
B. C. Jordan Frank Russell & Son	Baskets (ladies') and fancy articles. Embroidery (white, cotton of all descriptions, also silk and linen for novelties). Heels (shoe) Lumber (long) Lumber (long and short). Monumental work (granite and narble)	R. F. D. 1. (Jail help)	12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3 18 35 16 6 4	25 36 - - - -
Myron Goodwin. J. R. Horn W. G. Spence (Estate)	Bakery. Bedding and carpet lining stock from cottor waste Confectionery Grist mill Lumber and planing Lumber (long) and boxes Monumental work (granite and marble) Soap (soft) Soap (soft) Washing fluid	Somersworth, N. H	12 - - 12 - 12	5 1 1 5 20 6 4 2	- 6 - 1 1 - -

BIDDEFORD.					
Allard Bros	Bakery	66-68 Elm	12	4	-
John B. Doyle	Bakery	228 Main	12		2
Huot & Rourgault	Bakery	15 Spruce	12	4	
S Boardoin	Brooms	34 Franklin	12	i	
Hanry Raruba	Cigars	80 Pool	12	1	1
Fondomen & Colo	Cigars	175 Main	12	1	_*
D I Hadrott	Cigars	20 Washington	12	1	
Oliver I oblene	Cigars	21 Alfred	12	5	1
D I Domedon & Co	Cigars	120 Main	12	5 (1
T. D. C41.	Cigars	22 A 16-0 J	12	9	1
Milliam D Whittian	Cigars	100 Main	12	3	1
William P. Whittler	Confectionery and ice cream	100 Mam	12	1	1
H. L. Merrill	Confectionery and ice cream	230 Main	$\frac{12}{12}$	1	2
Geo. A. Vassili	Contectionery	157 Main	12	3	1
Pepperell Mig. Co	Cotton goods (drills, flannels, jeans and sheetings)	ĺ	10	1 700	0.040
D111 (1 x D 1	sheetings)		12	1,560	2 ,040
Biddeford Iron Foundry	Foundry	63 Gooch	12	5	
Gowen, Emmons & Co	Granite (rough and hammered)	47 Granite	10	8	_
Waldo A. Ricker	Granite (rough and hammered)	55 Granite	9	5	_
Ira T. Wormwood	Granite (building)	145 South	12	5	-
Andrews & Horrigan Co	Grist mill	431_Main	12	4	-
Joel Bean & Son	Grist mill	[53 Elm	12	5	-
J. G. Deering & Son	Lumber	Spring's Island	8	60	-
Saco-Lowell Shops	Machinery (cotton mill)	Smith	- 1	1,000	6
Geo. L. Griffin.	Monumental work (granite and marble)	[374 Elm	12	3	-
George E. Morrison & Son	Monumental work (marble)	9 Lincoln	12	4	
George H. Yates	Monumental work (granite and marble)	141 Hill	12	2	_
Alfred Bonneau	Printing (newspaper and job)	City Sa	12	3	1
C. H. Prescott	Printing (newspaper and job)	111 City Sq	12	14	6
The Biddeford Record	Printing (newspaper and job)	237 Main	12	8	8
Marcus Watson	Printing	8 Pool	12	1	_
William H. Watson	Printing (job)	159 Main	12	ī	_
Hodsdon Mfg. Co	Shoes (women, misses and children's)	Western Ave	12	40	35
Biddeford Box Co	Shooks and boxes	432 Main		60	
Diamond Match Co	Shooks (box) and match blocks	30 Hooper	12	150	_
Fred C. Hill	Shooks (box) and toy washboards	482 Main	-6	1	_
Hanseom Bottling Co	Soda and mineral water	419 Main	12	2	_
F E Hooner & Son	Washboards and snow shovels	6 Mt. Pleasant	12	~~~	_
Joseph DesRoberts	Woodworking	20 Kossuth	12	3	1
UOSCHI PESITODEITS	: TT UUU TT UABIII		14	, ,	

YORK COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Average No. Months	Average Emplo	Number oyed.
White of Allin.	Chass of Goods.	nutross.	Operated.	М.	F.
Buxton.					
Portland Electric Co	Box shooks Electricity (light and power) Fibre board	Bar Mills	12 6 12 12 12 13 12 6	35 6 10 35 2 8 20 18	1 - - - - - - 5
Ira Garland P. A. Small. A. P. Copp	Canned corn Clothing (men's) Clothing (men's) Harnesses Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (newspaper and job)		3 12 12 12 12 10	60 10 1 3 2 4	25 40 10 - - 5
DAYTON. Leonard C. Walker	· Lumber and shingles	Biddeford, R. F. D. 4	6	8	-
Joseph King	Bricks. Bricks. Bricks.	R. F. D. 2.	6 7 6	11 10 , 8	- - 1

Joseph Tondreault	Bricks Bricks Lumber		7 6	9 9 8	=======================================
Hollis.	,				
Locke Bros Frank M. Ross. L. L. Bradbury L. L. Clark		Clark's Mills	4 12 12 12 12 12	85 2 2 25 24 18	40
Kennebunk.					
Leatheroid Mfg. Co. Wm. Bartlett. Peoples Security Investment Co. George Varney. Eastern Star Steam Print Enterprise Press Mousam Mfg. Co.	Bakery Boats and barges Dress goods Leatherboard shoe counters Leatheroid and leatheroid goods Lumber and grist mill Lumber Plows and castings Printing (newspaper and job). Printing (newspaper). Shoe counters. Twine (for netting and ganging).	Water St	12 - 12 12 12 12 12 12 10 12 12 12 12	2 5 20 43 155 25 2 2 2 1 74 40	1 -50 2 10 -1 -2 2 20 31
KENNEBUNKPORT.					
A. G. Gelmas	Boats (all kinds) Boats, canoes, launches and yachts Boats, launches and canoes Boats (all kinds) Bricks. Canoes Grist mill.	Rochester, N. H.	8 6 8 9 - 12	2 5 1 9 6 2 1	- - - - - -

YORK COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Firm.	Class of Goods.	AVERAGE Average S of Goods. Address. Average EMPL			
NAME OF THEM.	Chas of Goods.	- Industrial	Operated.	М.	F.
Kittery.					
L. A. Wagar	Bakery	Government	12	2	-
LEBANON.					
J. C. Jones	Grist mill and shingles Grist mill Lumber Lumber Lumber	E. Rochester, N. H	12 12 6 12 10	2 2 4 4 6	+ - - -
LIMERICK.			,		
Crescent Creamery A. B. Leavitt & Son John Woodsum F. P. Johnson & Son Swazey Print (The) Henry E. Clark	Carriages Creamery Creamery Lumber (long) Lumber (long and short) Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (job) Shingles Tannery (calf skins) Worsted yarns	N. Waterboro.	- 12 12 7 - 9 12 - 6	2 1 4 12 6 1 1 2 2 40	- 1 - - 1 - 1 - 112
LIMINGTON.					
Herbert L. Berry. J. F. & A. H. Chase Silas Hubbard. Webster Bros.	Lumber (long) and headingLumber (long and short)	East	12 12 10 10	12 8 7 6	- - -

	LYMAN.		1		Ţ	
	Arthur L. Roberts	Lumber	W. Kennebunk	8	25	_
12	Newfield.					
•	Charles Moulton	Grist mill. Grist mill. Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long and short). Lumber (long). Polishing powder.	West	12 9 12 - 7 6	1 - - - 4 3 2	
	North Berwick Boy Co	Bakery Boxes (wooden) and shooks	. 1	12 12	2 75	- 3
	Isaac Varney Sons Co	Boxes (wooden) and box shooks		12 12	75 1	-3
	J. B. Varney Plow Co	escapes, etc. Plows and agricultural tools Printing. Proprietary medicines. Sleigh runners (patent). Woolen goods (flannels and dress goods)	Main Madison	12 6 12 12 8 -	12 2 2 3 3 60	- - 2 - 40
	Parsonsfield.					
	W. H. Newbegin	BobbinsCigars	Kezar Falls	12 12	8	_
	Power Co	Electricity (light and power)	Kezar Falls Kezar Falls Kezar Falls	12 12 12	3 35 68	20

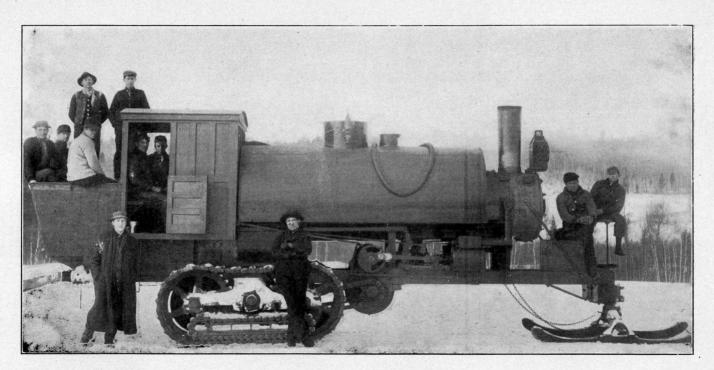
YORK COUNTY—Continued. .

NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	Class of Goods Address 1		Average	Average Emplo	
That of That.			Operated.	М.	F.		
SACO.							
John Gillispie. W. H. Vinton Co. Frank Peltier. Saco Brick Co. Palmer & Sanborn. vory H. Towle Co. William J. Bradford. E. W. Vinton. Chas. Wagner. F. A. Burnham York Mfg. Co. J. M. Virgin & Son. Saco Grain & Milling Co. Garland Mfg. Co. Charles H. Cleaves. Reny Bros. Streeter Press. Gebrge F. Sawyer & Son. Fred J. Grant. Saco Mfg. Co.	Bricks Bricks Bricks Carriages Carriages Cigars Cigars Cigars Confectionery Cotton goods Furniture (rattan) Grist mill Loom pickers and harnesses. Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (job) Printing (job) Reeds Window screens and lobster pots	151 Main	11 12 5 6 7 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	2 15550 1421 1111 1336 2775 1222 24425	1 1 1 867 25		
Sanford.							
. B. Chadbourne. V. H. Clark. Javid E. Russell. J. P. Rowe. The Merrifield Co. Wentworth & Plaisted.	Bakery. Clapboards. Confectionery and ice cream. Fly killers	Springvale	12 12 10 - 12 -	4 4 6 2 4 3	1 1 - 5 12		

C. H. Cram. B. C. Jordan. Moses S. Moulton Fred A. Smith. C. H. Ogden. John Craughwell Michael H. Dorsey Sanford Mills E. K. Allen. Averill Press. Frank H. Dexter. Sanford Nows Job Print. Springvale Shoe Works Fred S. Sherburn. Frank D. Smith. Goodall Worsted Co. Goodall Worsted Co. Jagger Bros	Grist mill. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) Lumber (long) and house finish. Lumber (long) and short) and boxes Mattresses. Monumental work (granite and marble) Monumental work (granite and marble) Plushes, carriage robes and horse blankets. Printing (job) Printing (newspaper and job) Printing (newspaper and job) Printing (newspaper and job) Printing. Shoes (women's McKay sewed) Woodworking (doors, sash, window frames, etc.) Woosted goods and linings Worsted goods and linings Yarns (mohair and worsted) Yarns (worsted of all kinds)	Alfred. Springvale. Springvale. Springvale. 133 Main. Springvale. Springvale. Springvale. Springvale. Springvale.	12	5 3 7 6 10 3 1 1 680 2 2 8 2 2 280 200 3 573 225 2 8	
Shapleigh. B. C. Jordan	Lumber (long)	Emery's Mills	12	7	
Yeaton's Mills. Ralph Goodwin. David Cummings Co	sewed)	R. F. D. 1.	12 10 12 - 12 11	6 1 14 3 1 230 58	 90 49

YORK COUNTY—Concluded.

					Average				
NAME OF FIRM.	Class of Goods.	Address.	No. Months Operated.	М.	F.				
Waterboro.									
Carll Bros. Jordan & Chadbourne Dennis Johnson E. H. Roberts C. W. Smith & Son	Canned goods Grist mill. Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long) Lumber (long) Lumber (long and short) Monumental work (granite and marble)	East	5 12 7 5 5 12 12	15 2 14 8 10 25 2	6 - - -				
Wells.									
Oscar J. Hubbard	Lumber (long and short) Lumber (long)	N. Berwick, R. F. D. 2	10 3	17 6	=				
YORK.									
York Harbor Brick Co. A. C. Farwell. Edward A. Talpey Moulton Ladder Co. John Young Lumber Co. J. E. Staples. J. Purcell Plaisted.	Confectionery Ladders Lumber Monumental work (granite and marble) Printing (job)	Village Corner Village Beach Beach Village Corner Village Corner Village Village	12 6 4 12 4 12 6 7 12 12	2 55 42 2 2 5 6 1 1 2	1 - - 4 - - - 1				



A Log Hauler (See Maine Woods Story.)

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

During the eighteen months covered by this report there has been no serious strikes or lockouts. Several minor labor troubles have occurred, involving but a few employes and in each instance of short duration.

The Department has endeavored whenever opportunity has presented itself to impress upon the employers and employes the advisability of taking advantage of the existence of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, explaining in detail the law governing its workings, and we trust that each year more and more of our labor difficulties will be settled without resort to strikes or lockouts through the mediation of the State Board.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Bulletin No. 25 of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of the State of Nebraska, recently issued, deals with the subject of the labor union; its purpose, its aim and accomplishments, its general organic principles, its plan of organization and the reason therefore. We take pleasure in quoting from the same in part, as follows:

LABOR UNIONS-THEIR PURPOSES AND IDEALS.

"A 'Labor Union' may be defined as being a group of wage earners who have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of collectively bargaining, with their employers, for the sale of their labors. Seeking, as a natural consequence, the best possible terms, basing their contracts upon better wages, shorter working days and better sanitary conditions under which to perform their labors.

"The Ideals of the labor unions in the abolition of child, prison, and sweat shop labor, and its competition with the product of the employers of free labor. The securement of those laws tending to protect Motherhood, Childhood and Manhood. The standardizing of the home environments thus preparing its members for better husbands, better fathers, and better citizens, thereby making better, brighter and happier homes, where sobriety is the standard and honesty a virtuous pride.

"Membership in the labor unions extends the right hand of fellowship to all wage earners regardless of creed, color, or nationality, who will avail themselves of the opportunity to such membership teaching the principles of both citizenship and workmanship, extending to the adult the educational advantages offered to his children by the state, the only requisite being good moral character. * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

"The Plan of Organization of the labor unions organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, consists of local union, city central labor unions, state federations of labor, international unions and the American Federation of Labor. Their system of organization being known as the federated plan, and is similar in its structure to the plan of organization of the United States Government.

"The unit of the organization of the labor union consists of the individual member of the local union, and is identical with the citizenship of our state.

"The Central Labor Union consists of a given number of delegates, elected by the general membership of the local unions of a town or city, which in turn constitutes the parliament of labor having jurisdiction over and the right to the passage of such laws as are necessary for the mutual government of those affairs affecting the interests of all local unions of such city. This body being similar both in its structure and its powers to the city council or the commission of our city governments.

"The State Federation of Labor is constituted exactly on the same lines as the city central labor union with the exception that its jurisdiction for the passage of laws extends over the entire state and its powers and duties parallel those of our state legislature, and its laws those of our state laws.

"The American Federation of Labor consists of the representatives of city central bodies, state federation, federal labor union and international unions all delegates thereto being elected by their respective bodies. The American Federation of Labor being similar to our federal government, having jurisdiction over such affairs as are national in their scope, being identical with the legislative duties of the United States Senate and Congress.

"From the A. F. of L., the highest authority in the labor movements, radiates back to the individual membership certain judicial rights peculiar to the industrial problems of the American workmen. Namely, the right of each craft to govern its own affairs without interference or dictation of any other department of labor. As a means of accomplishing this end the A. F. of L. charters International Unions, which thereby become

the supreme head or authority of that particular craft and this international union in turn grants charters of affiliation to all local unions of such craft granting the right of 'Local Autonomy' or local self-government including the right of the local union to regulate its own wage scale, hours of labor and local rules governing its local affairs.

"Each member of a local union pays into the local treasury, as dues, a certain sum ranging from 50 cents per month to one per cent of his weekly salary, the dues being largely governed by the benefits accruing from such membership. A percentage of the dues are retained by the local treasury for the purpose of defraying the local expenses, the remainder going to the international union as the per capita tax, such tax being used to defray the benefits accruing to the local unions which includes in its scope sick benefits, death or burial benefits, out of work benefits, strike benefits, traveling benefits, old age benefits, maintenance of homes for the aged and crippled members. The International, in turn paying to the A. F. of L. a per capita on its entire membership as its portion of the maintenance of the A. F. of L."

Organized on similar plans, but not directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are such powerful organizations as the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons' International Union, the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and others; also the organizations among the employes of the Government Postal Service.

We submit herewith a partial list of parent labor organizations, with names and addresses of secretaries, care being taken to include where possible those having affiliated organizations in Maine or applying to the industrial work of the State. The amount paid for sick and death benefits in 1911 is given in some instances.

American Federation of Labor. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; President, Samuel Gompers; secretary, Frank Morrison. Comprises 113 National and International Unions (representing approximately 27,000 local unions); 5 Departments; 41 State Branches; 556 City Centrals; 666 Local Trade and Federal

Labor Unions. Departments: Building Trades Department—Secretary, William J. Spencer, Rooms 412-14 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.; Metal Trades Department—Secretary, A. J. Berres, Rooms 512-13 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.; Mining Department—Secretary, Edwin Perry, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Railroad Employes Department—Secretary, A. B. Lowe, Vanol Building, 3900 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.; Union Label Trades Department—Secretary, Thomas F. Tracy, Rooms 708-10 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America. Secretary Otto E. Fischer, 212 Bush Temple of Music, 221 Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen. Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sick and death benefits paid in 1911, \$74,385.

Blacksmiths' International Brotherhood of. Secretary, Wm. F. Kramer, Suite 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brother-hood of. Secretary, W. J. Gilthorpe, Suite 7-12, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$2,550.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of. Secretary, James W. Dougherty, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Secretary, C. L. Baine, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Sick, death and disability benefits paid in 1911, \$89,292.70.

Carpenters and Joiners of America United Brotherhood of. Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Death and disability benefits paid in 1011, \$260,177.30.

Cementworkers, American Brotherhood of. Secretary, Henry Ullner, Room 214 Mechanics Bank Building, Nason and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America. President, George W. Perkins, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill. Benefits paid in 1911; Death and total disability, \$251,677.41; sick; \$201,296.03; loans to traveling members, \$38,543.47.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail. Secre-

tary, H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind. Sick and death benefits paid in 1911, \$22,576.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United. Secretary, Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth street, New York, N. Y.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of. President, F. J. McNulty, Pierick Building Springfield, Ill.

Engineers, International Union of Steam. Secretary, Jas. G. Hannahan, 6303 Harvard avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary. Secretary, C. L. Shamp, 3615 N. 24th street, Omaha, Neb.

Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of. Secretary, Geo. Bechtold, 200 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad. Secretary, J. J. Flynn, 816-24 Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.

Garment Workers of America, United. Secretary, B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-122 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies. Secretary, John Alex. Dyche, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Glove Workers' Union of America, International. Secretary, Agnes Nestor, Room 506 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The. President, James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass. Funeral claims paid in 1911, \$26,725.25; old age pensions, \$7,950.

Hatters of North America, United. Secretary Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, Room 15, New York, N. Y.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, International. Secretary, A. Persion, Box 597, Albany N. Y. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$2,600.

Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen. Secretary, Hubert S. Marshall, Room 605, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International. Secretary, William Betz 573 Adam street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Laundry Workers' International Union. Secretary, Charles F. Bailey, 591 Second avenue, Troy, N. Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.

Secretary, J. J. Pfeiffer, 209-210 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Benefits paid in 1911, \$3,500.

Longshoremen's Association, International. Secretary, John J. Joyce, 702-4 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machinists, International Association of. Secretary, George Preston, 908-914 G. St. N. W., McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C. Funeral benefits paid in 1911, \$50,800.

Maintenance of Way Employes. International Brotherhood of. Secretary, S. J. Pegg, Vanol Building, 3900 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$9,000.

Molders' Union of North America, International. Secretary, Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Benefits paid in 1911; Sick, \$154,391.40; death and disability, \$70,035.35; out-of-work, \$25,376.

Musicians, American Federation of. Secretary, Owen Miller, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brother-hood of. Secretary, J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$175,000.

Paper Makers International Brotherhood of. President, J. T. Carey, 127 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

Pattern Makers' League of North America. President, James Wilson, Rooms 1008-9 Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada. Secretary, John Sheret, Lock Box 27, Albion, N. Y. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$2,500.

Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International, Secretary, Louis A. Schwarz, 228 Apsley street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International. Fresident, Charles Dold, 1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill. Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative. Secretary, T. A. Scully, 442 East Second street, Middletown, Ohio.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of United States and Canada, United Association of. Secretary Thomas E. Burke 411-416 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill. Sick, death and strike benefits paid in 1911, \$118,078.

Post Office Clerks, National Federation of. Secretary, George F. Pfeiffer, 187 Burleigh street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International. Secretary, Joseph C. Orr, Rogersville, Tenn. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$16,700.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of. President-Secretary, John H. Malin, Post Office Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Quarryworkers, International Union of North America. Secretary, Fred W. Suitor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$975.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. Secretary, L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$106,400.

Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood. Secretary, E. William Weeks, 507 Hall Building. Kansas City, Mo.

Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of. Secretary, R. E. Fisher, 307-310 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. President, W. D. Mahon, 601-603 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich. Death and disability benefits paid in 1911, \$136,000.

Seamen's Union of America, International. Secretary, Thomas A. Hanson, 570 West Lake street, Chicago, 111.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated International Alliance. Secretary, John E. Bray, Suite 325, Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$11,800.

Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International. Secretary, Joseph M. Gavlak, 3643 West Forty-seventh street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Slate Workers, American Brotherhood of. Secretary, Thomas H. Palmer, Pen Argyle, Pa.

Stage Employes' International Alliance, Theatrical. Secretary, Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison streets, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International. Secretary, Geo. W. Williams, Room 29, Globe Building Boston, Mass.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen,

Secretary, James F. McHugh, 520 Sixth street northwest, Washington, D. C.

Stove Mounters' International Union. Secretary, J. H. Kaefer, 1210 Jefferson avenue, east, Detroit, Mich.

Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen. Secretary, E. J. Brais, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of. Secretary, Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Textile Workers of America, United. Secretary, Albert Hibbert, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.

Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America. Secretary, Murt Malone, 191 Boyd street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Typographical Union, International. Secretary, J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Benefits paid in 1911: Death, \$74,698.85; old age pensions, \$176,319.67; maintenance Union Printers' Home, \$97,483.76.

White Rats Actors Union of America. Secretary, W. W. Waters, 1553 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NOT AFFILIATED WITH A. F. OF L.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, International Union. General Secretary, Wm. Dobson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Car Workers, International Association of. Secretary, G. W. Gibson, 538 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Death benefits paid in 1911, \$1,875.

Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of. First Grand Engineer, W. B. Preuter, 1118 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Benefits from indigent fund in 1911, \$59,682. Death and disability benefits paid since 1868, \$26,038,491.06.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of. Secretary, A. H. Hawley, Peoria, Ill. Death and disability benefits paid in 1911, \$913,141.24.

Letter Carriers, National Association of. Secretary, Ed J. Cautwell, 945 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. Sick benefit feature is known as the Mutual Sick Benefit Fund,

John T. Mugavin. Chief Clerk, Cincinnati, Ohio. Paid in 1911, \$30,134.65. Insurance feature is known as the Mutual Benefit Association, Chief Collector, Wilmot Dunn, Nashville, Tenn. Paid in 1911, \$126,414.19.

Post Office Clerks, United National Association of. Secretary, Wm. F. Gibbons, 731 No. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.

DIRECTORY OF TRADE UNIONS, AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS.

Including state, district and local central organizations, as well as local bodies, known as local unions, lodges, branches, or divisions. Local bodies are arranged alphabetically by towns.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Maine State Federation of Labor. President, Charles O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn; secretary, Henry M. Donnelly, Augusta; legislative committee, Roscoe A. Eddy, Bar Harbor; meets annually on the first Tuesday in June.

Maine Textile Workers. President, Edmund Turmenne, 6 Androscoggin Block, Lewiston; secretary, Adelard Livernois, 16 Cushing street, Brunswick; meets annually in May.

Maine State Conference of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. President, James A. O'Rourke, City Building, Portland; secretary, Abner W. Nichols, Augusta. Meets annually in November.

Maine State Association of the National Association of Letter Carriers. President, William H. Perry, Portland; secretary, George S. Giddings, Bangor; meets annually on April 19th.

Maine State Branch United National Association of Post Office Clerks, No. 18. President, D. J. Dickens, Camden; secretary, Leroy D. Perry, Rockland; meets annually on April 19th.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.

Kennebec Valley Carpenters' District Council. President, Charles Metcalf, Waterville; secretary, M. Hunt, Waterville; business agent, T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman street, Augusta, Affiliated locals: No. 348 of Waterville; No. 914 of Augusta; No. 1,944 of Gardiner. Meets first Wednesday of each month, alternating between Augusta and Waterville.

Carpenters' District Council of Lewiston and Lisbon Falls, comprising Locals Nos. 407 and 1,760 of Lewiston and Local No. 1,723 of Lisbon Falls. Meets monthly at Lewiston.

Carpenters' District Council of Portland, comprising Locals Nos. 517 and 1561. Secretary, Charles S. Sederquest, 55 Forest Avenue, Portland.

LOCAL CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Building Trades' Council, Bar Harbor. Secretary, F. L. Greene, Box 88, Bar Harbor; meets on call of the president in Union Hall, Bar Harbor.

Central Labor Union of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner. Secretary, H. W. Sanborn, 25 Pearl street, Augusta; meets on the first and third Mondays of each month in Carpenters' Hall, Water street, Augusta.

Central Labor Union of Baileyville (Woodland). Secretary, David S. Lormer, Woodland, Washington county; meets every Thursday evening.

Central Labor Union of Bangor. Secretary, M. L. Nagle, 812 Main street; meets on the first and third Mondays of each month in the G. A. R. Hall.

Central Labor Union of Biddeford and Saco. Secretary, E. E. Whitney, 235 Alfred street, Biddeford; meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in C. L. U. Hall, Alfred street, Biddeford.

Central Labor Union of East Livermore (Livermore Falls). Secretary, F. D. Gilman, Livermore Falls; meets on the first and third Fridays of each month in Union Hall, Depot street.

Central Labor Union of East Millinocket. Secretary, John E. Marshall, East Millinocket; meets on the last Tuesday of each month in the Town Hall.

Central Labor Union of Lewiston and Auburn. Secretary, Michael R. Driscoll, Box 109, Lewiston; meets on the first and third Fridays of each month in Labor Temple, 36 Lisbon street. Lewiston.

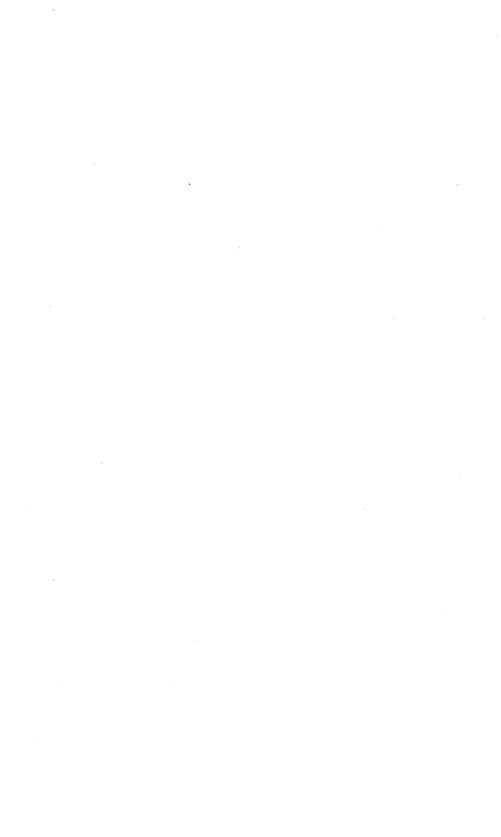
Central Labor Union of Millinocket. Secretary, Walter Gagnon, Millinocket; meets on the first Tuesday of each month in Rush Bros. Hall.

Central Labor Union of Portland. Secretary, John A. Divney, Box 121, Portland; meets on the first and third Wednesdays in Bricklayers' Hall.

Central Labor Union of Rumford. Secretary, Frank Haldane, 10 Granite street Ridlonville; meets on the first Sunday of each month in Owls' Hall.



Log Hauler and Load. (See Maine Woods Story.)



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Organization.	Meetings—When and Where.	Secretary.
Auburn.		
Letter Carriers, Branch No. 345	Swing room of office, monthly at call of President	Wm. E. Quimby, 126 Main St. Arthur Walton, 66 Manley St.
Augusta.		
Barbers, No. 493. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 469. Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 9. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 914. Federal, No. 11,434. Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 158. Letter Carriers, No. 467. Loom fixers, No. 330. Musicians, No. 460. Paper Makers, No. 89. Post Office Clerks, No. 172. Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 57. Suspender Workers, No. 11,095.	Carpenters' Hall, Water St., 1st-3d Mondays. In different shops, 2d-4th Thursdays. Grand Army Hall, 1st-3d Wednesdays Carpenters' Hall, Water St., every Friday night. Carpenters' Hall, Water St., 2d-4th Mondays. Carpenters' Hall, Water St., 2d Thursday. N. S. Club, State St., 2d-4th Fridays. Post office, monthly at call of President French Naturalization Hall, State St., 1st Tuesday. Local Headquarters, Water St., 1st Sunday. Darby Block, 1st-3d Sundays. At call of President. Darby Block, 2d-4th Sundays. At call of President. Carpenters' Hall, Water St., 1st Saturday.	Geo. H. Beckham, 54 Chapel St. Jas. F. Barker, 25 Howard St. James S. Nichols, 82 Gage St. Ira H. Foster, 48 Middle St. Hansey Hanson, Gage St. Alfred Jacques, 5 Kendall St. F. W. Page. Ben Pickhover, 71 Washington St. Joseph Paquin, 115 Cony St. August Kolitsch. A. L. Handy James J. Pelletier, 40 Jefferson St. Elden W. Hanks, 17 Crosby St.
Baileyville (Woodland).		•
Federal, No. 12,692 Paper Makers, No. 146. Pulp. Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 27	Every Thursday. Town Hall, every other Friday. Town Hall, 1st-3d Sundays. Town Hall, every Sunday. Town Hall, 1st-3d Mondays.	Jas. P. McCluskey, Woodland, Washington County. W. J. McDonald, Woodland, Washington County. Frank E. Lambert, Woodland, Washington County.
Bangor.		
Central Labor Union	G. A. R. Hall, 1st-3d Mondays	M. L. Nagle, 812 Main St. M. F. Hughes, 44 Hammond St.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

Organization.	Meetings—When and Where.	Secretary.
Grante Cutters. Letter Carriers, Branch No. 391 Locomotive Engineers, Grindstone Division No. 588 Locomotive Engineers, Ticonic Division, No. 508 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Penobscot Lodge, No. 514 Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 334 Maintenance of Way Employes, Clam Shell Lodge, No. 408 Molders, No. 101 Post Office Clerks, No. 77 Railroad Station Employes, Bangor Division, No. 17 Railway Conductors, Bangor Division, No. 403 Railway Trainmen Seamen's Union	A. O. U. W. Hall, 2d-4th Sundays	W. F. White, 266 Garland St. James H. Sullivan, 7 Patten St. Alden L. Chase, 39 Cottage St. T. J. Ferry, 36 Walter St. E. E. Quimby, 307 Lincoln St. John L. Brennen, 89 Parker St., Brewer. William S. Neal, Medford Ctr. Geo. Townsend, 27 Sidney St. Jere G. Madden, 8 Fruit St. J. M. Fender, 66 Smith St. H. N. Plaisted, 470 Main St. Edward Kingsbury, Brewer. William H. Frazier. 14 Lewis St., Boston, Mass.
BAR HARBOR—SEE EDEN.	•	
Ватн.		
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1663	112 Front St., 1st Wednesday	F. W. Freeman, 12 Charles St. Frank S. Wakefield, 53 South St. George R. Dunning.
Belfast.		
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 362	Union Hall, Opera House Blk., every Thursday Post office, first of each month	

BIDDEFORD.		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 14. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 896 Cigar Makers, No. 40. Letter Carriers, Branch 166. Loom Fixers, No. 54. Machinists, No. 407. Molders, No. 288. Musicians, No. 408. Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters & Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 508.	C. L. U. Hall, Alfred St., 2d-4th Tuesdays. Bricklayers' Hall, Main St., every Monday. C. L. U. Hall, Alfred St. C. L. U. Hall, 17 Alfred St., 2d Monday Room 13, Masonic Bldg., 1st Thursday Loom Fixers' Hall, Alfred St., every other Wednesday Loom Fixers' Hall, Alfred St., every Friday C. L. U. Hall, 1st-3d Wednesdays. Panichauds' Band Hall, 2d Sunday Union Hall, Alfred St., every Wednesday C. L. U. Hall, Alfred St., call of President.	J. B. Cobb, 107 Temple St., Saco. George H. Grey Saco. P. L. Delorme, 131 Foss St. Wiliam A. Michie, 273 Elm St. Napoleon L. Nadeau, 84 Granite St. Chas. F. Batchelder, Saco, R. F. D. 2. A. Kay, 33 Adam St. Elmer E. Whitney, 235 Alfred St. Frank M. Murray, 108 Beach St., Saco.
Bingham.		
	Grange Hall, 2d Tuesday	C. E. Pierce, Box 253.
BLUEHILL.	1	}
Granite CuttersQuarry Workers, No. 8	Odd Fellows Hall, last of each monthOdd Fellows Hall, monthly	Walter E. Stover. Herman Gray.
BOOTHBAY HARBOR.		
Lobster Fishermen, No. 15	At Spruce Point, every Friday	H. W. Pinkham, Box 233.
Brooksville (South)		
Quarry Workers, No. 100	Forester's Hall, 1st Monday	Luther M. Bates.
Brownville (Henderson).		
Locomotive Engineers, Pleasant River Division, No. 440. Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Mt. Katah- din Lodge, No. 469. Maintenance of Way Employes, Piscataquis Lodge, No. 248.	Foresters' Hall, 1st-3d Sundays I. O. F. Hall, 2d Sunday and 4th Monday Foresters' Hall, last Saturday	J. H. Adair, Henderson. S. M. Wilkinson, Brownville Jet.
Kaliroad Trainmen, rine Tree Lodge, No. 300	I. O. F. Hall, 2d Monday and 4th Sunday	r. N. masken, Brownvine Jet.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

Organization.	Meetings—When and Where.	Secretary.
Letter Carriers, Branch No. 676. Loom Fixers, No. 692. Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 378. Mule Spinners, No. 16. Railroad Station Employes, Lewiston Division, No. 18.	G. A. R. Hall, 1st-3d Fridays. Cor. Main and Mason Sts., last Wednesday. Catholic Order of Foresters' Hall, 4th Saturday. Foresters' Hall, once in a month. Cor. Main and Pleasant Streets, 2d Sunday. 2d Thursday.	Joseph Carlin, 63 Union St. Thos. T. Rideout.
Locomotive Engineers, Sunrise Division, No. 607. Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, St. Croix Lodge, No. 693. Longshore Men, No. 314. Maintenance of Way Employes, Machias Lodge, No. 257. Railroad Trainmen. Teamsters, No. 603.	K. of P. Hall, North St., 2d-4th Sundays	H. A. Huson, 54 South St. E. D. Adams, 10 Price St. Lewis Stayer, Box 232. Harry E. Aphee, Milltown, Me. James Perry, 71 North St. Wm. H. Foss, Machias, Box 7. Ira Gooch.
CALAIS (RED BEACH). Federal, No. 14,253	W. A. Mingo's Shop, 2d Monday	Frank H. Doyle, Red Beach. Geo. Colmer, Red Beach.
		Charles C. Pullen, 19 Mountain St.

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Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 286	I. O. O. F. Hall, last Saturday	Geo. O. McGuire, Grimes.
Federal, No. 12,953 Musicians, No. 326 Paper Makers, No. 11	Union Hall, 1st-3d Fridays. Union Hall, 1st-3d Wednesdays Band Hall, Depot St., every Friday. Union Hall, 2d-4th Sundays. Lambs Hall, 2d-4th Saturdays. Union Hall, 2d Sunday.	F. R. Whitney, Livermore Falls. H. W. Sawtelle, Livermore Falls. Martin Burk, Livermore Falls.
Federal, No. 13,056. Paper Makers, Medway Local, No. 152. Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 37	Town hall, last Tuesday. Town hall, 2d-4th Wednesdays. Ferland's Hall, once a month from May to Oct., then every two weeks Firemen's Hall, every other Saturday. Town Hall, twice every month	W. J. Porter. Eldridge Deller. James Bolton, Box 8.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 4	Union hall, at call of President. G. A. R. Hall, every Thursday Union Hall, every Saturday. Carriers' room, at call of President. Union Hall every Friday Union Hall every Monday Green & Reynolds Co. store, 1st-3d Mondays.	J. M. Milliken, 3 Hancock Place. Daniel West. Leman Smith, 6 York St. E. W. Richardson. E. H. Higgins. F. L. Greene, Box 88. Louis J. Suminsby. Forest St.
Frankfort. Granite Cutters	K. of P. Hall, 3d Friday	John McAllister.
Paving Cutters, No. 50	Band Hall, Mt. Waldo, 2d Wednesday	Samuel Clegg. Myron Clarke.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

Organization.	MeetingsWhen and Where.	Secretary.
Franklin. Granite Cutters	Town hall, Saturday nearest 25th	E. S. Orcutt, West Franklin. E. S. Orcutt, West Franklin.
GARDINER.		
Carpenters, No. 1944 Letter Carriers, No. 774 Post Office Clerks, No. 1496.	Carpenters' Hall, Water St., 1st Tuesday. Cronk's Hall every Thursday. 4 Depot Square at call of President. Post Office 1st Monday. At call of General Chairman.	W. F. Ruggles, 179 North St. Frank S. Maxcy, 40 Washington St. Edward L. Harriman, 88 Highland Ave.
HALLOWELL.		
Knights of Labor, Shoe Cutters, No. 1555 Letter Carriers, No. 1361 Quarry Workers, No. 29	Granite Cutters' Hall, 1st Monday after 15th	Webster T. Gatchell. E. E. Shepherd. Charles W. Hooper, R. F. D. 8.
Houlton.		
Locomotive, Firemen and Enginemen, Pine C o n e Lodge, No. 587	Pisk's Hall, 2d Sunday and 4th Monday	
HURRICANE ISLE.		
Granite CuttersQuarry Workers, No. 37	Granite Cutters' Hall, 4th Wednesday	

JAY (NORTH AND RILEY).		
Paving Cutters, No. 112	K. of P. Hall, 1st Monday after 15th. K. of P. Hall, last Wednesday. Landry Hall, 1st-3d Sundays. K. of P. Hall, last Monday.	David Miller, North Jay. Peter White, Riley.
Lewiston.		
Barbers, No. 482 Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 45 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1 Carpenters, No. 1760 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 407 Cigar Makers, No. 66 Granite Cutters Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 213 Letter Carriers, No. 241 Loom Fixers, No. 566. Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 216 Musicians, No. 409. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 952 Post Office Clerks, No. 94 Railroad Station Employes, Lewiston Division, No. 18 Typographical. No. 532	Labor Temple, Lisbon St., 1st-3d Fridays 80 Main St., last Monday. 36 Lisbon St. every Saturday. 27 Lisbon St. every Monday. Labor St. every Monday. Labor Temple, Lisbon St., every Wednesday Labor Temple, Lisbon St., 1st Thursday. Carpenters' Hall, 1st Friday after 15th. C. L. U. Hall every Wedneday. Post Office, 2d Wednesday. Labor Temple, Lisbon St. every other Monday. A. O. H. Hall, Main St., last Saturday. Brigade Band Hall, 2d-4th Sundays. Labor Temple every Tuesday. Post Office, 1st Monday. (See Brunswick) 2d Sunday. C. L. U. Hall, Lisbon St., 1st Saturday. Labor Temple, 36 Lisbon St., 2d Thursday.	E. T. Baker, 216 Main St. Christopher M. Murphy, Box 89. Morris J. Coffey, 293 Bates St. Oliver Poirier, 195 Bartlett St. E. S. Gilbert, 518 Main St. Chas. O. Beals, Box 183, Auburn. Martin Keenan, 51 Summer St. Fred Garcelon, 167 Lincoln St. T. J. Manning, 109 Ash St. Carl F. Begert, 79 Maple St. Wm. A. Greeley, Danville. J. P. Dumais, 22 Bartlett St. Ernest Latham, 120 Spring St. Ralph T. Rowe, 123 Howe St. Thos. T. Rideout, Brunswick. Albert M. Shaw. 44 Spring St.
LISBON (FALLS).		
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1723	Columbian Hall, 1st-3d Saturdays. K. of P. Hall, 2d Sunday. Enterprise Hall, 1st Sunday.	D. D. Gould, Lisbon Center. W. A. Hollis, Lisbon Falls. Geo. W. Fowler, Lisbon Falls.
LIVERMORE FALLS—SEE EAST LIVERMORE.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
LONG ISLAND PLANTATION.		
Quarry Workers, Black Island Branch, No. 53	Cottage Hall, 18th of each month	Sumner Morrill, Gotts Island.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

Organization.	Meetings—When and Where.	Secretary.
Madison.		
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1031	Grange Building, 1st-3d Mondays. Blackwell Hall, 2d Thursday in month Blackwell Hall, 2d-4th Sundays Grange Hall every Friday. Blackwell Hall, Main St., 2d-4th Mondays.	V. C. Williams, Box 121. Calvin Berry, Park St. Waldo Houghton. Carroll F. Moore, Box 3. Forrest Davis, Box 179.
MILLINOCKET.		
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 12	Rush Bros. Hall, 1st Tuesday. Every Sunday. Rush Bros. Hall, 2d-4th Thursdays. Union Hall, 1st Wednesday. Rush Bros. Hall, 1st-3d Sundays. Rush Bros. Hall, 1st-2d Fridays. Rush Bros. Hall every other Monday.	Vetal Smart, Box 492.
Мисо.		
Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 287	A. O. U. W. Hall, 2d Monday	W. S. Davis, Dover, R. F. D. 1. F. J. Crozier, Milo Jct.
MOUNT DESERT (HALL QUARRY).		
Paving Cutters, No. 26	Chapel Hall, 17th of each month	Thomas Harkins, Hall Quarry.
Norridgewock.		
Paving Cutters, No. 104	Dodlin Hall, Monday after pay day	William Auld.

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Orono. Federal, No. 14,291	A. O. U. W. Hall, 3d Friday Shines Hall, 1st-3d Sundays Shine's Hall, 2d-4th Mondays.	J. Frank Beal. Vane Henry. Albert C. Virgie.
PITTSFIELD.		
Post Office Clerks	Post Office, monthly	Miss Florence S. Buxton, 98 Somerset Ave.
PORTLAND.		
Central Labor Union. Barbers, No. 210. Bricklayers and Masons, No. 2. Carpenters, No. 517. Car Workers, Sebago Lodge, No. 73. Cigar Makers, No. 470. Federal Labor Union. Granite Cutters. Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 8. Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, No. 12. Hoisting Engineers. Leather Workers, No. 136. Letter Carriers, No. 306. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 40. Locomotive Engineers, Div. 40. Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Great Easter Lodge, No. 4. Longshore Men. Machinists, No. 525. Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 288. Marine Engineers, No. 7. Millmen, No. 1561. Molders, No. 248. Musicians, No. 364.	Pythian Hall, 339 Cumberland Ave., 1st-3d Sundays Farrington Block, 2d-4th Wednesdays 374 Fore St. Farrington Block, 1st-3d Tuesdays Farrington Block, 4th Sunday. 35 Portland Pier, 2d-4th Mondays. Farrington Block every Thursday. Farrington Block, 2d-4th Thursdays. 1844 Middle St., 1st Sunday.	Joseph H. DeCosta, 217 Federal St. Harry L. Gray, Woodfords. M. E. Rowe, 585 Washington Ave., Woodfords. Samuel J. Cooney, 288 Woodfords St. Charles E. Downs, 51 Temple St. John F. Dugan, 27 Canton St. George C. Grierson, 182 Sawyer St., So. Portland. Edward A. Hopkins, 15 Pleasant St. Francesco Manduca, 110 Newbury St. Daniel McGilfrey, 33 Cedar St. P. J. Lyte, 55 Preble St. George W. LeGrow, 51 Roberts St. George W. LeGrow, 51 Roberts St. Geo. W. Babb, 877 Congress St. A. E. Dennison, 10 Inverness St. Ios. A. McDonald, 57 Sheridan St. P. J. O'Donnell, 13 Newbury St. F. S. Brown, 25 Pawsland St. J. J. Lawlor, Biddeford. Harry Curran, 35 Portland Pier. F. W. Corson, 15 Munjoy St. D. W. Sexton, 14 Olympia St. Howard T. Googins, 249 Middle St.
Plasterers' Union, No. 14 Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 217 Post Office Clerks, No. 112 Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 22.	Williams Hall, 3794 Congress St., every Monday. Bricklayers' Hall, 2d-4th Thursdays. Bricklayers' Hall every Tuesday. Swing room, Post Office, quarterly. Farrington Block, 2d Monday. Farrington Block, 2d Wednesday.	James Bowdren, 93 Quebec St. David J. Sullivan, 32 Grand St. Shirley W. Dunning. Thomas J. Magner, 20 Deer St.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Continued.

Organization.	Meetings—When and Where.	Secretary.
Railway Conductors, Pine Tree Division, No. 66. Retail Clerks, No. 674. Seamen's Union. Stationary Engineers, No. 1. Teamsters' Union.	Bricklayers' Hall, 3d Thursday Redmen's Hall, 439 Congress, 1st,2d and 4th Sundays Trinity Hall, Pythian Temple, 3d Sunday. Members' homes, 2d-4th Tuesdays. Every Monday. Farrington Block, 1st-3d Thursdays. Bricklayers' Hall, 1st-3d Fridays. Pythian Temple, 2d Sunday.	E. J. Jeffrey, 11 Mt. Vernon St., Somersworth, N. H. Carlos M. Smith, 70 Monument St. W. H. Frazier, 14 Lewis St., Boston, Mass. Walter H. Richardson, 19 Boynton St. Llohn A. Kelley. 237 Danforth St.
Presque Isle.		
Maintenance of Way Employes, No. 405	K. of P. Hall	Ernest L. Guion, Box 26.
ROCKLAND. Cigar Makers, No. 273. Granite Cutters. Letter Carries, No. 131 Post Office Clerks, No. 687. Quarry Workers, No. 193	26 Park St., 1st Thursday. Courier Gazette Hall about 20th of month Post Office. Swing room, Post Office, 2d Monday. Glover's Hall, 1st Tuesday.	Wm. J. Healy, 26 Park St. H. W. Kinney, 3 Linden St. Frank B. Gregory, 105 No. Main St. LeroylD. Perry. John H. Wilson, 42 Holmes St.
Paper Makers, No. 1909 Paper Makers, No. 9 Post Office Clerks, No. 1204 Pulb, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 10	Owls' Hall, 1st Sunday. 30 Exchange St., last Monday. Owls' Hall, 2d-4th Wednesdays. Odd Fellows Blk. Oquassoc school house and Mechanic Fall Socialists Hall, last Saturday in winter, last Sunday in summer Union Hall, Waldo St., 1st-3d Sundays. Every Friday. Owls' Hall, 2d Sunday and 4th Friday. Gonya Hall, 2d Thursday.	Joseph Blanchard, 30 Exchange St. Peter J. Gaudin, 7 Echless St. Alfred L. Davis. A. L. Eastman, Bemis. A. J. Wells, 330 Hancock St. Fred W. Smith. C. Wulff

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Letter Carriers, No. 1390		Wyndel A. Hewes, 80 Union St.
SAINT GEORGE (LONG COVE).		
Paving Cutters No. 108	Long Cove, 3d Wednesday. School house, 3d Monday Long Cove Hall	C. E. Lane, Long Cove.
Sanford.		
Letter Carriers, No. 1448	N. A. L. C. Hall, P. O. Bldg., 2d Friday	Albert B. DeHaven, 3 Prescott St.
Skowhegan.		
Carpenters, No. 787	Foresters' Hall, Water St., 1st-3d Wednesdays. A. O. U. W. Hall, Water St., 1st-3d Thursdays. Swing room, Post Office, as necessary. Post Office once a month.	W. C. Eaton, 14 Turner Ave.
SMYRNA MILLS.		
Maintenance of Way Employes, Merrill Lodge, No 487	Fisher's Hall, 2d-4th Wednesdays	Jas. H. Eager.
Solon.		
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 22	Old Grange Hall every Friday	Clifford E. Dyer.
SOUTH THOMASTON (SPRUCE HEAD).		
Granite Cutters	Union Hall, monthly	C. Bion Bradbury, Spruce Head, Box 32.
Stonington.		
Granite Cutters	lst Friday after 15th. Lufkin's Hall, 1st Thursday after 15th.	Alex. Chalmers. Jas. McDonald, Box 175. Andrew Stinson.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Concluded.

Organization.	Meetings—When and Where.	Secretary.
Sullivan (North).		
Granite Cutters	Hooper & Havey's Hall, 3d Saturday. Hooper & Havey's Hall, 3d Thursday. Hooper & Havey's Hall, 3d Monday.	Fred B. Havey. E. F. Clapham, West Sullivan. Tyler A. Gordon.
Swan's Island.		
Paving Cutters, No. 73	A. M. Parker's Shop, 2d Thursday	Everett McHenan, Minturn.
Topsham (Pejepscot).		
Paper Makers, No. 23	Boarding House, Pejepscot, 2d Sunday	H. B. Brawn.
THOMASTON.		
Maintenance of Way Employes, Knox Lodge, No. 603	Knox Hose House, 3d Saturday	George Robinson, 142 Park St., Rockland.
VANCEBORO.		
Maintenance of Way Employes, Mattawamkeag Lodge, No. 333	K. of P. Hall, 3d Saturday	Herbert W. Shorey, Enfield.
Vinalhaven.		
Paving Cutters, No. 34	Moose Hall, 3d Wednesday Granite Cutters' Hall, 2d Saturday Moose Hall, 3d Friday	John Whittington.

Waldoboro.		1
Granite Cutters. Paving Cutters. Quarry Workers, No. 9.	Engine Hall, 1st Monday after 15th. Engine Hall, 1st Monday Engine Hall.	H. G. Johnston, Box 142. Geo. H. Douglas. W. F. B. Feyler.
WATERVILLE.		·
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 348. Hod Carriers and Building Laborers. Letter Carriers Locomotive Engineers, Fort Halifax Division, No. 814. Loom Fixers, No. 795. Machinists, No. 285. Maintenance of Way Employes, Newport Lodge, No. 344. Post Office Clerks, No. 761. Railroad Station Employes, No. 16	Carpenters' Hall, Main St., 1st-3d Tuesdays. Foresters' Hall, Temple St., 2d-4th Tuesdays. Carpenters' Hall, every Friday. 11 Libby Court, 1st-3d Wednesdays. Post Office, last Tuesday. Pomerleau Block, 27 Main St., 4th Sunday and 2d Tuesday. C. L. U. Hall, 2d Wednesday. C. L. U. Hall, 1st-3d Thursdays. A. O. U. W. Hall, 3d Sunday. Post Office, 2d-4th Saturdays. Woodsman Hall, 4th Thursday. A. O. U. W. Hall, 2d-4th Sundays.	M. E. Hunt, 48 Boutelle Ave. Joseph Poisson, 34 Summer St. H. F. Page, Burleigh St. A. C. Towle, 5 Walnut St. Edward J. Poulin, 9 Gray St. A. E. Wilson, 10 High St. S. W. Cilley, 153 College Ave. Merle F. Varney, Pleasant St. W. D. Frost, 54 Oakland St.
Westbrook.	·	
Letter Carriers, No. 966 Post Office Clerks, No. 1033	Post Office, once a month	Alfred Deiormier. Miss Annie L. Morris, 84 Brackett St.

WOODLAND-SEE BAILEYVILLE.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE MAINE WOODS.

By John P. Flanagan.

In common with other industries, great changes have taken place in the lumbering industry in the state of Maine during the past half century. Although the men who work in the woods of Maine make up the largest single class of laborers outside of farm workers, comparatively little is known of their life by most people. Those who live in the cities situated near the lumber districts, such as Bangor, see the men when they go into the camps in the fall, and when they return in the spring, and as a rule their knowledge of them is confined to what they learn of the men during those periods. The purpose of this article is to give information about the industrial conditions in the lumber camps.

Labor in the woods differs much from ordinary work in the cities in that it is isolated, and the wages paid include board and lodging and sometimes medical attention. There was a time when men who went into the camps almost invariably stayed all winter, because once in, it was a difficult matter to get out, and as operations were not carried on by so many operators, work was not as plenty; when a man hired, it was something like going on a sea voyage. But now the lumber territory is dotted with camps of the big companies, who are generally very glad to get what men they can to do their work. So it happens that now men do not stay as long in one place as formerly. They are also more independent.

Living conditions have greatly improved. While the camps are by no means up to date hotels it may be said with truth that they are warm, comfortable and clean. Sanitary conditions are good. The food is of a high standard, well prepared, and it is given out with a lavish hand. The camp store, or "wangun" as it is known, is well supplied with articles of clothing and other things needed by the men.



A Landing Crew. (See Maine Woods Story.)



There has not been much change in the hours of labor. As in the early days, the rule is from daylight to dark. The men get up in the morning an hour or so before day breaks, and walk a mile or more to the cutting ground, sometimes waiting for the sun to rise so they can see to hew the trees. They work steadily, with half an hour for lunch late in the forenoon, until dark. In December, this does not make a very long day, but in January and February, the woodsmen work many hours.

The cutting season is much longer than it was before the time of the penetration of railroads into the wilderness. Fifty years ago, the operators started into the woods when snow fell hauling their winter supplies on sleds. They started out from Bangor on the Penobscot and from Augusta on the Kennebec, driving slowly, making the long trips to their camps in the woods, from 50 to 150 miles distant. Oxen were often used to haul the loads instead of horses, so it is not hard to believe that weeks were consumed in making the journey. In these days one can leave Boston in the morning, and be in a woods camp at night, just what a large number of men are doing. Employment agents send thousands into the woods in this manner each year.

That the quality of the labor supplied for the woods has deteriorated in the past decade or two, is the universal complaint of operators. The time has been when the woodsmen were natives of Maine exclusively, men of the original stock who settled the towns and villages of New England. They were sturdy aggressive and had a large sense of personal honor and took pride in their work. Each of them accomplished a great deal more than the present day woodsman, according to the operators.

The kind of lumber cut today is far different from that of a half century ago. Then the operators only paid attention to the largest trees sometimes taking only the big pines considering the others of little worth, and the spruce and fir, which constitute today the main source of forest wealth in Maine, absolutely useless. Those were the days of giant trees in the Maine woods, but few of them are now left. Spruce and fir of moderate length, in addition to birch and some pine are now sought after.

The discovery that paper could be made from spruce and fir, of which Maine has a splendid supply, was perhaps the most revolutionary event in the history of Maine lumbering. Ever since that discovery about 30 years ago, the pulp and paper industry in this state has been increasing by leaps and bounds, until today the Pine Tree state is estimated to be the second pulp and paper producing state in the Union. The amount of timber cut for lumber has not shown an increase in proportion to the amount consumed by the pulp mills.

Driving conditions have changed on the Maine rivers. Formerly all the logs came down to Bangor and Old Town on the Penobscot river, and to Augusta and Waterville on the Kennebec. There the mills were located, and the lumber had to be taken to those places. But in the last 15 years, capitalists have been building lumber and paper mills near the supply. An example of this is the paper mill at Millinocket, which, when erected, was the largest in the world. The logs are sent to this mill instead of going down river, and the drive, when it gets to Bangor, is far smaller than it was 20 years ago. On the Kennebec, mills have been built at Madison in the same way. In the years to come, it is probable that more paper manufactories will be built near the growth.

For many generations it has been the practice of a large proportion of woodsmen to spend all their money in a few weeks or less. Many have thought that this can be remedied to a large extent by providing for entertainment of the men at hotels where their moral welfare will be looked after. With this thought in mind, the stockholders of a large paper company erected in 1911 at Greenville Junction, a hotel for woodsmen, which is run under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. This institution has been largely patronized by the class for whom it was intended, and has been a success. It is possible that others of the same type will later be erected at Bangor.

The growth of employment agencies has been a new factor in lumbering. In the early days, operators engaged their own men, but as soon as the size of the operations began to grow larger, this became impossible. Now there are scores of these agencies in Maine, especially in Bangor, some of the agents

sending as many as 1,000 men into the woods in a week during the rush season. Abuses have arisen under this system which will be told of later.

OLD AND NEW CAMPS.

Half a century ago, the woodsmen enjoyed about as much comfort as the pioneers who first ventured into the state. Cook stoves were unknown in the camps, even to such a late date that there are men now living who have cooked in camps over an open fire. A large open fireplace in the center of the camp, which then consisted of only one large room, served as a kitchen range and heating stove. Plenty of smoke entered the room. Nowadays, no kitchen is better equipped in the heating line than the woods camps, most of which have up to date ranges. Instead of one main camp, used as a cooking room, sleeping apartment, and store room, the camps are made up of several structures, and the main camp is divided into rooms.

Hand made cedar shingles covered with cedar boughs constituted the roofs of old style camps, while tar paper or patent roofing is used now. In the early camps, the men slept on a built up bed which extended all around the one room of the camp, and was covered with boughs, the only mattress. Often they slept in their clothes, a practice still retained by some. In these days, the men are provided with comfortable bunks, each about the area of a common bed. They are arranged in two tiers, one two feet or less from the floor, and the other five or six feet above the floor. Two men sleep in each bunk, the bunks being separated from each other by partitions.

Each man chooses his "bunkie", finding, generally, in this way, someone who is congenial. The men sleep with their feet toward the camp stove which is in the center of the sleeping quarters, or as it is known in the camps, the "bar room". On the side of each tier of bunks is a bench which takes the place of chairs. Here the men enjoy a quiet smoke after supper. Poles are swung from the ceiling around the stove, and on these poles the men hang their clothes to dry. The floor is sometimes of planed boards, but more often of hewn logs. Ventilation is provided by a skylight in the roof. Not always is this used, and after supper the air is often blue with smoke.

The kitchen of the camps is a bright and cheery place. In a well built camp, such as predominate in the woods now, the floor is of boards, kept immaculate with hot water and soap applied as often as necessary. It is lighted with several windows. As a rule, cooks are very competent.

FOOD.

It is not such a long time ago that woodsmen were afforded but little variety in their food. There were but few articles on the bill of fare and they were coarse. Pork and beans often were a steady diet, from which arose the saying "beans twenty-one times a week".

If we take their fare as an indication, the Maine woods camp is as good a place as any to demonstrate that Americans are enjoying prosperity. It is no exaggeration to say that the men are fed the best that is to obtained, of wholesome, substantial food. They are supplied with fresh meat, fresh and salt fish, vegetables, condensed milk, cookies, cake, tea and coffee. Everything is in profusion, and is, as a rule, well cooked. A list of the standard supplies furnished to the camps of one company includes apples, fresh, canned and corned beef, cabbage, carrots, jellies, fresh and salt pork, preserves, raisins, sausage, sugar, tripe, trout and turnips.

As an example of the generosity of the companies in feeding their men, the following, an extract from the books of the head clerk at Pittston Farm, is interesting: In one month there were supplied to a camp of about 40 men, 507 pounds of fresh pork, 510 pounds of turnips, 30 gallons of the best molasses, 140 pounds of rolled oats, 140 pounds of onions, 90 pounds of peas, 47 pounds of raisins, 712 pounds of sugar, (at a time when sugar was eight cents a pound) 75 pounds of tea, 203 pounds of ham, and 2,184 pounds of potatoes.

In discussing the food supplied to the men in the camps, it will be well to digress for a moment to find out where the fresh meat and vegetables come from. Since the large paper companies have become a factor in lumbering, they have located splendid farms in the midst of their operations, or bought farms that were located nearby. These farms have been used as supply stations for the camps, and also for raising vegetables and

meat for them. The saving in this is plainly obvious, as there are few cartage expenses, and of course everything is had at cost.

A typical farm of this kind is Pittston Farm, on the west shore of Moosehead lake, about 23 miles from Kineo Station, and near the source of the North branch of the Penobscot river. There are eighteen modern buildings at this point, equipped with the latest and best in agricultural machinery. This. notwithstanding the fact that it is in the heart of the woods; deer, bear and moose may be seen from the front piazza of one of the dwelling houses. The buildings include a splendid steam heated residence for the clerks and other employes, stables for 800 horses, an office for the head clerk, and several store houses for the large quantities of supplies that come in by tote team.

One barn accommodates 300 hogs and pigs, which furnish the fresh pork that is constantly in demand. In summer, they are allowed to run loose in the woods, as are the horses of the company. On a recent visit of the state assessors to another farm of the company, in which an equally large number of porkers are kept and allowed loose in the summer, a native of that section stated to the assessors that there were "60 miles of hogs between the farm and Millinocket."

Many kinds of vegetables are raised at Pittston farm, the chief crop being potatoes, of which 5,000 bushels are gathered each year, the farm is almost a small town in the wilderness; the tired traveller who has made the 23 miles journey in a sleigh from Kineo Station on a bitter winter day is assured of a hospitable welcome. The woodsman on his way north is well taken care of; this is different from the time when men had to sleep in the open when making trips of this kind through the woods.

IN CAMP.

Breakfast and supper are the principal meals of the day in the woods. The midday meal consists of a lunch, brought by cookees to the place where work is going on. Breakfast is served about an hour before sunrise at all seasons. Lunch is served at 10.30 or 11 o'clock, according to the time of year. Supper is eaten at about nightfall. The men eat at rude, homemade tables, all being seated on a long, hewn bench. Large kerosene lamps provide light. Generous portions of the food are placed on the tables and there is but little ordering. The cookees, boys or young men, or elderly woodsmen, are the waiters. It does not take the men long to dispose of the food, but more is quickly supplied. In a short time the repast is over. In some camps, the cook enforces a rule of silence at table, as according to one of them, if the men are allowed to talk, the din is enough to "raise the roof." In his kitchen the cook is supreme, the camp boss even yielding to his orders.

A cookee laden with the lunches and the dishes for the men, is an interesting sight. He carries dippers, knives, forks, plates and spoons for about 40 men, in addition to a bucket of beans, or other food, with bread, doughnuts, cookies and seasoning. This outfit is carried on a box slung over his shoulders, and it is surprising to see how easily a young man carries this burden for a mile or more.

Arriving at the spot where lunch is served, the place being selected for its convenience for all of the different cutting and hauling crews, and generally being sheltered, the cookee climbs a tree, or gets on a knoll from which he will be heard for a distance. In long, drawn out tones, that penetrate the forest for miles he cries; "Lu-u-u-unche-e-e-o-n!"

The crews take up the cry, and in a short time are gathered to dine. Tea is made in the meantime by the boy cook, and at the end of 15 minutes, all have had lunch.

Afterwards, what food is not consumed is scattered for deer to eat. Woodsmen are partial to these forest beauties, and have generally given up the practice of shooting them, as the large companies discharge employes found guilty of violating the game laws.

In one camp visited during the landing season, the men built a hovel near the river, and enjoyed an extra lunch besides the regular one at noon. The days are longer when the logs are being landed, in February, and the interval between meals is greater. At the same camp any man who happened to be near the kitchen could rely on the cook for a light lunch. Good appetites abound in the woods, and, better still, there is plenty to sate them. On Christmas day, chickens or turkeys and all the "fixins" are provided.

DESCRIPTION OF A CAMP.

As has been stated, the woods camp of today is quite different from that of 50 years ago. In addition to the main camp, which contains the kitchen and sleeping apartments, the other buildings include an office, where the clerk and camp boss live, and which is the camp store, or wangun; one or more stables, a carpenter's shop and outhouses. These are all log structures, built either with upright or horizontal logs; the latter are preterred because the camp can be kept warmer, the moss filling between the chinks, staying in longer. A log camp well built is easier to keep warm than a frame house.

None of the buildings need detailed description except the main camp. Entering a typical camp we pass through a door but little over five feet in height, and it is necessary to stoop. We first pass through a sort of a vestibule, where we see hanging quarters of beef, and other meat that is to be kept frozen. In this entryway is a bench on which the meats are carved, and the general appearance is that of the meat room in a small grocery store.

Pulling the latch, all doors in camps are latched, we find ourselves in the cook's room, which is well lighted, clean and inviting. Beside the side windows, there are skylights, which admit both light and air. Two large ranges, a work bench along one side of the room, on which bread is kneaded, and a sink in the corner, near the barrels of water which constitute the other furnishings, are noticeable.

In some camps, there is a middle room called a dingle, where grain and other food that must be kept from freezing, is stored. The dingle separates the kitchen from the "bar room", where they all sleep.

CAMP RECREATION.

The camps are far from the cities with their moving picture houses, and other forms of amusement, but nevertheless, the men have a good time among themselves. Getting home at dark every day, they spend the time pleasantly until about 9 o'clock when lights must be put out. Among the woodsmen are found men of no mean ability as musicians, and often small orchestras are assembled. Such a one was in a camp visited, where men were found who played violins, banjos, accordians, harmonicas and jew's harps. Voices there are, too, that have not been heard on the stage, but which can be well compared with professionals. Nimble feet abound among men whose agility is often the means of saving their lives on the drives.

Nose poker is a game believed to be peculiar to the Maine camps. A circle of about twenty woodsmen is formed and all sit on the floor, with hands over each other's shoulders so that they cannot be used conveniently in front. A live coal is hung from the ceiling on a wire and started swinging, the players blowing it from one side to the other. If it comes near a man, only his lips may be used to ward it off.

Competition prevails among the various crews as to the amount of logs that each hauls, or cuts. A record is kept, and the teamster of the crew that hauls the most in a week is hailed as the king of the "sprucers". His name heads a list kept in the men's quarters.

CUTTING AND HAULING.

Formerly, cutting and hauling were carried on at the same time. When the woods operations were located within a mile of streams, it was a simple matter to take the logs there as soon as they were cut, but now, the great majority of operations are several miles from the streams, anywhere from three to ten, and another system had to be adopted. The logs are cut and hauled to a place by the side of a road leading to the streams. This is known as a yard, and logs are piled here from twenty-five to fifty feet high. Cutting is done in the first part of the winter, approximately from October to the end of January. Hauling is the taking of the logs from the yards to the streams, and they are piled at the streams in what are called landings.

THE CUTTING SEASON.

On a typical morning during the cutting season, say in December, the men turn out of bed at about five o'clock. The cook and cookees have been busy since 3.30 o'clock, and the hostlers have been about their duties for some time. When breakfast is eaten, the men enjoy a short smoke in their quarters, leaving on the signal of the camp boss "All right, boys".

Arriving at the scene of cutting operations, the men break up into crews, each consisting of two choppers, two swampers, a teamster and a sled tender. There are two yardmen in the yard, armed with cant dogs, piling the huge sticks by the road-side; work, that, on account of its dangers, is done only by the quickest and strongest of the men. Choppers are mentioned. They are not really choppers in the sense one would imagine; all trees are sawed in the woods nowadays; it is more economical.

The head chopper selects the trees that are to be taken, marking them with a cut from his axe. The swampers, young men, or inexperienced workers, clear away all underbrush near the trees so as to give the choppers a chance to saw. When they saw, they always try to cut as near to the swell of the roots as possible, for a company inspector follows up the crews and makes a weekly report of the work, noting all careless cutting. If three inches are wasted, the head of the logging department will know of it by examining the forester's report. This is an example of up-to-date conservation methods in the Maine woods.

When the tree is felled, the swampers remove all branches within about six inches of the trunk. The sled tender and teamster, then take charge of the log and trim off the projecting spurs. With their cant dogs, they hoist the log onto a "godevil", which is a pair of runners drawn by two horses. Other names for a go-devil are yarding sled, scoot, and drag. With one end of the logs on the go-devil and the other dragging on the ground, they are hauled to the yard.

Here the logs are piled up, often 50 feet high and allowed to accumulate until the pile is as high as possible. Then other piles are started along the main road, from which the logs are taken when the hauling season commences.

During the cutting time, the men have the shortest hours, in November and December and part of January, when they start at 7 A. M., and get through about 4.30 P. M. In February and March, when the logs are taken to the landings, the day is generally from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The season for cutting logs in Maine is much longer now than in the old days. Then, lumbermen had to wait for snow to start work, but now in some instances they start in July and August. By September, most of the large operators have commenced. Peeling hemlock logs is a summer operation in the Maine woods, large crews leaving Bangor every day during May and June to engage in this work.

THE LANDING SEASON.

About the last part of January and the first of February, cutting is completed in the majority of the camps, and the landing, or hauling season starts. Then the crews are generally decreased, sometimes as much as half, for not as many are needed to haul the logs. The crews consist of yard men, teamsters, landing men, and "road monkeys". Yard men roll the logs onto the wagon sleds, landing men roll them off and pile them up, and "road monkeys" keep the road in good condition.

The wagon sled, on which the logs are hauled, is a gigantic affair, rarely seen outside of the woods. It consists of two large runners nine feet apart, very heavily built. The runners are held together by chains, which are tightened when the sled is not loaded so as to draw the runners together. Two horses can draw an enormous load of logs on a wagon sled with the road well iced.

When lumbering was first carried on in Maine, there was not much need for the wagon sled, as the timber was near the streams, and it was a simple matter to twitch the logs into the river, using a pair of horses. But when operations began to get farther away from the streams, the need of a sled was felt. Jonas Colby who is still living at Moose River, is acknowledged to be the inventor of the wagon sled as it is known today. In speaking of the invention, he said that for several years he was compelled to drag his logs four miles on an almost level road to

the nearest landing. It was costing him a great deal of money, as it was necessary to have each log knotted and barked smoothly before dragging. The idea occurred to him that he could yard the logs, then hitch a few of them together and haul them on a sled. He had a blacksmith fit one up, almost exactly like the present day affair, and thus the wagon sled was born. It is now used all over this country and Canada.

Logs are hauled from yards to the landings on what is known as the main road, which is anywhere from one to ten miles long. When a main road is more than five miles long, log haulers are used. The road is kept in the best of condition by "road monkeys" who are constantly at work with shovel and axe, leveling hillocks and building up hollows. In many places there are sharp inclines, and these have to be kept covered with hay, for otherwise the immense loads coming down over iced roads would get beyond control of the horses, run into and kill them. The hay has to be renewed often, as deer find it to their liking, and browse around at night.

The roads are iced, or, more exactly, the wagon ruts are iced by means of a sprinkler, which is not at all like a street sprinkler. It is a large woden box, containing about 200 barrels of water. It has two spouts in the rear which jet the water into the ruts making an icy surface for the runners in a few minutes. Of course the sprinkler is used only when the mercury is below zero. After it is used for a couple of weeks, the ruts fill up, so that it is necessary to use a device called the "rutter" which digs out the surplus ice, leaving a fresh rut for the sleds.

The landing consists of great piles of logs on the river, which seem so thick together that it seems as if they would dam the river in the spring. This would happen if the natural flow of the river had to be depended upon to move them, but above operations, dams are constructed which are opened in the spring, with the result that an enormous amount of water sweeps over the logs with a rush, setting them free, aided by the drivers, who are stationed along the river. Thus begins the "drive" which lasts until well into the summer when the logs reach their destination at Millinocket, Madison, Bangor or Waterville.

Woodsmen generally become river drivers in the spring and summer, and in this way get steady work the year 'round. Companies carry on much work in the woods during the summer. In the past few years, extensive road building operations have been carried on. One company has built a road in the wilderness to be used for a traction engine, and it is as smooth as any road can be made. Another kind of summer employment is fighting forest fires. This is not steady but at times an army of men is needed for weeks.

Going on the drive is a hazardous occupation, for it is considered a feat worthy of newspaper comment when one completes its run without one or more drivers losing their lives. It is work that demands men of steel, instant in action, able to work 16 hours in the open, often drenched to the skin from an unavoidable dip, and ready at any moment to take their lives in their hands. Dynamite is sometimes used to break jams now, but before this use was discovered, men would venture into almost certain death with a recklessness born of their familiarity with dangerous tasks, to displace certain key logs which would liberate the others in the pile and send them all down river. The courage displayed by Penobscot rivermen has been told in many a story, one of the best being that by Mrs. Fanny Hardy Eckstorm of Brewer,—"The Penobscot Man."

• The telephone has been of much assistance on the drive. There is immediate communication with all points, and jams are avoided in many cases by telephoning upriver to have logs stopped when it is seen that they are going to pile up. Men can be summoned at once to any place where needed. Before the coming of the telephone, a crude signal system was employed which was useful to a certain degree, but could not be compared to the present method.

Camps are changed several times a week but not as often as formerly. An improvement that has come with the passing of the years has been the erection of permanent camps, which are much more comfortable than tents, making the life of the drivers less disagreeable. Drivers are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day, which includes board.

Log driving companies are in charge of the logs of the dif-

ferent companies along the river after they reach a certain point. They have made driving less dangerous and easier by improving the rivers, having removed a large number of natural obstructions, rendering formation of jams less likely, and facilitating the progress of the drives.

Wages of Woodsmen.

Wages paid to woodsmen vary slightly from year to year, according to the supply of workers, and the extent of the operations. Of late, men have been in great demand, and pay has been fairly good. In the season of 1911-1912, men were not paid quite as much as the year before, as operations were not so large.

The following figures are taken from the payroll of a large company during the season of 1911-1912. Men were paid by the day, and were paid for every day in the week, including Sunday. If men were ill, their pay went on just the same, but not if they refrained from working from some other cause. Teamsters, \$1.00 a day; Sled Tenders, \$1.00; Sawyers or choppers, 95 cents; Landing men, 90 cents; Yardmen, 85 cents; First class swampers, 85 cents; Cookees, 80 cents; Swamper on main road, 80 cents; third swamper on main road, 65 cents 1 day. The winter before, the same company paid from 85 cents to \$1.25, instead of from 65 cents to \$1.00, as given above. Cooks are paid \$2.00 a day, and good ones are always wanted.

An improvement has been made in recent years in the method of paying men, at least by the large operators. In former times, when a man was paid off, he was given an order for his pay, which could only be cashed at its face value in Bangor, thus necessitating a trip to that city. If he did not live there this meant an extra expense. The average woodsman is not shrewd financially, and it was a custom to cash checks with merchants for a substantial discount, often amounting to robbery, if the recipient happened to be not entirely sober, a thing not unheard of. But now, the large companies pay their men cash in the woods, and they can get all of their pay soon after they decide to leave.

PERSONNEL OF WOODSMEN.

Fifty and twenty-five years ago, the men who got our lumber out of the forests were mostly natives of this state. Today they are nearly all importations. They are French, "Boston" men, Province men, Poles, Finlanders, Russians, Swedes, Irish and natives of Maine. It is noticeable that the Italians who work on our dam, railroads and other construction operations in the summer are not to be found in the camps. It is too cold for them—they take to mills or return to sunny Italy for the winter.

The French are in the majority. In scores of camps, especially those near the Canadian border, there are entire crews that do not number English speaking men among them. Most of them come each winter from Canada, attracted by the prospect of higher wages and better food. They are excellent workmen, know how to handle an axe and to drive a four horse tote team along a narrow woods road to perfection.

The so called "Boston men" are recruited from the Hub, and are generally laborers who drift into that city in search of employment. Some first class woodsmen are found among them, but often times they include greenhorns who never saw a woods camp, and who are entirely out of their element in one. Many of them are not strong enough to stand the severe Maine winter, and leave camp soon after arriving. In general, they are not the best class of labor for lumber operations but on account of the need of men, thousands are taken from Boston each winter.

Province men, who come to this state from New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, compose a third class. They, too, are drawn here by higher wages, and, unlike French woodsmen, often take up residence in Maine. They are excellent workers.

There is no record of a strike in Maine woods camps, and it is probable that none will occur in the near future. The men are seldom in one place very long, and never form labor organizations.

AFTER LEAVING THE WOODS.

Lumbermen are noted for reckless spending of hard earned money after a long winter's work. Ever since they have gone into camps, they have come out in the spring determined to have a good time in the cities, and generally have this good time in low resorts.

Why they will toil diligently all winter, amassing one to three hundred dollars, and then drop it all in a few days' dissipation is a mystery to everyone, not excepting themselves. Perhaps they seek relief from the monotony of daily work in the camps, far from the diversions of civilization. Perhaps they rebel against long abstinence from stimulants, which is enforced in the camps, although the time has been when liquor was served to the men daily from a barrel, before the days of prohibition.

When the men are in the woods they are at their best. They then vow that they have touched their last drop of liquor. "No more of it for me" each swears. In camp they are far from being the spendthrifts that they become when they reach cities. Cases have been known of men going without mittens to save a few cents, and to make a pair of trousers serve as long as possible, they will patiently darn them until the garment is beyond all aid from the needle. Out of the woods, however, they forget their good habits. Their penny-wise-pound-foolish policy is then evident.

Woodsmen's Y. M. C. A.

There is prospect of improving conditions in this respect. Hotels built especially for woodsmen, where no liquor is sold, and every inducement to behave themselves is offered are believed to be factors of uplifting value. This plan, as shown in the success of the building erected by a large paper concern at Greenville, is probably the only one that offers a solution to the problem. It is conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is open to all men, no matter by what company they are employed, and without regard to race, religion or color. All are hospitably received, and encouraged to behave temperately, not so much by precept as by suggestion arising from the surroundings.

The structure is a copy of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. building at Waterville, and aims to do for woodsmen what the Railroad Y. M. C. A. does for railroad men. Woodsmen are given first

choice of all rooms, and if it is a question of giving accommodation to a woodsman or an outsider, the former is given the preference.

No show of charity is made, and no attempt to make men attend religious meetings is met with by the guests. The management realizes that in entertaining the woodsmen they are handling independent, self-sustaining men, who would resent any form of charitable effort made in their behalf.

Hospital treatment, which, before the erection of the building could only be had in Bangor, eighty-five miles away, is another feature of this structure. On the third floor, there is a modern well equipped hospital, where the woodsmen hurt in the camps can secure treatment at a nominal charge a short time after he is injured. In times past, wounded men have died while on the long ride to the Bangor hospital and an institution for the injured and ill in the heart of a lumbering section is much appreciated. It is also found very useful by the residents of Greenville and that vicinity. The latest surgical apparatus, including the X-ray, a fine operating room, cheerful apartments, combined with the quiet of the neighborhood and its pure air, make it an ideal place for the convalescent.

In one month recently, from six to ten woodsmen were receiving treatment every day. Their troubles were mostly injuries received in their work, cuts, broken and fractured bones, frozen toes, but a few had lagrippe and typhoid fever. Their residences were given as Jersey City, N. J., St. Joseph, Quebec, Hubbards, N. S., Newcastle, N. B., Lawrence, Mass., Sydney, Cape Breton, and many places in Maine. Their ages varied from 17 to 55. The majority were young men, in the twenties and thirties.

The experience of one man who came to the Y. M. C. A. for treatment is typical. He shambled in one day, looking discouraged, and asked that he be taken as a patient in the hospital. He was ill, and feared he wasn't "good for much longer", he confided to the secretary. Mr Woodsman was warmly welcomed and the first thing in the line of treatment suggested was to take a bath. The ablutions completed, the patient decided to buy a new suit of clothes, get a shave and a hair cut. He then appeared, radiant, before the secretary, who scarcely recognized him.

"Guess I feel so tip top now that I reckon I won't have to go to the hospital," he averred.

Nine chances out of ten, that man, if there were no Y. M. C. A. building in Greenville, would have taken to drinking in his time of discouragement. One man told the writer at the building that for eight years he had been following up the woods, and the winter that the woodsmen's Y. M. C. A. was built marked the first time that he came out of the camps without going on a spree, and spending all his money.

There are 50 rooms in the house, most of which are steam heated, spotless and inviting. Cheap boarding houses, to which the men are accustomed, generally arrange to accommodate three or four men in one room, but in the Y. M. C. A. each man has a room to himself. Shower and tub baths are provided on two floors. Bowling alleys, billiards, and pool, reading room and fine restaurant are other desirable features.

This institution gives the woodsman a chance to show city residents his real nature, which is that of an industrious worker, not a wild carouser, as it seems that he is when he comes to town. In the woods, he is a model of sobriety, generous to a fault, always ready to share his plug of smoking or chewing tobacco, glad to contribute to a fund for a disabled fellow employe, jolly and agreeable. They are in the main scrupulously honest, especially with one another; anything that a man puts in his bunk is pretty sure to be safe, although 40 men have an opportunity to take it.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

It is true that there exist abuses at present in the employment of men for the Maine woods, but it is equally true that they are not to be compared with those that prevailed twenty-five years ago, before employment agencies were regulated by law. In those days, a system that was not much different from Shanghai was prevalent. The nature of the work was misrepresented to men who were not fit to go into the woods, and they were forced to pay unreasonable sums for getting a job that they afterwards found they did not want. All the employment agent wanted was to get the man off his hands and obtain his fee.

This condition of affairs resulted soon after large companies began to conduct lumbering operations, when it was no longer possible for the man who ran the camp on a small scale to take a personal interest in his men. In the days of the small operator, all differences between employer and employe would be speedily settled by a talk together, but those days are past. Now corporations hire the men, and when this era commenced, many injustices were perpetrated on woodsmen.

Occasionally, cases of injustice are met with. Maine employment agents make trips to Boston for men when they need them badly, and get what men they can, sometimes without regard to their ability and strength. Ideal conditions in the woods are represented—how it is possible to take an electric car from the end of the railroad direct to the camp, when as a matter of fact a thirty mile walk will be encountered, etc. Wages are misrepresented. On the other hand, agents claim that the men represent themselves to be able to do what they cannot do—for example hire out for sled tender in the woods when they have never seen a wagon sled.

TAKING "FRENCH LEAVE."

Men who go into the woods without money, and they are numerous, are generally supplied from the company store with the proper clothing for their work, such as mittens, gum rubbers, mackinaws, moccasins, etc. If they find that the job is not what they thought it would be, or don't like the place, or don't intend to work any way, it often comes to pass that they take "French leave" for the nearest town or some other camp, without having worked long enough to pay for the clothing and supplies with which they have been furnished. The writer was shown a long list of men who had left comps of one company without earning enough to pay the charges upon them. The firm was defrauded in each case from 75 cents to \$10.00.

With the idea of preventing such abuses, and protecting employers, this offense was made criminal in 1907, by the following statute:

"Whoever enters into an agreement to labor for another in any lumbering operation or in driving logs, and in consideration thereof receives any advance of goods, money, or transportation, and unreasonably, and with intent to defraud, fails to enter into such employment as agreed, and labor for a sufficient time to reimburse his employer for said advances, and expenses of transportation, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

"Judges of municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of the offence described in this act."

Before this law was passed, employers could have resorted to civil action, but they considered that this was too costly, and would not have had the same moral effect on other woodsmen as a fine or imprisonment. There have been disputes as to the justice of this law, not so much concerning its theory as the manner in which it has worked out.

The injustice comes in the interpretation of the phrase "with intent to defraud". As an instance, several men were hired in Boston by an employment agent to work in a "mill" in this state. When they arrived at their destination they found that the alleged "mill" was a lumber camp, and they were required to do woodsman's work. They refused and left the camp at once. It so happened that they actually did obtain employment in a mill in a nearby town, and went to work with the intention of paying their fare to the company that sent them into Maine. They were arrested, and taken into court. The judge, not recognizing that the men had no intent to defraud, sent them to jail for 30 days. There have been other cases of similar nature.

The protest against this bill from friends of labor became strong, and a motion for repeal was made and carried in the House of Representatives in 1911. When the bill reached the Senate, it was defeated. Some of the discussion at that time may be of interest.

A question of the constitutionality of the law was raised when it was considered at a committee meeting, and, in fact, a sub-committee made an investigation and decided that it was unconstitutional because it created peonage and a condition of involuntary servitude. It was stated that the law operated harshly in many instances upon the men employed; that the agents who employed them and sent them into Maine would misrepresent the situation, and when the men came here they had to submit to the imposition or go to jail. A member

thought that a contract for labor to be performed and not performed should not be a penal offense. It did not appear to the committee why any one species of the business of the state of Maine should be protected by criminal law.

There was no more reason, as far as the committee could see, why the operators should have a criminal law to enforce their contracts, any more than the other business interests of the state. One ventured the statement that there is no criminal law by which a landlord can put a tenant in jail because he does not pay his rent, or because an individual does not pay his tailor for the clothes he has had made.

Speaking against the repeal one member said that before the law was passed, in 1907, people who required men for the woods, in the northern part of the state, or on the drive, would send to Bangor, or Boston, or Salem, and hire anywhere from twenty-five to seventy-five men. They would pay the employment agent a dollar, for each man, and then pay the expenses of each to come to northern Maine, from five to ten dollars, their hotel bills, and teams to take them into the woods at a cost of two to three dollars a man. Those men would begin to drop off from the teams; they would skip out to the railroad. When they arrived at camp, many would be supplied with footwear and clothing, and by the time they were ready to go to work the next morning there would be an expense of from ten to twenty dollars on each man. They would start them out in the woods, some would go to work but some would go back to town, and that was the last of them. They had no way of getting back those expenses.

Only a small percentage of the men in the woods are affected by the law, added the member. He thought it ought to be said, in fairness to them, that most woodsmen are as good a class as will be found working at any occupation of that nature. He thought that most of the men who employ the woodsmen try to use them fairly.

The law has not been enforced to any extent since the discussion in the legislature.

Religious Services.

Men in a woods camp see a clergyman two or three times each winter, and he conducts services in each that he visits. He is always welcomed, and the congregation has never been known to put a button in the contribution box, but are generous in their support of the visitor.

Among the best known of those who travel through the woods in this manner is Rev. Joseph A. Forrest of Jackman, who has made a tour of the camps in northern Somerset county and vicinity for twenty years. Father Forrest is a name familiar to all woodsmen in the section near Greenville. He preaches in from 60 to 90 camps each winter, and walks hundreds of miles. When he arrives at a camp at night, he hears confessions of the Catholics, who are in the majority, and they receive Holy Communion the next morning. Other priests who perform this mission work are Rev. Arthur G. Forrest of St. Francis, brother of Fr. Forrest, and Fr. Dennis Martin, who is curate at Jackman.

Another clerical visitor is Rev. G. W. Bowie of Hartland, who has given sermons for 17 years. He is 71 years of age, six feet tall, browned from exposure, broad shouldered, and cheerful in manner. He says "I go on foot, have no salary and depend upon the generosity of the woodsmen when I am in their camps. I have visited hundreds of camps, and delivered sermons under their log roofs."

The International Young Men's Christian Association sent an industrial secretary into the woods during a recent season. He took a graphophone, gave short talks, and distributed magazines and papers. There are several religious societies in the state that regularly send magazines, newspapers, books, and Bibles to lumbermen, and they are all appreciated.

LABOR LAWS OF MAINE.

The following laws, relating to matters in which the wage-earners of the State are particularly interested, have been compiled from the Revised Statutes of Maine and the public laws of 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1913. The text of the initiative and referendum amendment is added, which shows the position it now occupies in the constitution of Maine.

Chapter 65 of the Public Laws of 1911--Department of Labor and Industry.

Section 1. The governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint within thirty days after this act shall become law, and every third year thereafter, by and with the consent of the council, and also within thirty days after the occurrence of any vacancy in the office, a suitable person as commissioner of labor and state factory inspector, who shall hold his office until his successor be appointed and qualified. The title of such officer shall be commissioner of labor and industry, and state factory inspector, and the term of office of such commissioner shall be for a period of three years after such appointment. Such commissioner shall have an office in the state capitol building suitably furnished and equipped for the work of said department of labor and industry. He shall perform his duties as herein provided and shall appoint a deputy who shall be clerk of the department, and deputy state factory inspector. The term of office of such deputy shall continue during the pleasure of such commissioner.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the department to collect, assort, arrange and present to the governor on or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirteen and biennially thereafter, statistical details relating to all departments of labor and industrial pursuits in the state; to trade unions and



Logs in River. (See Maine Woods Story.)

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other labor organizations and their effect upon labor and capital; to the number and character of industrial accidents and their effect upon the injured, their dependent relatives and upon the general public; to other matters relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral and sanitary conditions prevailing within the state, including the names of firms, companies or corporations, where located, the kind of goods produced or manufactured, the time operated each year, the number of employes classified according to age and sex, and the daily and average wages paid each employe; and the exploitation of such other subjects as will tend to promote the permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the state. shall also be the duty of the commissioner of labor to cause to be enforced all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women; all laws established for the protection of health, lives and limbs of operators in workshops and factories, on railroads and other places; all laws regulating the payment of wages, and all laws enacted for the protection of the working classes now in force or that may hereafter be enacted. its biennial report the department shall also give an account of all proceedings which have been taken in accordance with the provisions of this act, or any of the other laws herein referred to, and in addition thereto, such remarks, suggestions and recommendations as the commissioner may deem necessary for the information of the legislature.

Sec. 3. The commissioner is hereby authorized to furnish and deliver a written or printed list of interrogatories for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics such as are contemplated by this act to any person, company or the proper officer of any corporation operating within the state, and require full and complete answers to be made thereto and returned under oath; the commissioner shall have a seal, and have power to take and preserve testimony, to issue subpoenas, and administer oaths, and examine witnesses under oath in all matters relating to the duties herein required by said department of labor, such testimony to be taken in some suitable place in the vicinity to which the testimony is applicable. Witnesses subpoened and testifying before the commissioner of said department shall be paid the same fees as witnesses before a supreme

judicial court; such payment to be made from any funds at the disposal of the department of labor. Any person duly subpoened under the provisions of this act who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to attend, or refuse to answer any question propounded to him concerning the subject of such examination as provided in this act, or if any person to whom a written or printed list of interrogatories has been furnished by said commissioner shall neglect or refuse to answer and return the same under oath, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon complaint of the commissioner before a court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, such person or persons shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that no witness shall be compelled to go outside of the county in which he resides to testify. In the report of said department no use shall be made of the names of individuals. firms or corporations supplying the information called for by this act, unless by written permission, such information being confidential and not for the purpose of disclosing personal affairs.

Sec. 4. The commissioner as state factory inspector and any authorized agent of the labor department shall have power to enter any factory or mill, workshop, private works or state institutions which have shops or factories, when the same are open or in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics such as are contemplated by this act, and to examine into the methods of protection from danger to employes and the sanitary conditions in and around such buildings and places, and to make a record thereof of such inspection. And if any person, or persons, shall refuse to allow the commissioner, or any authorized agent of the labor department, to so enter, or shall refuse to give the information so desired by said commissioner or authorized agent, then said person or persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. If the

commissioner as state factory inspector, or any authorized agent of the department of labor, shall find upon such inspection that the heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary arrangement of any workshops or factories is such as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed or residing therein or that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster are not sufficient, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums, saws, cogs and machinery in such workshops and factories are located or are in a condition so as to be dangerous to employes and not sufficiently guarded, or that vats, pans, or any other structures, filled with molten metal or hot liquids. are not surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accidents or injury to those employed at or near them, he shall notify, in writing, the owner, proprietor or agent of such workshops or factories to make, within thirty days, the alterations or additions by him deemed necessary for the safety and protection of the employes; and if such alterations or additions are not made within thirty days from the date of such written notice. or within such time as said alterations or additions can be made with proper diligence upon the part of such proprietors, owners or agents, said proprietors, owners or agents so notified shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon complaint of the commissioner as state factory inspector before a court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. The following expressions used in this act shall have the following meanings: The expression "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, company or association. The expression "factory" means any premises where steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process there carried on. The expression "workshop" means any premises, room or place, not being a factory as above defined, wherein any manual labor is exercised by way of trade, or for the purpose of gain in or incidental to any process of making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or adapting for sale any article or part of an article, and to which or over which premises, room or place the employer of

the person or persons working therein has the right of access or control; provided, however, that the exercise of such manual labor in a private house, or a private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, or in case a majority of persons therein employed are members of such family, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within this definition. The aforesaid expressions shall have the meanings above defined for them respectively in all laws of this state relating to the employment of labor, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context.

- Sec. 6. All state, county, city and town officers are hereby directed to furnish said commissioner, upon his request, such statistical or other information contemplated by this act as shall be in their possession as such officers.
- Sec. 7. In addition to the deputy commissioner provided for by section one of this act, the commissioner shall appoint a stenographer for the department of labor; he shall also employ a woman factory inspector, and he may also employ special agents and such other assistants, as may be necessary in the discharge of the official duties of said department of labor; such special agents and other assistants shall be paid for the services rendered such compensation as the commissioner may deem proper, but no such agents or assistants shall be paid more than three dollars per day in addition to necessary traveling expenses, said agents and assistants shall work under the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor.
- Sec. 8. The salary of said commissioner shall be sixteen hundred dollars per year, and that of his deputy, thirteen hundred dollars per year, together with all necessary traveling expenses. The salary of the stenographer shall be six hundred dollars per year. All such salaries and other expenses provided for in this act, shall be audited the same as salaries and expenses of other state departments and shall be payable upon proper vouchers certified by the commissioner. Provided, that the amount thereof, exclusive of the salaries provided for by this section, shall not exceed for any two years the sum of nine thousand dollars, making the total annual appropriation for this department of labor for all purposes, eight thousand dollars. Provided, however, that any unexpended balance to the credit of the department of labor at the close of any year in which

the legislature regularly meets shall be carried over and made available for use in the following year.

Sec. 9. Said commissioner shall be authorized to have printed for general distribution, not to exceed four thousand copies of his biennial report, and he may also from time to time, cause to be printed and distributed bulletins upon any subject that shall be of public interest and of benefit to the state.

Sec. 10. Sections forty, forty-one and forty-two of chapter forty of the revised statutes, as amended by chapter two hundred and fifteen of the public laws of nineteen hundred and nine, chapter one hundred and eighty of the public laws of nineteen hundred and nine, sections forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six and forty-seven of chapter forty of the revised statutes as amended by chapter seventy-seven of the public laws of nineteen hundred and seven, and chapter two hundred and nine of the public laws of nineteen hundred and nine are hereby repealed.

Sec. II. All authority heretofore vested in the commissioner of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics as such, and the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries as such, are hereby vested in the commissioner of labor and industry and state factory inspector as provided for in this act.

Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 46 of the Public Laws of 1907, Chapters 70 and 257 of the Public Laws of 1909, Chapters 55, 118 and 143 of the Public Laws of 1911, and Chapter 87 of the Public Laws of 1913.— Employment of Women and Children.

Section 48. No female minor under eighteen years of age, no male minor under sixteen years of age, and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in the State, more than ten hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fiftyeight in a week; and no male person sixteen years of age and over shall be so employed as above, more than ten hours a day during minority, unless he voluntarily contracts to do

so with the consent of his parents, or one of them, if any, or guardian and in such case he shall receive extra compensation for his services; provided, however, that any female of eighteen years of age or over, may lawfully contract for such labor for any number of hours in excess of ten hours a day, not exceeding six hours in any one week, or sixty hours in any one year, receiving additional compensation therefor; but during her minority, the consent of her parents, or one of them, or guardian, shall be first obtained. Nothing in this section shall apply to any manufacturing establishment or business, the materials and products of which are perishable and require immediate labor thereon, to prevent decay thereof or damage thereto.

Sec. 49. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed, a notice printed in plain, large type, stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the exact time for commencing work in the morning, stopping at noon for dinner, commencing after dinner, and stopping at night; form of such printed notice shall be furnished by the commissioner of labor, and shall be approved by the attorney general. And the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated, shall be deemed a violation of the preceding section, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week, in congequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment.

Sec. 50. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer or agent of another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of section forty-eight, and every parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than fifty dollars for each offense. A certificate of the age of a minor made by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment, shall be conclusive evidence of his age in behalf of the hirer, upon any prosecution for a violation of the provisions of section forty-eight. Whoever falsely makes and utters such a certificate with an intention to evade the provisions of this chapter relating to the employment of minors, shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 51. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in any manufacturing or mechanical business, may contract with adult or minor employes to give one week's notice of intention on such employe's part, to quit such employment under a penalty of forfeiture of one week's wages. In such case, the employer shall be required to give a like notice of intention to discharge the employe; and on failure, shall pay to such employe, a sum equal to one week's wages. No such forfeiture shall be enforced when the leaving or discharge of the employe is for a reasonable cause. Provided, however, that the enforcement of the penalty aforesaid, shall not prevent either party from recovering damages for a breach of the contract of hire.

An employe does not incur forfeiture by leaving without notice on account of reduction of wages. Nor does an employer incur forfeiture by reducing wages without notice. 39 Atl. Rep. 280.

Sec. 52. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed or allowed to work in or in connection with any manufacturing or mechanical establishment. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ for wages or hire any child under fourteen years of age in any manufacturing, mechanical or other business establishment, or in any telephone or telegraph office; or in the delivery and transmission of telephone or telegraph messages during the hours that the public schools of the town or city in which he resides are in session. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer or agent of another, employs or has in his employ any child in violation of the provisions of this section, and every parent or guardian who allows any child to be so employed shall be punished by a fine not less than one dollar nor exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 53. No child over fourteen years of age and under sixteen years of age shall be employed or allowed to work in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment until he, or some one in his behalf, shall have produced and presented to the owner, superintendent, overseer or agent of such establishment, a certified copy of the town clerk's record of the birth of such child, or a certified copy of his baptismal record showing the date of his birth; or his passport showing the date of his birth; or an age and schooling certificate duly issued to him as hereinafter provided. No such child between his four-

teenth and fifteenth birthdays shall be employed or allowed to work in any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or other business establishment, or in any telephone or telegraph office; or in the delivery and transmission of telephone or telegraph messages during the hours in which the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session until he shall have produced and presented to the owner, superintendent, overseer or agent of such establishment an age and schooling certificate duly issued to him as hereinafter provided. No such child between his fifteenth and sixteenth birthdays shall be employed or allowed to work in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment during the hours in which the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session. until he shall have produced and presented the owner, superintendent, overseer or agent of such establishment an age and schooling certificate duly issued to him as hereinafter provided. The employer shall keep on file such birth record, baptismal record, passport or age and schooling certificate in duplicate containing the name of such child, the name of his parents, guardian or custodian, and such data as may be required by the commissioner of labor. Blank employment certificates, in form approved by the attorney general, shall be furnished by the commissioner of labor. One of such certificates shall be delivered to such child and the other be immediately forwarded to the office of said commissioner of labor, to be kept on file by him. When such child leaves such employment, the employer shall return to such child the copy of the town record, baptismal record, passport or age and schooling certificate furnished by him as aforesaid, and shall immediately notify said commissioner that such child has left his employ. The commissioner of labor, or any of his assistants, may demand of any employer or corporation the names of all children under sixteen years of age in his employ in the several cities and towns of the state, and may require that the birth record, baptismal record, passport or age and schooling certificate of such children shall be produced for his inspection, and the failure to produce the same shall be prima facie evidence that the employment of such child is illegal. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer or agent of another, employs or has in his employment any child in violation of the provision of this

section, and every parent or guardian who allows any child to be so employed shall be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 54. Age and schooling certificates may be issued by the superintendent of schools of the city or town in which the child resides, or some person designated and authorized in writing by the school committee, and such age and schooling certificate when duly issued shall excuse such child from attendance at public school; but no person shall issue such certificate to any minor then in or about to enter his employment or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, stockholder, officer or employe. The person who issues the certificate in accordance with the provisions of this section is hereby empowered to administer the oath provided for therein, but no fee shall be charged therefor.

Sec. 55. An age and schooling certificate shall not be issued until the child applying therefor, or some person in his behalf, shall furnish satisfactory evidence of the age of the child, which evidence shall be a certified copy of the town clerk's record of the birth of said child, or a certified copy of his baptismal record, showing the date of his birth, or a passport showing the date of his birth, or other document satisfactory to the superintendent of schools or the person authorized to issue such age and schooling certificates; nor until such child has demonstrated his ability to read at sight and write simple sentences in the English language, and perform simple arithmetical problems involving the fundamental processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, such educational test to be prepared and furnished by the superintendent of schools or the school committee of each city and town in the state; or has furnished a certificate to that effect signed by any teacher in any of the public schools of the city or town in which such child resides, or by the principal of any approved private school. The superintendent of schools, or the person authorized to issue such age and schooling certificates, may require, in doubtful cases, a certificate from the school physician, or, in case there is no school physician, from the medical officer of the board of health certifying that the child is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do; said certificate must be signed by the child in the presence of the examining physician. The State factory inspector, his deputy or agent, may require a similar certificate, in doubtful cases, of minors employed under an age and schooling certificate.

Sec. 56. The form of the age and schooling certificate provided for in section fifty-three of this act shall be prepared and furnished to the superintendent of schools or the school committee of the cities and towns by the attorney general, and shall be substantially as follows:

Age and Schooling Certificate.

Revised Statutes, Chapter forty, Section fifty-three.

This certifies that I am the , father, mother, guardian or custodian, of , name of child, and that he was born at , name of city or town, in the state, or county, of on the day of in the year and that at, his or her, last birthday, he was years old. City or town and date.

Signature of parent, guardian or custodian.

Then personally appeared before me the above named, name of person signing, and having produced for my inspection the record passport of said child, made oath that the foregoing certificate by him or her, signed is true to the best of his or her, knowledge and belief.

Having no sufficient reason to doubt that the age therein certified, I hereby approve the foregoing certifiname of child; whose signature, written in my presence, appears below; whose height is feet and fair or dark; hair is inches; complexion is color. I hereby certify that he has sataisfactorily demonstrated , his or her, ability to read at sight and to write legible simple sentences in the English language, and to employ the fundamental principles of arithmetic, according to the test supplied by the local superintendent of public schools; that he has presented us a certificate to that effect signed by the principal a teacher of some public school in said town, or that he has presented a certificate signed by the principal of an evening school in said town to the effect that he, said child is a regular attendant in said evening school.

This certificate belongs to , name of child, and is to be surrendered to , him or her, whenever he leaves the service of the employer holding the same, but if not claimed

by said minor within thirty days from the time when he leaves such employment, it shall be returned to the superintendent of schools, or to the person by whom it is issued. Signature of child.

Signature of person authorized to issue and approve, with official character or authority.

City or town and date.

Whoever, being authorized to sign the foregoing age and schooling certificate, or whoever signing any certified copy of a town clerk's record of births, or certified copy of a child's baptismal record, shall knowingly certify to any false statement therein, and any parent or guardian who presents, or who permits or allows any child under his control to present, to any employer, owner, superintendent, overseer or agent as required under section fifty-three, any certified copy of birth or baptismal record, or passport, or age and schooling certificate containing any false statements as to the date of birth or age of such child, knowing them to be false, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 238 of the Public Laws of 1909, Chapter 113 of the Public Laws of 1911, and Chapter 79 of the Public Laws of 1913—Truant Officers may enter Manufacturing and other Business Establishments during School Hours to ascertain if Minors under the age of 15 years are Employed.

Section 51. The Superintending School Committee of every city and town shall annually elect one or more persons, to be designated truant officers, who shall inquire into all cases of neglect of the duties prescribed in section forty-nine and ascertain the reasons therefor and shall promptly report the same to said superintending school committee, and such truant officers or any of them shall, when so directed by the school committee or superintendent in writing, prosecute in the name of the State, any person neglecting to perform the duties prescribed in said section, by promptly entering a complaint before a magistrate and said officer shall, when notified by any teacher that any pupil is irregular in attendance, arrest and take such

pupil to school when found truant; and, further, such officers shall enforce the provisions of sections one hundred and eighteen to one hundred and twenty, inclusive, of this chapter. Truant officers, when so directed in writing by the superintendent of schools or the superintending school committee of their respective towns, may visit the manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other business establishments in their several cities and towns during the hours in which the public schools of such city or town are in session, and ascertain whether any minors under the age of fifteen years are employed therein, and shall report in writing any cases of such employment to the superintendent of schools or the superintending school committee of their city or town, and if employed therein contrary to the provisions of chapter forty, shall also report in writing such illegal employment to the commissioner of labor. owner, superintendent, overseer or agent of all manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or other business establishments, upon request, shall produce for the inspection of such truant officers, all certified copies of records of birth and baptism, passports and age and schooling certificates required to be kept on file in such establishments under chapter forty of the revised statutes. Superintending school committees shall elect truant officers at their first meeting after the annual meeting of the town; they shall fill any vacancies occurring during the year and they shall have authority to fix the compensation of said officers and said compensation shall be paid from the appropriation made for salaries of municipal officers. Any truant officer neglecting any duty required of him under the provisions of this chapter shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars and any town failing through its superintending school committee to meet said provisions shall be liable to the provisions of section sixteen of this chapter.

Chapter 4 of the Public Laws of 1907—Employment of Custodians of Elevators.

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall employ or permit any person under fifteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator, or shall employ a person under eighteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

Sec. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Chapter 123 of the Public Laws of 1905—Employment of Children—Certain Employments Forbidden.

Section 9. No person shall employ or cause to be employed, exhibit, use or have in custody, or train for use, employment or exhibition, any child under sixteen years of age, and no parent, guardian or other person, having care, custody and control of such child, shall procure or permit the training, use, employment or exhibition of any such child, in begging or soliciting or receiving alms in any manner or under any pretence, or in any illegal, indecent or immoral exhibition or practice, or in any exhibition of any such child when insane or idiotic, or when possessing any deformity and unnatural physical formation, or in any practice, exhibition or place dangerous or injurious to the life, limb, health or morals of such child. Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

Chapter 26 of the Public Laws of 1911—To Provide Chairs, Stools or other Contrivances for the Seating of Employes.

Section 1. The proprietor, manager, or person having charge of any mercantile establishment, store, shop, hotel, restaurant or other place where women or girls are employed as clerks or help therein in this state shall provide chairs, stools or other contrivances for the comfortable use of such female employes for the preservation of their health and for rest when not actively employed in the discharge of their respective duties

Sec. 2. Any proprietor, manager or other person violating the preceding section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 194 of the Public Laws of 1909, Chapter 156 of the Public Laws of 1911, and Chapter 178 of the Public Laws of 1913—Doors Swinging Outward—Fire Escapes or Egresses from Factories, Workshops, Tenement Houses, Halls and Tenements—Inspection, etc.

Section 37. Every building intended temporarily or permanently for public use, and every schoolhouse of more than one story in height, and every schoolroom therein, shall have all doors, intended for egress, open outwards.

Sec. 38. Every public house where guests are lodged, and every building in which any trade, manufacture or business is carried on, requiring the presence of workmen above the first story, and all rooms used for public assembly or amusement, and all tenement houses three stories in height where only one stairway or means of egress from the upper stories of the building is provided, and all tenement houses of four or more stories in height, intended to be occupied by families, boarders or lodgers, above the third story, and all schoolhouses two stories or more in height, shall at all times be provided with proper egresses or other means of escape from fire sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated, assembled, employed, lodged or resident therein. These egresses and means of escape shall be kept unobstructed, in good repair and ready for use, the sufficiency thereof to be determined as provided in the following section:

Sec. 39. In towns or parts of towns having no organized fire department, the municipal officers shall annually make careful inspection of the precautions and safeguards provided in compliance with the foregoing requirements, and pass upon their sufficiency as to arrangement and number, and upon their state of repair; and direct such alterations, additions and repairs as they adjudge necessary. In towns, cities and villages having an organized fire department, the duties aforesaid shall be discharged by the board of fire engineers.

Sec. 40. Such municipal officers or fire engineers shall give written notice to the occupant of such building, also to the owner thereof, if known, of their determination as to the sufficiency of said precautions and safeguards, specifying in said

notice any alteration, addition or repair which they require. Sixty days are allowed for compliance with such notice and order.

- Sec. 41. Any owner or occupant who neglects to comply with such order, within the time so allowed, forfeits fifty dollars, besides five dollars for every day's continuance of such neglect; and the building or part of a building so occupied shall be deemed a common nuisance, without any other evidence than proof of its use; and the keeper shall be punished accordingly Said officers may forbid the use of such building for any public purpose until their order has been complied with. And if the owner or occupant of said building lets or uses the same in violation of such order, he forfeits not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.
- Sec. 42. Whenever the municipal officers or engineers upon inspection, find that proper safeguards and precautions for escape in case of fire, or of alarm, have been provided, they shall give to the occupant of such building a certificate, under their hands, of such fact; which shall be valid for one year only from its date; and a reasonable compensation for such inspection shall be paid by the city or town in which any such building is located, by an order drawn upon its treasurer. Such officers shall return to the clerk's office of their town, monthly, a list of such certificates by them issued, which the clerk shall record in a suitable book.
- Sec. 43. Every person receiving such certificate shall keep the same posted in such building. Such annual certificate, so posted, is prima facie evidence of the inspection of such building, and of the presence of such suitable safeguards and precaution. Every occupant of such building who neglects or refuses to procure such certificate, or to post the same as aforesaid, forfeits ten dollars for every week that he so neglects and refuses.
- Sec. 44. Every municipal officer or fire engineer who refuses or neglects to perform the duties imposed upon him by the seven preceding sections forfeits fifty dollars.
- Sec. 45. All fines and forfeitures imposed by the four preceding sections may be recovered by the town where the building is located, by an action on the case, or by indictment.
 - Sec. 46. Should it come to the notice of the state factory in-

spector or his deputy, or should complaint be made to such state factory inspector or his deputy by any citizen of the state, of the failure of any of the above named officers to comply with any of the provisions of this act, the state factory inspector or his deputy shall at once proceed to investigate such complaint, and if sufficient evidence can be obtained, he shall at once file a complaint against such officer with the county attorney, who shall prosecute the same under the provisions of this act.

Chapter 100 of the Public Laws of 1909—Safeguarding of Schools against Danger from Fire.

Section 1. Any building which is used in whole or in part as a schoolhouse shall be provided with proper egresses or other means of escape from fire sufficient for the use of all persons therein accommodated. These egresses and means of escape shall be kept unobstructed, in good repair and ready for use. Stairways on the outside of the building shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, accessible at each story from doors or windows and such stairways, doors or windows shall be kept clean of snow, ice and other obstructions. In school buildings of more than one story there shall be at least two separate means of egress by inside or outside stairway, and each story above the first shall be supplied with means of extinguishing fire consisting of pails of water or other portable apparatus, or of a hose attached to a suitable water supply and such appliance shall be kept at all times ready for use and in good condition. Upon written notification by the superintending school committee that any school building does not meet the specifications herein named, the municipal officers of the town shall at once proceed to correct the defects, and any failure so to act shall render the town liable to the provisions of section sixteen of chapter fifteen of the revised statutes.

Chapter 82 of the Public Laws of 1907—Requiring Steam Plants in School Buildings, Churches, and other Public Buildings, to be in charge of Competent Persons.

Section I. Whenever any school building, church, or other public building is heated by a steam plant, located in, under or near such building, such steam plant shall be in charge of a person qualified as provided by this act.

Sec. 2. The municipal officers of any town or city in which any of the buildings enumerated in the preceding section, heated by steam, are located, shall require the person or persons contemplating taking charge of the steam plant for such purpose, to be first examined by them, and they shall require him to produce before them proof of his competency to have charge of such steam plant; and unless the person so applying has been licensed as an engineer, or has had previous experience as a machinist, or as an engineer of a steam plant, he shall be required to satisfy said municipal officers that he possesses the requisite qualifications and experience to assume charge of the particular plant which he desires permission to operate; and if said municipal officers, after such examination, are satisfied that the applicant possesses the requisite quailfications for such work, and is of temperate habits, they, or the majority thereof, shall issue under their hands a certificate in the following form:

State of Maine.

City (or) Town of

This is to certify that having made application to the municipal officers of the city (or) town of , for permission to take charge of, and operate a steam plant located in said city (or) town, (here describe the nature of the steam plant of which the applicant is authorized to have charge, and its location); and having produced evidence of his competency to act in said capacity, we have issued to him this certificate as provided by chapter eighty-two of the public laws, approved on the twentieth day of March, nineteen hundred and seven.

Said certificate when issued shall be filed in the office of the city or town clerk, and such clerk shall issue and deliver to said applicant a duly attested copy of such certificate, and the copy so issued shall be posted by the holder thereof, in a conspicuous place in or near the room in which the boiler to be operated is located.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for the municipal officers of any city or town to issue the certificate provided for by this act without receiving proof that the person to whom such certificate is issued has had experience in such work, and is in all

respects qualified to discharge the duties referred to in the certificate granted, and is also of temperate habits.

Sec. 4. Whenever the municipal officers of any town or city receive notice in writing, signed by ten or more of the residents thereof, stating that the person in charge of a steam plant located in, under, or near, any school building, church, or other public building situated in said city or town, and furnishing or supplying heat for such building, is incompetent for the discharge of such duties, or by reason of negligence, intemperance, or any other cause, ought not longer to remain in charge of such steam plant, it shall be the duty of said municipal officers to immediately suspend temporarily the authority of such person to act in said capacity; and until the investigation herein provided can be made, shall cause a person qualified as provided by this act to be placed in charge of said steam plant; and said municipal officers shall as soon thereafter as practicable, cause an investigation of such complaint to be made, and shall thereupon inquire into the habits and qualifications of the person so complained of, and if such person is, for any reason, found to be incompetent or unsuitable to longer remain in charge of said steam plant, said municipal officers shall immediately cause the certificate granted under the provisions of this act, to be revoked, and notice of such revocation shall be filed with the clerk of such city or town, and thereupon said municipal officers shall, if such plant is under their control, place a person qualified as herein provided, in charge thereof; and if such steam plant is not in charge of such municipal officers, they shall give the person or corporation having control of such steam plant, notice of their findings, and if such person or corporation having control of such steam plant, shall, after the receipt of such findings, neglect or refuse to cause said steam plant to be placed in charge of some person qualified under the provisions of this act, such person or corporation shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

Sec. 5. Every person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ninety days, or both, as the court in which such conviction is obtained, shall determine.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect the first day of September in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

Chapter 102 of the Public Laws of 1911.—Reporting of Accidents.

Section 1. The person in charge of any factory, workshop or other industrial establishment shall report in writing to the commissioner of labor all deaths, accidents, or serious physical injuries sustained by any person therein or on the premises, within ten days after the time of the accident, death or injury, stating as fully as possible the cause of the death or the extent and cause of the injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other or further information relative thereto as may be required by said commissioner, who may investigate the causes thereof and require such precautions to be taken as will prevent the recurrence of similar happenings. No statement contained in any such report shall be admissible in evidence in any action arising out of the death or accident therein reported.

- Sec. 2. The term "serious physical injuries," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean every accident which results in the death of the employe or causes his absence from work for at least six days thereafter.
- Sec. 3. Any person in charge of properties as described in section one of this act, where accidents shall have occurred, who shall fail or refuse to send such notices and statements and otherwise comply with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Chapter 82 of the Public Laws of 1913—An Act Requiring the Report to the State Board of Health of Certain Occupational Diseases Due to Poisoning or Other Causes.

Section 1. Every physician attending upon or called in to visit a person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead phosphorus, arsenic or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed air illness, or any other ailment or disease contracted as a result of such person's occupation or employment, shall, within ten days after his first attendance upon such person, send to the State Board of Health a written notice stating the name and full post office address and place of employment of such person, and the nature of the

occupation and the disease or ailment from which, in the opinion of the physician, the person is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the State Board of Health

- Sec. 2. In like manner, as is provided in section one, shall every case of lead poisoning and of suspected lead poisoning, which has resulted from the use of water, which contains lead or is suspected of containing lead, be reported to the State Board of Health, and when such reports are received the said board shall do what it can by laboratory work and otherwise to enable the attending physician to determine whether the case is one of lead poisoning, and if so, the source of the poison.
- Sec. 3. Any physician who shall fail to perform the duty imposed by section one of this act within the time therein limited shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars.
- Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health and of the county attorney of the county wherein any person violating the provisions of this act may reside to prosecute all violations of the provisions of this act which shall come to the knowledge of them or either of them.

Chapter 258 of the Public Laws of 1909—Employers' Liability

Section 1. If personal injury is caused to an employe, who at the time of the injury, is in the exercise of due care, by reason of:

First, a defect in the condition of the ways, works or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from, or had not been discovered or remedied in consequence of, the negligence of the employer or of a person in his service who had been entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works or machinery were in proper condition; or,

Second, that the negligence of a person in the service of the employer who was entrusted with and was exercising superintendence and whose sole or principal duty was that of superintendence, or in the absence of such superintendent, of a person acting as superintendent with the authority or consent of such employer.

Third, the negligence of a person in the service of the employer who was in charge or control of a signal, switch, locomotive engine or train upon a railroad;

The employe or his legal representatives, shall subject to the provisions of the eight following sections, have the same rights to compensation and of action against the employer as if he had not been an employe, nor in the service, nor engaged in the work, of the employer.

A car which is in use by, or which is in possession of, a railroad corporation shall be considered as a part of the ways, works or machinery of the corporation which uses or has it in possession, within the meaning of clause one of this section, whether it is owned by such corporation or by some other company or person. One or more cars which are in motion, whether attached to an engine or not, shall constitute a train within the meaning of clause three of this section, and whoever, as a part of his duty for the time being, physically controls or directs the movements of a signal, switch, locomotive engine or train shall be deemed to be a person in charge or control of a signal, switch, locomotive engine or train within the meaning of said clause.

- Sec. 2. If the injury described in the preceding section results in the death of the employe, and such death is not instantaneous or is preceded by conscious suffering, and if there is any person who would have been entitled to bring an action under the provisions of the following section, the legal representatives of said employe may, in the action brought under the provisions of the preceding section, recover damages for the death in addition to those for the injury.
- Sec. 3. If, as the result of the negligence of an employer himself, or of a person for whose negligence an employer is liable under the provisions of section one, an employe is instantly killed, or dies without conscious suffering, his widow or, if he leaves no widow, his next of kin, who, at the time of his death, were dependent upon his wages for support, shall have a right of action for damages against the employer.
- Sec. 4. If, under the provisions of either of the two preceding sections, damages are awarded for the death, they shall be assessed with reference to the degree of culpability of the employer or of the person for whose negligence the employer is liable.

The amount of damages which may be awarded in an action under the provisions of section one for a personal injury to an employe, in which no damages for his death are awarded under the provisions of section two, shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

The amount of damages which may be awarded in such action, if damages for his death are awarded under the provisions of section two, shall not exceed five thousand dollars for both the injury and the death, and shall be apportioned by the jury between the legal representatives of the employe and the persons who would have been entitled, under the provisions of section three, to bring an action for his death if it had been instantaneous or without conscious suffering.

The amount of damages which may be awarded in an action brought under the provisions of section three shall not be less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. No action for the recovery of damages for injury or death under the provisions of sections one to four, inclusive, shall be maintained unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within sixty days and the action is commenced within one year after the accident which causes the injury or death. Such notice shall be in writing, signed by the person injured, or by a person in his behalf; but if from physical or mental incapacity it is impossible for the person injured to give the notice within the time provided in this section, he may give it within ten days after such incapacity has been removed, and if he dies without having given the notice and without having been for ten days at any time after his injury of sufficient capacity to give it, his executor or administrator may give such notice within sixty days after his appointment. A notice given under the provisions of this section shall not be held invalid or insufficient solely by reason of an inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury, if it is shown that there was no intention to mislead. and that the employer was not in fact misled thereby.

If a notice given under this section is claimed by the employer to be insufficient for any reason he shall so notify in writing the person giving it within ten days, stating the insufficiency claimed to exist, and thereupon the person whose duty is to give the notice may, within thirty days, give a new notice with the same effect as if originally given.

- Sec. 6. If an employer enters into a contract, written or verbal, with an independent contractor to do part of such employer's work, or if such contractor enters into a contract with a sub-contractor to do all or any part of the work comprised in such contractor's contract with the employer, such contract or sub-contract shall not bar the liability of the employer for injuries to the employes of such contractor or sub-contractor, caused by any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant, if they are the property of the employer or are furnished by him, and if such defect arose, or had not been discovered or remedied, through the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that they were in proper condition.
- Sec. 7. An employe or his legal representative shall not be entitled under the provisions of sections one to four, inclusive, to any right of action for damages against his employer if such employe knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury, and failed within a reasonable time to give, or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer, or to some person superior to himself in the service of the employer who was entrusted with general superintendence.
- Sec. 8. The provisions of the seven preceding sections shall not apply to injuries caused to domestic servants or farm laborers by fellow employes, or to those engaged in cutting, hauling or driving logs.
- Sec. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge any common law rights or remedies which the employe may have against his employer, but a judgment recovered under the provisions of this act, or a settlement of any action commenced or claim made for death or injury, under the provisions of this act, shall be a bar to any claim made or action begun to recover for the same injury or the same death, under the provisions of the common law or under the provisions of any other statute.

Chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes—Right of Action for Injuries Causing Death.

Section 9. Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, and the act, neglect or default, is such as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then, and in every such case, the person who, or the corporation which, would have been liable, if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as shall amount to a felony.

Sec. 10. Every such action shall be brought by and in the names of the personal representatives of such deceased person, and the amount recovered in every such action shall be for the exclusive benefit of his widow, if no children, and of the children, if no widow, and if both, then of her and them equally, and, if neither, of his heirs. The jury may give such damages as they shall deem a fair and just compensation, not exceeding five thousand dollars, with reference to the pecuniary injuries resulting from such death to the persons for whose benefit such action is brought, *provided*, that such action shall be commenced within two years after the death of such person.

Chapter 27 of the Public Laws of 1913—An Act to Change the Burden of Proof in Certain Negligence Cases in Which Contributory Negligence is a Defense.

In actions to recover damages for negligently causing the death of a person, or for injury to a person who is deceased at the time of trial of such action, the person for whose death or injury the action is brought shall be presumed to have been in the exercise of due care at the time of all acts in any way related to his death or injury, and if contributory negligence be relied upon as a defense it shall be pleaded and proved by the defendant.

Chapter 33 of the Public Laws of 1909—Forbidding Contracts Relieving Employers from Liability in case of Injury to Employes.

No person shall, by a special contract with his employes exempt himself or another person from liability which he may be under to them for injuries suffered by them in his employment and resulting from the negligence of the employer or such other person, or of a person in his employ.

Chapter 39 of the Public Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 26 of the Public Laws of 1913—Weekly Payment of Wages.

Every manufacturing, mining or quarrying, mercantile, street railway, telegraph or telephone corporation, every incorporated express company or water company, and every contractor, person or partnership engaged in any manufacturing business, in any of the building trades, in quarries or mines, upon public works or in the construction or repair of street railways, roads, bridges or sewers or of gas, water or electric light works, pipes or lines, and every steam railroad company or corporation, shall pay weekly each employe engaged in his or its business the wages earned by him to within eight days of the date of said payment, but any employe leaving his or her employment shall be paid in full on the following regular pay day, provided, that when an employe is discharged he shall be paid the wages due him on demand; and the state, its officers, boards and commissions shall so pay every mechanic, workman and laborer who is employed by it or them, and every county and city shall so pay every employe who is engaged in its business the wages or salary earned by him, unless such mechanic, workman, laborer or employe requests in writing to be paid in a different manner; and every town shall so pay each employe in its business if so required by him; but an employe who is absent from his regular place of labor at a time fixed for payment shall be paid thereafter on demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to an employe engaged in cutting and hauling logs and lumber, nor the driving of same until it reaches its place of destination for sale or manufacture; nor to an employe of a coöperative corporation or association if he is a stockholder therein unless he requests such corporation to pay him weekly. corporation, contractor, person or partnership shall by a special contract with an employe or by any other means exempt himself or itself from the provisions of this act. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Chapter 88 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 256 of the Public Laws of 1909 and Chapter 175 of the Public Laws of 1911—Exemption of Wages from Garnishment.

Section 55. No person shall be adjudged trustee:

- I. By reason of any negotiable bill, draft, note or other security drawn, accepted, made or indorsed by him, except in the cases provided in section sixty-three;
- II. By reason of any money or other thing received or collected by him as an officer, by force of a legal process in favor of the principal defendant in the trustee process, although it has been previously demanded of him by the defendant;
- III. By reason of any money in his hands as a public officer, for which he is accountable to the principal defendant;
- IV. By reason of any money or other thing due from him to the principal defendant, unless at the time of the service of the writ upon him, it is due absolutely and not on any contingency;
- V. By reason of any debt due from him on a judgment, while he is liable to an execution thereon;
- VI. By reason of any amount due from him to the principal defendant, as wages for his personal labor, or that of his wife or minor children, for a time not exceeding one month next preceding the service of the process, and not exceeding twenty dollars of the amount due to him as wages for his personal labor; and ten dollars shall be exempt in all cases; moreover, wages of minor children and of women, are not, in any case, subject to trustee process on account of any debt of parent or husband; if, after wages for personal labor or services have been attached and before entry of the writ, the defendant tenders to the plaintiff or to his attorney the whole amount due and recoverable in the action and the fees of the officer for serving the writ, the plaintiff shall recover no costs, except the fees of the officer; and if the defendant is defaulted without an appearance, or if he files an offer of judgment on the return day of the writ, and the plaintiff accepts such offer or fails to secure more than the amount thereof and of the interest thereon from its date, the plaintiff shall recover no costs, except the entry fee and the officers fees;
 - VII. Where service was made on him by leaving a copy,

and before actual notice of such service or reasonable ground of belief that it was made, he paid the debt due to the principal defendant, or gave his negotiable security therefor;

VIII. By reason of any amount due for board furnished a member of the legislature, while in attendance thereon.

Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes—Earnings of Married Women.

Section 3. She (a married woman) may receive the wages of her personal labor, not performed for her own family, maintain an action therefor in her own name, and hold them in her own right against her husband or any other person.

Chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 103 of the Public Laws of 1907—Assignments of Wages to be Recorded.

Section 6. No assignment of wages is valid against any other person than the parties thereto unless such assignment is recorded by the clerk in the town where the assignor is employed while earning such wages; provided, that if said assignor is employed in an unorganized place while earning such wages, said assignment to be valid against any other person than the parties thereto, shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the registry district in which said unincorporated place is located. No such assignment of wages shall be valid against the employer unless he has actual notice thereof.

Chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes—Wages Preferred—In Insolvency.

Section 42. In making a dividend under the preceding section, the following claims shall first be paid in full in their order:

- I. The debts contracted by the debtor to obtain, in whole or in part, the amount paid by him as fees to the court of insolvency and for reasonable attorney's fees.
- II. The fees, costs and expenses of suits and proceedings in insolvency.

- III. All debts and taxes due to the State or to any county, city or town therein, and to the United States, except debts due to the State in behalf of the state prison.
- IV. Wages due to any operative, clerk or house servant, not exceeding fifty dollars, for labor performed within six months preceding the filing of the petition.

Chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes—Exemption of Wages from Attachment in Insolvency Proceedings.

Section 68. Any person whose debts do not amount to three hundred dollars, may at any time assign, convey and deliver to the register of the court of insolvency in and for the county within which he resides, all his real and personal estate, rights and credits, not exempt from attachment and seizure on execution, together with a schedule of the same, signed by such debtor, and a list of all his creditors, with their places of residence, so far as known by him, and at the same time may apply by petition to the judge of said court, setting forth his inability to pay all his debts in full, and that he has assigned, conveved and delivered to the register of said court, all his real and personal estate, rights and credits, not exempt from attachment and seizure on execution, together with a schedule of the same, signed by him, and a list of all his creditors, with their places of residence, so far as known by him, and that he wishes to be examined as provided by this section, and to have the oath provided by this section administered to him. Thereupon the judge shall appoint a time and place for the examination of the debtor, which examination may be before the judge, or register, and the register shall give such notice to the creditors of the debtor of the time and place of such examination as the judge orders, and any creditor may appear at such examination and be heard, and may examine the debtor, under oath, concerning his business, property and effects, and the disposal thereof. Such examination shall be confined within such limits as the judge or register directs, and in no case shall it extend to any matters arising prior to the time of the contracting of the debts owed by such debtor, at the time of his examination. examination herein provided for shall be in writing, signed by the debtor, and filed in the office of the register. If upon such

hearing, it appears to the judge that the debtor has assigned, conveyed and delivered to the register all his said real and personal estate, rights and credits, not exempt from attachment and seizure on execution, together with a schedule of the same, signed by him, and that he has disclosed the names and places of residence of all creditors so far as known to him, he shall administer to the debtor the following oath: "I, _____, swear that the account of my creditors contained in the schedule, made and signed by me, is true, according to my best knowledge and belief; and I further swear, that I have delivered to _____, the register of the court of insolvency, all my estate, rights and credits, except such as are exempt from attachment and seizure on execution; and I further swear that no part of my estate, rights or credits, has been made over, concealed or disposed of in any manner, for the future benefit of myself, my family, or any other person, or to defraud my creditors:" unless the judge has discovered, by such examination, such facts as render it inconsistent for the debtor to take such oath, or finds that any of the statements made by the debtor in or upon said examination are not true. When the debtor has taken and subscribed said oath, the judge shall give him a certificate thereof under his hand and the seal of the court, and thereupon he shall be thenceforth released and discharged from arrest upon mesne process or execution arising from any debt contracted prior to taking such oath, and owing to any creditor named in said schedule, and he shall not be required to submit himself to examination under provisions of sections twenty to forty-four inclusive, of chapter one hundred and fourteen as to any matters arising prior to the time of taking such oath. Nor shall the amount due him as wages for his personal labor for a time not exceeding one month next preceding the service of the process, and not exceeding twenty dollars, be liable to attachment on any trustee process in a suit brought against him upon any debt contracted prior to said time. This section also applies to any person arrested or committed to jail upon mesne process or execution, and such debtor shall be taken by the jailer, or officer having him in charge, before the court for the purposes herein specified. After the assignment and conveyance herein provided, the register shall dispose of said debtor's property and effects to the best advantage, depositing in his own name, as register in such bank as the judge approves, all the money coming into his hands belonging to said estate, and keeping and rendering to the judge a strict account of its disposal, and the net proceeds thereof, after deducting the expenses of the proceedings, shall be divided by the register, pro rata, among the creditors of the debtor named in his original schedules, or schedules as amended by order of the judge, and such other creditors as shall have proved their claims before such distribution, in part satisfaction of their respective debts. The judge and register shall be allowed the same fees for their services under this section as they are allowed for similar services in other insolvency proceedings, and said fees and compensation shall be paid out of the debtor's assets if they are sufficient; otherwise such fees and compensation, or such part thereof as remains unsatisfied, shall be paid by the debtor before he shall be entitled to take the oath heretofore provided. And in all cases arising under this section the judge may require a reasonable sum of money to be by him specified, to be deposited with the register by the debtor at the time the assignment and petition is filed, as security for the payment of said fees and compensation.

Chapter 229 of the Public Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 143 of the Public Laws of 1913—State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Section 1. A state board of arbitration and conciliation is hereby created, the duties of which shall be to endeavor to settle disputes, strikes and lockouts between employers and employes.

Sec. 2. Within thirty days after this act shall become a law, the governor, with the advice and consent of the executive council, shall appoint three competent persons as members of such board, one of whom shall be an employer of labor or selected from some association representing employers of labor, one shall be an employe or an employe selected from some bona fide trade or labor union and not an employer of labor, and the third shall be appointed on the recommendation of the other two: Provided, That if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days from their appointment, he shall be selected and appointed by the gov-

ernor. One shall be designated to serve one year, one for two years and one for three years or until their successors are appointed and qualified; and thereafter appointments shall be made for three years, and if at any time a vacancy occurs it shall be filled for the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. The members of the board shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem for the time actually employed and shall receive travelling and all other necessary expenses. Each member before entering upon the performance of his duties shall be sworn to the faithful performance thereof. The board shall from time to time make such rules of procedure as it deems necessary and shall annually, on or before the first day of December, make a report to the governor and council, which shall be incorporated in and printed with the biennial report of the Department of Labor and Industry. The board shall hold a meeting on the third Wednesday of September in each year and shall organize by choosing a chairman and secretary, both of whom shall be members of the board: provided, the first meeting shall be held as soon as convenient after all the members have been appointed.

Sec. 4. If it appears to the mayor of a city or the selectmen of a town that a strike is seriously threatened or actually occurs, he or they shall at once notify the State Board, and such notification may also be given by the employer or emploves actually concerned in the strike or lockout. If, when such strike is threatened or actually occurs, it appears that as many as ten employes are directly concerned therein, the state board shall, as soon as may be, communicate with such employer and employes and endeavor by mediation to obtain an amicable settlement or endeavor to persuade such employer and employes to submit the matter in controversy to a local board of conciliation and arbitration or to the state board. If the matter be submitted, the board to which it is submitted shall investigate such controversy and ascertain which party is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence of the same, and the board may make and publish a report finding such cause and assigning such responsibility or blame. state board shall, upon request of the governor, investigate and report upon any controversy if in his opinion it threatens to affect the public welfare.

Sec. 5. In any controversy where not less than ten employes are directly concerned the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable, visit the place where the controversy exists and make careful inquiry into its cause, and the board may, with the consent of the governor, conduct such inquiry beyond the limits of the state. The board shall hear all persons interested who come before it, advise the respective parties what ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said controversy, and make a written decision thereof, which shall at once be made public, shall be open to public inspection, and shall be recorded by the secretary of the board: said decision shall for six months be binding on the parties who join in the application or until the expiration of sixty days after either party has given notice to the other in writing of his intention not to be bound thereby, such notice may be given to the employes by posting it in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory, yard, or other place where they work.

Sec. 6. Said application may be signed by the employer or by a majority of the employes in the department of the business in which the controversy exists or by their duly authorized agent or by both parties, and, if signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of the employes, the board shall satisfy itself that he is duly authorized to do so. The application shall contain a statement of the matter in controversy and a promise to continue in business or at work without any strike or lockout until the decision of the board if made within three weeks after the date of filing the application. The secretary of the board shall forthwith after such filing cause public notice to be given of the time and place of the hearing on the application unless both parties join in the application and present therewith the written request that no public notice shall be given. such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties in such a manner as the board shall order, and the board may give public notice notwithstanding such request.

Sec. 7. The board may summon as witnesses any operative or any person who keeps the record of wages earned in the department of business in which the controversy exists and may require the production of books which contain the record of wages paid. Summonses may be signed and oaths adminis-

tered by any member of the board. Witnesses summoned by the board shall be allowed the same fees as are paid to witnesses in the supreme judicial court, these fees together with all necessary expenses of the board shall be paid by the state treasurer from the fund provided by this act on warrants drawn by the governor and council.

Sec. 8. The parties to any controversy described in section five may submit such controversy to a local board of arbitration and conciliation which may be either mutually agreed upon or may be composed of three persons, one of whom shall be designated by the employer, one by the employes or their duly authorized agent; the third, who shall be chairman, by the other two: such board shall have all the powers exercised by the state board, and its decisions shall have the same effect as those of the state board. The decision of said board shall be rendered within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it and shall at once be filed by the clerk of the municipality where the controversy arose, and a copy thereof shall be filed with the secretary of the state board by the clerk of the said municipality. Each of said arbitrators shall be entitled to receive three dollars for each day of actual service to be paid by the state treasurer on a warrant drawn by the governor and council from the funds provided by this act.

Sec. 9. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used for the purpose of this act for the years nineteen hundred nine and nineteen hundred ten.

Chapter 16 of the Public Laws of 1913—An Act to Regulate Advertisements and Solicitations for Employes During Strikes, Lockouts or Other Labor Disputes.

Section I. If an employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employes, or during the continuance of a lockout or other labor trouble among his employes, publicly advertises in newspapers, or by posters or otherwise, for employes, or by himself or his agents solicits persons to work for him to fill the places of strikers he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisements or oral or written solicitations that a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance exists.

Section 2. The provisions of this act shall cease to be oper-

ative when the state board of conciliation and arbitration shall determine that the business of the employer, in respect to which the strike or other labor trouble occurred, is being carried on in the normal and usual manner and to the normal and usual extent. Said board shall determine this question as soon as may be, upon the application of the employer.

Section 3. If any person, firm, association or corporation violates any provision of this act, he or it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes—Intimidation of Employes.

Section 21. Any employer, employe or other person, who by threats of injury, intimidation or force, alone or in combination with others, prevents any person from entering into, continuing in or leaving the employment of any person, firm or corporation, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Chapter 124 of the Revised Statutes—Strikes of Railroad Employes, etc.

Section 6. Any employe of a railroad corporation who, in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a dispute between such corporation and its employes, unlawfully or in violation of his duty or contract, stops or unnecessarily delays or abandons, or in any way injures a locomotive or any car or train of cars on the railroad track of such corporation, or in any way hinders or obstructs the use of any locomotive, car or train of cars on the railroad of such corporation, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison or in jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 7. Whoever, by any unlawful act, or by any wilful omission or neglect, obstructs or causes to be obstructed an engine or carriage on any railroad, or aids or assists therein; or whoever, having charge of any locomotive or carriage while

upon or in use on any railroad, wilfully stops, leaves or abandons the same, or renders, or aids or assists in rendering the same unfit for or incapable of immediate use, with intent thereby to hinder, delay, or in any manner to obstruct or injure the management and operation of any railroad, or the business of any corporation operating or owning the same, or of any other corporation or person, and whoever aids or assists therein, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison or in jail not exceeding two years.

- Sec. 8. Whoever, having any management of, or control, either alone or with others, over any railroad locomotive, car or train, while it is used for the carriage of persons or property, or is at any time guilty of gross carelessness or neglect thereon, or in relation to the management or control thereof; or maliciously stops or delays the same, in violation of the rules and regulations then in force for the operation thereof; or abstracts therefrom the tools or appliances pertaining thereto, with intent thereby maliciously to delay the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison or in jail not exceeding three years.
- Sec. 9. Whoever, alone, or in pursuance or furtherance of any agreement or combination with others, to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a dispute or controversy between a gas, telegraph, telephone, electric light, electric power or railroad corporation and its employes or workmen, wrongfully and without legal authority, uses violence towards, or intimidates any person, in any way or by any means, with intent thereby to compel such person against his will to do, or abstain from doing, any act which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing; or, on the premises of such corporation, by bribery, or in any manner or by any means, induces, or endeavors or attempts to induce, such person to leave the employment and service of such corporation with intent thereby to further the objects of such combination or agreement; or in any way interferes with such person while in the performance of his duty; or threatens or persistently follows such person in a disorderly manner, or injures or threatens to injure his property with either of said intents,

shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Sec. 10. Any person in the employment of a railroad corporation, who, in furtherance of the interests of either party to a dispute between another railroad corporation and its employes, refuses to aid in moving the cars of such other corporation, or trains in whole or in part made up of the cars of such other corporation, over the tracks of the corporation employing him; or refuses to aid in loading or discharging such cars, in violation of his duty as such employe, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison or in jail not exceeding one year.

Chapter 185 of the Public Laws of 1913—An Act to Regulate the Size and Construction of Caboose Cars.

Section 1. The provisions of this act shall apply to any corporation, or to any person or persons, while engaged as common carriers in the transportation by standard gauge railroad of passengers or property within this state to which the regulative power of this state extends. Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any railroad operating less than twenty miles of single track.

Sec. 2. From and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred fourteen, it shall be unlawful, except as otherwise provided in this act, for any such common carrier by railroad to use on its lines any caboose car or other car used for like purpose unless such caboose or other car shall, at least, be twenty-nine feet in length, exclusive of platforms and equipped with two four-wheel trucks, and said caboose car or other car shall be of constructive strength equal, at least, to that of the twenty ton capacity freight cars constructed according to master car builder standards, and shall be provided with a door in each end thereof and an outside platform across each end of said car; each platform shall not be less than twenty-four inches in width, and shall be equipped with proper guard rails, and with grab irons and steps for the safety of persons getting on and off said car. Said steps shall be equipped with a suitable rod, board or other guard at each end and at the back thereof, properly designed to prevent slipping from said step. Said caboose shall be of standard height, with cupola, and necessary closets and windows.

- Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to caboose cars used by the Maine Central Railroad Company on the following parts of its lines, namely: between Waterville and Skowhegan; between Pittsfield and Hartland; between Burnham and Belfast; between Leeds Junction and Farmington; between Bangor and Bucksport; between Calais and Princeton; between Livermore Falls and Canton and between Lewiston lower station and Bath via Brunswick.
- Sec. 4. The state railroad commission is hereby authorized to grant to any common carrier aforesaid, upon full hearing and for good cause shown, a reasonable extension of time in which to comply with the provisions of this act; provided that in no case shall such extension in the aggregate exceed a period of one year from the time herein limited for compliance with this act.
- Sec. 5. Any common carrier as provided in section one of this act violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be enforced on complaint or by indictment.

Chapter 32 of the Public Laws of 1905—Protection of Employes on Street Railways—Enclosed Platforms.

- Section 1. On and after the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and five, all street cars in regular use for the transportation of passengers in December, January, February and March in each year, except as provided in the following section, shall have their platforms enclosed in such manner as to protect the motormen, conductors or other employes who operate such cars from exposure to wind and weather in such manner as the board of railroad commissioners shall approve.
- Sec. 2. Such street cars shall include all regular street cars which are operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, which, while in motion, require the constant care or service of an employe upon the platforms of the car or upon one of them.

This act shall not apply to special cars or cars used for temporary service in an emergency.

Sec. 3. A street railway company which fails or neglects to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each day during which such neglect continues, and a superintendent or manager of such street railway who causes or permits such violation shall be jointly and severally liable with said railway to said fine.

Sec. 4. Any street railway company operating cars may, on or before the first day of September in the year nineteen hundred and five, petition the board of railroad commissioners to be exempted from the provisions of this act so far as relates to such lines or routes owned or controlled by said company, where said company claims cars can not be operated with safety; and if after hearing and investigating said board decides that in its opinion street cars with the platform enclosed, as required by section one of this act, can not be operated with safety in such city, upon any or all of its lines or routes, this act shall not be applicable to said company, its officers or cars, so far as relates to such lines or routes so decided to be unsafe for such operation. Said board shall render its decision on all petitions brought under this section, with the reason for such decision, on or before the first day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and five, but said decision shall be at any time subject to revision by said board. If, however, said board shall decide adversely to the claim of said company in regard to any lines or routes included in said petition, then said petitioning railway company shall enclose the platforms of its cars operated on such lines or routes, in the manner provided in section one, within such time as said board of railroad commissioners shall deem reasonably requisite.

Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes-Railroad Trains not to be run without Sufficient Crew.

Section 70. No train of passenger cars, moved by steam, shall be run without one trusty and skilful brakeman to every two cars.

Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes—Intoxication of Railroad Employes.

Section 74. Whoever, having charge of a locomotive engine, or acting as conductor, brakeman, motorman or switchman, is intoxicated while employed on a railroad, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Sec. 75. Any person employed in conducting trains who is guilty of negligence or carelessness causing an injury, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; but the corporation employing him is not thereby exempt from responsibility.

Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes—Safety Appliances on Railroads—Blocking of Frogs, etc.

Section 82. Every railroad corporation operating a railroad or part of a railroad in the state, shall adjust, fill or block the frogs and guard rails on its track, with the exception of guard rails on bridges, in a manner satisfactory to the board of railroad commissioners, so as to prevent the feet of employes from being caught therein. Any railroad corporation failing so to do, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars.

A railroad is not required to fill or block frogs and guard rails before allowing trains to be operated over new tracks, but will be allowed reasonable time for the same. 41 Atl. Rep. 361.

Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes—Inspection of Steam Boilers.

Section 22. No person or corporation shall manufacture, sell, use or cause to be used, except as hereinafter provided, any steam boiler in the state unless it is provided with a fusible safety plug, made of lead for boilers carrying steam pressure above fifty pounds per square inch, and of tin for boilers carrying steam pressure of fifty pounds and less per square inch, and said safety plug shall be not less than one-half inch in diameter, and shall be placed in the roof of the fire box when a fire-box is used, and in all cases shall be placed in the part

of the boiler fully exposed to the action of the fire, and as near the surface line of the water as good judgment shall dictate, excepting in cases of upright tubular boilers, when the upper tube sheet is placed above the surface line of the water, which class of boilers shall be exempted from the provisions of this section.

Sec. 23. If any person without just and proper cause removes from the boiler the safety plug, or substitutes any material more capable of resisting the action of the fire, or if any person or corporation uses or causes to be used, for six consecutive days, or manufactures or sells a steam boiler of a class not exempted from the provisions of the preceding section, unprovided with such safety fusible plug, such offender shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes-Inspection of Steamboats.

Section 10. The inspectors (of steamboats) shall annually, or oftener if they have good cause to believe it reasonable, inspect every vessel of the description mentioned in section four, (propelled by steam upon inland waters) examine carefully her hull, engine, boiler, boats and other equipments, apply proper tests to her boilers, ascertain how long it will be safe to use the same, determine the pressure of steam to be allowed, and so regulate the fusible plugs, safety valves and steam cocks, as to insure safety; and they may require such changes, repairs and improvements to be adopted and used as they deem prudent for the contemplated route; they shall also fix the number of passengers to be transported, and no greater number shall be received or allowed at any one time, under a penalty of ten dollars, to be paid by the master, for each passenger in excess of the allowed number, unless special permission is first obtained from the inspectors, under such precautions as they deem expedient.

Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes—Examination and Licensing of Steamboat Employes.

Section 12. Every person employed as master, pilot or engineer on board such vessel, shall be examined by the inspectors (of steamboats) as to his qualifications, and if satisfied therewith they shall grant him a license for the office for one year;

said license shall be framed under glass and posted in some conspicuous place on board such vessel. Whoever acts as master, pilot or engineer without having first received such license, shall be fined fifty dollars for every day that he so acts; and such license continues in force for one year, unless revoked by the inspectors for intemperance, incompentency or wilful violation of duty. But any master, pilot or engineer holding a license for any such vessel on any line owning or navigating more than one vessel, may under such license be employed on any vessel owned or navigated by the persons owning or navigating the vessel for which said officer obtained his license.

Chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes—Negligence of Steamboat Employes.

Section 6. Whoever, having charge of a steamboat used for conveyance of passengers, or of the boiler or other apparatus for generating steam therein, through ignorance, gross neglect or for the purpose of racing, creates or allows to be generated such a quantity of steam as to break such boiler, apparatus or machinery connected therewith, or whoever intentionally loads or obstructs or causes to be loaded or obstructed in any way the safety valve of the boiler, or employs any other means or device whereby the boiler may be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the inspectors' certificate, or intentionally deranges or hinders the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the state of the water or steam in any boiler or to give warning of approaching danger, or intentionally permits the water to fall below the prescribed fow water line of the boiler, or is directly or indirectly concerned therein, and thereby human life is destroyed, is guilty of manslaughter and shall be punished accordingly. And if human life is thereby endangered and not destroyed he shall be punished by fine not exceding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than five years.

Chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes—Seamen—Aiding to Desert.

Section 17. Whoever entices or persuades or attempts to entice or persuade, or aids, assists or attempts to aid or assist a

member of the crew of any vessel arriving in or about to sail from a port in this state to leave or desert such vessel before the expiration of his term of service therein, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense and be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months nor less than thirty days. Municipal and police courts and trial justices shall have original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this section.

Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes—A Legal Day's Labor.

Section 57. In all contracts for labor, ten hours of actual labor are a legal day's work, unless the contract stipulates for a longer time; but this rule does not apply to monthly labor or to agricultural employments.

The stipulation for a longer time need not be expressed, but may be inferred from custom or the circumstances and conduct of the parties. Pay for overtime cannot be recovered under this statute where the laborer has given tacit consent to the longer day's work. 52 Atl. Rep. 655.

Ten hours constitute a legal day's work in a mill where the labor is hired at a per diem compensation, payable weekly. For work done after hours at the request of the employer the law implies a promise of payment which may be enforced by suit after the stipulated payment for the day's labor has been made and accepted. 62 Me. 526.

Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes—Sunday Labor.

Section 25. Whoever, on the Lord's Day, keeps open his shop, workhouse, warehouse or place of business, travels, or does any work, labor or business on that day, except works of necessity or charity; uses any sport, game or recreation; or is present at any dancing, public diversion, show or entertainment, encouraging the same, shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 26. If an innholder or victualer, on the Lord's Day, suffers any person, except travelers, strangers or lodgers, to abide in his house, yard or field, drinking or spending their time idly, at play or doing any secular business, except works of charity or necessity, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding four dollars for each person thus suffered to abide; and if after conviction he is again guilty, by fine not exceeding ten

dollars for each offense; and upon a third conviction, he shall also be incapable of holding any license; and every person so abiding shall be fined not exceeding four dollars for each offense.

Sec. 27. The Lord's Day includes the time between twelve o'clock on Saturday night and twelve o'clock on Sunday night.

Sec. 28. No person conscientiously believing that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refraining from secular business and labor on that day, is liable to said penalties for doing such business or labor on the first day of the week, if he does not disturb other persons.

Sec. 29. Any person may prosecute for all offenses described in sectons twenty-two, twenty-five and twenty-six, at any time within six months after the commission thereof.

Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 6 of the Public Laws of 1911—Insurance Companies, Casualty, notice to, in case of Injury or Death.

Section 95. No conditions, stipulations or agreements contained in any application for insurance in any foreign or domestic casualty or accident insurance company, or in any way made by any such company, limiting the time within which notice of the accident or injury, or death, shall be given to such company to a period of less than thirty days after the happening of the accident, or injury, or death, shall be valid. Said notice may be given to the company insuring within a reasonable time after the happening of the accident, or injury, or death and shall be valid and binding on the company.

Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes—Trade-marks of Trade Unions.

Section 30. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, adopted or used by any association or union of workingmen, to indicate that goods to which such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement may be attached or affixed, or on which the same may be printed, painted, stamped, or impressed were manufactured, or produced, packed or put on sale by such associa-

tion or union, or by any member or members thereof, or use such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement without the consent or authority of the association or union so having adopted and used it; provided, that such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement was not, before such adopton and use, lawfully adopted, owned and used by another; but any association or union, desiring to adopt and use such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement previously adopted, owned and used by another, may acquire from such owner the right to so adopt and use it.

Sec. 31. Every such association or union adopting a label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement as aforesaid, shall file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state, by leaving two copies, counterparts or facsimile thereof, with the secretary of state, together with a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by some person for and in behalf of such association or union, stating when and by whom so far as he knows and believes, said label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement was adopted or used, in what manner and for what purpose the same is to be used and by what right the same is claimed, and such other particulars as shall serve to identify the same; said secretary shall deliver to such association or . union, so filing the same, a duly attested certificate of the record of the same. Such certificate of record, in all suits and prosecutions under this chapter, shall be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement. Whoever wilfully swears or affirms falsely to any such statement in writing is guilty of perjury. No label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, so closely resembling one already recorded as to be liable to be mistaken therefor, shall be recorded, and when in the judgment of the secretary of state, such resemblance exists he may refuse to record such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, and thereupon proceedings may be had for a writ of mandamus, upon the application of any such association or union, as provided in section twenty-three.

Sec 32. Every such association or union that has adopted and uses a label, trademark, device or form of advertisement, as aforesaid, which has been recorded in the office of the secretary of state as hereinbefore provided, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof, or of any goods to which such counterfeits or imitations shall be affixed or attached, or on which the same shall be printed, painted or impressed, and all courts having jurisdiction thereof shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and shall award the complainant in such suit, such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale as may by said court be deemed reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay such association or union the profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and said court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case, be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

Sec. 33. Whoever knowingly and with intent to mislead or deceive, counterfeits or imitates any such recorded label, trademark, device or form of advertisement, or knowingly uses or sells any counterfeit or imitation of any such recorded label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, or knowingly sells or disposes of, or keeps, or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold, any goods to which any such counterfeit or imitation of such recorded label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement is attached or affixed, or on which the same is printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for less than one year, and for every subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, nor more than three years.

Sec. 34. Whoever wilfully uses or displays the genuine label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement of any such association or union, in any manner not authorized by such association or union, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and, for a second offense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by fine of not less than fifty, nor more than three hundred dollars.

Sec. 35. Whoever in any way wilfully uses the name or seal of any such association or union, or officer thereof, in and about

the sale of goods or otherwise, without the authority of such association or union, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars; and, for a second offense shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty, nor more than three hundred dollars.

Sec. 36. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits and proceedings hereunder may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer or member of such association or union, for and in behalf of and for the benefit of such association or union.

Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes—Vaccination of Employes in Paper Mills.

Section 83. No owner, agent or superintendent of any paper mill where domestic or foreign rags are used in the manufacturing of paper shall hire or admit any person to work in or about said mill who has not been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within two years, or to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

Sec. 84. No person shall work in or about any paper mill where rags are used, who has not been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within two years, or to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

Sec. 85. The owner, agent and superintendent in every paper mill where rags are used shall every year, in the months of February and September, make out and deliver to the local board of health, a list containing the names, ages, kind of work, and places of residence of all persons employed in or about said mill.

Sec. 86. In the months of March and October, annually, each and every person who is employed in a paper mill, shall be examined by the local board of health as to whether he or she is successfully and sufficiently protected by vaccination, and the local board of health shall in all cases be the judges of the sufficiency of the protection by vaccination.

Sec. 87. Whoever violates any provision of the four preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

Chapter 169 of the Public Laws of 1911—Supervision of the Business of Plumbing.

Section 1. The words "practical plumber," as used in this act shall mean a person who has learned the business of plumbing by working for at least two years as an apprentice or under a verbal agreement for instructon, and who has then worked for at least one year as a first-class journeyman plumber.

The word "journeyman," as used in this act shall mean a person who himself does any work in plumbing which is by law, ordinance, by-law, rule or regulation subject to inspection.

Sec. 2. In every city or town where there is a system of water supply or sewerage the board of health may within three months after the provisions of this act take effect and thereafter whenever necessary appoint one or more inspectors of plumbing, who may or may not be residents of the town or city for which they are appointed, and who shall hold office for one year, and in every city or town where there is a system of water supply or sewerage at least one member of the board of health shall be a practical plumber within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 3. The compensation of said inspectors shall be determined by the board appointing them, subject to the approval of the municipal officers, and shall be paid from the treasury of their respective cities or towns. Such inspectors shall inspect all plumbing for which permits are granted within their respective cities or towns, which is in process of construction, alteration or repair, and shall report to said board all violations of any law, ordinance, by-law, rule or regulation relative to plumbing; and also perform such other appropriate duties as may be required. The approval of plumbing by any inspector other than those provided for by this chapter shall not be a compliance with the provisions hereof.

Sec. 4. No inspector of plumbing shall inspect or approve any plumbing work done by himself, or by any person by whom he is employed, or who is employed by or with him, but in a city or town which is subject to the provisions of this chapter, the board of health shall appoint an additional inspector of plumbing, in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the regular inspector of plumbing, who shall inspect,

in the manner prescribed in this chapter, plumbing done by the regular inspector or by any person by whom he is employed, or who is employed by or with him. Said additional inspector may act in case of the absence or inability of the regular inspector, and shall receive for his services the same compensation as the regular inspector for a like duty.

- Sec. 5. Each city or town which has therein a system of water supply or sewerage, shall by ordinance or by-law, within three monthts from the time this act takes effect, prescribe regulations for the materials, construction, alteration, and inspection of all pipes, tanks, faucets, valves and other fixtures by and through which waste or sewerage is used and carried; and shall provide that such pipes, tanks, faucets, valves, or other fixtures shall not be placed in any building in such city or town, except in accordance with plans approved by the inspector of plumbing or by the board of health; and shall further provide that no plumbing shall be done, except to repair leaks, without a permit being first issued therefor, upon such terms and conditions as such cities or towns shall prescribe. The provisions of this section shall not prevent boards of health from making such regulations relative to plumbing and house drainage authorized by law prior to the time when this act takes effect, as are not inconsistent with any ordinance or by by-law made under the authority of this section.
- Sec. 6. Whoever violates any provisions of this chapter or any ordinance, by-law or regulation made hereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.
- Sec. 7. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all persons learning the business of plumbing when they are sent out to do the work of a journeyman plumber.
- Sec. 8. Any person who now holds an appointment as inspector of plumbing, may retain his position, and, without further examinaton, be deemed to have been appointed under the provisions of this chapter.
- Sec. 9. Inspectors of plumbing and boards of health shall annually, before the first day of June, make a full report in detail to their respective cities or towns of all their proceedings during the year under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 10. Municipal and police courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of all complaints and prosecutions under this act.

Sec. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Chapter 228 of the Public Laws of 1909—Maine Labor and Maine Contractors Preferred on Public Works.

Section 1. The state, counties, cities and towns, and every charitable or educational institution which is supported in whole or in part by aid granted by the state or by any municipality, shall in the awarding of contracts for constructing, altering, repairing, furnishing or equipping its buildings, or public works, give preference to workmen and to bidders for such contracts who are residents of this state, provided the bids submitted by such resident bidders are equally favorable with the bids submitted by contractors from without the state. Invitations for bids for such work or material shall be advertised in at least three daily newspapers in the state, one at least of which is published within the county where the work is to be done, provided a daily newspaper is published in such county, otherwise in a weekly newspaper published in such county, and specifications and plans for the same shall be provided and be accessible for figuring, for at least thirty days before the opening of the bids, and if the bidders have conformed to all the requirements called for in the advertisements for bids, and the lowest bidder is financially responsible and able to furnish proper bonds for the fulfillment of his contract, such contract for work or materials shall be awarded by the proper officers of the state, county, city, or institution, to such bidder; provided the bid submitted by the lowest bidder is equally favorable with bids submitted by any contractors residing without the state, as above provided. This act shall not apply to construction or repairs amounting to less than one thousand dollars, or to emergency work, or to state road work.

Sec. 2. Every institution and municipality calling for bids as above provided, shall enter proposals and bids upon its books, showing the name, residence of each bidder, and the amount and terms of each bid, and to whom the work or con-

tract was awarded; and the same shall be open to inspection of the governor and council.

Chapter 7 of the Public Laws of 1907—Relating to Lumbering Operations.

Section 1. Whoever enters into an agreement to labor for another in any lumbering operation or in driving logs and in consideration thereof receives any advance of goods, money, or transportation, and unreasonably and with intent to defraud fails to enter into said employment as agreed, and labor for a sufficient length of time to reimburse his employer for said advances and expenses of transportation, shall be punished by fine of not exceeding ten dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 2. Judges of municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of the offense described in this act.

Chapter 19 of the Laws of 1891—Labor Day.

Section 1. The first Monday in September of each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Thanksgiving, Fast and Christmas days, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May and the fourth day of July, are now by law made public holidays. Approved February 10, 1891.

Chapter 207 of the Public Laws of 1909—Life Insurance Companies doing Industrial Business giving Special Rates of Premium to Members of Lodges and Labor Unions.

Any life insurance company doing business on the industrial plan in this state may issue policies of life or endowment insurance, with or without annuity, with special rates of premiums, less than the usual rates of premiums, for such policies, to members of labor unions, lodges, beneficial societies or similar organizations, or employes of a single employer who, through their secretary or other officer or employer, may take out insurance in an aggregate of not less than one hundred members and pay their premiums through such officer or employer.

Chapter 87 of the Public Laws of 1911—Employment Agencies.

Section I. No person shall open, keep or carry on any employment agency in the state of Maine, unless every such person shall procure a license therefor from the municipal officers of the town where such employment agency is to be located. Any person who shall open or conduct any such agency without first procuring such license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding three hundred dollars, or upon failure to pay such fine by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and not less than one month, or both, at the discretion of the court. Such license shall be granted upon the payment to said municipal officers annually of a fee of twenty-five dollars. Such license shall be signed by a majority of the said municipal officers and shall continue in force from May first to May first of the succeeding year.

Every license so granted shall contain the name of the person licensed, a designation of the city, street and number of the house or building in which the person licensed is authorized to carry on the said employment agency and the number and date of such license. Such license shall not be valid to protect any other place than that designated in the license, unless consent is first obtained from the municipal officers and until the written consent of the surety or sureties on the bond required to be filed by section two of this act to such transfer, be filed with the original bond. No such agency shall be located on premises where intoxicating liquors are sold or dispensed contrary to law, or shall any license be issued to any person, directly or indirectly engaged or interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The application for such license shall be filed with the municipal officers at least one week prior to the date of hearing upon the said application and the said municipal officers shall act upon any application so made within thirty days from the date of the filing of said application. Such application shall be accompanied by the affidavits of two persons who have known the applicant (or the chief officers thereof, if a corporation) for two years at least, stating that the applicant is of good moral character and a resident of the state and has been such for at least five years prior to the date of such application.

Sec. 2. The municipal officers shall require such person to file with said application for a license a bond in due form in favor of the inhabitants of the city or town wherein such application is made in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by said municipal officers and conditioned that the obligor will conform to and not violate any of the duties, terms, conditions, provisions or requirements of this act.

If any person shall be aggrieved by the misconduct of any such licensed person, such person may maintain an action in his own name upon the bond of said employment agency, in any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of every such licensed person to keep a register in which shall be entered in the English language the date of every accepted application for employment, name and address of the applicant to whom employment is offered or promised, written name and address of the person to whom applicant is sent for employment, and of the fee received.

The aforesaid register of applicants for employment shall be open during office hours to inspection by any one or more of said municipal officers, their qualified agents, or any police officer when on duty.

No such licensed person, or his employes, shall knowingly make any false entries in such register.

Sec. 4. Every licensed person shall give to each applicant for employment from whom a fee or other valuable thing shall be received for procuring such employment, which fee or other valuable thing shall be and in no case exceed the sum of one dollar, said fee being in full compensation for all service of said licensed person, a receipt in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, the amount of the fee or other valuable thing, the date, the name or nature of the employment or situation to be procured, and the name and address of the person, firm or corporation, to whom the applicant is referred or sent for work or employment. If the applicant does not obtain a situation, or employment through the agency of such licensed person within six days after the application as aforesaid, said licensed person shall return to said applicant on demand the amount of the fee or other valuable thing so paid and delivered by said applicant to said licensed person, provided that said person. seeking employment through such agency, does not break any agreement he may make with said licensed person, relative to time of entering into the employment sought for. Any licensed person shall not by himself, agent, or otherwise, induce or attempt to induce any employe to leave his employment with a view of obtaining other employment through such agency.

Sec. 5. No such licensed person shall send, or cause to be sent, any female help or servants, or inmate or performer, to enter any questionable place or place of bad repute, house of ill fame, or assignation house, or to any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, or place resorted to for the purpose of prostitution, vice, or gambling house, the character of which such licensed person knows, either actually or by reputation.

No such licensed person shall permit questionable characters, prostitutes, gamblers, intoxicated persons, or procurers to frequent such agency knowingly. No such licensed person shall accept any application for employment made by or on behalf of any child, or shall place or assist in placing any such child in any employment whatever in violation of law.

Sec. 6. The enforcement of this act shall be entrusted to the municipal officers during their term of office and until the qualification of their successor or successors.

Complaints of the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be made orally or in writing to said municipal officers and reasonable notice thereof, not less than one day, shall be given in writing to such licensed person by serving upon him concise statements of the facts constituting the complaint, and the hearing shall be had before said municipal officers at such time and place as they may designate, within one week from the date of the service of such complaint upon such licensed person, and no adjournment shall be taken for a period of longer than one week. Reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given in writing to such licensed person complained against. The result of any such hearing shall be rendered within one week from the date of hearing. The municipal officers may refuse to issue and may revoke any license for any good cause shown within the meaning and purpose of this act, and when it is shown to the satisfaction of a majority of said municipal officers that any person is guilty of any

immoral, fraudulent or illegal act or conduct in connection with the conducting of said business, it shall be the duty of said municipal officers to revoke the license of such person, but notice of such charges shall be presented in writing signed by the party making the same and reasonable opportunity shall be given such licensed person to defend himself in the manner and form heretofore provided in this section of this act. Whenever said municipal officers shall refuse to issue or shall revoke any license of any employment agency, said decision shall be final. Whenever for any cause such license shall be revoked, said revocation shall take effect at once after said revocation is announced, and such revocation shall be considered good cause for refusing to issue another license to said person or his representative, or to any person with whom he is to be associated in the business of furnishing employment or help. The violation of any of the provisions of this act except as is otherwise provided shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars with costs of prosecution, and any city magistrate, judge of a municipal court, trial justice or any inferior magistrate having original jurisdiction in criminal cases, shall have power to impose said fine and costs, and in default of payment to commit to the county jail or house of correction the person so offending for a period not exceeding thirty days. Any one of the municipal officers may institute criminal proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act before any court of competent jurisdiction.

- Sec. 7. All money paid to said municipal officers by reason of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the town or city treasurer for the use of said city or town.
- Sec. 8. Said licensed person shall exhibit in a public and conspicuous place in his place of business or office, the license which he has obtained from said municipal officers of the city or town wherein said agency is established.
- Sec. 9. The term "person" in this act shall include persons, company, society, association, firm or corporation and the term "employment agency" shall include the business of keeping an intelligence office, employment bureaus or other agencies by procuring work or employment for persons seeking employment, or for acting as agents for procuring such work or employment, where a fee or other valuable thing is exacted,

charged or received, or for procuring or assisting to procure employment, work or situation of any kind or for procuring or providing hereby for any person.

Sec. 10. This act shall not apply to the employment of seamen or shall the provisions of any section in this act apply to teachers' agencies or charitable institutions.

Sec. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1909—Protection of Employes as Members of the National Guard.

Section 116. Any person who, either by himself or with another wilfully deprives a member of the national guard or naval reserve of his employment, or prevents his being employed by himself or another, or obstructs or annoys said member of said national guard or naval reserve or his employer in respect of his trade, business, or employment, because said member of said national guard or naval reserve is such member, or dissuades any person from enlisting in the said national guard or naval reserve by threat of injury to him in case he shall so enlist, in respect of his employment, trade, or business, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 117. No association or corporation, constituted or organized for the purpose of promoting the success of the trade, employment, or business of the members thereof, shall by any constitution, rule, by-law, resolution, vote, or regulation, discriminate against any member of the national guard or naval reserve because of such membership, in respect of the eligibility of such member of the national guard or naval reserve to membership in such association or corporation, or in respect to his rights to retain said last mentioned membership; and any person who aids in enforcing any such provisions against a member of the said national guard or naval reserve with intent to discriminate against him because of such membership, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes—Security for Wages of Employes on Railroads.

Section 47. Every railroad company, in making contracts for the building of its road, shall require sufficient security from the contractors for the payment of all labor thereafter performed in constructing the road by persons in their employment; and such company is liable to the laborers employed, for labor actually performed on the road, if they, within twenty days after the completion of such labor, in writing, notify its treasurer that they have not been paid by the contractors. But such liability terminates unless the laborer commences an action against the company, within six months after giving such notice.

Employes of subcontractors are within the protection of this statute. It is sufficient notice if notice is given within 20 days after the completion of the work, and not within 20 days after the end of each month, though the contractor's agreement was to pay monthly. 44 Atl. Rep. 377.

Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes—Lien on Lime, Limerock, Granite and Slate.

Section 27. Whoever digs, hauls or furnishes rock for the manufacture of lime, has a lien thereon for his personal service, and on the rock so furnished, for thirty days after such rock is manufactured into lime, or until such lime is sold or shipped on board a vessel; whoever labors in quarrying or cutting and dressing granite in any quarry, has a lien for his wages on all the granite quarried or cut and dressed in the quarry by him, or his co-laborers, for thirty days after such granite is cut and dressed, or until such granite is sold or shipped on board a vessel; and whoever labors in mining, quarrying or manufacturing slate in any quarry, has a lien for the wages of his labor on all slate mined, quarried or manufactured in the quarry by him or his co-laborers for thirty days after the slate arrives at the port of shipment, and until it has been shipped on board a vessel or laden in a car; such liens have precedence of all other claims, and may be enforced by attachment within the times aforesaid.

Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes—Lien on Bricks.

Section 28. Whoever performs labor, or furnishes labor or wood for manufacturing and burning bricks has a lien on such

bricks for such labor and wood, for thirty days after the same are burned, suitable for use, provided, that said bricks remain in the yard where burnt; such lien shall have precedence of all other claims and of all attachments and encumbrances not made to secure a similar lien and may be enforced by attachment within the time aforesaid.

Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes—Lien on Buildings and Lots, Wharves and Piers.

Section 29. Whoever performs labor or furnishes labor or materials in erecting, altering, moving or repairing a house, building or appurtenances, or in constructing, altering or repairing a wharf, or pier, or any building thereon, by virtue of a contract with or by consent of the owner, has a lien thereon, and on the land on which it stands and on any interest such owner has in the same, to secure payment thereof, with costs. If the owner of the building has no legal interest in the land on which the building is erected, or to which it is moved, the lien attaches to the building, and if the owner of the wharf or pier has no legal interest in the land on which the wharf or pier is erected, the lien attaches to the wharf or pier, and in either case may be enforced as hereinafter provided, and, if the owner of such land, building, wharf or pier so contracting, is a minor or married woman, such lien shall exist, and such minority or coverture shall not bar a recovery in any proceeding brought to enforce it.

Sec. 30. If the labor or materials were not furnished by a contract with the owner of the property affected, the owner may prevent such lien for labor or materials not then performed or furnished by giving written notice to the person performing or furnishing the same, that he will not be responsible therefor.

Sec. 31. The lien mentioned in the preceding section shall be dissolved unless the claimant within forty days after he ceases to labor or furnish materials as aforesaid, files in the office of the clerk of the town in which such building, wharf or pier is situated, a true statement of the amount due him, with all just credits given, together with a description of the property intended to be covered by the lien, sufficiently accurate

to identify it, and the names of the owners, if known; which shall be subscribed and sworn to by the person claiming the lien, or by some one in his behalf, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose, by said clerk, who is entitled to the same fees therefor as for recording mortgages, but this section shall not apply where the labor or materials are furnished by a contract with the owner of the property affected.

- Sec. 32. No inaccuracy in such statement relating to said property, if the same can be reasonably recognized, or in stating the amount due for labor or materials, invalidates the proceedings, unless it appears that the person making it wilfully claims more than his due.
- Sec. 33. The liens mentioned in the four preceding sections may be preserved and enforced by bill in equity against the debtor and owner of the property affected, and all other parties interested therein, filed with the clerk of courts, in the county where the house, building or appurtenances, wharf, pier or building thereon, on which lien is claimed, is situated, within ninety days after the last of the labor is performed, or labor or materials are so furnished, and not afterwards, except as provided in the following section.
- Sec. 34. When the owner dies, is adjudicated a bankrupt or a warrant in insolvency issues against his estate within the ninety days and before the commencement of a suit, the action in law or equity may be commenced within sixty days after such adjudication, or after notice given of the election or appointment of the assignee in insolvency, executor or administrator, or the revocation of the warrant; and the lien shall be extended accordingly.
- Sec. 35. The bill shall state that the plaintiff claims a lien on the house, building or appurtenances, or on the wharf, pier or building thereon, as the case may be, described therein, and the land on which it stands, for labor performed, or for labor or materials furnished, in erecting, altering, moving or repairing said house, building or appurtenances, or in constructing, altering or repairing said wharf, pier or building thereon, as the case may be; whether it was by virtue of a contract with, or by consent of the owner, and if not, that the claimant has complied with the provisions of section thirty-one. And the bill shall pray that the property be sold and the proceeds

applied to the discharge of such lien. Two or more lienors may join in filing and prosecuting such a bill. Other lienors may be made parties; other lienors may become parties, and preserve and enforce their liens on said property, provided, their petitions therefor, setting forth their claims in substance, as required in a bill as aforesaid, be filed with the clerk within ninety days after the last labor is performed, or the last labor or materials are furnished by them, as aforesaid, or within the additional time prescribed in the preceding section. The court may consolidate two or more bills claiming liens on the same property, into one proceeding, if justice shall so require. Any mortgagee or other person having a claim upon, or interested legally or equitably in said property, may be made a party. The court shall have power to determine all questions of priority of lien or interest, if any, between parties to the proceeding.

Sec. 36. The court shall determine the amount for which each lienor has a lien upon the property, by jury trial, if either party so requests in bill, petition or answer; otherwise in such manner as the court shall direct. And such determination shall be conclusive as to the fact and amount of the lien subject to appeal and exceptions according to the practice in equity. Any lienor may contest another lienor's claim upon issues framed under direction of the court.

Sec. 37. If it is determined that the parties or any of them claiming a lien, have a lien upon said building and land, or upon said wharf, pier, building and land, the court may decree that said property, or such interest in it as is subject to the liens, or any of them, shall be sold, and shall prescribe the place. time, terms, manner and conditions of such sale; any justice. in term time or vacation, may order an adjournment of such sale from time to time; and a deed of the officer of the court. appointed to make such sale, recorded in the registry of deeds where the land lies, within three months after the sale, shall convey all the title of the debtor and the owner in the property ordered to be sold. If justice requires, the court may provide in the order of sale, that the owner shall have a right to redeem the property from such sale within a time fixed in the order of sale. If the court shall determine that the whole of the land, on which the lien exists is not necessary therefor, it shall describe in the order of sale a suitable lot therefor; and only

so much shall be sold. The lienors shall share, pro rata; provided, their bills or petitions therefor are filed with the clerk of courts prior to the order of sale, and within the time mentioned in sections thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five. The court may make such decree in regard to costs as is equitable.

Sec. 38. If the proceeds of the sale after payment of costs and expenses of sale, are insufficient to pay the lien claims and costs in full, the court may render judgment against the debtor in favor of each individual lienor, for the balance of his claim and costs remaining unpaid, and may issue executions therefor. If the proceeds of sale after the payment of costs and expenses of sale, are more than sufficient to pay the lien claims and all costs in full, the balance remaining shall be paid to the person or persons legally or equitably entitled thereto.

Sec. 39. When any bill or petition provided for in this chapter in which a lien is claimed on real estate is filed with the clerk, he shall forthwith file a certificate, setting forth the names of the parties, the date of the bill or petition, and of the filing thereof, and a description of the said real estate as described in said bill or petition, in the registry of deeds for the county or district in which the land is situated.

Sec. 40. In addition to the remedy hereinbefore provided, the liens mentioned in sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two may be enforced by attachment in actions at law commenced in any court having jurisdiction, in the county where the property, on which a lien is claimed is situated, which attachment shall be made within ninety days after the last of the labor is performed, or labor or materials are furnished, and not afterwards, except as provided in section thirty-four.

Sec. 41. Any owner of a building, wharf, pier or real estate, upon which a lien is claimed, may petition in writing a justice of the supreme judicial court in term time or vacation, setting forth the name of the lienor, the court and county in which the bill in equity or action at law is returnable or pending, the fact that a lien is claimed thereon under sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two of this chapter, the particular building, wharf, pier or real estate, and his interests therein, its value and his desire to have it released from said lien. Such justice shall issue a written notice, which

shall be served on the lienor, or his attorney, ten days at least, prior to the time fixed therein for a hearing. At the hearing, such justice may order such owner to give bond to the lienor, in such amount and with such sureties as he may approve, conditioned to pay the amount, for which such lienor may be entitled to a lien, as determined by the court, with his costs on the petition, within thirty days after final decree or judgment. The clerk shall give the petitioner an attested copy of the petition and proceedings, with a certificate under seal of the court attached thereto, that such bond has been duly filed in his office; and the record of such copy and certificate in the registry of deeds, in the county where such real estate or interest therein lies, vacates the lien.

Sec. 42. When two or more proceedings, either at law or in equity, are pending at the same time, in whatever court or courts, to enforce liens on the same house, building or appurtenances, wharf, pier and building thereon, upon petition of any lienor who has commenced such proceedings, or of the owner of the building, wharf, or pier, a justice of the supreme judicial court after notice and hearing, in term time or vacation, may, if justice requires it, order all such actions not then pending in the supreme judicial court to be transferred thereto, and require the parties in all such proceedings, in whatever court commenced, to plead in equity, substantially in the manner prescribed in section thirty-five, and thereafter all the proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of said section and the five following sections; and while such petition is pending all such actions shall stand continued.

Sec. 43. When a judgment is rendered in any suit authorized by this chapter, against any house, building or appurtenances, wharf, pier or building thereon, and the land on which it stands, or any interest that the owner of such house, building or appurtenances, wharf or pier has in such land, said property shall be taken and sold on execution in the same manner that rights of redeeming mortgaged real estate may be taken and sold. If two or more such judgments are rendered at the same term of the same court, the court shall direct in writing on which execution of the property shall be sold, and in that event, and also in the event that the officer holding any execution recovered under the provisions of this chapter shall

be notified in writing by any lienor who has caused said property to be attached as aforesaid, or who has filed his bill in equity as herein provided, that he claims a portion of the proceeds of the sale, said officer, unless all owners of such judgments, and all lienors so notifying such officer otherwise direct. shall thereupon sell said property as aforesaid, and after deducting the fees and expenses of sale, shall return the balance into the court of highest jurisdiction in which any such lien suit is pending or in which such a lien judgment has been rendered, and such court shall distribute such fund pro rata among the lienors who shall satisfactorily prove their right to share in the same. The court issuing execution on which the sale is made, may fix the time within which the owner shall have the right to redeem the property from such sale. The court distributing the fund may make such decree in regard to costs as is equitable. Any balance not required to pay such lien claims and costs shall be paid to the person or persons legally or equitably entitled thereto.

Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 21 of the Public Laws of 1907, and Chapter 50 of the Public Laws of 1913—Liens on Logs, Lumber, Wood and Bark.

Section 46. Whoever labors at cutting, hauling, rafting of driving logs or lumber, or at cooking for persons engaged in such labor, or in shoeing horses or oxen, or repairing property while thus employed, has a lien on the logs and lumber for the amount due for his personal services and the services performed by his team, which takes precedence of all other claims except liens reserved to the state; whoever both shores and runs logs by himself, his servants or agents, has a lien thereon for the price of such shoring and running; such liens continue for sixty days after the logs or lumber arrive at the place of destination for sale or manufacture, and may be enforced by attachment.

Sec. 47. The officer making such attachment may pay the boomage thereon, not exceeding the rate per thousand on the quantity actually attached by him, and return the amount paid on the writ, which shall be included in the damages recovered. The action or lien is not defeated by taking a note, unless it is taken in discharge of the amount due and of the lien. Such

notice of the suit, as the court orders, shall be given to the owner of the logs or lumber, and he may be admitted to defend it

Sec. 50. Whoever labors at cutting, peeling or hauling hemlock bark or cutting, yarding or hauling cordwood or cutting, peeling, yarding or hauling pulpwood or any wood used in the manufacture of pulpwood or at cooking for persons engaged in such labor, has a lien thereon for the amount due for his personal service and the service performed by his team, which takes precedence of all other claims and continues for thirty days after the contract is completed and may be enforced by attachment

Sec. 51. Whoever labors in the manufacturing of last blocks, or cuts or furnishes wood for the manufacture of the same, or is engaged in cooking for persons engaged in such labor, or furnishes a team for the hauling of said last blocks or the lumber from which they are manufactured, has a lien on said last blocks for the amount due him for his personal labor thereon, or the services of his team, and for the amount due for wood so cut or furnished, which takes precedence of all other claims, except liens reserved to the state, continues for thirty days after the said last blocks are stored or housed for drying purposes, and may be enforced by attachment.

Sec. 52. Whoever labors in the manufacturing of railroad ties and ship knees, or is engaged in cooking for persons engaged in such labor, or furnishes a team for the hauling of said railroad ties and ship knees, has a lien on said railroad ties and ship knees for the amount due him for his personal labor thereon, or the services of his team, which takes precedence of all other claims, except liens reserved to the state, continues for thirty days after said railroad ties are on the line of a railroad, or after said ship knees are delivered in a shipyard, and may be enforced by attachment.

Sec. 53. Whoever labors at cutting, hauling or sawing of spool timber or in the manufacture of spool timber into spool bars and the piling of such bars or at cooking for persons engaged in such labor, has a lien thereon for the amount due for his personal services and the services performed by his team, which takes precedence of all other claims, continues for sixty days after such timber or spool bars arrive at the place of

destination for sale or manufacture, and may be enforced by attachment.

Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes-Lien on Leather.

Section 57. Whoever performs labor in any tannery where leather of any kind is manufactured completely or partially, whether such labor is performed directly on the hides and skins or in any capacity in or about the establishment, has a lien for his wages on all leather so manufactured in such tannery for labor performed by him or his co-laborers, which continues for thirty days after such leather is made and manufactured, and until such leather is shipped on board a vessel or taken in a car, and may be enforced by attachment within that time.

Chapter 57 of the Public Laws of 1005—Lien on Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, or other Vehicles.

Section 1. Whoever performs labor by himself or his employes in manufacturing, or repairing the ironwork or woodwork of wagons, carts, sleighs and other vehicles by direction or consent of the owner thereof, shall have a lien on such vehicle for his reasonable charges for said labor and materials used.

- Sec. 2. Such lien shall have precedence of all other claims and incumbrances on said vehicles not made to secure a similar lien and may be enforced as hereinafter specified; said lien, however, shall be dissolved if said property has actually changed ownership prior to the filing of said lien claim in the town clerk's office as herein required.
- Sec. 3. The lien mentioned in the preceding sections shall be dissolved unless the claimant within thirty days after the labor is performed files in the office of the clerk of the town in which the owner of such vehicle resides a true statement of the amount due him for such labor with all just credits given together with a description of the vehicle manufactured or repaired sufficient to identify it and the name of the owner, which shall be subscribed and sworn to by the person claiming the lien or by some one in his behalf and recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the clerk, who is entitled to the same fees therefor as for recording mortgages.

- Sec. 4. No inaccuracy in such statement relating to said property, if the same can be reasonably recognized, or in stating the amount due for labor or materials invalidates the proceedings, unless it appears that the person making it wilfully claims more than his due.
- Sec. 5. Such lien may be enforced by a writ of attachment at any time within ninety days after the labor is performed and not afterwards, provided said lien claim is duly filed as herein required.

Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 169 of the Public Laws of 1909—Lien on Hay and Straw.

Section 54. Whoever labors in cutting or harvesting hay has a lien on all the hay cut or harvested by him and his co-laborers for the amount due for his personal services and the services performed by his team, which takes precedence of all other claims except liens reserved to the state, continues for thirty days after the last of such services are performed and may be enforced by attachment.

Sec. 55. Whoever presses hay or straw has a lien on all hay or straw so pressed for the amount due for such pressing, which takes precedence of all other claims except liens reserved to the state and the liens specified in the preceding section, continues for thirty days after said pressing is completed and may be enforced by attachment.

Chapter 96 of the Public Laws of 1909—Lien on Shovel Handle Blocks.

Whoever labors in making shovel handle blocks, or cuts or furnishes wood for shovel handle blocks, or is engaged in cooking for such persons engaged in such labor, or furnishes a team for hauling said shovel handle blocks or the lumber from which they are made has a lien on said shovel handle blocks for the amount due him for his personal labor thereon, or the services of his team, and for the amount due for the wood so cut or furnished which takes precedence of all other claims except liens reserved to the state, continues for thirty days after said shovel handle blocks arrive at their destination either for shipment or to be turned, and may be enforced by attachment.

Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 47 of the Public Laws of 1911—Lien on Lands.

Whoever performs labor or furnishes labor or materials in the laying out, or construction of any road, path or walk, or in improving or beautifying any land in a manner commonly known as landscape gardening, by virtue of a contract or by consent of the owner, has a lien thereon to secure payment thereof, with costs. Such lien may be preserved and enforced in the same manner and under the same restrictions as liens on buildings and lots are preserved and enforced under sections twenty-nine to forty-three inclusive of chapter ninety-three of the revised statutes. The lien provided for herein is made subject to all the provisions of said sections and acts amendatory thereof, wherever applicable.

Chapter 25 of the Public Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapters 97 and 223 of the Public Laws of 1909—Lien on Manufactured Shingles, Staves, Laths and Dowels.

Whoever labors at cutting, hauling or sawing of shingle, stave, lath, or dowel timber or in the manufacture of shingle, stave, lath, or dowel timber into shingles, staves, laths or dowels, and the piling of such staves or laths and the bunching of such shingles or dowels, or at cooking for persons engaged in such labor, has a lien thereon for the amount due for his personal services and the services performed by his team, which takes precedence of all other claims, continues for sixty days after such timber, shingles, staves, laths and dowels are manufactured provided the same have not been sold and shipped.

Chapter 21 of the Public Laws of 1909—Cinematograph, to Kegulate the Use of.

Section I. No cinematograph or similar apparatus involving the use of a combustible film more than ten inches in length, shall be kept, used or exhibited in any building, place of public assemblage or place or building used for entertainment, whether such place or building has been licensed for public entertainment or not unless a license or permit shall have been first obtained from the municipal officers of the city or town in which said cinematograph or similar apparatus is kept or exhibited, and

said cinematograph or similar apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure or booth consisting of a steel frame covered with asbestos-wood and constructed and located in accordance with the specifications hereinafter provided, and the entrances and exits or fire escapes connected with such public building, place of public assemblage or place or building erected in accordance with the specifications hereinafter set forth.

- Sec. 2. Any person desiring to keep, exhibit or use any cinematograph or similar apparatus in any place or building described in section one of this act shall make application to the municipal officers of the city or town in which such place or building is located for a permit or license to keep, exhibit or use such cinematograph or similar apparatus therein, and upon receipt of said application the municipal officers of said city or town shall inspect or cause to be inspected the enclosure or housing provided for such cinematograph or similar apparatus and shall also inspect or cause to be inspected any such cinematograph or similar apparatus, and shall also inspect the entrances and exits or fire escapes. If, as a result of such inspection they are convinced that the specifications hereinafter provided are fully complied with, and such cinematograph or similar apparatus is found to be in a safe and suitable condition to be stored, exhibited or used, and that the entrances and exits or fire escapes of such public buildings, place of public assemblage, or place or building, that they may issue a permit or license to the person desiring to keep, use or exhibit, such cinematograph or similar apparatus, which license or permit shall state the name of the makers, trade name and number and the serial number of such cinematograph and the place in which it is to be kept, used or exhibited. A fee for such license shall be fixed by the municipal officers. No license or permit shall be granted under this section for any cinematograph or similar apparatus operated by oxyhydrogen gas, so called, or by lime light.
- Sec. 3. No person shall operate any cinematograph or similar apparatus in any city or town until he has received a license or permit so to do from the municipal officers thereof. No such license to operate a cinematograph or similar apparatus shall be granted to any person under eighteen years of age nor until the applicant shall have satisfied the municipal officers that

he is thoroughly skilled in the mechanical and electrical apparatus or devices used in the operation of a cinematograph or similar apparatus. Such license to operate shall continue for one year and the fee therefor shall be fixed by the municipal officers.

Sec. 4. The construction of the booth or enclosure for any such cinematograph or similar instrument must conform substantially to the following specifications: All booths, or enclosures must be at least seven feet high and the floor space to vary according to the number of machines used in said booth or enclosure. At least forty-eight square feet of floor space shall be provided for one machine and twenty-four square feet for each additional machine. The material used in the construction of such booths or enclosures shall be steel or asbestoswood sheets supported by a skeleton frame of structural steel; the asbestos-wood sides and tops shall not be less than onequarter inch thick, and the floor space not less than threeeighths of an inch thick. Said structural steel frame shall be made of angles of tee shape not less than one and one-half inches by one and one-half inches by three-sixteenths of an The door of said booth or enclosure shall be made of asbestos-wood and iron and shall be so contrived that it shall be kept closed at all times. Said booth shall also be provided with a ventilator pipe not less than twelve inches in diameter leading to the outer air, or to a chimney, with an electric fan installed so as to create at all times when the machine or machines are in operation a forced draft through said ventilator for the purpose of carrying off all gases and smoke which may arise from accidental ignition of the film. Shutters made of one-quarter inch asbestos-wood shall be provided for closing the windows in the booth or enclosure which must be so contrived as to close automatically in case of accidental ignition of the film. The enclosure or housing provided for such cinematograph, moving picture machine, or other similar apparatus. shall be located above the main floor of the hall, room or building where such cinematograph, moving picture machine, or similar apparatus is located. There shall be a sufficient number of exits or fire escapes leading into a street, lane or passageway with no objection to free exit.

Sec. 5. Any person keeping, using or operating any cinematograph or similar apparatus contrary to the provisions of this

act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered on compaint or indictment to the use of the city or town in which any such violation occurs.

Sec. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. So far as affected by what is known as the initiative and referendum amendment, as adopted at the State election of 1908, the constitution of Maine now reads as follows:

ARTICLE IV-PART FIRST.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in two distinct branches, a house of representatives and a senate, each to have a negative on the other, and both to be styled the legislature of Maine, but the people reserve to themselves power to purpose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, bill, resolve or resolution passed by the joint action of both branches of the legislature, and the style of their laws and acts shall be, 'Be it enacted by the people of the state of Maine.'

ARTICLE IV-PART THIRD.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section 1. The legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of January, biennially, and, with the exceptions hereinafter stated, shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defense and benefit of the people of this state, not repugnant to this constitution nor to that of the United States.

Sec. 16. No act or joint resolution of the legislature, except such orders or resolutions as pertain solely to facilitating the performance of the business of the legislature, of either branch, or of any committee or officer thereof or appropriate money therefor or for the payment of salaries fixed by law, shall take effect until ninety days after the recess of the legislature passing it, unless in case of emergency, (which with the facts constituting the emergency shall be expressed in the preamble of the act,) the legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct. An emergency bill shall include only such measures as are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety; and shall not include (I) an infringement of the right of home rule for municipalities, (2) a franchise or a license to a corporation or an individual to extend longer than one year, or (3) provision for the sale or purchase or renting for more than five years of real estate.

Sec. 17. Upon the written petition of not less than ten thousand electors, addressed to the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state within ninety days after the recess of the legislature, requesting that one or more acts, bills, resolves or resolutions, or part or parts thereof, passed by the legislature, but not then in effect by reason of the provisions of the preceding section, be referred to the people, such acts, bills, resolves, or resolutions or part or parts thereof as are specified in such petition shall not take effect until thirty days after the governor shall have announced by public proclamation that the same have been ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general or special election. As soon as it appears that the effect of any act, bill, resolve, or resolution or part or parts thereof has been suspended by petition in manner aforesaid, the governor by public proclamation shall give notice thereof and of the time when such measure is to be voted on by the people, which shall be at the next general election not less than sixty days after such proclamation, or in case of no general election within six months thereafter the governor may, and if so requested in said written petition therefor, shall order such measure submitted to the people at a special election not less than four nor more than six months after his proclamation thereof.

Sec. 18. The electors may propose to the legislature for its consideration any bill, resolve or resolution, including bills to amend or repeal emergency legislation but not an amendment of the state constitution, by written petition addressed to the legislature or to either branch thereof and filed in the office of the secretary of state or presented to either branch

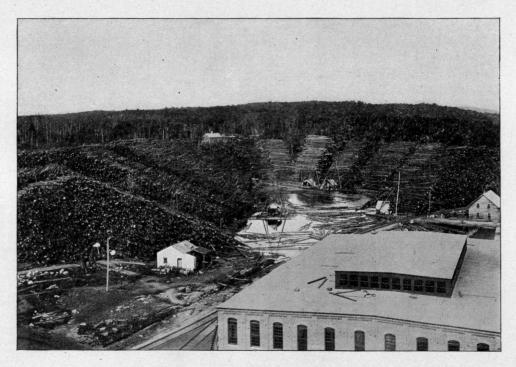
of the legislature at least thirty days before the close of its session. Any measure thus proposed by not less than twelve thousand electors, unless enacted without change by the legislature at the session at which it is presented, shall be submitted to the electors together with any amended form, substitute, or recommendation of the legislature, and in such manner that the people can choose between the competing measures or reject both. When there are competing bills and neither receives a majority of the votes given for or against both, the one receiving the most votes shall at the next general election to be held not less than sixty days after the first vote thereon be submitted by itself if it receives more than one-third of the votes given for and against both. If the measure initiated is enacted by the legislature without change, it shall not go to a referendum vote unless in pursuance of a demand made in accordance with the preceding section. The legislature may order a special election on any measure that is subject to a vote of the people. The governor may, and if so requested in the written petitions addressed to the legislature, shall, by proclamation, order any measure proposed to the legislature by at least twelve thousand electors as herein provided, and not enacted by the legislature without change, referred to the people at a special election to be held not less than four nor more than six months after such proclamation, otherwise said measure shall be voted upon at the next general election held not less than sixty days after the recess of the legislature, to which such measure was proposed.

Sec. 19. Any measure referred to the people and approved by a majority of the votes given thereon shall, unless a later date is specified in said measure, take effect and become a law in thirty days after the governor has made public proclamation of the result of the vote on said measure, which he shall do within ten days after the vote thereon has been canvassed and determined. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to any measure approved by vote of the people, and any measure initiated by the people and passed by the legislature without change, if vetoed by the governor and if his veto is sustained by the legislature shall be referred to the people to be voted on at the next general election. The legislature may enact measures expressly conditioned upon the people's ratification by a referendum vote.

Sec. 20. As used in either of the three preceding sections the words "electors" and "people" mean the electors of the state qualified to vote for governor; "recess of the legislature" means the adjournment without day of a session of the legislature; "general election" means the November election for choice of presidential electors or the September election for choice of governor and other state and county officers; "measure" means an act, bill, resolve or resolution proposed by the people, or two or more such, or part or parts of such, as the case may be; "written petition" means one or more petitions written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, with the original signatures of the petitioners attached, verified as to the authenticity of the signatures by the oath of one of the petitioners certified thereon, and accompanied by the certificate of the clerk of the city, town or plantation in which the petitioners reside that their names appear on the voting list of his city, town or plantation as qualified to vote for governor. The petitions shall set forth the full text of the measure requested or proposed. The full text of a measure submitted to a vote of the people under the provisions of the constitution need not be printed on the official ballots, but, until otherwise provided by the legislature, the secretary of state shall prepare the ballots in such form as to present the question or questions concisely and intelligibly.

Sec. 21. The city council of any city may establish the initiative and referendum for the electors of such city in regard to its municipal affairs, provided that the ordinance establishing and provding the method of exercising such iritiative and referendum shall not take effect until ratified by vote of a majority of the electors of said city, voting thereon at a municipal election. Provided, however, that the legislature may at any time provide a uniform method for the exercise of the initiative and referendum in municipal affairs.

Sec. 22. Until the legislature shall enact further regulations not inconsistent with the constitution for applying the people's veto and direct initiative, the election officers and other officials shall be governed by the provsions of this constitution and of the general law, supplemented by such reasonable action as may be necessary to render the preceding sections, self-executing.



Log piles at Paper Mills. (See Maine Woods Story)

REPORTS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

1911 and 1912

STATE OF MAINE, BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

To His Excellency, Frederick W. Plaisted, Governor of Maine, and the Members of the Executive Council:—

In compliance with the requirements of an act of the Legislature, approved April 2, 1909, directing the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to make a report to the Governor and Council on or before December first, annually, we have the honor to herewith submit our second annual report.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK BOGUE,

S. R. HAINES,

A. M. FLAGG,

Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

REPORT-1911.

Few industrial controversies, involving any considerable number of employees and of a nature to attract the attention of those not immediately interested, have occurred in this State during the past year.

In only two instances, has the Board been officially notified of the existence of such difficulties and in each of these, only conciliatory methods were necessary for adjustment.

BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Early in the year, the Trackmen and Maintenance of Way employees employed by the Bangor and Aroostook Railway Company, comprising some four hundred (400) men, asked for an increase in wages. The request was denied by the General Manager.

The Board was notified of the existence of the controversy by the Chairman of the general committee of the employees.

Owing to the fact that at that time the Chairman of the Board, the Hon. Robert F. Dunton, had resigned as a member of the Board and that his successor had not yet been appointed, it was agreed that the Hon. John F. Connelly, Commissioner of Labor and Industry should investigate the matter.

Through his good offices, it was learned that the men were receiving very nearly the same amount of wages as was paid to the employees of other railroads in the State in the same classes of employment. He advised a continuance of work. The advice was accepted, the demand was not enforced and the men continued at their employment.

BOOTH BROS. AND HURRICANE ISLE GRANITE COMPANY,
LONG COVE, St. GEORGE.

The Quarry Workers employed at the Booth Bros. and Hurricane Isle Granite Company, at Long Cove, St. George asked for an eight hour day, with the same pay as they were receiv-

ing for nine hours labor and also that they should have jurisdiction over the Paving Cutters, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Teamsters, Etc., employed by the Company.

On the refusal of the Company to grant the request, a strike was instituted on the 17th of April.

The matter was conducted very quietly.

The Board was first officially notified of the existence of the difficulty about the first of June.

The Secretary of the Board, by correspondence, advised the Company and the men to endeavor to leave the adjustment of the controversy to a Local Arbitration Board and a few days subsequently received notice that a settlement had been reached, the Company agreeing to grant the eight hour day with the same pay, and the men waiving the right of jurisdiction over the auxiliary workers in the plant.

In the resignation of the Hon. Robert F. Dunton the public service has suffered the loss of an impartial and conscientious member of the Board. His appointment to a higher position is a deserved tribute to his up-rightness and integrity.

Frederick Bogue of East Machias, was appointed member of the Board in June and elected Chairman at the annual meeting.

STATE OF MAINE, BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

DECEMBER I, 1912.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

In compliance with the requirements of the act of the Legislature, approved April 2, 1909, creating a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation and directing it to make a report to the Governor and Council on or before December 1, annually, we have the honor herewith to transmit our annual report.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK BOGUE,

S. R. HAINES,

A. M. FLAGG,

Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

REPORT—1912.

During the past year industrial strikes and lockouts in this State involving a number of employees contemplated by the Statute, have been very few and in the main have been satisfactorily settled with little loss of time or prolonged controversy.

We are pleased to note that dispassionate discussion has largely superceded labor troubles and has resulted in reasonable action by employees when grievances and complaints are brought to their attention.

Only one strike of importance, with which the Board has had to deal, occurred during the year. The Mayor of Lewiston, as required by law, early in January 1912 notified the Board that there was a strike of some fifty ironers, employed in the laundry department of the Bates Street Shirt Co.'s Factory in that city.

The Board held a meeting in Lewiston at which the strikers attended. They stated that several grievances had existed in the factory; that committees on several occasions had been sent to the firm in the attempt to adjust matters, but were treated with indifference and obtained no satisfaction whatever. The formation of a union was in contemplation and that the three men, who served on the union committee, had been summarily discharged as they believed, for no other reason than their activity in attempting to organize a union and to adjust the difficulties then existing between the ironers and the firm.

The Board on two separate occasions, visited the factory in the attempt at conciliation. In a short interview with one of the managing owners, two members of the Board were told that the firm claimed the right to discharge any man in its employ, whenever they saw fit; that the strikers could stay out, as their places had already been filled and that the firm had absolutely nothing to arbitrate. One of the members of the Board was denied admission to the factory. The Board was powerless to act under the circumstances.

Frederick Bogue attended the Conference of the National Association of State Boards of Mediation and Arbitration, which convened in Washington, D. C., March 7, and was elected President of the National Association.

We believe that these conferences, where the methods and policies pursued by the different Boards of Arbitration are discussed and analyzed are of great value and that the attendance of the members of the Board of this State should be encouraged and provided for.