

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1906

BEING THE



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Departments and Institutions

For the Year 1905.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1906

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS

FOR THE

STATE OF MAINE

1905.

AUGUSTA

KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT

1906

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF
INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS,
AUGUSTA, December 31, 1905.

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

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Bureau of
Industrial and Labor Statistics for 1905.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS,

Commissioner.



INTRODUCTION.

The extended report on Trade Unions is, perhaps, the most interesting and valuable work of the Bureau during the past year. The investigations were carried on by a competent and candid member of the unions and the results are as nearly complete and accurate as they could be made in the time and with the means allowed to the special agent. The article furnishes a complete directory of the unions in the State, which will be found a great convenience, although it is to be regretted that a few of the unions failed to respond to the blanks furnished them, and therefore the information given in the list, is, in these few cases, meagre and incomplete.

The general information resulting from this investigation may be briefly summarized as follows: Number of local organizations in 50 cities, towns and plantations, 212; 194 unions report membership amounting to 13,798. This shows an increase of several hundred members since our last investigation. While many of the weaker organizations have dropped out of existence, returns have been received from 34 new unions which, added to the numbers in the older organizations, give an aggregate total membership as stated above.

Maine has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity during the past year in all its varied industries. Its workers have been well employed at remunerative wages, and content and satisfaction with conditions have generally prevailed. It is gratifying to know that the intelligence and character of our working men are such as to induce reasonable demands on their part, and conciliatory and fair treatment on the part of employers. Thus friction has been avoided and good feeling promoted. A few minor labor difficulties have occurred which are described in the article, but violence and destructive methods have, in no instance, taken place.

The spirit of Trade Unionism in Maine is opposed to strikes until all other means of adjustment are exhausted, and the general character and loyalty of the union membership are a guarantee against violent and unlawful measures and methods.

An article on The Trade Agreement is included, giving the views of several prominent men on this important subject, and affording many valuable suggestions.

An indication of the prosperity which has prevailed during the year, is the exhibit of factories, mills and shops for manufacturing purposes, enlarged, completed, or in process of erection. The aggregate of money expended is \$2,303,410, an amount exceeded only during four years of the fifteen in which reports from the assessors of towns, cities and plantations have been made to the bureau.

A brief article on the railroads shows a gratifying increase in mileage and business, a sure indication of the general progress in the development and improvement of the resources of the State. The extension of the Bangor and Aroostook system to the seacoast makes a prominent feature in the railroad development during the past year, opening up as it does, a new and very important outlet for the products of Maine's flourishing and rapidly developing northern sections.

The poultry industry is an important one and has been considered worthy of attention by this bureau. No attempt has been made to make a general canvass of the business, the total statistics of which are obtained from other sources, but many of the more extensive plants are here described. These plants are generally located near cities and larger towns, and especially in the neighborhood of prominent summer resorts. The descriptions of these furnish much interesting and valuable information and give a general idea of the extent of the industry in the State, and especially in the localities where it is carried on as a specialty.

The manufacture of clothing is an industry which has been given attention by the bureau and makes an interesting feature in the report of this year.

Interesting descriptions of two prominent and unique enterprises are given, The Lakeside Press, the only extensive plant in the State of its kind, and the Paris Manufacturing Company, one of the largest wood novelty plants in the world.

During the existence of the bureau a great number of Maine's industries have been carefully investigated, the results of which are to be found in the annual reports. For convenience of reference a general index of the eighteen previous reports has, at the expense of considerable labor, been prepared and incorporated into the report of this year.

The report of the Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries, is herein published in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The commissioner renews the expression of his obligations for faithful and efficient services rendered him in the prosecution of his work by Major Charles J. House, who has been connected with the bureau as its chief clerk for many years, and to special agents Francis Wiggin and Roscoe A. Eddy.

FACTORIES, MILLS AND SHOPS BUILT DURING 1905.

In response to the following inquiries: "How many and what kinds of factories, mills and shops for manufacturing purposes, have been enlarged, completed, or are in process of erection during 1905?" "Estimated cost of same?" "Probable number of hands they will employ?" answers have been returned by the officers of nearly every city, town and plantation in the State. Ninety-three cities, towns and plantations report building in this line as follows:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY,

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
East Livermore.....	Pulp mill.....	Built new.....	\$300,000	95
East Livermore.....	Iron and brass foundry.....	Enlarged.....	-	-
Lisbon.....	Woolen mill.....	Enlarged.....	25,000	-
Lisbon.....	Saw and box mill.....	Built new.....	1,500	8
Turner.....	Saw mill.....	Enlarged.....	1,000	6
Wales.....	Carriage shop.....	Built new.....	300	2

AROSTOOK COUNTY.

Eagle Lake Pl.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	50,000	200
Eagle Lake Pl.....	Saw mill.....	Enlarged.....	-	-
Easton.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	6,000	8
Fort Kent.....	Blacksmith shop.....	Built new.....	800	2
Grand Isle.....	Shingle mill.....	Built new.....	25,000	75
Hersey.....	Saw and shingle mill.....	Built new.....	5	5
Hill Pl.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new.....	2,500	25
Houlton.....	Planing mill.....	Built new.....	1,500	3
Houlton.....	Starch factory.....	Rebuilt.....	3,300	10
Island Falls.....	Electric light plant.....	Built new.....	8,000	40
Island Falls.....	Tannery.....	Enlarged.....	7,000	
Macwahoc Pl.....	Shingle mill.....	Built new.....	1,200	5
Mapleton.....	Portable saw mill.....	Built new.....	2,500	15
New Sweden.....	Machine shop and lumber mill.....	Built new.....	3,000	10
Oakfield.....	Long lumber mill.....	Built new.....	1,500	10
Presque Isle.....	Moulding mill.....	Built new.....	1,500	4
St. John Pl.....	Starch factory.....	Built new.....	4,500	-
Van Buren.....	Woodworking shop.....	Built new.....	2,500	6

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Gorham.....	Corn canning factory.....	Built new.....	6,000	100
Harrison.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	2,000	10
Portland.....	Railroad repair shop.....	Enlarged.....	55,000	229
Portland.....	Talc mill.....	New machinery.....	5,200	10
Portland.....	Electric car repair shop.....	Built new.....	90,000	40
Pownal.....	Saw mill.....	Built new.....	600	5
Westbrook.....	Paper mill.....	Enlarged.....	15,000	-
Windham.....	Pulp mill.....	Enlarged.....	25,000	8

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
New Vineyard.....	Barrel factory	Built new.....	\$500	10
Salem.....	Saw mill	Remodeled....		3
Wilton.....	Corn canning factory	Built new.....	2,000	50

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Franklin.....	Granite cutting shops.....	Built new....	1,000	5
Gouldsboro.....	Saw mill	Built new....	2,000	10
Lamoine.....	Machine shop.....	Built new....	2,500	5
Sedgwick.....	Saw mill	Enlarged.....	1,000	15
Southwest Harbor...	Glue factory	Built new....	8,000	10
Stonington.....	Grist mill.....	Built new....	2,000	-
Surry.....	Blueberry canning factory....	Built new....	200	6

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Albion.....	Saw and shingle mill.....	Built new....	1,000	4
Albion.....	Shingle mill.....	Built new....	800	2
Belgrade.....	Barrel factory.....	Built new....	1,000	4
Benton.....	Electric power station.....	Built new....	100,000	3
Clinton.....	Woodworking shop.....	Built new....	3,000	5
Clinton.....	Woodworking shop.....	Enlarged.....	2,500	-
Fayette.....	Three saw mills.....	Built new....	5,000	20
Hallowell.....	Stone cutting plant.....	Built new....	20,000	150
Monmouth.....	Saw mill.....	Built new....	3,000	4
Readfield.....	Grist mill.....	Built new....	500	1
Rome.....	Saw mill.....	Built new....	500	6
Waterville.....	Woolen mill.....	Enlarged.....	2,000	4
Wayne.....	Scythe shop.....	Built new....	6,000	50
Winslow.....	Pulp mill.....	Built new....	200,000	100
Winthrop.....	Cotton warp mill.....	Enlarged.....		200
Winthrop.....	Oil cloth factory.....	Built new....	10,000	

KNOX COUNTY.

Camden.....	Engine house for woolen mill.	Built new....	4,500	-
Warren.....	Portable saw mill.....	Built new....	600	4

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna.....	Saw mill.....	Built new....	5,000	10
Boothbay.....	Saw mill.....	Built new....	500	2
Jefferson.....	Barrel factory.....	New machin'y	60	1
Jefferson.....	Portable saw mill.....	Built new....	500	4
Newcastle.....	Saw mill.....	Built new....	3,000	15

OXFORD COUNTY.

Bethel.....	Spool mill.....	Built new....	4,000	15
Dixfield.....	Toothpick factory.....	Enlarged.....	5,000	85
Hartford.....	Planing mill.....	Built new....	2,000	3
Hartford.....	Lumber mill.....	New machin'y	2,300	6
Hartford.....	Lumber mill.....	New machin'y	800	2
Hartford.....	Lumber mill.....	Rebuilt.....	1,500	10
Norway.....	Grist mill.....	Built new....		
Norway.....	Wood novelty mill.....	Built new....	5,000	30
Paris.....	Paint shop and storage.....	Built new....	5,000	-
Rumford.....	Corn canning factory.....			40
Stoneham.....	Spool bar mill.....	Built new....	1,000	15
Upton.....	Dowel mill.....	Enlarged.....	1,000	10
Woodstock.....	Carpenter shop.....	Built new....	400	2

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Brewer.....	Pulp mill.....	Improved....	\$2,000	-
Chester.....	Box board mill.....	Built new....		-
Clifton.....	Saw mill.....	Built new....	2,000	} 20
Clifton.....	Saw mill.....	Remodeled....	1,000	
Drew Pl.....	Lumber mill.....	Additions....	5,000	80
Holden.....	Spring bed factory.....	Built new....	2,000	2
Lagrange.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new....	5,000	15
Lincoln.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new....	5,000	25
Milford.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new....	30,000	75
Newburg.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new....	1,500	10
Newport.....	Woolen mill annex.....	Built new....	10,000	25
Passadumkeag.....	Saw mill.....	Built new....	5,000	30

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Atkinson.....	Lumber mill.....	Enlarged....	1,200	4
Guilford.....	Woolen mill.....	Built new....	100,000	100
Medford.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new....	1,000	6
Milo.....	Grist mill.....	Built new....	6,000	3
Milo.....	Railroad repair shops.....	Built new....	500,000	250
Willimantic.....	Shingle mill.....	Built new....	200	4

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Fairfield.....	Canning factory.....	Built new....	15,000	20
Mercer.....	Barrel factory.....	Remodeled....	1,500	6
Solon.....	Planing mill.....	Built new....	} 3,000	} 20
Solon.....	Poplar mill.....	Built new....		

WALDO COUNTY.

Palermo.....	Saw mill.....	Remodeled....	1,000	3
Winterport.....	Lumber mill.....	Built new....	1,000	2

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Baileyville.....	Pulp and paper mill.....	Built new....	500,000	400
Cutler.....	Sardine factory.....	Built new....	5,000	25
Danforth.....	Lumber mill.....	Remodeled....	} 8,000	} 100
Danforth.....	Shook mill.....	Enlarged....		
Meddybemps.....	Spool bar and lath mill.....	Built new....	1,000	20
Milbridge.....	Sardine factory.....	Built new....	5,000	50
Vanceboro.....	Blueberry canning factory.....	Built new....	1,500	12
Whiting.....	Shook mill.....	Added.....	450	10

YORK COUNTY.

Saco.....	Loom harness and picker mill.....	Enlarged....	10,000	60
Sanford.....	Weaving mill.....	Built new....	12,000	100

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Number of towns.	Number of buildings.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
Androscoggin.....	4	6	\$327,800	111
Aroostook.....	15	13	120,800	418
Cumberland.....	6	3	198,800	402
Franklin.....	3	3	2,500	63
Hancock.....	7	7	16,700	51
Kennebec.....	13	18	353,300	553
Knox.....	2	2	5,100	4
Lincoln.....	4	5	9,060	32
Oxford.....	9	13	28,000	218
Penobscot.....	11	12	68,500	282
Piscataquis.....	5	6	608,400	367
Sagadahoc.....	-	-	-	-
Somerset.....	3	4	19,500	46
Waldo.....	2	2	2,000	5
Washington.....	7	8	520,950	617
York.....	2	2	22,000	160
Total.....	93	114	\$2,303,410	3,329

TOTALS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Number of towns.	Number of buildings.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
1891.....	86	110	\$3,023,850	4,278
1892.....	89	114	2,128,600	4,319
1893.....	81	108	841,725	2,522
1894.....	48	55	663,700	1,086
1895.....	75	102	1,367,800	2,797
1896.....	62	77	1,055,900	1,470
1897.....	74	95	827,600	2,339
1898.....	64	72	675,100	2,024
1899.....	103	138	6,800,700	4,990
1900.....	114	167	2,174,825	5,539
1901.....	94	121	5,638,200	6,337
1902.....	91	129	2,776,930	5,017
1903.....	96	124	1,436,900	3,343
1904.....	91	113	1,175,500	3,276
1905.....	93	114	2,303,410	3,329

LABOR UNIONS.

I strongly believe in trades unions wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe in the duty of capitalist and wage-worker to try and seek one another out, to understand each the other's point of view, and to endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy one with the other.—Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1904, our work in gathering information from the different labor unions in the State was confined to getting the name, location, membership and name of secretary of the several unions. No information was received that year in regard to the unions that had surrendered their charters or ceased to exist as working unions, so all that were known to exist the year before were retained in the 1904 list. On this account an extra large number have to be dropped this year, in fact this number really covers the suspensions of two years.

The present year we have had, as special agent, a prominent union labor man in the field who has made a very thorough canvass of the State. He has succeeded in securing returns from nearly all the active unions in Maine, and has eliminated all that have gone out of active existence as well as a few reported last year that had never existed in the State, notably two in the town of Kittery. The error evidently came from the fact that the secretaries of two unions located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, lived in Kittery. In a few cases several small unions have consolidated in one large union, thus reducing the number.

In this connection this special agent who has had charge of securing the returns and collecting the data for this article on Union Labor, wishes to extend his thanks to the many who have so kindly assisted him in furnishing the desired information. Without this assistance from the union people whose confidence

he has had in most cases, the difficulty of the work would have been greatly increased, and its reliability and value much impaired.

The officers of the State Federation of Labor have been anxious to secure a complete and reliable directory of the unions of the State and have spared no efforts to this end, making liberal donations both of their time and money. They have exhibited their records to him freely and fully, and have done everything possible to obtain and furnish the desired information, thus showing conclusively that they have nothing to conceal from the people of the State. Such has been the course of the leading union men of the State, men who have a thorough understanding of the union movement and have helped greatly in the upbuilding of strong organizations of labor in Maine. They have fully realized that the publication of labor statistics, carefully compiled, would be of great advantage to the labor unions, as well as to the citizens of the State generally.

On the other hand he found a small number of union men who do not seem as yet to fully realize existing conditions, but they are, for the most part, located in towns where the labor conditions are not as good as in localities inhabited by their more enterprising brothers. The number of dilatory and contrary ones, however, is very small when compared with the whole number of union men in Maine, and it is hoped that, in a very short time, they will be eliminated altogether.

The blank used in this work contained a communication from the commissioner, giving a quotation from the law and explaining briefly the scope of the investigation, also a letter signed by the special agent, signifying what was expected of the secretaries of the different unions in furnishing the information desired, and the good results expected from it, besides the following questions:

1. Name of town or city.....
2. How many labor unions in your town or city?.....
3. Name of your union.....
4. Name of your secretary.....
5. Address of secretary.....
6. Date of organization.....
7. Has your union a trade agreement with employers?.....
When does it expire?.....
8. Number of members of your union.....

9. Qualifications for membership.....
10. Initiation fee..... Monthly dues.....
11. Times of meeting.....
12. Benefits, insurance, etc.....
13. Number of hours of labor daily.....
14. Minimum daily wages.....
15. Average number of days lost per individual during the year ending June 30, 1905.....
16. Average number of days worked per individual during same year
17. Total average amount of wages per individual during same year
18. Do non-union men enjoy the same conditions as to hours of labor, wages and steady employment as union men?
19. What have you accomplished for labor by organization?
20. Has your union been involved in any labor agitation with employers during the year as to rates of wages, hours of labor, etc., not resulting in a strike or lockout?..... Nature of dispute and how settled.....
21. Has your union been involved in any strike or lockout during the year?..... If so, give history and results.

The present blank differs somewhat from that used two years ago, in that it contains a few more questions, 2, 4, 5 and 18 being added. With the exception of question 2, which was put in for the purpose of giving information to the special agent during his work, we give in detail, arranged alphabetically by towns, the statements contained in answers to questions 1 to 14 inclusive, for each union reporting, under the title "Statistics of Labor Unions in Maine."

The matter contained in questions 15, 16 and 17 we have compiled separately and give the results arranged alphabetically by trades, under the title "Days Lost, Days Worked, Daily Wages and Annual Earnings."

The information compiled from answers to question 18 we have arranged by trades, under the title "Discriminations Against Non-union Men."

The replies to the 19th question, in regard to what had been accomplished by organization, have been condensed under the title "Results of Organization."

The information derived from answers to questions 20 and 21, we have compiled and present under the title "Requests, Differences and Strikes."

We also present a complete list of State and local central labor organizations, giving location, and name and address of president and secretary.

These compilations not only give a large amount of information as to the present conditions of organized labor in the State, but also afford a complete directory, with name and address of the secretary for the year 1905 of all the unions from which we have received returns. In order to indicate their location and numerical strength we show, by one arrangement, the list of towns where each of the separate classes of unions exist, and, by another, the number of unions and their membership in each of the several towns.

We also include in this article a paper on "The Trade Agreement," giving the views of several prominent men on this important subject.

Our report last year gave 257 unions in the State. Of this number, 167 have sent in returns, 10 others are known to exist, and of the remaining 80 all, or nearly all, have ceased to exist. In addition to the above we have received returns from 34 new unions, while 1 other is known to exist. This makes a total of 201 unions reporting, and 11 from which no reports have been received.

STATE AND LOCAL CENTRAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

At the present time there are two State and nine local representative labor organizations in Maine, as follows:

State Organizations.

Maine State Federation of Labor. President, Eugene D. Brann, Ellsworth; secretary, John F. Connelly, Box 140, Bangor.

Maine State Conference of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. President, Eugene D. Brann, Ellsworth; secretary, M. F. Pettingill, 10 Lowell street, Lewiston.

Local Organizations.

Building Trades' Council, Bar Harbor. President, Roscoe A. Eddy, 5 Barron court, Bar Harbor; secretary, H. M. Clark, Bar Harbor.

Central Labor Union of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner. President, Arthur L. Brown, Augusta; secretary, Abner W. Nichols, Augusta.

Central Labor Union of Bangor and vicinity. President, R. E. Yost, 26 State street, Bangor; secretary, John F. Connelly, Box 140, Bangor.

Central Labor Union of Lewiston and Auburn. President, W. E. Pelsey, 198 Lisbon street, Lewiston; secretary, A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring street, Auburn.

Central Labor Union of Madison. President, Dennis McCol- lar, Madison; secretary, I. H. Gee, Madison.

Central Labor Union of Millinocket. President, E. J. Gra- ham, Box 221, Millinocket; secretary, E. E. Morse, Millinocket.

Central Labor Union of Portland. President, John C. Clark, 39 Greenleaf street, Portland; secretary, J. E. Coynes, 11 Cotton street, Portland.

Central Labor Union of Rockland. President, L. W. Benner, 2 North Main street, Rockland; secretary, M. F. Kalloch, Box 55, Thomaston.

Central Labor Union of Skowhegan. President, H. S. Rogers, Skowhegan; secretary, George Moore, Skowhegan.

STATISTICS OF LABOR UNIONS IN MAINE.

Auburn.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, Cutters, No. 415. Secretary, W. E. Pelsey, 198 Lisbon street, Lewiston; date of organization, February, 1905; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 68; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for any disability; death benefit, \$50.00 and, after two years' membership, \$100; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, Lasters, No. 45. Secretary, William Ryan, 29 Summit street, Auburn; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 115; qualifications for

membership, must be a shoemaker over sixteen years of age actively employed at the trade; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for members of six months' good standing; death benefit, \$50.00 after six months' membership, and \$100 after two years' membership; hours of labor, 10.

Boot and Shoemakers' Union, Mixed, No. 225. Secretary, J. Huskins, Maine Hotel, Auburn; date of organization, October, 1899; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 75; qualifications for membership, must be employed in bottoming room at any work except lasting; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.25.

Boot and Shoemakers' Union, Stitchers, No. 418. Secretary, Annie Baker, 15 Sabattus street, Lewiston; date of organization, April 6, 1905; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 34; qualifications for membership, must be a shoemaker; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$100; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Boot and Shoemakers' Union, Treers and Finishers, No. 416. Secretary, William Ryan, 29 Summit street, Auburn; date of organization, February 11, 1905; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 54; qualifications for membership, must be a shoemaker over sixteen years of age actively employed at the trade; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for thirteen weeks for members of six months' standing; death benefit, \$50.00 after one year's membership, and \$100 after two years' membership; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Augusta.

Augusta Typographical Union, No. 380. Secretary, L. V. Clark, Augusta; date of organization, October 5, 1902; number of members, 50; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman after four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Saturday

in each month; death benefit, \$65.00; hours of labor, 54 per week; minimum weekly wages, \$10.00.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 9. Secretary, Abner W. Nichols, Augusta; date of organization, September 7, 1899; has continuous trade agreement with employers, provided either party may give notice of termination three months prior to May 1 of each year; number of members, 44; qualifications for membership, must be a competent and practical workman; initiation fee, \$11.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 per member; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00 from recognized bosses, and \$3.60 from all others.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 554. Secretary, F. W. Halpin, Augusta; date of organization, February 14, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires April 1, 1906; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must have served three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month; death benefit, \$150 after two years' membership; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,434. Secretary, Kingsbury B. Piper, 21 Court street, Augusta; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 36; initiation fee, \$1.50; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month; no benefits; no fixed hours of labor nor minimum wages.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Dirigo Lodge, No. 89. Secretary, Morris B. Roderick, 18 Spruce street, Augusta; date of organization, September 14, 1902; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 30; initiation fee, \$1.50; monthly dues, 85 cents and 55 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; no benefits; hours of labor vary on different work, 9, 10 and 11; minimum daily wages vary on different work, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 559. Secretary, A. A. McCausland, Augusta; number of members, 12; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, four times a month, Wednesdays; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

International Hod Carriers and Laborers of America, No. 96. Secretary, George Laplante, 94 Northern avenue, Augusta; date of organization, August 1, 1901; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 12; qualifications for membership, good character; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, every other Wednesday; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, No. 493. Secretary, Harry C. Jones, 216 Water street, Augusta; date of organization, February 6, 1903; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 11; qualifications for membership, must have served a three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month; sick and accident benefits, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 12; minimum weekly wages, \$9.00.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 330. Secretary, Charles H. Leighton, Northern avenue, Augusta; number of members, 20; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; accident benefit, \$3.00 per week; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.90.

Mule Spinners' Union, No. 5. Secretary, Thomas McNally, Box 208, Augusta; date of organization, July, 1889; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be a mule spinner; no initiation fee; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, quarterly, or subject to call; hours of labor, 10; minimum weekly wages, \$11.55.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, No. 35. Secretary, Rufus F. Pierce, 2 Court avenue, Augusta; date of organization, March 23, 1903; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 10; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, Sunday at 3 P. M., once a month; no benefits; hours of labor vary on different work, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; minimum daily wages, men, \$1.50 to \$3.00; women, \$1.00.

Retail Clerks' Protective Association, No. 819. Secretary, H. Leslie Haskell, 8 Maple street, Augusta; date of organization, March 22, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires next May; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must be from eighteen to fifty years of age

and actually engaged in retail trade other than liquor traffic; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, weekly; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$25.00 after six months' membership, \$50.00 after one year's membership, \$100 after two years' membership and \$200 after three years' membership; hours of labor, close at 9 P. M. Saturdays and 6.30 P. M. other days; no fixed minimum wages.

Suspender Workers' Union, No. 11,095. Secretary, E. W. Hanks, 17 Crosby street, Augusta; date of organization, July, 1902; has no written agreement with employers; number of members, 8; qualifications for membership, good citizenship; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and last Tuesdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 914. Secretary, Ira H. Foster, 10 Chapel street, Augusta; date of organization, October 2, 1901; has yearly agreement with employers; number of members, 128; qualifications for membership, must be a journeyman carpenter of good moral character; initiation fee, \$15.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Monday evenings in each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Bangor.

Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 34. Secretary, Walter P. Robinson, Davis street, Bangor; date of organization, September, 1901; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 15; qualifications for membership, must be an experienced journeyman; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Bangor Branch. Secretary, William H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis street, Boston, Mass.; date of organization, November 6, 1889; had trade agreement which expired August 5, 1905; number of members, not reported; 8,717 for whole Atlantic coast; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 70 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; shipwreck benefit, \$25.00; permanent disability benefit, \$200; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.00 and board.

Bangor Typographical Union, No. 446. Secretary, Fred J. Foster, 318 Grove street, Bangor; date of organization, September 3, 1901; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, must be competent workman after four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 55 cents; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month at 5 P. M.; has funeral and strike benefits; hours of labor, 9 by day, 8 by night; minimum daily wages, men, day, \$2.00, night, \$2.50; women, \$1.33.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 7. Secretary, Walter C. Sturtevant, 13 Jackson street, Bangor; date of organization, April 30, 1899; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 80; qualifications for membership, must be first class workman in brick, stone or plastering, and a citizen of the United States or Canada; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Friday; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 per member, and assessment of 50 cents per member on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.50.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Ticonic Division, No. 508. Secretary, T. J. Ferry, 36 Walter street, Bangor; number of members, 94; qualifications for membership, sobriety, morality, and an experience of six months as locomotive engineer; initiation fee, \$10.00; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month; sick benefit, \$6.00 per week for ten weeks in any one year; insurance benefit, \$1,500, \$3,000, or \$4,500, according to age, which includes disability clause paying full amount of policy; hours of labor vary according to service, maximum, 11; minimum daily wages, \$3.50 on road, and \$3.00 on switching service.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 262. Secretary, G. L. Stackpole, 46 Charles street, Bangor; date of organization, January, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 14; qualifications for membership, must be a painter and able to command the wages agreed upon by the union; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday; total disability benefit, \$180; death benefit, \$150 on death of member, and \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 443. No return.

Building Laborers' Protective Union, No. 1. Secretary, Thomas McGoff, Frazier street, Bangor; date of organization, August 1, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, a thorough knowledge of the work; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday evening; accident benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.10.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 179, including membership from Caribou, Houlton, Old Town and Presque Isle. Secretary, Adolph Scherer, Box 125, (99 Birch street), Bangor; date of organization, October 13, 1884; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 51; qualifications for membership, fairly good health and morals, and must have served three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, first Monday in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; out of work benefit, \$3.00 per week; traveling or loan benefit to be repaid on securing work; death benefit, from \$50.00 to \$550, according to number of years in the union; hours of labor, 8; daily wages, about \$3.00 (all piece work).

Federal Labor Union, No. 9,646. Secretary, Michael Callan, 69 Second street, Bangor; date of organization, March, 1902; no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 35; qualifications for membership, must be eighteen years of age and of good moral character; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Foundry Workers' Union. Secretary, R. W. Bryer, 35 Fourteenth street, Bangor; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 15; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Monday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 365. Secretary, Sherman G. Staples, 78 Walter street, Bangor; date of organization, March 23, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 45; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association, No. 515. Secretary, James H. Courtney, 254 Hancock street, Bangor; date of organization, July 13, 1903; has trade agreement with employers, which expires at the close of navigation in 1905; number of members, 138; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and last Monday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, work mostly by the job.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 101. Secretary, Thomas J. O'Leary, 43 Patten street, Bangor; date of organization, reorganized in 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be a good workman; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for thirteen weeks; total disability benefit, \$150; death benefit, \$100, \$150 or \$200, according to length of time of membership in the union; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.75.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, No. 211. Secretary, H. F. Hughes, 44 Hammond street, Bangor; date of organization, 1901; has permanent trade agreement with employers; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship and good health; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$60.00 and upward; hours of labor, 13 for five days, closed one evening; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Journeyman Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 209. Secretary, Lawrence J. Gleason, 358 Hancock street, Bangor; date of organization, July 14, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 9; initiation fee, \$15.00; monthly dues, \$1.50; times of meeting, every Tuesday; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

Order of Railway Conductors, Bangor Division, No. 403. No return.

Order of Railway Telegraphers, Old Town Division, No. 11. Secretary, B. A. Brackett, Bangor; date of organization, September 5, 1895; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice from either party; number

of members, 300; qualifications for membership, must be a railroad telegrapher of one year's experience; initiation fee, \$3.50; semi-annual dues, \$4.00; times of meeting, once a month; insurance benefit, \$300, \$500 or \$1,000; hours of labor, 12, including meal hours; minimum monthly wages, \$45.00.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 621. Secretary, William L. Castellon, 7 Holyoke street, Brewer; date of organization, June, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 126; qualifications for membership, ability to get some one to hire him to work on a job; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents, and for men over fifty years of age, 30 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday evening; total disability benefit, \$400; death benefit, \$200 on death of member, and \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Bath.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, No. 168. Secretary, William Donnell, 33 Court street, Bath; date of organization, 1898; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 200; qualifications for membership, must have served three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for ten weeks in any one year; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 466. Secretary, E. S. Raynes, 950 Middle street, Bath; date of organization, July 12, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, none reported; qualifications for membership, must be able to work from drawings in a reasonable time; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week for single men, and \$7.00 for married men or single men with any one dependent on them; insurance benefit, from \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,663. No return.

Belfast.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 362. Secretary, John S. Davidson, Box 34, Belfast; date of organization, February 3, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires Feb-

ruary 3, 1906; number of members, 215; qualifications for membership, must be a shoemaker over sixteen years of age actively employed at the trade; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week after six months' membership; death benefit, \$50.00 after six months' and \$100 after two years' membership; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.00.

Biddeford.

Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 14. Secretary, Fred B. Cobb, 20 Highland street, Biddeford; date of organization, March 18, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1906; number of members, 42; qualifications for membership, good workmanship; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 40. Secretary, Joseph F. Curtis, 15 Vetromile street, Biddeford; date of organization, 1889; has standing trade agreement with employers; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, must have served three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.20; times of meeting, second Monday in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; out of work benefit, \$3.00 per week; death benefit, from \$50.00 to \$550; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 288. Secretary, Penn Walker, Saco; date of organization, January 28, 1898; has trade agreement with employers which expires April 15, 1906; number of members, 98; qualifications for membership, must have served four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.25 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. —. Secretary, Joseph Tonsigant, Biddeford; date of organization, June 21, 1905; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner; monthly dues, 50 cents; death benefit, from \$50.00 to \$400; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Bluehill.

Bluehill Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, W. G. Greene, Bluehill; date of organization, March 10, 1877; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be a stone cutter; initiation fee, \$1.00 and upwards; monthly dues, 70 cents; times of meeting, monthly when called; death benefit, \$125; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 17. No return.

Bluehill (East).

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 8. Secretary, Herman Gray, East Bluehill; date of organization, April, 1901; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1909; number of members, 40; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, 20th of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.72.

Brewer (South).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 82. Secretary, George W. Verow, South Brewer; date of organization, August 25, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 62; qualifications for membership, must have served six months' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, those earning \$2.00 per day, 45 cents; over \$2.00 per day, 75 cents; times of meeting, the first Sunday after the 5th of each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10 by day and 13 by night; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, No. 36. Secretary, Charles J. Barry, South Brewer; date of organization, April 19, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 104; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, the first Sunday after the 5th and 20th of each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Sawmill Employes' Union, No. 10,039. Secretary, S. J. Hardy, East Hampden; date of organization, June 18, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members,

150; qualifications for membership, must be of good character and a mill worker, and not eligible to a national trade union; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays at Brewer and second and last Wednesdays at Hampden, in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10.

Brownville (Henderson).

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Pleasant River Division, No. 440. Secretary, C. H. Small, Box 66, Henderson; date of organization, May, 1890; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated upon thirty days' notice; number of members, 23; qualifications for membership, must be a white American citizen who can read and write, and of good moral character; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 80 cents; times of meeting, first Monday and third Tuesday in each month; has insurance against loss of life, limbs or eyes; hours of labor vary, but 10 hours is called a day; minimum wages, from \$3.50 to \$4.05 per 100 miles run.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Mount Katahdin Division, No. 469. Secretary, P. F. Thombs, Henderson; date of organization, October, 1891; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 52; qualifications for membership, good, responsible service of nine months' firing; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, \$2.50 per \$1,500 insurance; times of meeting, second Sunday and fourth Monday in each month; life insurance, \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000 or \$3,000; other benefits optional with lodge; hours of labor, from 6 to 16; minimum daily wages, \$1.95 for 10 hours' work.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 366. No return.

Brunswick.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 6. Secretary, Edwin A. Hammond, Bath road, Brunswick, R. F. D. No. 3; date of organization, March 14, 1899; has no written trade agreement with employers; number of members, 22; qualifications for membership, must be a good bricklayer, mason or plasterer; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; death benefit, assessment

of \$1.00 per member, and assessment of 50 cents per member on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.25.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 86. No return.

Mule Spinners' Union, No. 16. Secretary, Joseph Carlin, 63 Union street, Brunswick; date of organization, 1893; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 17; qualifications for membership, must be a mule spinner; no initiation fee; monthly dues, 70 cents; times of meeting, every other Tuesday evening; strike and out of work benefit, \$3.00 per week or more according to funds on hand; death benefit, \$50.00 on death of member, and \$25.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 105. Secretary, William G. Cain, 74 Harpswell street, Brunswick; date of organization, June 12, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 23; qualifications for membership, must be capable of demanding good wages after three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents and 30 cents, according to age; times of meeting, every Monday evening; insurance benefit, from \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Calais.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 15. Secretary, John Ridgley, Calais; date of organization, June 12, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 18; qualifications for membership, must be a journeyman mason; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Monday; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$3.60.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Saint Croix Valley Lodge, No. 739. Secretary, Charles F. Spencer, Calais; date of organization, November 12, 1905; number of members, 29.

Calais (Red Beach).

Granite Polishers, Quarrymen and Laborers' Union, No. 10,306. Secretary, I. L. Edgerly, Red Beach; date of organization, September 20, 1902; has no trade agreement with

employers; number of members, 51; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, monthly; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

Deer Isle (Sunshine).

Lobster Fishermen's Union, No. 11,898. Secretary, Charles A. Stinson, Sunshine; date of organization, May 27, 1905; number of members, 30; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents.

East Livermore (Livermore Falls).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 11. Secretary, J. E. Small, Box 317, Livermore Falls; date of organization, March, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 52; qualifications for membership, one year's experience at papermaking; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 70 cents; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; hours of labor, 65 per week; minimum daily wages, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.25 or \$3.50, according to class of work.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, No. 18. Secretary, B. N. Trethewey, Livermore Falls; date of organization, August, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 200; qualifications for membership, must be a worker in pulp or papermill; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Sunday afternoons in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10, except for tour workers; minimum wages, 16½ cents per hour.

Eden (Bar Harbor).

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 4. Secretary, J. M. Milliken, 3 Hancock place, Bar Harbor; date of organization, December 8, 1901; had trade agreement with employers which expired August 10, 1905; number of members, 61; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman and a citizen of the United States or Canada; initiation fee, \$20.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 per member; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.20.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 142. Secretary, Joseph A. Stevens, 18 Maple

avenue, Bar Harbor; date of organization, May 30, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 70; qualifications for membership, fairly good character, and ability to command \$2.75 per day; initiation fee, \$20.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; sick benefit, \$3.00 per week; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.75.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10,651. Secretary, Burton Day, 48 Eden street, Bar Harbor; date of organization, January 13, 1903; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 700; qualifications for membership, must be 18 years of age and not eligible to membership in a national trade union; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; sick benefit, \$3.00 per week; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Journeyman Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 416. Secretary, Fred L. Roberts, Bar Harbor; date of organization, April 4, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; numbers of members, 12; initiation fee, \$10.00; dues, 30 cents per week; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.50.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 459. Secretary, Daniel M. West, Bar Harbor; date of organization, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 250; qualifications for membership, fair ability as a workman and good character; initiation fee, \$20.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.75.

Ellsworth.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 344. Secretary, Edward Carroll, Ellsworth; had trade agreement with employers which expired July, 1905; number of members, 42; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, \$1.25; times of meeting, every Monday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for 13 weeks; hours of labor, 10; wages, mostly piece work.

Frankfort.

Mount Waldo Branch, Granite Cutters' National Union. No return.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America. Secretary, J. D. Glidden, Frankfort; date of organization, June 24, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1907; number of members, 135; qualifications for membership, must be able-bodied and of sound mind; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.65.

Franklin.

Franklin Branch, Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, J. H. Bunker, Franklin; date of organization, May 1, 1900; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1907; number of members, 25; initiation fee, from \$2.00 to \$50.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, 23rd of each month; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Gardiner.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 12. Secretary, E. E. Brookings, R. F. D. No. 10, Gardiner; date of organization, November 29, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 21; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Saturdays in each month; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00 on plastering and brick work, and \$2.50 on stone work.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,185. Secretary, Albert F. P. Collins, R. F. D. No. 9, Gardiner; date of organization, June 9, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 36; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$4.00 for longshoremen.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 186. Secretary, D. A. Wing, Gardiner; date of organization, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 27; qualifications for membership, must be a fireman or helper; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and second Saturdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,259. Secretary, M. F. Marrow, 5 F street, Randolph; date of organization, November, 1899; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 17; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents or 30 cents, according to age; times of meeting, first and third Fridays in each month; hours of labor, 9 to 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Gardiner (South).

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, No. 40. Secretary, Percy Booker, South Gardiner; date of organization, April, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; initiation fee, \$1.00; times of meeting, every Saturday evening; no benefits; hours of labor, 12; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

Hallowell.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, Lasters. Secretary, George E. Tracy, Hallowell; date of organization, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 21; times of meeting, first Monday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10,919. Secretary, George W. Varney, 38 Academy street, Hallowell; date of organization, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 32; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second Wednesday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Hallowell Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, I. B. Hosken, Hallowell; date of organization, 1876; has trade agreement with employers which expires in 1908; number of members, 170; qualifications for membership, must have served three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, first Monday after the 15th of each month; death benefit, \$75.00 to \$250; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Knights of Labor, Shoe Cutters. Secretary, Webster T. Gatchell, Hallowell; date of organization, November 26, 1904; has trade agreement with employers which expires December 1, 1905; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, must be a competent shoe cutter; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly

dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, weekly; hours of labor, 9 to 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 29. Secretary, Frank K. Allen, R. F. D. No. 8, Hallowell; date of organization, March 28, 1901; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 1, 1906; number of members, 55; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; daily wages, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Houlton.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grindstone Division, No. 588. No return.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Pine Cone Division, No. 587. Secretary, C. A. Hay, Houlton; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated upon 60 days' notice from either party; number of members, 71; qualifications for membership, must be from 18 to 45 years of age, have normal eyesight and be able to read and write the English language; initiation fee, \$3.00; times of meeting, twice a month; insurance benefit, \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000 or \$3,000; hours of labor, 11, or 100 miles' run; minimum wages, two cents per mile run.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Aroostook Lodge, No. 303. Secretary, Walter E. Swett, 10 Elm street, Houlton; date of organization, July 22, 1900; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 128; qualifications for membership, must be over 18 years of age, good, sober and industrious; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, \$1.25, \$2.00 or \$2.50; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; insurance benefit, total disability or death, \$500, \$1,000 or \$1,350; hours of labor, work on trip basis, 11 hours for a day; average daily wages, conductors, \$3.25; brakemen, \$2.12.

Hurricane Isle.

Hurricane Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, J. T. M. Rogers, Hurricane Isle; date of organization, March 10, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 100; qualifications for membership, a practical knowledge of the trade; initiation

fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, on or near the 23d of each month; old age and honorary benefit, \$10.00 per month for six months in each year, commencing with November; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. Secretary, Pearl Atherton, Hurricane Isle; date of organization, October 15, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 28; qualifications for membership, practical workmanship; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$75.00; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 37. Secretary, Ralph W. Garrett, Hurricane Isle; date of organization, December 4, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, none reported; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman, and not in bad standing in any other labor organization; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, on or near the 15th of each month; strike benefit, \$1.00 per day, after the first six days of strike; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Isle au Haut.

Lobster Fishermen's Union, No. 11,855. Secretary, Walter E. Prescott, Isle au Haut; date of organization, April 17, 1905; number of members, 30; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, twice a month on Tuesday evenings; no benefits.

Jay (Chisholm).

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 70. Secretary, Edward Day, Livermore Falls; date of organization, December, 1901; has trade agreement with employers which expires June 1, 1906; number of members, 27; qualifications for membership, good character and six months' service as fireman; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, fourth Sunday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 11 by day, 13 by night; minimum daily wages, \$1.83.

Jay (North).

Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, Carl Hall, Wilton; date of organization, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1906; number of members, 150; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 4. Secretary, James Stevenson, North Jay; date of organization, April 24, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 24, 1907; number of members, 81; qualifications for membership, must be a quarry worker; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, last Saturday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.60 to \$2.00.

Jonesport.

Lobster Fishermen's Union. Secretary, Waldo Leighton, West Jonesport; date of organization, July 11, 1905; number of members, 51; qualifications for membership, good moral character; initiation fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Jonesport (Beals).

Lobster Fishermen's Union, No. 11,923. Secretary, M. M. Ward, Beals; date of organization, July 15, 1905; number of members, 49; initiation fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday evening.

Jonesport (Head Harbor).

* Lobster Fishermen's Union. Secretary, Frank Alley, Jonesport (Head Harbor); date of organization, September 15, 1905; number of members, 35; qualifications for membership, able fisherman; initiation fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, Wednesdays.

* This return came in late, and was inserted here while the report was in press, but is not included in any of our calculations in this article.

Lewiston.

American Federation of Musicians. Secretary, Harry E. Bacon, 28 Spring street, Auburn; date of organization, May 14, 1905; number of members, 89; initiation fee, \$5.00; quarterly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, last Sunday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 1. Secretary, M. F. Pettingill, 10 Lowell street, Lewiston; date of organization, August, 1888; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 100; qualifications for membership, must be a practical bricklayer, mason or plasterer; initiation fee, \$11.50; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Monday; death benefit, \$50.00 and \$100, according to length of time of membership; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.25.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 854. Secretary, L. E. Woods, Box 26, Lewiston; date of organization, January 21, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 54, and 9 honorary; qualifications for membership, must be of respectable character, and competent to command the union rate of wages; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday evening; sick benefit, \$3.00 per week; funeral benefit, \$100 on death of member, and \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 66. Secretary, Charles O. Beals, 66 Court street, Auburn; date of organization, 1887; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 58; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month; has sick, out of work, traveling and death benefits; hours of labor, 8; piece work.

Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, James J. Sullivan, 8 Vine street, Lewiston; date of organization, 1887; has trade agreement with employers which expires in 1908; number of members, 33; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00 and upwards.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 560. Secretary, George T. Doyle, 23 Horton street, Lewiston; date of organization, May 6, 1905; number of members, 23; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Fridays in each month; hours of labor, 9 to 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 306. Secretary, John J. Kennedy, 30 College street, Lewiston; date of organization, 1895; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 50; qualifications for membership, four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$5.00; weekly dues, 25 cents, and \$1.00 extra yearly; times of meeting, third Friday in each month; sick benefit, \$5.25 per week; death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, No. 482. Secretary, E. T. Baker, 193 Main street, Lewiston; date of organization, February 1, 1904; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 22; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$75.00 to \$500; hours of labor, 13; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Journeyman Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 391. Secretary, Herbert J. Parent, Lewiston; date of organization, January 16, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 13; initiation fee, \$20.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday; sick and disability benefits, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

Lewiston Typographical Union, No. 532. Secretary, B. M. Shaw, 44 Spring street, Lewiston; date of organization, September, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month; death benefit, \$65.00; hours of labor, 8 to 9; minimum weekly wages, \$10.00.

Mule Spinners' Union, No. 4. Secretary, C. E. Wade, 35 West Rose Hill, Lewiston; date of organization, 1892; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, must be employed in the mule room;

no initiation fee; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, alternate Fridays; funeral benefit, \$50.00 on death of member, and \$25.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 407. Secretary, Alden M. Flagg, 94 Spring street, Auburn; date of organization, May 11, 1888; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 135; qualifications for membership, must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stairbuilder, shipjoiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinetmaker, carbuilder, or running woodworking machinery, of good moral character and competent to command the standard wages; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; sick benefit, \$3.00 per week for nine weeks in any one year; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400, according to length of time of membership, from one to five years; funeral benefit for beneficiary members, \$200 on death of member, and \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, very few less than \$2.25.

Lisbon (Falls).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Androscoggin Lodge, No. 15. Secretary, Frank W. Coughlin, Lisbon Falls; date of organization, August, 1899; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 44; qualifications for membership, must be a machine tender, second hand on machine, third hand on machine, beater engineer or boss finisher; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 55 cents; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 per member; hours of labor, 10 by day, 13 by night; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, No. 26. Secretary, W. C. Winn, Lisbon Falls; date of organization, January 20, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 65; qualifications for membership, working in the mill; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month; strike benefit, \$3.00 per week; hours of labor, 10 by day, 13 by night; minimum daily wages, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Madison.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,643. Secretary, E. C. Blackwell, Box 235, Madison; date of organization, April 11, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, must be a man of good character, whose trade or calling is not organized on a trade union basis; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, second Thursday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Kennebec Lodge, No. 73. Secretary, George McNamara, Madison; date of organization, August 3, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 15, 1906; number of members, 22; qualifications for membership, one year's work at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 12. Secretary, G. T. Meserve, Madison; date of organization, June, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 15, 1906; number of members, 32; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Saturday evenings in each month; benefits, members are cared for when in need; hours of labor, 8 for tour workers, 9 for all others; minimum daily wages, \$1.65.

Log Drivers and Woodsmen's Union, No. 11,729. Secretary, A. B. Copp, Madison; date of organization, July 27, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 14; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, No. 37. Secretary, Burton H. Reid, Box 1, Madison; date of organization, April 7, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 15, 1906; number of members, 210; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; no benefits; hours of labor, 8 to 9; minimum wages, 19 2-5 cents per hour.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,031. Secretary, E. F. Maxim, Madison; date of organ-

ization, March 19, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 31; qualifications for membership, must be a journeyman carpenter, or young man desiring to learn the trade; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents and 30 cents, according to age; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; funeral benefit, \$50.00 to \$200 on death of member, and \$25.00 to \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25 to a fair kind of workman.

Matinicus Isle Plantation.

Lobster Fishermen's Union. Secretary, A. M. Ripley, Matinicus Isle; date of organization, May 23, 1905; number of members, 28; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman and not buy lobsters; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; no benefits.

Milbridge.

Lobster Fishermen's Union, No. 11,927. Secretary, Daniel J. Stanwood, Milbridge; date of organization, July 29, 1905; number of members, 13; initiation fee, 75 cents; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday.

Millinocket.

Federal Trades Union, No. 11,311. Secretary, Ernest J. Graham, Box 221, Millinocket; date of organization, July 1, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires August 1, 1906; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must be 18 years of age and not eligible to membership in a national trade union; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Monday evening in each month; strike and lockout benefits, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75 to \$3.50.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 471. Secretary, J. W. Bryanton, Millinocket; date of organization, October, 1904; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 7; qualifications for membership, must be an electrical worker in all branches; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, first Monday

in each month; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75 to \$3.00.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 27. Secretary, Frank Barry, Box 251, Millinocket; date of organization, May 6, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires June 30, 1906; number of members, 67; qualifications for membership, must be a boss machine tender, machine tender, back tender, third hand, inspector or beater engineer; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 69. Secretary, Fred H. Dyer, Box 329, Millinocket; date of organization, November 2, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 11, 1906; number of members, 56; qualifications for membership, competency and honesty; initiation fee, \$4.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, alternate Mondays, 10 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Laundry Workers' Union, No. 20. Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Bragdon, Millinocket; date of organization, January, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires in January, 1907; number of members, 7; qualifications for membership, must be a laundry worker; initiation fee, \$4.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Millinocket Typographical Union, No. 622. Secretary, E. E. Morse, Millinocket; date of organization, January 1, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires January 1, 1906; number of members, 7; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 70 cents; times of meeting, monthly; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.66.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, Lodge No. 25. Secretary, Thomas H. Hayes, Box 301, Millinocket; date of organization, January 20, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 1, 1906; number of members, 500; qualifications for membership, must be over 16 years of age; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, "every second Sunday"; no benefits; hours of labor, tour workers, 8, others, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

Retail Clerks' Protective Association. Secretary, E. B. Wilder, Millinocket; date of organization, November 9, 1905;

has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 7; qualifications for membership, one year's experience at the business; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, when called by president; insurance benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8 to 12; minimum daily wages, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,707. Secretary, E. E. Wyman, Millinocket; date of organization, July 16, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires August 1, 1906; number of members, 26; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, last Friday in each month; funeral benefit, \$200 on death of member, and \$100 on death of wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Mount Desert (Hall Quarry).

Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, George Stark, Hall Quarry; date of organization, 1894; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1906; number of members, 60; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$50.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, 20th of each month; death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 26. Secretary, H. L. Perkins, Hall Quarry; date of organization, January 8, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1906; number of members, 50; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman and not in bad standing in any other labor organization; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, regular, 30 cents, funeral levy, 10 cents; times of meeting, 17th of each month; funeral benefit, \$75.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00, but it is mostly piece work and men do not average the minimum wage.

Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 7. No return.

Muscle Ridge Plantation (High Island).

Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 11. Secretary, Norman Grindle, High Isle; date of organization, October 27, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 21, 1908; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, any man who works in or

around the quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, 16th of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum wages, 24 cents per hour.

Old Town.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 13. Secretary, Jasper Eastman, Box 13, Milford; date of organization, March 18, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 20; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$3.50.

Orono.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 83. Secretary, Fred E. Murch, Box 113, Orono; date of organization, August 26, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires June 1, 1906; number of members, 23; qualifications for membership, two years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$1.00 to \$2.00; monthly dues, 45 cents to 75 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Saturday evenings in each month; hours of labor, 11 by day, 13 by night; minimum wages, 15 cents per hour.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, No. 38. Secretary, John L. Dyer, Orono; date of organization, April 6, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, must be a pulp or papermill worker; initiation fee, 50 cents; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10 by day, 13 by night; minimum daily wages, \$1.65.

Portland.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. Secretary, G. H. Cummings, 11 Smith street, Portland; date of organization, August 23, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 150; qualifications for membership, good moral character, and competency in his line of work; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Friday; sick benefit, regulated by local division; disability benefit, \$100; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.85.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 260. Secretary, Joseph H. Wood, 30 Pleasant avenue, Portland; date of organization, October 18, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1906; number of members, 65; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, first and third Saturdays in each month; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Bricklayers' Protective Union, No. 2. Secretary, Stillman Bragan, 460 Brown street, South Portland; date of organization, February 6, 1890; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 87; qualifications for membership, must be a practical bricklayer; initiation fee, \$15.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.50.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Dirigo Lodge, No. 142. Secretary, Bruno Doucette, 65 Adams street, Portland; date of organization, May 1, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 50; qualifications for membership, must be 18 years of age, and at work at the trade; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Friday; hours of labor, 10; minimum wages, 15 cents per hour.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 40. Secretary, George W. Babb, 877 Congress street, Portland; date of organization, November 17, 1895; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 240; qualifications for membership, must have served six months as a locomotive engineer; initiation fee, \$10.00; yearly dues, \$5.50; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month; insurance benefit, from \$1,500 to \$4,500; minimum daily wages, \$3.50.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Great Eastern Lodge, No. 4. Secretary, Albert E. Dennison, 10 Inverness street, Woodfords station, Portland; date of organization, December 1, 1873; has trade agreement with employers subject to change on 30 days' notice by either party, if approved by both; number of members, 134; qualifications for membership, must be white born, of good moral character, sober and industrious, sound in body and limb, eyesight normal, not less than 18 years of age, able to read and write the English language, and must have

served at least nine months as a locomotive fireman; initiation fee, \$5.00; grand dues, \$2.50 per annum; beneficiary dues, not less than \$9.50 on \$3,000, \$6.50 on \$2,000, \$5.00 on \$1,500, \$3.50 on \$1,000 and \$2.00 on \$500, payable quarterly in advance; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; insurance benefit, from \$500 to \$3,000, payable upon death or total disability—inability to perform manual labor, loss of eyes, hand or foot considered total disability; hours of labor, 11 or less; minimum daily wages, \$2.15.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 237. Secretary, C. A. Perry, 157 State street, Portland; date of organization, October 29, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must be competent to command the average wages; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month; death benefit, \$100 to \$150; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 82. Secretary, Walter H. Kimball, 147 St. John street, Portland; date of organization, April 25, 1896; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 434; qualifications for membership, must be a white male, sober and industrious, between 18 and 45 years of age, and must have served one year as a trainman; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for ten weeks; insurance benefit, \$500, \$1,000 or \$1,350 for death, loss of arm or leg, or total disability; hours of labor, 10 and overtime; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 470. Secretary, Charles E. Downs, 51 Temple street, Portland; date of organization, 1901; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 6; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.20; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; out of work benefit, \$3.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$500; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

International Association of Carworkers, Pine Cone Lodge, No. 161. Secretary, A. W. Sherwood, 8 New Douglass street, Portland; date of organization, August 11, 1903; has no trade

agreement with employers; number of members, 73; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9½.

International Association of Machinists, Oriental Lodge, No. 216. Secretary, R. P. Small, 128-130 Free street, Portland; date of organization, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 35; qualifications for membership, must be white and have served four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 139. Secretary, G. R. Shaw, 19 Eastern promenade, Portland; date of organization, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, third Friday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 9; minimum wages, \$14.00 per week.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 399. Secretary, Frank R. Madden, 56 Leland street, Portland; date of organization, April, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday; sick benefit, \$4.00 per week for ten weeks; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 282. Secretary, George S. Chase, 150 Franklin street, Portland; date of organization, June 6, 1901; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 140; initiation fee, \$2.00; quarterly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, first and fourth Wednesdays in each month; has sick benefit; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers of America, No. 8. Secretary, V. M. Canavan, 16 India street, Portland; date of organization, May 12, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 125; qualifications for membership, must be a hodcarrier or building laborer and of good moral character; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday evening; sick benefit,

\$5.00 per week ; death benefit, \$50.00 ; hours of labor, 8 ; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 248. Secretary, Alex Marshall, 18 Vesper street, Portland ; date of organization, August 29, 1896 ; has no trade agreement with employers ; number of members, 56 ; qualifications for membership, good moral character and four years' apprenticeship ; initiation fee, \$5.00 ; monthly dues, \$1.00 ; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month ; death benefit, after one year's membership, \$100 ; from five to ten years, \$150 ; from ten to fifteen years, \$175 ; fifteen years and over, \$200 ; hours of labor, 10 ; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, No. 210. Secretary, Joseph H. DeCosta, 217 Federal street, Portland ; date of organization, April 4, 1900 ; has no trade agreement with employers ; number of members, 50 ; qualifications for membership, good habits, sound health and three years' apprenticeship, provided those who join after 50 years of age are in the non-beneficiary class ; initiation fee, \$3.00 ; monthly dues, 60 cents ; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month ; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for twenty weeks provided the sickness lasts fourteen days ; death benefit, from \$60.00 to \$500 ; hours of labor, 11 ; minimum weekly wages, \$10.00 to \$14.00.

Journeyman Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 17. Secretary, John F. Kane, 191 Cumberland avenue, Portland ; date of organization, May 21, 1904 ; has no trade agreement with employers ; number of members, 41 ; initiation fee, \$10.00 ; weekly dues, 30 cents ; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening ; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week ; death benefit, \$100 ; hours of labor, 9 ; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Longshore Carpenters' Association, No. 1. Secretary, W. J. Wilkinson, 14 Middle street, Portland ; date of organization, 1898 ; has no trade agreement with employers ; number of members, 150 ; qualifications for membership, must be an American citizen ; initiation fee, \$6.00 ; monthly dues, 25 cents ; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month ; sick benefit, \$3.00 per week ; death benefit, \$50.00 ; hours of labor, unlimited ; minimum wages, 30 cents per hour.

Longshoremen's Benevolent Society. Secretary, Michael J. O'Brien, 25 Pearl street, Portland ; date of organization, Octo-

ber 26, 1881; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 525; qualifications for membership, must be able-bodied men; initiation fee, \$6.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week and doctor's bill paid for ten weeks, every two years; hours of labor, work by the hour; minimum hourly wages, day work 30 cents, night work 40 cents, trimming grain 60 cents.

Musicians' Protective Union, American Federation of Musicians, No. 364. Secretary, John T. Fagan, 85 Exchange street, Portland; date of organization, February 1, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 190; qualifications for membership, any person of good moral character who has played for money as a musician, and who shall be able to successfully pass examination as to musical qualifications; initiation fee, \$5.00; quarterly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month; death benefit, \$100.

Order of Railway Conductors, Pine Tree Division, No. 66. Secretary, W. Sprague, 810 Congress street, Portland; date of organization, March 20, 1890; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 137; qualifications for membership, good moral character, and six months' experience as conductor; initiation fee, \$5.00; no monthly dues; times of meeting, third Sunday in each month; insurance benefits, \$1,000 to \$3,000; hours of labor, on a basis of ten hours in most cases.

Order of Railway Telegraphers, Portland Division, No. 95. Secretary, E. J. Hayes, Leeds Junction; date of organization, May 20, 1904; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 124; qualifications for membership, any white person of good moral character, 18 years of age or over, employed on a railroad as telegrapher, or connected with signal towers, etc.; initiation fee, \$8.00; semi-annual dues, \$4.00; times of meeting, third Thursday in each month; hours of labor, 11; minimum monthly wages, \$47.50.

Portland Branch, Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union. Secretary, George T. Foley, 377 Fore street, Portland; date of organization, 1889; has trade agreement with employers which expires with 1905; qualifications for membership, good habits and practical seamanship; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 70 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; shipwreck benefit, \$25.00; disability benefit, \$200; death benefit, \$50.00; minimum

monthly wages, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00, according to size of vessel.

Portland Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, Jason Hutcherson, 425 Brighton avenue, Portland; date of organization, 1888; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated upon six months' notice by either party; number of members, 50; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$20.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; old age benefit, for members of twenty years' good standing, having arrived at the age of sixty-two years, \$10.00 per month for six months of each year during life, without further payment of dues; death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Portland Typographical Union, No. 66. Secretary, Matthew S. Burke, 83 Anderson street, Portland; date of organization, 1885; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 83; qualifications for membership, four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, second Sunday in each month; death benefit, \$75.00; hours of labor, 9; minimum weekly wages, \$15.00.

Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 22. Secretary, Thomas J. Magner, 20 Deer street, Portland; date of organization, January 11, 1898; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1907; number of members, 50; qualifications for membership, 21 years of age, and four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second Monday in each month; death benefit, \$100 to pressmen, \$75.00 to press feeders; hours of labor, 9; minimum weekly wages, \$9.00 to \$18.00.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 674. Secretary, Frederick Pease, 229 High street, Portland; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must be a retail clerk in any business except the liquor traffic; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; death benefit, \$100 after being a member one year; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, not settled.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 517. Secretary, D. Sylvester, 51 Clemons street, South Portland; date of organization, March 12, 1900; has no trade agree-

ment with employers; number of members, 120; qualifications for membership, 18 years of age, good moral character, and ability to command the average rate of wages; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; sick benefit, \$2.00 per week for ten weeks; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400, according to length of time of membership; death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 136. Secretary, Charles D. Wood, 787 Forest avenue, Portland; date of organization, May 18, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 20; qualifications for membership, must be competent to command the average rate of wages; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; has sick, strike and death benefits; hours of labor, 10.

Rockland.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America. Secretary, M. F. Kalloch, Thomaston; date of organization, September, 1892; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 11; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.20; times of meeting, first Tuesday evening in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; out of work benefit, \$3.00 per week; strike benefit, \$4.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, No. 509. Secretary, Ralph C. Paul, 236 South Main street, Rockland; date of organization, August 23, 1905; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 10; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$60.00 to \$500; hours of labor, 13; minimum daily wages, \$1.65 to \$2.00.

Limetrimmers' Union. No return.

Limeworkers' Union, No. 196. Secretary, Charles A. Brown, Sweetland avenue, Rockland; date of organization, August 31, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 250; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times

of meeting, every Wednesday evening; no local benefits; hours of labor, burners 12, jobbers 10; minimum daily wages, burners \$1.87½, jobbers \$1.75.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 73. Secretary, John Kirkpatrick, R. F. D., Rockland; date of organization, April 1, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 98; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Rumford (Falls).

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 10. Secretary, Lawrence Peterson, 109 Pine street, Rumford Falls; date of organization, December 4, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, none reported; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, weekly in summer, fortnightly in winter; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 per member; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$3.50.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, No. 9. Secretary, Nicholas J. Hogan, Rumford Falls; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 85; initiation fee, \$1.00 to \$2.00; monthly dues, 55 cents to 75 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; hours of labor, 10 by day, 13 by night.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 38. Secretary, Daniel Morrison, Mexico; date of organization, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 30; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, monthly; hours of labor, 11 by day, 13 by night; minimum wages, 17 cents per hour.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers' Union, No. 16. Secretary, Charles Leighton, Rumford Falls; date of organization, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 128; qualifications for membership, good habits; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, first and second Wednesdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 11 by day, 13 by night; minimum daily wages, \$1.65.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 776. Secretary, George W. Palmer, Ridlonville; date of organization, September 1, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 30; initiation fee, \$5.00;

monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Saco.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 54. Secretary, Charles H. Coburn, Box 638, Saco; date of organization, December 30, 1898; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 130; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, alternate Fridays; sick benefit, \$4.00 per week; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Saint George (Clark Island).

Clark Island Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, Frank H. Dean, Clark Island; date of organization, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires in 1908; number of members, 48; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$1.70; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, on or near the 15th of each month; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America. Secretary, James B. Felt, Clark Island; date of organization, January, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 18; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

Skowhegan.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 11. Secretary, James A. Brown, Box 312, Skowhegan; date of organization, August 1, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 16; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 648. Secretary, H. S. Rogers, Box 905, Skowhegan; date of organization, April 28, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1906; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman in any branch of the trade; initiation fee, \$5.00;

monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; funeral benefit, \$150 on death of member, and \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America. Secretary, George E. Chase, 81 Moret street, Skowhegan; date of organization, July 25, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 12; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, first of each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$60.00 to \$500; hours of labor, 12; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Laborers' Protective Union, No. 10,191. Secretary, D. G. Richards, Skowhegan; date of organization, August, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 75; qualifications for membership, must be a wage worker; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Fridays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9 to 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

Textile Workers of America. Secretary, Wallie J. Lashon, 29 Melburn street, Skowhegan; date of organization, August 6, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 80; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 787. Secretary, John B. Taylor, Heselton street, Skowhegan; date of organization, April 6, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 66, and 5 honorary; qualifications for membership, must be between 21 and 50 years of age, of good moral character and either a carpenter, stair-builder, shipjoiner, millwright, cabinetmaker or carbuilder, and competent to demand standard wages; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents and 30 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month; funeral benefits, \$100 to \$200 on death of member; and \$25.00 to \$50.00 on death of wife; also \$50.00 on death of those who pay 30 cents monthly dues; hours of labor, 9; daily wages, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Solon.

Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 53. Secretary, Walter W. Knowles, Box 190, Solon; date of organization, July 28, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of

members, 44; qualifications for membership, must be a steady man about the mill; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, alternate Sundays; no benefits; hours of labor, 10 to 12; minimum wages, 15 cents per hour.

South Thomaston (Spruce Head).

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 67. No return.

Spruce Head Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, W. L. Sweetland, Spruce Head; date of organization, March 10, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, none reported; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Stonington.

Lobster Fishermen's Union. Secretary, Benjamin S. Thurlow, Stonington; date of organization, April, 1905; number of members, 26; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman, but not a buyer of lobsters; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, Saturday evenings, irregularly; no benefits.

Paving Cutters' Union, No. 12. Secretary, William Candage, Stonington; has trade agreement with employers which expires March, 1906; number of members, 53; qualifications for membership, must be a paving cutter; initiation fee, \$1.75; times of meeting, monthly; hours of labor, 8; wages, \$25.00 per 1,000 blocks.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 74. Secretary, C. K. Pierson, Stonington; date of organization, April 27, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 300; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, weekly; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.80.

Stonington Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, W. J. Richards, Stonington; date of organization, March 10, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1909; number of members, none reported; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$75.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly;

death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Stonington (Oceanville).

Lobster Fishermen's Union. Secretary, Howard Greenlaw, Oceanville; date of organization, June, 1905; number of members, 16; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every two weeks.

Sullivan (North).

North Sullivan Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, J. B. Havey, North Sullivan; date of organization, December 31, 1891; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1907; number of members, 56; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$2.50; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, third Saturday in each month; death benefit, \$150; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 52. Secretary, Zemro S. Hall, North Sullivan; date of organization, April 1, 1904; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1906; number of members, 70; qualifications for membership, must be a competent quarryman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, third Monday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.80.

Swan's Island (Black Island).

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 53. Secretary, Forrest E. Grindle, Gott's Island; date of organization, March 26, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 15, 1906; number of members, 13; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, 20th of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Vinalhaven.

Lobster Fishermen's Union. Secretary, Sidney E. Ames, Box 346, Vinalhaven; date of organization, April 6, 1905; number of members, 120; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, fortnightly.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. Secretary, John H. Wright, Box 386, Vinalhaven; date of organization, May, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 10; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, first Saturday after the 15th of each month; death benefit, \$75.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 55. Secretary, George B. Smith, 7 Lake street, Vinalhaven; date of organization, May 1, 1904; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 60; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.80.

Vinalhaven Branch Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, Thomas J. Lyons, Vinalhaven; date of organization, March 14, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires in 1908; number of members, 90; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200, according to years of membership; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Waldoboro.

Granite Cutters' National Union. Secretary, L. M. Sartell, Waldoboro; date of organization, reorganized June 6, 1899; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 100; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, third Friday in each month; death benefit, \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Paving Cutters' Union. Secretary, R. A. Sprague, Waldoboro; date of organization, September 4, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 12; qualifications for membership, two years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, 20th of each month; death benefit, \$75.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.75.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 9. Secretary, W. F. B. Feyler, Waldoboro; date of

organization, June 23, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 1, 1906; number of members, 52; qualifications for membership, 16 years old, and no scab; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second Wednesday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.60.

Waterville.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 8. Secretary, Ernest J. Marshall, 17 Brook street, Waterville; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 55; qualifications for membership, competent workmanship; initiation fee, \$10.50; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday; accident benefit, \$2.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.25.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 343. Secretary, Thomas W. Lunnie, Brook street, Waterville; date of organization, 1892; has trade agreement with employers which expires at the end of each year; number of members, 90; qualifications for membership, must have worked one year at railroad business; initiation fee, \$6.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month; insurance benefit, \$450 to \$1,350; hours of labor, 11; minimum daily wages, \$1.60.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America. Secretary, William H. Dignane, 80 Elm street, Waterville; date of organization, July 26, 1905; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship, and freedom from disease; initiation fee, \$3.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, first Wednesday in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; out of work benefit, \$3.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$500, according to number of years in union; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

International Association of Carworkers, Pine Tree Lodge, No. 144. Secretary, Henry Reynolds, Oakland; date of organization, June, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, must be a car inspector, engine employe, or working on air brake; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.90.

International Association of Machinists. Secretary, C. H. Gibson, Fairfield; date of organization, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, must be competent to command the standard wages of the locality where he works; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9½; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Mule Spinners' Union, No. 15. Secretary, Michael J. Leahy, Box 140, Waterville; date of organization, November 10, 1890; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 11; qualifications for membership, must be a professional mule spinner; no initiation fee; monthly dues, 55 cents; times of meeting, alternate Tuesdays; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.75.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 348. Secretary, A. L. Tripp, 276 Main street, Waterville; date of organization, September 4, 1899; has trade agreement with employers which expires January 1, 1906; number of members, 100; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 30 cents and 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month; sick benefit, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week; death benefit, \$100 to \$300; hours of labor, 8.

Waterville Typographical Union, No. 643. Secretary, Frank S. H. Callaghan, 5 Silver street place, Waterville; date of organization, January 23, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers but the matter is under negotiation; number of members, 11; qualifications for membership, four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month; death benefit, \$70.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum weekly wages, \$15.00.

Winter Harbor.

Lobster Fishermen's Union, No. 11,899. Secretary, James M. Gerrish, Winter Harbor; date of organization, June 23, 1905; number of members, 22; qualifications for membership, must be a fisherman with good principles and honorable in his dealings; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; hours of labor, average, 8; daily wages, average, \$2.50.

Winthrop.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Secretary, Charles R. Berry, Winthrop; date of organization, July 6, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 12; qualifications for membership, same as in other carpenters' unions; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Fridays in each month; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP BY TOWNS.

In this investigation we find 212 local labor organizations in 50 cities, towns and plantations, ranging from 1 to 30 unions in a town. Eleven unions known to exist have failed to report, while 7 others that have sent in returns failed to report their membership. This leaves 194 unions reporting membership amounting to 13,798. The number of unions in each town, including those not reporting, together with the combined membership of those reporting membership, is as follows:

Auburn, 5 unions with 346 members.

Augusta, 15 unions with 461 members.

Bangor, 19 unions with 1,082 members, including 2 not reporting and 1 not reporting membership.

Bath, 3 unions with 200 members, including 1 not reporting and 1 not reporting membership.

Belfast, 1 union with 215 members.

Biddeford, 4 unions with 210 members.

Bluehill, 3 unions with 80 members, including 1 not reporting.

Brewer, 3 unions with 316 members.

Brownville, 3 unions with 75 members, including 1 not reporting.

Brunswick, 4 unions with 62 members, including 1 not reporting.

Calais, 3 unions with 98 members.

Deer Isle, 1 union with 30 members.

East Livermore, 2 unions with 252 members.

Eden, 5 unions with 1,093 members.

Ellsworth, 1 union with 42 members.

Frankfort, 2 unions with 135 members, including 1 not reporting.

Franklin, 1 union with 25 members.

Gardiner, 5 unions with 141 members.

Hallowell, 5 unions with 323 members.

Houlton, 3 unions with 199 members, including 1 not reporting.

Hurricane Isle, 3 unions with 128 members, including 1 not reporting membership.

Isle au Haut, 1 union with 30 members.

Jay, 3 unions with 258 members.

Jonesport, 2 unions with 100 members.

Lewiston, 12 unions with 667 members.

Lisbon, 2 unions with 109 members.

Madison, 6 unions with 360 members.

Matinicus Isle plantation, 1 union with 28 members.

Milbridge, 1 union with 13 members.

Millinocket, 9 unions with 707 members.

Mount Desert, 3 unions with 110 members, including 1 not reporting.

Muscle Ridge plantation, 1 union with 60 members.

Old Town, 1 union with 20 members.

Orono, 2 unions with 48 members.

Portland, 30 unions with 3,260 members, including 1 not reporting membership.

Rockland, 5 unions with 369 members, including 1 not reporting.

Runford, 5 unions with 273 members, including 1 not reporting membership.

Saco, 1 union with 130 members.

Saint George, 2 unions with 66 members.

Skowhegan, 6 unions with 279 members.

Solon, 1 union with 44 members.

South Thomaston, 2 unions with no membership reported, including 1 not reporting and 1 not reporting membership.

Stonington, 5 unions with 395 members, including 1 not reporting membership.

Sullivan, 2 unions with 126 members.

Swan's Island, 1 union with 13 members.

Vinalhaven, 4 unions with 280 members.

Waldoboro, 3 unions with 164 members.

Waterville, 8 unions with 342 members.

Winter Harbor, 1 union with 22 members.

Winthrop, 1 union with 12 members.

LOCATIONS OF UNIONS, MEMBERSHIP, HOURS OF LABOR AND
MINIMUM WAGES.

The Atlantic coast seamen have unions in Bangor and Portland. Local membership not given. Total membership of the order for the whole Atlantic coast, 8,717. Minimum wages range from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per month, according to the size of vessel.

The bakery and confectionery workers have a union in Portland with 65 members. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$3.00.

The barbers have unions in Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Portland, Rockland and Skowhegan, with a membership of 150. They work from 11 to 13 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.50 to \$2.33.

The boilermakers and iron shipbuilders have unions in Bath and Portland, with a membership of 250. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

The boot and shoeworkers have unions in Auburn (5), Belfast, Ellsworth and Hallowell (2), with a membership of 677. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

The bookbinders have a union in Portland with 25 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.33.

The bricklayers, masons and plasterers have unions in Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford, Brunswick, Calais, Eden (Bar Harbor), Gardiner, Lewiston, Old Town, Portland, Rumford (Falls), Skowhegan and Waterville, with a membership, outside of Rumford (Falls), of 566. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.50 to \$3.60.

The building laborers have a union in Bangor with 30 members. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.10.

The carpenters have unions in Augusta, Bangor, Bath, Brunswick, Biddeford, Eden (Bar Harbor), Gardiner, Lewiston, Madison, Millinocket, Portland, Rumford (Falls), Skowhegan, Waterville and Winthrop, with a membership, outside of Bath, of 1,109. They work from 8 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.75 to \$2.75.

The carworkers have unions in Portland and Waterville, with a membership of 98. They work from 9 to 9 1-2 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.90.

The cigarmakers have unions in Bangor, Biddeford, Lewiston, Portland, Rockland and Waterville, with a membership of 176. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The electrical workers have unions in Millinocket and Portland, with a membership of 47. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.75 to \$3.00.

There are federal labor unions in Augusta, Bangor, Eden (Bar Harbor), Hallowell and Madison, with a membership of 828. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

The federal trades have unions in Gardiner and Millinocket, with a membership of 66. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.75 to \$4.00.

The foundry workers have a union in Bangor with 15 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.00.

The granite cutters have unions in Bluehill, Frankfort, Franklin, Hallowell, Hurricane Isle, Jay (North), Lewiston, Mount Desert (Hall Quarry), Portland, Saint George (Clark Island), South Thomaston (Spruce Head), Stonington, Sullivan (North), Vinalhaven and Waldoboro, with a membership, outside of Frankfort, South Thomaston (Spruce Head) and Stonington, of 922. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$3.00.

The hod carriers and building laborers have unions in Augusta and Portland, with a membership of 137. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.75 to \$2.25.

The iron moulders have unions in Bangor, Biddeford, Lewiston and Portland, with a membership of 244. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.50 to \$2.75.

There is a laborers' protective union in Skowhegan with 75 members. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.50.

The laundry workers have a union in Millinocket with 7 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

The leather workers on horse goods have a union in Portland with 20 members. They work 10 hours per day, wages not stated.

The lime workers have a union in Rockland with 250 members. They work from 10 to 12 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.75 to \$1.87 1-2.

The lobster fishermen have unions in Deer Isle (Sunshine), Isle au Haut, Jonesport, Jonesport (Beals), Matinicus Isle plantation, Milbridge, Stonington, Stonington (Oceanville), Vinalhaven and Winter Harbor, with a membership of 385.

The locomotive engineers have unions in Bangor, Brownville (Henderson), Houlton and Portland, with a membership, outside of Houlton, of 357. Their hours of labor vary, the maximum day being from 10 to 11 hours, with a minimum daily wage from \$3.00 to \$3.50.

The locomotive firemen have unions in Brownville (Henderson), Houlton and Portland, with a membership of 257. Their hours of labor vary, the maximum day being from 10 to 11 hours, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.95 to \$2.15.

The log drivers and woodsmen have a union in Madison with 40 members. They work 14 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.00.

The longshore carpenters have a union in Portland with 150 members. Their hours of labor are not limited. Their minimum wage is 30 cents per hour.

The longshoremen have unions in Bangor and Portland, with a membership of 663. They work by the hour, receiving 30 cents on day work, 40 cents on night work, and 60 cents trimming grain.

The loomfixers have unions in Augusta and Saco, with a membership of 150. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.90 to \$2.00.

The machinists have unions in Bath, Portland and Waterville, with a membership of 76. They work from 9 1-2 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

The mule spinners have unions in Augusta, Brunswick, Lewiston and Waterville, with a membership of 113. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.92 to \$2.75.

The musicians have unions in Lewiston and Portland, with a membership of 279.

The painters, decorators and paperhangers have unions in Augusta, Bangor, Eden (Bar Harbor), Lewiston, Portland and Skowhegan, with a membership of 228. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$2.75.

The papermakers have unions in Augusta, Brewer (South), Brunswick, East Livermore (Livermore Falls), Lisbon (Falls), Madison, Millinocket, Rumford (Falls) and Orono, with a membership, outside of Brunswick, of 385. They work from 10 to 13 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.50 to \$3.50.

The paving cutters have unions in Hurricane Isle, Mount Desert (Hall Quarry), Stonington, Vinalhaven and Waldoboro, with a membership of 153. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The plumbers and steamfitters have unions in Bangor, Eden (Bar Harbor), Lewiston and Portland, with a membership of 75. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.25 to \$3.50.

The printers have unions in Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Millinocket, Portland and Waterville, with a membership of 241. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.33 to \$2.50.

The printing pressmen have a union in Portland with 50 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.50 to \$3.00.

The pulp, sulphite and papermill workers have unions in Augusta, Brewer (South), East Livermore (Livermore Falls), Gardiner (South), Lisbon (Falls), Madison, Millinocket, Orono, Rumford (Falls) and Solon, with a membership of 1,326. They work from 8 to 13 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.50 to \$3.00.

The quarrymen have unions in Bluehill, Bluehill (East), Calais (Red Beach), Frankfort, Hallowell, Hurricane Isle, Jay (North), Mount Desert (Hall Quarry), Muscle Ridge plantation (High Island), Rockland, Saint George (Clark Island), South Thomaston (Spruce Head), Stonington, Sullivan (North), Swan's Island (Black Island), Vinalhaven and Waldoboro, with a membership, outside of Bluehill, Hurricane Isle, Mount Desert (Hall Quarry) and South Thomaston (Spruce

Head), of 1,033. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

The railroad trainmen have unions in Bangor, Brownville (Henderson), Calais, Houlton, Portland and Waterville, with a membership, outside of Bangor and Brownville (Henderson), of 681. They work from 10 to 11 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage for brakemen from \$1.60 to \$2.12, and for conductors of \$3.25.

The railway conductors have unions in Bangor and Portland, with a membership, outside of Portland, of 137. They work on a basis of 10 hours per day.

The railway telegraphers have unions in Bangor and Portland, with a membership of 424. They work 11 hours per day, with a minimum wage from \$45.00 to \$47.50 per month.

The retail clerks have unions in Augusta, Millinocket and Portland, with a membership of 67. They work from 8 to 12 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from 83 cents to \$3.00.

The sawmill employes have a union in Brewer with 150 members. They work 10 hours per day.

The sheetmetal workers have a union in Bangor with 15 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.75.

The stationary firemen have unions in Gardiner, Jay (Chisholm), Madison, Millinocket and Rumford (Falls), with a membership of 172. They work from 8 to 13 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

The street railway employes have a union in Portland with 150 members. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.85.

The suspender workers have a union in Augusta with 8 members. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.50.

The teamsters have unions in Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston and Portland, with a membership of 220. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

The textile workers have a union in Skowhegan with 80 members. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.75.

DAYS LOST, DAYS WORKED, DAILY WAGES AND ANNUAL
EARNINGS.

Questions 15, 16 and 17 on the blanks are as follows: "Average number of days lost per individual during the year ending June 30, 1905?" "Average number of days worked per individual during same year?" "Total average amount of wages per individual during same year?"

It can readily be seen that the above questions involve a difficult problem in getting at the average for all the members of a large union and only approximate answers can be given, but practically one-half the returns received contained answers, more or less complete, enough to enable us to form very correct estimates in 100 unions included in 26 different trades. We here give, besides the number of members, the average number of days lost, the average number of days worked, the average daily wages, and the average annual earnings, per individual workman, in each union so reporting, also the same in each trade, each group of trades, and in the combination of all the trades.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

From the bakery and confectionery workers one return contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 65; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$900.

Barbers.

From the barbers three returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 45; average days lost, 5; average days worked, 307; average daily wages, \$2.03; average annual earnings, \$624.

2. Membership, 22; average days lost, 13; average days worked, 299; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$598.

3. Membership, 12; average days lost, 5; average days worked, 307; average daily wages, \$2.03; average annual earnings, \$624.

Total membership in the 3 unions reporting, 89; average days lost, 8; average days worked, 304; average daily wages, \$2.02; average annual earnings, \$615.

Boot and Shoe Workers.

From the boot and shoe workers four returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 68; average days lost, 90; average days worked, 222; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$444.

2. Membership, 45; average days lost, 24; average days worked, 288; average daily wages, \$2.50; average annual earnings, \$720.

3. Membership, 21; average days lost, 48; average days worked, 264; average daily wages, \$1.75; average annual earnings, \$462.

4. Membership, 215; average days lost, 37; average days worked, 275; average daily wages, \$1.50; average annual earnings, \$413.

Total membership in the 4 unions reporting, 349; average days lost, 50; average days worked, 262; average daily wages, \$1.94; average annual earnings, \$510.

Builders.

From the carpenters and joiners eight returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 126; average days lost, 100; average days worked, 212; average daily wages, \$2.35; average annual earnings, \$499.

2. Membership, 23; average days lost, 156; average days worked, 156; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$351.

3. Membership, 250; average days lost, 63; average days worked, 249; average daily wages, \$2.75; average annual earnings, \$685.

4. Membership, 17; average days lost, 104; average days worked, 208; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$416.

5. Membership, 135; average days lost, 30; average days worked, 280; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$630.

6. Membership, 26; average days lost, 22; average days worked, 290; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$652.

7. Membership, 120; average days lost, 52; average days worked, 260; average daily wages, \$2.30; average annual earnings, \$600.

8. Membership, 66; average days lost, 22; average days worked, 290; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$580.

Total membership in the 8 unions reporting, 763; average days lost, 69; average days worked, 243; average daily wages, \$2.27; average annual earnings, \$552.

From the bricklayers, masons and plasterers ten returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 44; average days lost, 112; average days worked, 200; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$600.

2. Membership, 80; average days lost, 162; average days worked, 150; average daily wages, \$3.50; average annual earnings, \$525.

3. Membership, 42; average days lost, 104; average days worked, 208; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$624.

4. Membership, 22; average days lost, 174; average days worked, 138; average daily wages, \$3.25; average annual earnings, \$450.

5. Membership, 61; average days lost, 112; average days worked, 200; average daily wages, \$3.20; average annual earnings, \$640.

6. Membership, 21; average days lost, 75; average days worked, 237; average daily wages, \$2.53; average annual earnings, \$600.

7. Membership, 100; average days lost, 131; average days worked, 181; average daily wages, \$3.25; average annual earnings, \$590.

8. Membership, 87; average days lost, 118; average days worked, 194; average daily wages, \$3.50; average annual earnings, \$675.

9. Membership, 16; average days lost, 162; average days worked, 150; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$450.

10. Membership, 55; average days lost, 112; average days worked, 200; average daily wages, \$3.25; average annual earnings, \$650.

Total membership in the 10 unions reporting, 528; average days lost, 126; average days worked, 186; average daily wages, \$3.15; average annual earnings, \$580.

From the hod carriers two returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 30; average days lost, 68; average days worked, 244; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$550.

2. Membership, 125; average days lost, 100; average days worked, 212; average daily wages, \$2.26; average annual earnings, \$479.

Total membership in the 2 unions reporting, 155; average days lost, 84; average days worked, 228; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$505.

From the plumbers and steam and hot water fitters four returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 9; average days lost, 60; average days worked, 252; average daily wages, \$2.50; average annual earnings, \$630.

2. Membership, 12; average days lost, 104; average days worked, 208; average daily wages, \$3.50; average annual earnings, \$728.

3. Membership, 13; average days lost, 0; average days worked, 312; average daily wages, \$2.75; average annual earnings, \$860.

4. Membership, 41; average days lost, 78; average days worked, 234; average daily wages, \$3.44; average annual earnings, \$825.

Total membership in the 4 unions reporting, 75; average days lost, 60; average days worked, 252; average daily wages, \$3.05; average annual earnings, \$761.

From the painters, decorators and paperhangers six returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 30; average days lost, 87; average days worked, 225; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$506.

2. Membership, 14; average days lost, 90; average days worked, 222; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$500.

3. Membership, 70; average days lost, 104; average days worked, 208; average daily wages, \$2.75; average annual earnings, \$572.

4. Membership, 54; average days lost, 150; average days worked, 162; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$369.

5. Membership, 30; average days lost, 130; average days worked, 182; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$410.

6. Membership, 30; average days lost, 50; average days worked, 262; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$524.

Total membership in the 6 unions reporting, 228; average days lost, 102; average days worked, 210; average daily wages, \$2.29; average annual earnings, \$480.

From the 5 building trades above mentioned, total membership in the 30 unions reporting, 1,749; average days lost, 94; average days worked, 218; average daily wages, \$2.67; average annual earnings, \$572.

Cigar Makers.

From the cigarmakers five returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 51; average days lost, 22; average days worked, 290; average daily wages, \$2.76; average annual earnings, \$800.

2. Membership, 25; average days lost, 40; average days worked, 272; average daily wages, \$2.02; average annual earnings, \$550.

3. Membership, 58; average days lost, 14; average days worked, 298; average daily wages, \$3.02; average annual earnings, \$900.

4. Membership, 11; average days lost, 60; average days worked, 252; average daily wages, \$2.58; average annual earnings, \$650.

5. Membership, 25; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$900.

Total membership in the 5 unions reporting, 170; average days lost, 30; average days worked, 282; average daily wages, \$2.67; average annual earnings, \$760.

Cotton Mill Workers.

From the textile workers one return contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 80; average days lost, 24; average days worked, 288; average daily wages, \$1.75; average annual earnings, \$504.

From the mule spinners three returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 17; average days lost, 62; average days worked, 250; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$500.

2. Membership, 45; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$675.

3. Membership, 11; average days lost, 30; average days worked, 282; average daily wages, \$2.75; average annual earnings, \$775.

Total membership in the 3 unions reporting, 73; average days lost, 35; average days worked, 277; average daily wages, \$2.33; average annual earnings, \$650.

From the loomfixers two returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 20; average days lost, 14; average days worked, 298; average daily wages, \$1.90; average annual earnings, \$566.

2. Membership, 130; average days lost, 14; average days worked, 298; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$596.

Total membership in the 2 unions reporting, 150; average days lost, 14; average days worked, 298; average daily wages, \$1.95; average annual earnings, \$581.

For the 3 cottonmill trades above mentioned, total membership in the 6 unions reporting, 303; average days lost, 26; average days worked, 286; average daily wages, \$2.11; average annual earnings, \$603.

Granite Workers.

From the quarrymen nine returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 135; average days lost, 90; average days worked, 222; average daily wages, \$1.75; average annual earnings, \$389.

2. Membership not given; average days lost, 50; average days worked, 262; average daily wages, \$1.85; average annual earnings, \$484.

3. Membership, 81; average days lost, 35; average days worked, 277; average daily wages, \$1.80; average annual earnings, \$500.

4. Membership, 60; average days lost, 90; average days worked, 222; average daily wages, \$1.92; average annual earnings, \$426.

5. Membership, 18; average days lost, 87; average days worked, 225; average daily wages, \$1.75; average annual earnings, \$394.

6. Membership, 300; average days lost, 45; average days worked, 267; average daily wages, \$1.80; average annual earnings, \$480.

7. Membership, 70; average days lost, 137; average days worked, 175; average daily wages, \$1.80; average annual earnings, \$315.

8. Membership, 13; average days lost, 72; average days worked, 240; average daily wages, \$1.75; average annual earnings, \$420.

9. Membership, 51; average days lost, 75; average days worked, 237; average daily wages, \$1.50; average annual earnings, \$356.

Total membership in the 9 unions reporting (membership in 1 not given), 728; average days lost, 76; average days worked, 236; average daily wages, \$1.77; average annual earnings, \$418.

From the granite cutters seven returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 40; average days lost, 112; average days worked, 200; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$600.

2. Membership, 170; average days lost, 95; average days worked, 217; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$651.

3. Membership, 33; average days lost, 150; average days worked, 162; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$486.

4. Membership, 50; average days lost, 52; average days worked, 260; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$780.

5. Membership not given; average days lost, 26; average days worked, 286; average daily wages, \$3.20; average annual earnings, \$915.

6. Membership, 56; average days lost, 42; average days worked, 270; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$810.

7. Membership, 100; average days lost, 62; average days worked, 250; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$750.

Total membership in the 7 unions reporting (membership in 1 not given), 449; average days lost, 77; average days worked, 235; average daily wages, \$3.03; average annual earnings, \$713.

From the paving cutters four returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 28; average days lost, 136; average days worked, 176; average daily wages, \$3.00; average annual earnings, \$528.

2. Membership, 50; average days lost, 62; average days worked, 250; average daily wages, \$2.75; average annual earnings, \$688.

3. Membership, 10; average days lost, 104; average days worked, 208; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$416.

4. Membership, 12; average days lost, 50; average days worked, 262; average daily wages, \$2.75; average annual earnings, \$720.

Total membership in the 4 unions reporting, 100; average days lost, 88; average days worked, 224; average daily wages, \$2.63; average annual earnings, \$588.

The large amount of lost time among paving cutters is accounted for by the fact that the work is not generally carried on through the winter months.

For the 3 granite workers' trades above mentioned, total membership in the 20 unions reporting (membership in 2 not given), 1,277; average days lost, 79; average days worked, 233; average daily wages, \$2.38; average annual earnings, \$555.

Lime Workers.

From the lime workers one return contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 250; average days lost, 120; average days worked, 245; average daily wages, \$1.80; average annual earnings, \$441.

Work at the lime kilns is continuous and is here reckoned on the basis of 365 days in a year. The strike of the lime workers accounts for the large amount of lost time.

Iron Workers.

From the boiler makers and iron shipbuilders one return contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 200; average days lost, 50; average days worked, 262; average daily wages, \$2.50; average annual earnings, \$655.

From the iron moulders four returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 15; average days lost, 20; average days worked, 292; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$584.

2. Membership, 98; average days lost, 140; average days worked, 172; average daily wages, \$2.50; average annual earnings, \$430.

3. Membership, 50; average days lost, 17; average days worked, 298; average daily wages, \$2.50; average annual earnings, \$738.

4. Membership, 40; average days lost, 24; average days worked, 288; average daily wages, \$2.75; average annual earnings, \$792.

Total membership in the 4 unions reporting, 203; average days lost, 50; average days worked, 262; average daily wages, \$2.44; average annual earnings, \$636.

For the 2 iron workers' trades above mentioned, total membership in the 5 unions reporting, 403; average days lost, 50; average days worked, 262; average daily wages, \$2.45; average annual earnings, \$640.

Laborers.

From the laborers five returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 700; average days lost, 30; average days worked, 282; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$564.

2. Membership, 32; average days lost, 26; average days worked, 286; average daily wages, \$1.75; average annual earnings, \$500.

3. Membership, 25; average days lost, 20; average days worked, 292; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$584.

4. Membership, 30; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$600.

5. Membership, 75; average days lost, 40; average days worked, 272; average daily wages, \$1.50; average annual earnings, \$408.

Total membership in the 5 unions reporting, 862; average days lost, 25; average days worked, 286; average daily wages, \$1.85; average annual earnings, \$531.

Printers.

From the printers three returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 45; average days lost, 30; average days worked, 282; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$564.

2. Membership, 83; average days lost, 22; average days worked, 290; average daily wages, \$2.67; average annual earnings, \$778.

3. Membership, 11; average days lost, 18; average days worked, 294; average daily wages, \$2.50; average annual earnings, \$735.

Total membership in the 3 unions reporting, 139; average days lost, 23; average days worked, 289; average daily wages, \$2.39; average annual earnings, \$692.

Pulp and Papermakers.

From the papermakers five returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 62; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$2.50; average annual earnings, \$750.

2. Membership, 52; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$2.25; average annual earnings, \$675.

3. Membership, 44; average days lost, 8; average days worked, 304; average daily wages, \$1.76; average annual earnings, \$535.

4. Membership, 22; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$3.17; average annual earnings, \$950.

5. Membership, 67; no lost time; average days worked, 312; average daily wages, \$3.21; average annual earnings, \$1,002.

Total membership in the 5 unions reporting, 247; average days lost, 9; average days worked, 303; average daily wages, \$2.58; average annual earnings, \$782.

From the pulp, sulphite and papermill workers five returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 104; average overtime, 25 days; average days worked, 337; average daily wages, \$1.75; average annual earnings, \$590.

2. Membership, 40; average days lost, 2; average days worked, 310; average daily wages, \$1.50; average annual earnings, \$465.

3. Membership, 65; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$1.75; average annual earnings, \$525.

4. Membership, 25; average overtime, 8 days; average days worked, 320; average daily wages, \$1.65; average annual earnings, \$528.

5. Membership, 44; average overtime, 28 days; average days worked, 340; average daily wages, \$1.65; average annual earnings, \$561.

Total membership in the 5 unions reporting, 278; average overtime, 9 days; average days worked, 321; average daily wages, \$1.66; average annual earnings, \$534.

For the 2 paper and pulp trades above mentioned, total membership in the 10 unions reporting, 525; no lost time; average days worked, 312; average daily wages, \$2.12; average annual earnings, \$658.

Railway Employes.

From the locomotive firemen two returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 52; average overtime, 8 days; average days worked, 320; average daily wages, \$2.40; average annual earnings, \$768.

2. Membership, 134; average overtime, 22 days; average days worked, 334; average daily wages, \$2.24; average annual earnings, \$748.

Total membership in the 2 unions reporting, 186; average overtime, 15 days; average days worked, 327; average daily wages, \$2.32; average annual earnings, \$758.

From the railroad trainmen one return contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 434; average days lost, 12; average days worked, 300; average daily wages, \$2.05; average annual earnings, \$615.

For the 2 railway trades above mentioned, total membership in the 3 unions reporting, 620; average overtime, 6 days; average days worked, 318; average daily wages, \$2.23; average annual earnings, \$710.

Stationary Firemen.

From the stationary firemen three returns contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 27; average overtime, 20 days; average days worked, 332; average daily wages, \$1.90; average annual earnings, \$631.

2. Membership, 32; average overtime, 48 days; average days worked, 360; average daily wages, \$1.70; average annual earnings, \$612.

3. Membership, 56; average overtime, 43 days; average days worked, 355; average daily wages, \$2.00; average annual earnings, \$710.

Total membership in the 3 unions reporting, 115; average overtime, 37 days; average days worked, 349; average daily wages, \$1.87; average annual earnings, \$651.

Suspender Workers.

From the suspender workers one return contained answers to the questions, as follows:

1. Membership, 8; average days lost, 25; average days worked, 287; average daily wages, \$1.65; average annual earnings, \$475.

For the combination of the 26 trades above mentioned, total membership in the 100 unions reporting (membership in 2 not given), 6,924; average days lost, 54; average days worked, 258; average daily wages, \$2.27; average annual earnings, \$575.

Synopsis.

The average of lost time in the 100 unions above reported is 54 days. The several building trades and the granite and lime working trades all show lost time above the average, while all other trades show less than the average or overtime worked, the pulp, sulphite and papermill workers, the locomotive firemen and the stationary firemen showing overtime from 9 to 37 days.

In the matter of daily wages the average is \$2.27. The bakers, masons, plumbers and granite cutters average \$3.00 or over, \$3.15 for the masons being highest, while the textile workers, pulp, sulphite and papermill workers, and suspender workers, show an average of \$1.75 or less, the suspender workers averaging lowest at \$1.65.

In average annual earnings the bakers lead with \$900 per year, while the plumbers, cigarmakers, granite cutters, paper makers and locomotive firemen all exceed \$700. Those averaging less than \$500 are the painters, quarrymen, lime workers and suspender workers. The average for the 100 unions is \$575.

RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION.

In response to the 19th question on the blank, "What have you accomplished for labor by organization?" the replies were practically unanimous in naming two results, "shorter hours" and "increased wages."

A few claimed that nothing had been accomplished, while others claimed that everything had been gained. Other results were "better working conditions," "better feeling between employers and employed," and "more fraternity and contentment among the men."

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST NON-UNION MEN.

Returns from 184 unions answered the question "Do non-union men enjoy the same conditions as to labor, wages and steady employment as union men?" This refers to non-union men, within the jurisdiction of the union, in the same trade or calling as the men composing the union making the return. Answers from 89 unions indicate that non-union men enjoy equal conditions with union men, and from 99, that they do not.

Answers to the question are here given in detail, classified by trades or callings, and arranged alphabetically. The answer "yes" indicates that non-union men enjoy equal privileges with union men, and "no" that they do not.

Atlantic coast seamen, no, 2.

Bakers, no, 1.

Barbers, yes, 2; no, 3; some cases, yes; others, no, 1.

Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders, yes, 2.

Boot and shoe workers, yes, 3; no, 4; not answered, 2.

Bookbinders, yes, 1.

Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, yes, 4; no, 8; some do and some do not, 1. One union reports that in one establishment union men receive \$3.50 per day of 8 hours, while in another, non-union men receive but \$2.50 per day of 9 hours.

Building laborers, no, 1.

Carpenters, yes, 7; no, 6; not answered, 1.

Car workers, yes, 2.

Cigar makers, no, 4; none employed, 2.

Electrical workers, yes, 1; none employed, 1.

Federal labor, yes, 2; no, 2; none employed, 2.

Federal trades, none employed, 1.

Foundry workers, yes, 1.

Granite cutters, no, 9; none employed, 5.

Hod carriers, no, 2.

Iron moulders, yes, 2; no, 2.

Laborers' Protective, partially, 1.

Laundry workers, none employed, 1.

Leather workers on horse goods, yes, 1.

Lime workers, yes, 1.

Lobster fishermen, yes, 5; no, 1; not answered, 4.

Locomotive engineers, yes, 1; yes if we had any, 1; not answered, 1.

Locomotive firemen, yes, 3.

Log drivers and woodsmen, yes, 1.

Longshore carpenters, none employed, 1.

Longshoremen, in some places, 1; only when employed, 1.

Loomfixers, yes, 2.

Machinists, yes, 3.

Mule spinners, yes, 3; none employed, 1; not answered, 1.

Musicians, no, 2.

Painters, yes, 1; no, 3; none employed, 1; not answered, 1.

- Papermakers, yes, 5; no, 2; none employed, 1.
 Paving cutters, yes, 3; no, 1; not answered, 1.
 Plumbers, yes, 3; yes, better, 1.
 Printers, yes, 3; no, 1; about 50 per cent do, 1; not answered, 1.
 Printing pressmen, yes hours but not wages, 1.
 Pulp, sulphite and papermill workers, yes, 8; no, 2.
 Quarrymen, yes, 2; no, 7; none employed, 5.
 Railroad trainmen, yes, 3.
 Railway conductors, yes, 1.
 Railway telegraphers, yes, 2.
 Retail clerks, no, 1; not answered, 2.
 Sawmill employes, yes, 1.
 Sheet metal workers, yes, 1.
 Stationary firemen, yes, 2; no, 1; none employed, 1.
 Street railway employes, not answered, 1.
 Suspender workers, no, 1.
 Teamsters, yes, 4.
 Textile workers, yes, 1.

REQUESTS, DIFFERENCES AND STRIKES.

In reviewing the results shown in the following compilation of facts regarding the differences between employers and employes which have arisen in Maine during the past year, the remarkable freedom of the State from serious labor difficulties will be noted, as well as the entire absence of violence or any expressions of ill feeling.

It is true that Maine has not passed through its industrial year without differences between those who employ and those who furnish labor. There have arisen honest variations of opinion in many lines of industry, in most of which, however, a settlement has been amicably reached without a cessation of work. In some cases the men have left their employment rather than continue under what they regarded unfair conditions.

The most important of these differences which resulted in strikes were those of the granite cutters, a difficulty which spread practically over the State, of the lime workers at Rockland, and of the Federal Labor Union at Bar Harbor.

It is certainly a source of gratification that the number and gravity of the labor disturbances in Maine the past year, when

considered in comparison with those of other states having similar manufacturing interests, have been so slight. It is even more gratifying to note that on no occasion, even under the stress of the excitement which naturally arises in connection with such disturbances, has either party at interest injured its cause by any appeal to force or violence. Both employers and employes have generally shown a readiness to listen to the arguments and consider the claims of the other, and, in most instances, this willingness has resulted in a speedy and amicable adjustment of the conditions which have brought about the controversy.

We here present in detail, arranged alphabetically by towns, all matters relating to labor difficulties which have reached our office during this investigation. These disturbances have occurred in 25 different cities, towns and plantations, in 17 trades, and in 38 different unions. Divided by trades there occurred among the granite cutters, 8; quarry workers, 7; bricklayers and laborers, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, carpenters, locomotive firemen and stationary firemen, 2 each; longshoremen, iron moulders, paper makers, railroad trainmen, painters, paving cutters, musicians, printers and lime workers, 1 each.

Augusta.

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union received a complaint that some of their men were working for a boss who was, to some extent, doing business on the open shop plan. The matter was settled without loss of time or interruption of work. The standing board of arbitration of the union recommended that the union should forbid its members to work for the offending boss until the abuse was corrected, an action which the union ratified. The offending boss immediately corrected the abuse and the members continued in his employ.

Bangor.

In the month of April, 1905, the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association asked for extra pay for Sunday and night work, which was granted by all firms except one. In this case the matter was not pressed on account of the financial condition of the firm.

In May, 1904, the Iron Moulders' Union of North America made a demand for a 9 hour day. This being refused the men

went out on strike, which lasted into the present year. The secretary reports that most of the men are now back at work, with some advance in wages and shorter hours.

In April, 1904, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America made a demand of their employers for an 8 hour day. This was refused and the men were locked out, or in other words, the employers commenced to run on the open shop plan, thus giving employment to union and non-union men, without preference. The fight is still on and the open shops continue to run without change of time or wages.

Belfast.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union had a dispute in regard to prices on a job in the stitching room, which was settled by a board of arbitration.

Bluehill.

The Bluehill Branch Granite Cutters' National Union went out on strike for an increase of wages of 25 cents per day. The strike lasted only eight days, when the request was granted.

The Quarryworkers' International Union of North America at East Bluehill asked for an increase of wages from \$1.71 to \$1.80 per day. In settlement a trade agreement was made for four years, granting \$1.72 for the first year and increasing the amount yearly to \$1.80 on the fourth year.

Brewer.

The members of the International Brotherhood of Paper-makers at South Brewer were asked by their employers to work on Saturday nights. The union voted not to accede to the request. The matter was not pressed.

Calais.

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union made a demand for an increase of wages from \$3.50 to \$4.05, and a reduction from 10 hours to 9. The matter was adjusted at \$3.60 for a 9 hour day.

Eden.

Early in May, 1905, the Federal Labor Union at Bar Harbor was engaged in a partial strike lasting five or six weeks, on

account of one contractor and four team owners declaring for the open shop and a 9 hour day, in place of the closed shop and an 8 hour day, as they had been run for the last two years. The team drivers refused to work under these conditions and from 60 to 75 men went out on strike the first week. Some of these men got employment in other places, while some were given work by other team owners at Bar Harbor. Finally the contractor and part of the team owners signed an agreement with the union restoring former conditions, while the other team owners are still carrying on their business on the open shop plan.

Ellsworth.

The secretary of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union reports that their employers proposed a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. This the union refused to accept and the shop has been closed.

Frankfort.

The Quarryworkers' International Union of North America presented a new bill of prices which was accepted by the company, without friction.

Houlton.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, through their committees, have both held conferences with the managers of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and adjusted all their differences amicably.

Hurricane Isle.

The Hurricane Branch Granite Cutters' National Union had a dispute with employers in regard to increase in wages and a few other minor conditions. The dispute was satisfactorily settled six weeks before the expiration of the old agreement, and a new agreement for three years entered into at a minimum daily wage of \$3.00.

The Quarryworkers' International Union of North America went out on strike to enforce a demand for a higher wage scale. After being out nine days the matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

Lewiston.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America made a demand for an increase of 25 cents per day in wages. The same was granted on a basis of same number of hours.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America made a demand for an increase of wages of 25 cents per day, to take effect April 1, 1905. Men at work on jobs contracted for previous to date of notification did not make demand until the job was finished. Only three men left their work to enforce the demand and they were at once provided for. The demand was generally successful.

Madison.

In the fall of 1904 the Federal Labor Union asked for and received a 9 hour day without reduction of wages. Their request for extra pay for Sunday work and overtime, has not yet been adjusted.

The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen made a demand, in 1904, for an increase in wages, but did not go out on strike. On January 15, 1905, a trade agreement was entered into for one year, giving all coal firemen, engineers and machine room oilers an increase of 25 cents per day, and all other oilers 15 cents per day.

Millinocket.

The Federal Labor Union made a demand for a 9 hour day which was granted, and is guaranteed in a trade agreement which expires August 1, 1906.

The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have settled satisfactorily a dispute concerning wages.

Mount Desert.

The Granite Cutters' National Union at Hall Quarry, where business had been run on the open shop plan, has settled a dispute with the company on the basis of excluding non-union men.

In May, 1905, the Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada at Hall Quarry, after a strike of 11 months, effected a settlement with the company on the basis of excluding non-union men.

Muscle Ridge Plantation.

The Quarryworkers' International Union of North America at High Island went out on strike over the matter of pay for overtime. The matter was adjusted by allowing time and a quarter for all work over 8 hours per day, and double time for holidays and Sundays.

Portland.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, through its committee known as the Joint Protective Board of the Maine Central Railroad, presented a request pertaining to service rights, rate of compensation, and day wages, to the general officers of the Maine Central Railroad. An agreement was reached within one week, whereby the men received valuable concessions pertaining to service rights and work covered by a day's pay, also a forty-minute shorter day and an increase in wages approximating an average of 9 cents per day. This organization is very conservative and nearly all of its differences, within the last decade at least, have been settled by arbitration.

The Musicians' Protective Union has adjusted all differences relating to hours and wages. The prices for performances at Portland and Jefferson theatres have been increased. This was accomplished by the accession of the managers of those theatres without any differences arising. The hours which shall constitute a day's work at skating rinks have been shortened to two and one-half hours per session, or seven and one-half hours per day. This union adopted that as the number of hours, and gave notice to the manager of the skating rink. It was not necessary for any of the officers of the union to interview the manager, as he immediately conformed to the rules of the union.

The Portland Typographical Union asked for and received an advance in wages of \$1.00 per week, without any dispute.

Rockland.

The controversy at Rockland in the lime industry had its inception in a demand, made April 1, 1905, by the Limeworkers' Union on the Rockland and Rockport Lime Company, for an increase of 12½ cents a day in wages, with four men to be employed on all kilns burning 950 or more barrels of lime per week, and with an extra man to tend the steam boilers in all

sheds where there are more than four kilns. At that time the lime burners were receiving \$1.87½ for a 12 hour day, the jobbers \$1.75 for a 10 hour day, while three men were employed on kilns burning less than 1,000 barrels of lime per week. On kilns of this capacity the three men mentioned cared for the boiler.

The company would not agree to grant all of this demand, stating that the business could not be carried on at a profit under such conditions. On the first day of May the union men who were affiliated with the International Laborers' Union went out on strike, while those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor remained at work. The vacant places were filled by the company with men obtained in Boston and elsewhere, a large percentage of whom were foreigners.

About this time an officer from the general office of the International Laborers' Union came to Rockland to look after the interests of those on strike. After a long consultation with the officials of the company he submitted to the men a proposition which he regarded as fair and which he strongly advised them to accept. They were at first inclined to accept the proposition, but the leader of the strike opposed and persuaded them to decline the proposal advanced by the company. All the men interviewed by the special agent, while in Rockland, said that the rejection of the offer of the company was a great mistake.

It has since developed that, prior to the arrival of the delegate from the general office, the men had been told by the local manager of the strike that they were to draw strike benefits, but the delegate assured them that nothing of the kind had been promised. The strikers then attempted to raise money from other unions in the State, but in this they failed, as there is no other union in Maine which is affiliated with the International Laborers' Union, while the American Federation of Labor looks upon it as an opposing union.

After eight weeks, during the latter portion of which many of the men and their families were in destitute circumstances, owing, according to the testimony of all, to bad leadership, the union voted to return to work under the old conditions.

Rumford.

In the spring of 1905, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union at Rumford Falls had a grievance, but it was speedily

settled. It was found that several builders had been hiring non-union men. When approached by the officers of the union, the builders readily consented to have their workmen join the union and hire none but union men.

Saint George.

In February, 1905, the members of the Quarryworkers' International Union of North America at Clark Island went out on strike, remaining out one month, when the trouble was settled. Cause of strike or how settled, not stated.

South Thomaston.

During the spring of 1905 the Spruce Head Branch Granite Cutters' National Union at Spruce Head asked for and received an increase in daily wages, from \$2.80 to \$3.00.

Stonington.

On May 1, 1905, the members of Stonington Branch Granite Cutters' National Union went out on strike pending the adjustment of a new bill of prices. The strike lasted but a day or two.

One of the most important controversies of the year, in its results, was that between the Quarryworkers' International Union of North America and the Granite Manufacturers' Association at Stonington. The men contended for the recognition of the union and an eight-hour day. After a strike lasting but two days the following agreement between the parties was adopted and signed:

Bill of prices and agreement by and between the Stonington, Me., Granite Manufacturers' Association and the Stonington Branch of the Quarryworkers' International Union.

Art. 1. That on and after date none but union men will be employed.

Art. 2. That on and after November 1, 1905, eight hours shall constitute a day's work and no employe shall receive less for eight hours than he is now paid for nine hours.

Art. 3. That all over-time be paid as time and one-fourth.

Art. 4. That all foremen, machinists, cranemen, and chief engineers are not included in this agreement.

Art. 5. That all engineers and firemen shall have their machines and boilers ready from bell to bell.

Art. 6. That non-union men be admitted upon regular initiation fee.

Art. 7. It is mutually agreed that there be no strike, lock-out or suspension of work by either party to this agreement. Any controversy that cannot be settled by a committee of employes and representatives of the company must be settled by arbitration as follows: 'The union to select two representatives and the association to select two representatives. In the event of these four men failing to agree by a majority vote, they must agree upon a disinterested party to act as umpire, the decision of the umpire to be given within five days and must be final and binding upon both parties.

Art. 8. This agreement to terminate May 1, 1909. Should either party desire any change or alteration, three months' notice must be given in writing previous to the expiration of this agreement. Should no notice be given within the prescribed time, this agreement to continue from year to year.

Sullivan.

The only difficulty reported from Sullivan was the general strike among granite workers participated in by the North Sullivan Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union. This was speedily settled.

Vinalhaven.

The Quarryworkers' International Union of North America at Vinalhaven went out on strike May 1, 1905, remaining out eight days, when the matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

A dispute between the Vinalhaven Branch Granite Cutters' International Union and the granite manufacturers was adjusted without suspension of work. Three-fourths of the points in dispute were conceded by the manufacturers.

Waldoboro.

The members of the Granite Cutters' International Union at Waldoboro went out on strike March 1, 1905, to enforce a demand for an increase in daily wages from \$2.80 to \$3.00. The strike lasted six weeks.

Strike Among Granite Cutters.

Near the close of the winter of 1904-5, members of the Granite Cutters' International Association left their work in various places in the State, in fact the strike may be said to have extended practically all over the State. The strike was the culmination of dissatisfaction which had existed for some time on the part of the granite cutters, who made certain demands which their employers felt they could not grant and continue their business on a profitable basis.

There were several matters in controversy, including differences over the matter of wages, of time, of apprentices, of sharpening for surfacing machines, and a few minor matters. The strike continued for a month when a settlement was effected, a compromise being reached after a conference in which each party displayed a willingness to make some concessions.

Several of the requests of the cutters were granted, while on the other hand the cutters relinquished their demand for a half holiday on Saturday. The settlement that was finally reached was mutually satisfactory, and the relations between the employers and employed in this industry are most amicable at the present time.

THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

Among the methods in vogue for the settlement of industrial difficulties, none has been more effective than the trade agreement. The chief obstacle in the past has been the difficulty of avoiding misunderstanding, and of securing an honest presentation of all the facts. Unless those who are employers and those who are employed can be brought together to discuss their differences and agree upon some basis of settlement, the industrial problem will grow more serious.

The trade agreement offers a method sane, honest, and successful in securing and maintaining industrial peace. Fortunately a growing tendency is observed among all classes, toward a willingness to meet in friendly conference to agree upon conditions of employment. The trade agreement is really a treaty of peace, stating the conditions upon which the parties shall operate for a definite period of time. The parties agree to refer the consideration of disputes arising under a trade contract, to an equal number of practical men from each side, with the

understanding that the decision shall be final. There is also a proviso that, pending adjustment, there shall be neither a lock-out, strike, or suspension of work. Experience teaches that a settlement can sooner be reached, and with better results, if all hands are working, than during a suspension.

The trade agreement recognizes the rights of both parties. It furnishes the workmen reliable information as to the conditions under which the manufacturer carries on the industry. It places before the employer the demands of the workmen and the circumstances under which they labor. Further, the trade agreement is a business proposition, pure and simple. It recognizes the employer's right to control his own business and, on the other hand, it recognizes the right of the workmen to bargain on the question of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of work. The demands of the trade agreement are so simple, so just, and so much in harmony with the peace movements of the present day, that one wonders why it was not adopted long ago, and that anyone should be found opposing it today.

Progress of the Trade Agreement.

Today the trade agreement, as a method of securing peace, is being tested both in Europe and America, and everywhere it is yielding satisfactory results. The American Federation of Labor has approved it. A list of the industries that have adopted it would surprise one who has not followed the movement. It is interesting to notice the prominent leaders among employers of labor who are committed to this method of settlement.

We quote the following from Hon. Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine Railroad:

"There can be no prosperity in this world anywhere unless there is a fair division of results between all of those who produce the results; and it is my belief that whenever, from the efforts of the Civic Federation or in any other way, the men who work—and I think we all work—can get together over the problem, reason it all out, show all sides of it, show in the end that the division which the employer is willing to make with the employed is a fair and reasonable division of the efforts of both, I think you have gone a long way on the road toward the settlement of any difficulty that may arise.

"If, on one hand, the employer says, 'that is your part and this is mine, and there is a wall between us, and nothing can be

done on either side of that wall except that I will do as I please on my side, and you may do as you please on yours,' so long as that plan of dealing with the question lasts, so long there will be trouble.

"But when it can be understood that there is a common interest taken in every man who works, and that the employe may come up collectively, or through his committee, state his case and have it heard, I think you have begun to solve the labor trouble in that particular instance, and there will be little difficulty in reaching ultimately an agreement which will be reasonably satisfactory to both sides."

August Belmont, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, is authority for the following statement:

"I maintain that trade agreements afford a practical method toward the establishment of industrial peace, whether in transportation, manufacturing, mining or other industries. But such trade agreements must be held inviolable by both contracting parties, equally obligatory on the signers, both employer and employe. In all such contracts the officers of the corporation in behalf of an association of employers sign for one side, and the officers of the union in behalf of an association of employes sign for the other side. Such an agreement, cautiously and deliberately entered upon, becomes binding upon the honor of every individual affected, as well as upon each body, whether company or union, as a whole. The national organization, affected by the strike on the Interborough, by its officers gave convincing proof that such is its belief and its practice. Its action must be considered to the credit of organized labor."

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in its report for the year 1904, highly commends the trade agreement. It says:

"Each year the acceptance of such agreements has constantly increased. By such contractual relations between employer and employe is prohibited the recourse to strikes and lockouts. It has been proven that in manufacturing centers where joint trade agreements exist in the principal industries, there is comparatively little cessation from work on account of strikes and lockouts."

Conditions of the Trade Agreement.

It is necessary that a trade agreement be so formulated that it will meet all existing conditions and do justice to all parties concerned. To be able to formulate such an agreement requires a general knowledge of wages and cost of living, condition and tendency of markets, machinery and processes used, and many other factors entering into the question. Each side must also be able to understand the difference between what is desirable and what is attainable.

A second indispensable condition of the trade agreement is, that on both sides to the agreement there must be an organization strong enough to make the agreement effective. A. Beverly Smith, secretary of the Lithographers' Employers Association, speaking of mutual government, said, "business offices must be established on the part of the employer, who must have an organization with power to enforce its policies and decisions upon members." The employes must also be in a position to enforce the joint decision. These conditions are being rapidly realized. Every year sees employers uniting in business associations; every year sees labor uniting in conservative, educational and fraternal unions. Thus, the practical basis for collective bargaining is being secured and extended.

Some time ago Dr. Lewis Jones, an eminent publicist, speaking before the Free Religions' Association of Boston, said:

"That recognition of the trade organization and the trade bargain seemed to be the absolutely essential condition of industrial peace. It would not be effective unless there went with it the right of the laborers to combine, and unless the employers were willing to recognize the principle of the collective bargain.

"The spirit of compromise is the highway to peace and is the best expression of public patriotism. When parties to a dispute come face to face, half the victory is won. There is no irreconcilable conflict in the industrial world; where men meet in honest conference and make an earnest effort to adjust differences, they generally succeed. Men with red blood do not want peace by surrender, but peace by considering the interests of all parties."

John Graham Brooks, the sociological expert, said at a meeting of the Boston Economic Club in 1904:

“There is an unconscious movement which is forcing the industrial world toward the joint agreement. The history of industrial conflicts shows that there are three methods by which the contending parties reach a conclusion. These are, first, abject surrender by one side or the other, without an open rupture; second, opposition leading to open conflict, which continues until one side is exhausted; third, preventive measures, which derive their effectiveness from equality and fairness.

“The first of these methods usually and logically leads to the second, which has resulted in the many upheavals in business and checks to general prosperity which have occurred in the past. The conclusion reached by either the first or the second method is never permanent, but is always upset by a recurrence of hostilities as soon as the losses of conflict have been recouped. This statement applies equally to the forces of capital and labor.

“This leaves us the third method. The trade agreement will not remove all difficulties or prevent all labor disputes. It will, however, eliminate, in a large measure, misunderstanding and create friendly relations. It will make strikes and lockouts so general and expensive that they will be avoided. The United States is not going to war and she is making sure of it by creating an efficient and effective navy. The industrial forces are not preparing for war, but are making war impossible by being thoroughly organized and equipped, and this organization and this equipment are now becoming the agents of friendship and peace.

“We see in these days a remarkable movement among all classes in the industrial world. The employers and the employed are purging themselves of unworthy elements. They are recognizing for others the rights they claim for themselves. With malice toward none and charity for all, with a full sense of their responsibilities as American citizens, they are making their appeal to justice and enlightened public opinion. These two factors in American life are rapidly becoming powerful forces in securing and maintaining American ideals.”

Copy of Trade Agreement.

The following is a copy of a trade agreement recently entered into between one of our Maine granite companies and a branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union:

Agreement.

It is hereby mutually agreed between the ——— Granite Company and the ——— branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union that the following conditions shall govern the cutting of granite from March 1, 1905, to March 1, 1908:

1. The minimum wage rate to be 37½ cents per hour.
2. Tool sharpeners' gang to consist of fourteen men; one apprentice to be allowed to every four journeymen sharpeners. Tools to be made and pean hammers drawn by company. Sharpeners not to make plug wedges or half rounds, nor sharpen bull sets or irons for grindstones.
3. No man to be cut down without first receiving notice of same.
4. Pay-day every two weeks during working hours, not more than six days' pay to be retained.
5. Eight hours to constitute a full day's work for six days in the week. Working hours from 7 A. M. to 11.30 A. M., and from 12.30 P. M. to 4 P. M.
6. Awnings to be furnished by the company for all stones cut out of doors, having one or more fine sides. Work without awnings includes the cutting of other stones such as are classed rough, grade of work not to exceed pean-hammered. Also lining stones for machines, backing off in yard, and jobbing.
7. There shall be no overtime worked excepting in cases where stone has been spoiled, or delayed in quarrying, or spoiled by cutter, or from any defects. Overtime to be paid for once and one-half; double time for Sundays, and the following holidays: Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.
8. One bull-set and striking hammer to be furnished by the company for each gang of cutters (fourteen men).
9. Men operating surface cutting machine and lathes to receive 42½ cents per hour.
10. This scale of wages and agreement to continue for three years, from March 1, 1905, to March 1, 1908.
11. Arbitration clause same as in old bill.
12. Term of apprenticeship to be three years; two apprentices to be allowed to each tool sharpeners' gang. No apprentice to be considered out of his time until he has worked 900 days. In case an apprentice leaves before his term of appren-

ticeship has expired this branch will use all possible means to prevent his being accepted as a member of the union; if an apprentice is forced to lose time by his employer, and said employer fails to get him employment elsewhere, said apprentice will not be expected to make up lost time.

13. Should either party desire any change at the expiration of this agreement, three months' notice shall be given previous to March 1, 1908. Should neither party desire a change this agreement to continue in force from year to year.

SKETCH OF CARPENTERS' UNION, NO. 517, PORTLAND.

Local Union No. 517, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was organized March 19, 1900, by the carpenters of Portland, who felt that the conditions of the trade were such that some measures were necessary for the improvement of the mechanical trades, and of the carpenters especially.

Since the acquirement of the nine-hour work day in 1891 there had been no improvement in the conditions of the trade, while all the principal cities of the country had advanced wages and shortened hours of labor to meet the steady advance in the increased cost of living.

For the first few months after organizing, this union increased its membership rapidly, so that at the end of one year we felt strong enough to ask for better conditions, and on May 1, 1901, with the other unions of Portland, a demand was made for an eight-hour work day but, after a three weeks' strike, finding it impossible to hold the men together, the strike was declared off and we returned to work at the old rate of hours and wages.

The loss of our first fight caused many of the members to lose interest and the membership began to steadily fall off, but a few of the most determined members still held to the charter and did all in their power to revive an interest in the cause. Many and long were the dark days that followed, and at times it looked as if we should lose our charter for lack of members.

In 1902, and again in 1903, we started revivals which gave hopes for the future, but on both occasions interest soon waned and at one time we had less than twenty members. But during the first part of the year 1905 a new effort on the part of the members seemed to appeal to the carpenters as never before, and in the spring of the present year the membership began to

increase. The union has spent large sums of money and much time in organizing work, and, as a result, we have the largest membership in our history. Nearly all of the better class of mechanics are now union members, and all are working together for the common good of the trade. At the present time negotiations are under way, with good prospects of success in the near future, for better wages and a shorter work day.

The Carpenters' Union was one of the first to assist in organizing the Central Labor Union in Portland and has had delegates in that body since its organization. A member of the carpenters' delegation has, with the exception of a few months, filled the office of financial secretary, another was treasurer for several years, one filled the office of organizer for the American Federation of Labor for two years, and another is vice president at the present time.

The union has been generous in the matter of sick benefits, and liberal donations have been made to non-beneficial members who were unfortunate. The brotherhood pays funeral benefits ranging as high as \$200, disability benefits as high as \$400, and a sick benefit of \$2.00 per week is paid by this local union. We have a good bank account, and our prospects are very bright for the future.

The present board of officers are: President, Jens C. Bruns; vice president, L. D. Ward; recording secretary, D. Sylvester; financial secretary, E. H. Allen; treasurer, Fred L. Kaler; conductor, Ernest E. Anderson; warden, S. D. Benner.

LOCKOUTS IN MAINE, 1881-1900.

In our report for 1904 we gave a synopsis of the strikes which occurred in Maine from 1881 to 1900 inclusive, compiled from the reports of the United States Commissioner of Labor. We here give a similar synopsis of the lockouts occurring in our State for the same period.

The definition of a strike and of a lockout as given in the United States Labor Commissioner's reports, is as follows: "A strike occurs when the employes of an establishment refuse to work unless the management complies with some demand; a lockout occurs when the management refuses to allow the employes to work unless they will work under some condition indicated by the management. It appears, therefore, that these two classes of industrial disturbances are practically alike, the main distinction being that in a strike the employes take the initiative, while in a lockout the employer first makes some demand and enforces it by refusing to allow his employes to work unless it is complied with."

During the twenty years above mentioned there occurred in the State of Maine 8 lockouts, against 172 strikes for the same time. Of the 8 lockouts one occurred in 1885, 2 in 1886, 1 in 1889, 2 in 1892, 1 in 1894, and 1 in 1898. Of this number, 1 was ordered by labor organization, and 7 were not so ordered.

The number of establishments closed was 60; aggregate number of days closed, 4,412; average days closed, 73.5.

The number of establishments involved was 70. The aggregate number of days until the employes locked out were re-employed or their places filled by others, in the 70 establishments, was 6,585, an average of 94.1 to an establishment. The number of establishments in which the lockouts succeeded was 27; succeeded partly, 6; failed, 37. The loss in wages to employes in all the establishments was \$530,543; loss to employers, \$179,550. The employes locked out received assistance to the amount of \$63,433.

The total number of hands employed when lockouts were declared was 7,073, of whom 5,550 were males, and 1,523 were

females. The total number of employes locked out was 5,972, throwing 5,989 out of employment, of whom 4,876 were males, and 1,113 were females. The total number of new employes after the lockouts was 1,546, all males. Of the new employes, 1,341 were brought from other places.

In the 70 establishments there were assigned 5 different causes of lockouts. The separate causes of lockouts, the number of establishments involved in each cause, and the success or failure of such lockout, were as follows:

Against demand for increase of wages, 32; failed, 32.

Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employe, 1; succeeded, 1.

Against members of the Knights of Labor, 1; failed, 1.

To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale, 29; succeeded, 20; succeeded partly, 6; failed, 3.

To enforce reduction of wages, 7; succeeded, 6; failed, 1.

During the twenty years there were 5 different industries involved in lockouts, besides a few others classed under the head of miscellaneous, as follows:

Boots and shoes, 2 lockouts, not ordered by labor organizations. Establishments involved, 2; amount of wages lost by employes, \$1,613; assistance received, \$250; loss of employers, \$300.

Clothing, 1 lockout, not ordered by labor organization. Establishments involved, 1; amount of wages lost by employes, \$7,000; assistance received, \$800; loss of employers, \$600.

Cotton goods, 1 lockout, not ordered by labor organization. Establishments involved, 1; amount of wages lost by employes, \$73,593; assistance received, \$3,295; no loss of employers.

Stone quarrying and cutting, 1 lockout, ordered by labor organization. Establishments involved, 29; amount of wages lost by employes, \$379,337; assistance received, \$58,588; loss of employers, \$143,650.

Woolen and worsted goods, 1 lockout, not ordered by labor organization. Establishments involved, 1; amount of wages lost by employes, \$4,000; no assistance received, and no loss of employers.

Miscellaneous, 2 lockouts, not ordered by labor organizations. Establishments involved, 36; amount of wages lost by employes, \$65,000; assistance received, \$500; loss of employers, \$35,000.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING.

The manufacture of what is commonly known as ready made clothing has been carried on in Maine, to some extent, for more than half a century, but never reached any considerable proportions until the modern sewing machine came into general use.

In the early development of the industry in Maine the greater part of the work was given out to be done in homes, many of the manufacturers selling sewing machines to neighboring families, to be paid for in work for the clothing factory. Although most families now own their machines, the practice of distributing this class of work throughout the neighborhood among the families of farmers and villagers, is still common in several sections of the State, but the tendency, in recent years, has been to have more work done in shops and less outside.

We have not confined this investigation strictly to ready made clothing for men and boys, but have included women's clothing, knit goods and horse nets.

In order to facilitate the gathering of data for an investigation of this industry a blank containing the following list of questions was addressed to the different clothing manufacturers, accompanied by a postpaid return envelope for reply:

1. Name of firm.....Postoffice address.....
2. Year when industry was started.....
3. Description of plant, size, etc.....
4. Value of plant.....
5. Class of goods manufactured.....
6. What kind of power is used for running machines?.....
7. Is the industry owned in Maine, or do you manufacture for parties outside the State?.....
8. Cost of materials for the last fiscal year.....
9. Value of production for last fiscal year.....
10. How many hours per day is your plant run.....

11. Average number employed in shop, male.....; female
.....; total
12. Average weekly wages of employes, male.....;
female.....
13. What proportion of work, if any, is given out to be done
in homes?
14. Where is your product sold?.....
15. Is the demand for your product increasing?.....

The manufacturers were generally very prompt in filling out and returning the blanks, although some were not made complete and a few failed to report. We here present the facts derived from a compilation of the returns:

The manufacture of clothing has experienced many changes and a large number of concerns have dropped out of the business, but our returns show but little variation in the number commencing business on each of the last three decades prior to 1900. One company commenced business in 1845, one in 1865, seven from 1870 to 1879, six from 1880 to 1889, seven from 1890 to 1899, and seven from 1900 to 1905, five of the latter having been started within the present year.

Nearly all rent the buildings in which the business is carried on.

Electric power is used in 13 plants, steam in 6, water in 4, gasoline in 1, foot power in 4, hand power in 1, and 1 not reported.

With one exception the plants are all owned in Maine. Of the 30 concerns, 18 manufacture on their own account, while at 12 plants the work is done for parties outside of the State.

Nineteen returns show an aggregate of \$234,100 as the value of their plants.

Twelve plants give \$449,652 as the aggregate cost of materials, and fifteen give \$1,093,200 as the aggregate value of their product. As these fifteen plants employ less than half the total number of hands, we should be perfectly safe in estimating the total value of production at about \$2,200,000.

In the thirty plants 234 men and 1,078 women are employed in the shops, a total of 1,312, while the number employed in homes, generally only a part of the time, is somewhat over 1,000, although the exact number cannot be ascertained, as it varies greatly.

The hours of labor are 10 in fifteen plants, 9½ in two, 9 in eleven, and two not reported.

The lowest weekly wages given for men are \$7.50, and the highest \$18.00, with an average of \$10.82. The lowest weekly wages given for women are \$4.50, and the highest \$12.00, with an average of \$6.78.

In nineteen plants all the work is done in the shop, while in eleven, more or less of the work is given out to be done in homes.

From seven plants the goods are all sold in Maine, while the markets of all the others cover a wider field, some extending to only one or two nearby states, and others covering the entire country.

From twenty plants the reports come that the demand for their products is increasing, from two that the demand remains about the same, and ten do not answer the question, those who do not answer and those reporting demand about the same being made up from those who are either just commencing business, or manufacturing for parties outside of the State.

Eight plants manufacture trousers only; five plants, shirts only; three plants, men's and boys' suits; one plant, mittens; one plant, horse nets; and all other plants manufacture two or more classes of goods.

We here add a brief description of each of the thirty plants reported, arranging them by towns, in alphabetical order:

AUBURN.

The S. and S. Shirt Company commenced business January 1, 1905; occupies one section of the Roak block, 53 by 33 feet; value of plant, \$8,000; class of goods manufactured, shirts; power used, electric; industry owned in Maine, but goods are manufactured for parties outside of the State and sold in New England and the West; 6 men and 15 women are employed, a total of 21; no work done in homes.

BANGOR.

The Bangor Pants Manufacturing Company commenced business in 1891; rents and occupies two floors, 30 by 18 feet; class of goods manufactured, trousers of all kinds; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold within the State; 3 men and 5 women are employed, a total of 8; no work done in homes.

The Berlin Knitting Company commenced business in 1900; rents and occupies four and one-half floors; class of goods manufactured, men's and boys' sweaters, and women's and children's cardigan jackets and under-wear; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold in Maine and Massachusetts; 10 men and 15 women are employed, a total of 25; no work done in homes.

The Beyer Pants Manufacturing Company commenced business in February, 1905; occupies rented quarters; class of goods manufactured, trousers; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and goods are sold within the State; 1 man and 4 women are employed, a total of 5; no work done in homes.

M. Ginsberg commenced business in 1896; occupies rented quarters; class of goods manufactured, men's suits and women's skirts; foot power is used; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold within the State; 1 man and 2 women are employed, a total of 3; no work done in homes.

The Pine Tree Suspender Company commenced business in January, 1905; occupies rented quarters; class of goods manufactured, suspenders and garters; foot power is used; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold in Maine and New Hampshire; 1 man and 1 woman are employed, a total of 2; no work done in homes.

BELFAST.

The Dodge Clothing Manufacturing Company commenced business in June, 1905; rents and occupies one floor, 86 by 40 feet; value of fixtures, \$1,000; class of goods manufactured, suits, overalls and frocks, medium grade; foot power is used; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold within the State; 3 men and 1 woman are employed in the shop, but with the exception of finishing, the work is all given out to be done in homes, the number so employed not stated.

The Foster-Estabrooks Company commenced business in 1898; a large wooden building is rented and occupied, and 100 sewing machines are used; total value of plant, \$12,000; class of goods manufactured, shirts and overalls; power used, steam; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold in Boston, Portland and Bangor; 10 men and 90 women are employed, a total of 100, and more are needed; no work done in homes.

E. O. Hall commenced business January 13, 1905; rents and occupies one floor, 48 by 24 feet; class of goods manufactured,

trousers, medium grade; foot power is used; the industry is owned mostly in Maine, and the product is sold within the State; 2 women are employed in the shop but, with the exception of finishing, the work is all given out to be done in homes, the number so employed not stated.

The Thompson Manufacturing Company commenced business in 1887; occupies two-story wooden building, 70 by 45 feet; value of plant, \$6,000; class of goods manufactured, trousers, shirts, overalls and knee pants; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold throughout the New England States; 5 men and 18 women are employed, a total of 23; no work done in homes.

BROOKS.

John H. Gordon commenced business in 1876; occupies a three-story building, 30 by 50 feet; value of plant, \$2,000; class of goods manufactured, trousers; power used, gasoline; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside the State; 5 men and 20 women are employed, a total of 25; the work of finishing is all given out to be done in homes.

CAMDEN.

J. A. Brewster commenced business in 1895; rents and occupies two-story wooden building, 40 by 60 feet; value of building and fixtures, \$5,500; class of goods manufactured, shirts; power used, water; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside the State; 8 men and 52 women are employed, a total of 60; no work done in homes.

CORNISH.

The I. N. Brackett Company commenced business in 1890; occupies a building two stories and basement, 40 by 120 feet; value of plant, \$5,000; class of goods manufactured, men's coats of all kinds; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside the State; 10 men and 40 women are employed, a total of 50.

J. H. Downs commenced business in 1870; occupies a two-story building; value of plant, \$3,000; class of goods manufactured, trousers; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside the

State and is sold mostly in the West; 10 men and 30 women are employed in the shop, a total of 40, and about 100 women in homes, where a portion of the work is given out to be done.

Ira Garland manufactures clothing, employing 3 men and 4 women in the shop, a total of 7, besides from 40 to 60 women in homes, where the work is given out to be done.

LEWISTON.

The Bates Street Shirt Company commenced business in 1872; floor space occupied, 25,000 feet; value of plant, \$25,000; class of goods manufactured, men's white and fancy shirts; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold in all parts of the United States; 25 men and 200 women are employed, a total of 225; no work done in homes.

NORRIDGEWOCK.

C. H. Hussey commenced business in 1872; occupies wooden building, two stories, 42 by 62 feet; value of plant, \$4,000; class of goods manufactured, men's coats of all kinds; power used, steam; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside of the State; 12 men and 45 women are employed, a total of 57; no work done in homes.

F. J. Watts and Company commenced business in 1878; occupy building three stories and basement, 80 by 40 feet; value of plant, \$4,000; class of goods manufactured, men's and boys' coats of all kinds; power used, steam; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside of the State; 10 men and 30 women are employed, a total of 40; no work done in homes.

OAKLAND.

The Messalonskee Clothing Company commenced business in 1902; building rented; class of goods manufactured, trousers; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; 4 men and 6 women are employed in the shop, a total of 10; all the finishing is given out to be done in homes, the number so employed not stated.

PENOBSCOT (SOUTH).

A. C. Condon and Company commenced business in 1865; value of plant, \$2,500; class of goods manufactured, mittens; hand power is used; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside of the State; 2 men and 5 women are employed in the shop, a total of 7; all the knitting is given out to be done in homes, where each employe is furnished, by the company, with a Lamb knitting machine, 112 of which are in use.

PITTSFIELD.

George E. Kimball commenced business in 1878; value of plant, \$3,100; class of goods manufactured, trousers; power used, water; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside of the State; 5 men and 13 women are employed in the shop, a total of 18; all the finishing is given out to be done in homes, where 40 or more women are employed.

PORTLAND.

The Chenery Manufacturing Company commenced business in 1887; occupies a four-story brick building, 42 by 165 feet; value of plant, \$86,000; class of goods manufactured, women's suits, wrappers, aprons and underwear; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold throughout the New England states; 32 men and 69 women are employed, a total of 101; no work done in homes.

Rines Brothers Company commenced business in 1875; class of goods manufactured, women's suits, waists and skirts; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold within the State; 9 men and 50 women are employed, a total of 59; no work done in homes.

Russ, Eveleth and Ingalls commenced business in 1890; size of building, 130 by 60 feet; class of goods manufactured, women's muslin underwear; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside of the State, and sold in all parts of the United States; 6 men and 150 women are employed, a total of 156; no work done in homes.

ROCKLAND.

Mowry and Payson commenced business in 1887; occupy building two stories, 200 by 70 feet; value of plant, \$33,000; class of goods manufactured, men's and women's clothing; power used, steam; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold throughout the New England states; 10 men and 37 women are employed, a total of 47; no work done in homes.

TURNER (KEEN'S MILLS).

H. A. Bemis commenced business in 1891; value of plant, \$1,000; class of goods manufactured, men's suits and overcoats; power used, water; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold within the State; 2 men and 3 women are employed, a total of 5; no work done in homes.

UNION (SOUTH).

Brown Brothers commenced business in 1886; occupy two floors, 72 by 50 feet; class of goods manufactured, trousers; power used, water; the industry is owned in Maine, but the goods are manufactured for parties outside of the State; 3 men and 15 women are employed, a total of 18; a part of the work is given out to be done in homes, the number so employed not stated.

VINALHAVEN.

L. C. Chase and Company commenced business in 1888; occupy two and one-half story wooden building, 50 by 100 feet; value of plant, \$11,000; class of goods manufactured, cotton horse nets; power used, steam; the industry is owned in Boston, and the goods are sold mostly west of Chicago; 3 men and 25 women are employed in the shop, a total of 28; in winter the number of women in shop is increased to 60, and from 600 to 700 women are employed in knitting at their homes.

WALDOBORO.

M. M. Richards and Company commenced business in 1881; rent and occupy three-story wooden building, 28 by 40 feet; value of fixtures, \$1,000; class of goods manufactured, men's suits, overcoats, trousers, ulsters and custom clothing; power

used, steam; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold mostly in Maine and New Hampshire; 5 men and 11 women are employed in the shop, a total of 16; a portion of the work is given out to be done in homes, the number so employed not stated.

WATERVILLE.

C. F. Hathaway and Company commenced business about 1845; occupy building 200 by 40 feet; value of plant, \$21,000; class of goods manufactured, shirts; power used, electric; the industry is owned in Maine, and the goods are sold throughout the New England states; 30 men and 120 women are employed, a total of 150; no work done in homes.

POULTRY INDUSTRY IN MAINE.

VOLUME OF THE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, in his report to the President, on October 25, 1900, said:

“Regarding the poultry interest, I am inclined, for the present, to place it in the special charge of the Dairy Division. Even though it may not be essential that this interest should be represented at present by a special division, the magnitude of the interest requires that some one division be charged with its supervision. The poultry products of this country represent, in the aggregate, a vast sum; and the industry is one which exists, or should exist, on every farm in this country and which, consequently, interests a larger number of the constituents of this department than any other single industry.

“In this connection I congratulate our poultry raisers on the recent change in the law, which, instead of admitting imported eggs free, now levies on them a duty of 5 cents per dozen. The large imports of eggs into this country in past years, which it seems have come not only from our neighbors in Canada but even from across the ocean, amply justifies the imposition of this duty.”

In his report of November 22, 1905, the secretary says:

“The farmer’s hen is becoming a worthy companion to his cow. The annual production of eggs is now a score of billions, and, after supplying the needs of factories, tanneries, bakeries, and other trades, they are becoming a substitute for high-priced meats, besides entering more generally into the everyday food of the people. Poultry products have now climbed to a place of more than half a billion dollars in value; and so the farmer’s hen competes with wheat for precedence.”

These 20,000,000,000 eggs represent 1,666,666,667 dozens produced in the United States in 1904, as compared with 1,293,662,433 dozens reported by the last census, an increase of 373,-

004,234 dozens, or 28.8 per cent in five years. The \$500,000,000 represent the value of products, both poultry and eggs, as compared with \$281,070,693 reported by the last census, an increase of \$218,929,307, or 77.9 per cent in five years.

In his present report, the secretary publishes estimates from which we compare the estimated value of poultry and eggs produced in 1904, with the estimated values of several leading farm crops of our country for same year, as follows:

Corn	\$1,216,000,000
Hay	605,000,000
Cotton, including seed.	575,000,000
Wheat	525,000,000
Poultry and eggs	500,000,000
Oats	282,000,000
Potatoes	138,000,000
Barley	58,000,000
Tobacco	52,000,000
Sugar cane and sugar beets.	50,000,000

From the United States census reports for 1900, we find that the total value of poultry and eggs produced in this country in 1899, was as follows:

Poultry	\$136,830,152
Eggs	144,240,541
Total	\$281,070,693

We get a clearer idea of the volume or value of a matter by comparisons. For this purpose we here introduce, from the same authority, three groups of farm crops produced in the United States in 1899, giving the cash value of each crop, the value of each group amounting to less than the value of poultry and eggs.

Oats	\$217,098,584
Barley	41,631,762
Rye	12,290,540
Buckwheat	5,747,853
Total	\$276,768,739

Potatoes	\$98,380,110
Sweet potatoes	19,869,840
Onions	6,637,413
Miscellaneous vegetables	113,644,398
Grapes	14,090,243
Small fruits	25,029,757
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Total	\$277,651,761
Tobacco	\$56,987,902
Orchard products	83,750,961
Subtropical fruits	8,227,838
Nursery products	10,123,873
Cotton seed	46,950,575
Rice	6,329,562
Flax seed	19,624,901
Clover seed	5,359,578
Grass seed	2,868,839
Dry beans	7,633,636
Dry peas	7,908,966
Hops	4,081,929
Peanuts	7,270,515
Cane sugar	6,558,944
Cane syrup	4,293,475
	<hr/>
Total	\$277,971,494

VOLUME OF THE INDUSTRY IN MAINE.

From the same census reports we find the value of poultry and eggs produced in Maine in 1899, as follows:

Poultry	\$955,468
Eggs	2,038,225
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,993,693

We here introduce for comparison the value of a group of farm products raised in Maine the same year:

Orchard products	\$833,634
Corn	326,824
Wheat	107,396
Oats	1,374,573

Barley	137,448
Rye	6,126
Buckwheat	185,836
Clover seed	2,956
Grass seed	854
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,975,647

So the value of the production of poultry and eggs in Maine in 1899, exceeded by \$18,046 the combined value of all orchard products, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, clover seed and grass seed raised in the State.

POULTRY CENSUS.

In making this investigation of the poultry industry in Maine, no attempt has been made to make a poultry census. Such a census has been taken three times within eight years, by the United States census department in 1900, and by the assessors of the several cities, towns and plantations of the State in 1898 and 1903. An act of the legislature, approved March 23, 1897, entitled "An act to provide for procuring statistics relating to the poultry industry in Maine," reads as follows:

"Assessors of cities, towns and plantations, when taking the inventory required to be taken on April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and on the first day of April of each fifth year thereafter, shall enumerate the number of all kinds of poultry and forthwith return the same to the state assessors with their estimate of the value of the eggs and poultry, stated separately, produced during the year preceding; keeping their returns for each kind of poultry separate and distinct. Said property shall not be included in the tax list.

"The state assessors shall tabulate said returns and publish them in detail, same as they now publish returns of live stock."

We here give the results of the three enumerations, showing the hens, turkeys, ducks and geese separately, also the totals of all fowls in the State, for each count:

Hens.

1898, town assessors.....	1,583,079
1900, United States census.....	1,564,853
1903, town assessors.....	1,562,634

Turkeys.

1898, town assessors.....	5,268
1900, United States census.....	6,437
1903, town assessors.....	3,439

Ducks.

1898, town assessors.....	9,018
1900, United States census.....	9,708
1903, town assessors.....	* 5,104

Geese.

1898, town assessors.....	3,445
1900, United States census.....	4,566
1903, town assessors.....	3,802

Totals of All Fowls.

1898, town assessors.....	1,600,810
1900, United States census.....	1,585,564
1903, town assessors.....	1,574,979

These enumerations show a small decrease from year to year in the number of fowls kept, although not very marked. The large fall off in the number of ducks kept in 1903 is partly accounted for by the omission of the number kept in the town of Stockton Springs, where a very large number were wintered.

Although the number of fowls in the State, as found by the three several counts, does not show any great variation, the estimated value of both eggs produced and poultry raised, as given by the United States census, is very much in excess of similar values given by the town assessors, as the following figures will show:

Value of Poultry Produced.

1898, town assessors.....	\$546,226
1900, United States census.....	955,468
1903, town assessors.....	631,129

Value of Eggs Produced.

1898, town assessors.....	\$1,379,386
1900, United States census.....	2,038,225
1903, town assessors.....	1,695,092

*Stockton Springs omitted.

Total Value of Poultry and Eggs Produced.

1898, town assessors.....	\$1,925,612
1900, United States census.....	2,993,693
1903, town assessors.....	2,326,221

With so large a discrepancy it is very evident that the differences in values given do not arise from a comparatively larger production of eggs and poultry in 1900 over that of 1898 and 1903, but rather from estimating the values on a different basis of production and price. The census value of eggs is based on a product of 102 eggs per fowl and a value of $15\frac{1}{3}$ cents per dozen, a value of egg production of \$1.30 per fowl; while the gross value of egg production, as given by the town assessors in 1898, was based on a value of egg production of 86 cents per fowl, and that of 1903 on a value of egg production of \$1.08 per fowl kept, in all cases counting hens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Unfortunately no data is furnished by which we can compute the basis on which the value of poultry products was made up, either in the census or assessors' counts, in fact each town assessor evidently figured on a basis of his own; neither have we the data to show the egg production per fowl or the average price per dozen for eggs in the assessors' estimates, as we have in the census figures.

By a computation of the United States census figures we find that the value of poultry produced in the State in 1899 averaged 60 cents per fowl wintered, which, added to the average value of the egg product for that year, shows the average value of both poultry and eggs to be \$1.90.

By computing the figures of the town assessors returned in 1898 we find the average value of poultry produced in 1897 to be 34 cents per fowl wintered, which, added to the average value of the egg product for that year, shows the average value of both poultry and eggs to be \$1.20.

Similar computations of the assessors' figures returned in 1903 show the average value of poultry produced in 1902 to be 40 cents per fowl wintered, which, added to the average value of the egg product for that year, indicates the average value of both eggs and poultry to be \$1.48.

The increase in average value of poultry and eggs per hen, as computed from the assessors' returns of 1903 over that of 1898, may be partly accounted for in the higher prices prevailing at the latter date, and perhaps partly by more careful estimates of values in making the second State poultry census. It will be noted later in this article, in the compilation of returns to this office in the present investigation, that the average value of poultry and eggs produced last year, as reported by 23 poultry raisers, was \$2.36, being 46 cents higher than that shown by the United States census.

THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION.

Our object in making some investigations of this industry in our State has been to get at facts and figures from which practical results could be shown. The production of poultry and eggs, without doubt, forms a part of the life work of more people in the State of Maine than any other one industry, and although comparatively few devote to it their whole time, yet it is a side line in the business of nearly every farmer and villager within our borders.

The practical knowledge attained by any one individual is small when compared with that of a large number of persons working along the same lines, and it is our hope, by combining the individual experiences of a large number of poultry raisers, scattered well over the State, to present some facts which will be of value to our people.

Lack of funds has prevented personal visits in most cases by our special agents, so we have had to depend on correspondence mostly, which at best is not a very satisfactory method, in procuring what matter we have been able to gather. To facilitate the collection of this data a blank was prepared containing the following questions:

1. Name in full. Post office address.
2. When did you commence poultry raising for the market?

3. Give size and description of your poultry houses.

4. What breeds do you keep mostly?
5. How many hens kept last season? ducks?
 geese? turkeys?

6. How many dozen eggs produced last year?.....how many chickens?.....
7. Where is your product marketed?.....
8. What proportion, if any, of your eggs or chickens do you send out of the State?.....
9. What was the total expense of feed, labor and marketing last year?.....
10. What was the value of your product last year?.....
11. Give number of chickens.....and dozens of eggs sold last year.....
12. How many hands do you employ?.....
13. Average wages of employes.....
14. Is the poultry business increasing in your vicinity?.....
15. Are the local markets in your vicinity supplied by Maine raised poultry and eggs?.....
16. From your experience, do you find poultry raising a profitable business?.....

In order to be placed in communication with some of the principal poultry and egg producers, we asked the assistance of town clerks in those towns that made the best poultry showing in the census of 1903, and they very kindly furnished lists of the most extensive poultry raisers in their respective towns.

Correspondence was opened with the persons named in the various lists, and blanks containing the above questions were mailed to them, accompanied by postpaid return envelopes for reply.

REPLIES FROM POULTRY RAISERS.

By this means fifty-four returns were obtained from persons actively engaged in the poultry industry and we here present, in detail, a portion of the information given, covering a description of poultry houses, number and breeds of hens kept, eggs produced and chickens raised in 1904, and where the products were marketed. Replies to other questions have been compiled and the results given in totals and averages, or other condensed forms, later on in this article.

For convenience of reference we have arranged the following matter alphabetically by towns and names:

Auburn.

Parke G. Dingley commenced poultry raising for the market in 1895. Poultry houses, 15 by 10 feet, and cheaply built; breeds kept, white Plymouth Rocks and white Wyandottes; number wintered, 75; chickens raised, 200; market for products, Auburn and Lewiston.

Albert L. Merrill commenced poultry raising for the market in 1890. Poultry houses, 60 by 20 feet; breed kept, white Wyandottes; number wintered, 50; chickens raised, 300; market for products, Boston. Mr. Merrill sells breeding stock largely, 90 per cent of which is sent out of the State.

Herbert B. Phillips commenced poultry raising for the market in 1903. Poultry houses, one, 43 by 17 feet; three, 10 by 6 feet; breeds kept, Rhode Island Reds and barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 157; chickens raised, 1,100; market for products, Auburn, Lewiston and Boston, 50 per cent of the chickens being sent out of the State. Mr. Phillips indicates his intention to drop some other lines of business and give more attention to poultry.

Eugene E. Webb has been in the business several years. Poultry houses, one, 30 by 10 feet, 6 feet posted, double roof; one, 20 by 10 feet, 6 feet posted, double roof; one, 16 by 10 feet, shed roof; breed kept, Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 80; chickens raised, 140; market for products, Auburn and Lewiston. Several years ago Mr. Webb kept a debit and credit account with his hens for twelve months, the result showing a net profit of \$1.50 per hen. The cost of feed per hen was 3 cents per week.

Baldwin.

Eugene E. Black commenced poultry raising for the market in 1900. Breed kept, Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 300; eggs produced, 2,680 dozens; chickens raised, 2,280; market for products, Boston, except eggs for hatching.

Bluehill.

Willis H. Osgood commenced poultry raising for the market in 1904. Poultry houses, one built to accommodate 200 hens, and one to accommodate 60; breeds kept, light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 125; chickens raised, 450;

market for products, Bluehill and Boston, 50 per cent of the eggs and chickens being sent out of the State. Mr. Osgood has kept no account of his poultry business.

Sewall P. Snowman commenced poultry raising for the market in 1893. Poultry house, 120 by 14 feet, 8 feet high, with walk 4 feet wide, divided into twelve pens, 10 by 10 feet; breeds kept, barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 90; eggs produced, 800 dozens; chickens raised, 300; market for products, Bluehill and Bar Harbor. Mr. Snowman adds: "The poultry business, like any other, pays a larger per cent profit when it is made a specialty. From my experience I think two young men who were adapted to the business, willing to work from ten to fifteen hours per day, and owning a farm upon which the dressing could be used in raising a part of the feed, would do well to make it a special business."

Boothbay.

Alpheus Dodge is in the business in a small way. Poultry houses, 12 by 12 feet; breed kept, Leghorns; number wintered, 50; eggs produced, 200 dozens; chickens raised, 50; market for products, local.

James A. Reed does a small poultry business. Poultry houses, 20 by 12 feet; breeds kept, mixed; number wintered, 20; eggs produced, 240 dozens; chickens raised, 20; market for products, local. Mr. Reed seems to be producing a very large number of eggs from his small flock, but he indicates that in his section, where from 75 to 100 hens have been wintered, the result has generally been unsuccessful, owing perhaps to defective buildings, and lack of attention to details.

Charles H. Rush commenced poultry raising for the market ten years ago. Poultry houses, 24 by 12 feet, with double roof; breeds kept, Leghorns and white Wyandottes; number wintered, 70; eggs produced, 635 dozens; chickens raised, 80; market for products, Boothbay Harbor.

Bristol.

Eugene A. Chapman commenced poultry raising for the market in 1891. Poultry houses, 20 by 10 feet; breeds kept, mixed; number wintered, 280; eggs produced, 4,200 dozens; chickens raised, 300; market for products, Pemaquid.

Nelson W. Gamage runs a summer hotel and conducts his poultry business along different lines from most poultry raisers. His poultry houses are 60 by 13 feet, divided into four pens, with walk on north side, and poultry yards on south and east. He keeps but few hens during the winter, only enough to supply his family with eggs. His stock of hens is bought in the spring in sufficient quantity to supply his hotel with eggs and poultry through the season, where he uses about 500 dozens of eggs, and 1,500 pounds of dressed fowls and chickens. Any surplus stock remaining is sold off in the fall.

Joseph Wilbur Hunter commenced poultry raising for the market in 1904. Poultry houses, 60 by 14 feet, divided into four pens, with walk along one side, pens opening to the south; breeds kept, white Wyandottes; number wintered, 40; eggs produced, 90 dozens; chickens raised, 100; market for products, local peddlers. Mr. Hunter wintered 14 turkeys, but gives no separate account of the products.

Charles A. Jones commenced poultry raising for the market in 1876. Poultry houses, one, 36 by 12 feet; one, 24 by 12 feet; one, 22 by 11 feet; breeds kept, white Wyandottes, white Leghorns, and barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 200; eggs produced, 1,000 dozens; chickens raised, 150; market for products, eggs sold to local dealers, and dressed chickens shipped to Boston.

Milfred Palmer Luce commenced poultry raising for the market ten years ago. Poultry houses, one, 16 by 10 feet; one, 12 by 8 feet; breed kept, white Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 109; eggs produced, 610 dozens; chickens raised, 128; market for products, Boston.

Austin J. Nash commenced poultry raising for the market in 1903. Poultry houses, basement of a barn, 50 by 40 feet; breed kept, Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 125; eggs produced, 1,086 dozens; chickens raised, 250; market for products, local. Mr. Nash lost 38 hens by foxes last year, but now has his poultry yards securely enclosed, and intends to enlarge the business.

Asbury T. Royal commenced poultry raising for the market twelve years ago. Poultry houses, three houses, 32 by 10 feet, divided into four pens each, with separate yard for each pen, 25 hens allowed in a pen; breed kept, Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 250; chickens raised, 640; market for products, Boston. Mr. Royal has reduced his stock of hens in recent years

on account of being unable to care for them, and he does not think it pays to hire help.

Stephen F. Thompson commenced poultry raising for the market in 1901. Poultry houses, 60 by 13 feet, 16 by 14 feet, 20 by 12 feet, 16 by 12 feet, 10 by 10 feet, and 10 by 8 feet; breeds kept, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 200; eggs produced, 2,027 dozens; chickens raised, none; market for products, Boston. Mr. Thompson continued in the business until June, 1905, when he sold out, as he did not consider the business very profitable.

Buxton.

Frank Elden sold his farm and his entire stock of hens and chickens in 1904, before the close of the season. His market for poultry products had been Portland. He started in last March in a new place and on a new plan, raising his chickens by artificial means. Poultry house, 116 by 13 feet; breed kept, barred Plymouth Rocks. Has raised 600 chickens the present year. Some of the pullets hatched March 22 were laying early in September. He is keeping strict account of everything connected with the business, and intends to know how much profit it affords.

William Waterhouse commenced poultry raising for the market six years ago. Poultry houses, one, 20 by 10 feet; one, 20 by 8 feet, shed roof; breeds kept, white Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 75; chickens raised, 100; market for products, local.

Corinna.

W. H. Eastman commenced poultry raising for the market in 1900. Poultry houses, 28 by 18 feet, two stories, earth floor; breed kept, barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 75; eggs produced, 800 dozens; chickens raised, 350; market for products, Boston and local, 60 per cent of eggs and 40 per cent of chickens being sent out of the State.

Cumberland.

Richard H. Anderson commenced poultry raising for the market in 1900. Poultry houses, one, 40 by 12 feet; one, 36 by 12 feet; fifteen, 8 by 10 feet, the first mentioned being used for a scratching house; breed kept, Rhode Island Reds; number

wintered, 500; eggs produced, 3,106 dozens; chickens raised, 1,250; market for products, Boston for eggs, local for chickens.

Walter E. Blanchard commenced poultry raising for the market in 1889. Poultry houses, one, 40 by 10 feet; one, 36 by 10 feet; two, 32 by 8 feet; breed kept, barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 100; eggs produced, 978 dozens; chickens raised, 250; market for products, Boston for eggs, local for chickens.

Edmund D. Merrill commenced poultry raising for the market fifteen years ago. Poultry houses, not up to date, and unsatisfactory; breeds kept, Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 300; chickens raised, 300; market for products, Portland.

Sumner S. J. Porter commenced poultry raising for the market in 1902. Poultry houses, different sizes, preference 50 by 10 feet, to hold 100 hens, five pens of 20 hens each; breeds kept, single comb Rhode Island Reds and barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 325; eggs produced, 2,205½ dozens; chickens raised, 550; market for products, Boston for eggs, local for chickens. This report covers nine months, beginning January 1, 1905.

William O. Porter commenced poultry raising for the market in 1902. Poultry houses, 20 by 10 feet, one-half scratching shed, and one-half for roosting and laying; the scratching shed part of each house has one window and a 5-foot door on the south; the other part, one window and a 2½-foot door on the south; breed kept, single comb Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 300; eggs produced, 2,150 dozens; chickens raised, 650; market for products, Portland for chickens, Boston for eggs. In addition to hens Mr. Porter wintered 16 ducks, but gives no separate account of them.

Benjamin Whitney commenced poultry raising for the market ten years ago. Poultry houses, 100 by 10 feet, divided into 10 pens each, mostly double roof, but prefers shed roof; breeds kept, Rhode Island Reds and barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 100; eggs produced, 833 dozens; chickens raised, 200; market for products, local, but part of the eggs are reshipped to Boston.

Dresden.

John M. Stilphen commenced poultry raising for the market twenty years ago. Poultry houses, one, 36 by 18 feet, room for 100 hens; one, basement of barn, southern exposure, very warm, 30 by 30 feet, large enough for 125 hens; one, 28 by 12 feet, large enough for 60 hens; one, 18 by 12 feet, large enough for 40 hens; plenty of room, do not believe in crowding; breed kept, Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 100; chickens raised, 600; market for products, Boston.

Falmouth.

Fred M. Blake commenced poultry raising for the market three years ago. Poultry houses, 25 by 12 feet; breed kept, barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 80; chickens raised, 227; market for products, Portland.

Howard Hicks commenced poultry raising for the market in 1890. Poultry houses, three, 60 by 12 feet, shed roof, divided into pens, 12 by 10 feet; breed kept, barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 500; eggs produced, 5,416 dozens; chickens raised, 1,500; market for products, Portland; sends some breeding stock out of the State.

Charles G. Purrington commenced poultry raising for the market ten years ago. Poultry houses, one, 20 by 12 feet; one, 16 by 12 feet; one, 8 by 6 feet, with scratching sheds; breeds kept, Rhode Island Reds, white Wyandottes, silver Wyandottes, golden Wyandottes, Sherwoods, and barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 150; no record kept of eggs or chickens; market for products, Portland. In addition to hens, Mr. Purrington wintered 3 Pekin ducks, and 4 geese.

Freeport.

M. T. Collins commenced poultry raising for the market in 1904. Poultry houses, colony houses and houses for small flocks, 16 by 10 feet, and 12 by 11 feet; breed kept, single comb Rhode Island Reds; market for products, sells to local buyers, who ship to Boston. Mr. Collins adds: "I am a beginner in the business, although my father has kept about 100 hens for years. Last year I started with a dozen Rhode Island Reds, wintered 30 pullets and hens, and hatched between 125 and 150 chickens this year, a large per cent cockerels of which I have

sold the larger part, reserving a few good ones. I expect to winter about 70 fowls this year. Am working along gradually, working for quality rather than quantity. Have some well bred high scoring stock, as well as good layers. I have no reason to complain of my success since I started, having lost but two hens and very few chickens by sickness; a few have been killed by accident. Am this year keeping an account of the flock as a whole, which I can give at the end of the year."

B. Frank Dennison is in the poultry business in a small way. Poultry house, stable cellar, 34 by 26 feet; breed kept, buff Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 42; eggs produced, 500 dozens; chickens raised, 33; market for products, local. Mr. Dennison's egg product is quite remarkable, averaging 143 per hen.

Gorham.

Mrs. Gerirude Getchell commenced poultry raising for the market fifteen years ago. Breeds kept, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 250; eggs produced, 1,560 dozens; chickens raised, 600; market for products, Portland.

Frank P. Johnson usually keeps about 100 hens, but for various reasons has reduced his flock. Poultry house, 50 by 16 feet, four compartments, walk on north side, nests opening out of walk; breed kept, Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 30; market for products, local.

Joseph P. Martin commenced poultry raising for the market thirty years ago. Poultry house, 120 by 30 feet; breed kept, Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 50; market for products, Portland. Mr. Martin combines with his poultry business the buying and selling of poultry products, and keeps no separate account of what he produces.

Kennebunk.

Roscoe E. Littlefield commenced poultry raising for the market in 1889. Poultry houses, one, 30 by 12 feet, 8-foot posted; one, 14 by 12 feet, 6-foot posted; breeds kept, Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 125; eggs produced, 810 dozens; chickens raised, 300; market for products, Kennebunk Beach.

B. F. Lunt commenced poultry raising for the market in 1899. Poultry houses, 36 by 30 feet, divided into two pens, 36 by 15 feet; chicken house, 15 by 14 feet, divided into three pens, 14

by 5 feet; breed kept, barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 160; eggs produced, 1,200 dozens; chickens raised, 400; market for products, Kennebunk Beach mostly.

Kennebunkport.

Abner Boothby, Jr., has been in the poultry business in a small way for several years. Poultry houses, one, 25 by 10 feet; one, 14 by 9 feet; breed kept, Wyandottes; number wintered, 75; eggs produced, 505 dozens; chickens raised, 40; market for products, local.

Lewiston.

Silas Bartlett commenced poultry raising for the market in 1885. Poultry house, 20 by 8 feet; breed kept, white Wyandottes; number wintered, 30; market for products, Lewiston.

George A. Wiseman commenced poultry raising for the market three years ago. Poultry houses, four new houses, making a length of over 400 feet, divided into pens, 14 by 12 feet; breeds kept, Rhode Island Reds and French Faverolles; number wintered, 200; chickens raised, 600; market for products, Lewiston. Mr. Wiseman also sells eggs for hatching, sending them all over New England and some portions of Canada, but keeps no account of poultry business.

Milbridge.

Frank P. Gay commenced poultry raising for the market in 1886. Poultry houses, three, 100 by 14 feet; fifty coops, 7 by 4 feet; breed kept, Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 1,500; eggs produced, 13,000 dozens; chickens raised, none; market for products, Boston mostly. Mr. Gay adds, "I raised no chickens in 1904, intending to close up the business, but changed my mind and have raised about 1,000 the present year. Expect to winter 500 pullets. All the other poultry growers in this vicinity have gone out of the business within the last three or four years. Most of our products are sent to Boston, while a small part is marketed in Bar Harbor, and our supplies are bought in Boston and Portland. It is evident that we are paying two freights that are saved by poultry growers in Massachusetts and besides, I think that Maine eggs are discriminated against by buyers in Boston, to some extent at least. Freight rates are all right in summer, but in winter we are obliged to ship by express, which

is more expensive. There is more or less complaint of damage or destruction of empty egg cases on their return from market, which may seem a small matter, but tends to discourage producers."

Oakland.

Henry L. Hunton commenced poultry raising for the market twenty-five years ago. Poultry houses, breeding houses, 60 by 12 feet; many colony houses used to shelter chickens; breeds kept, Plymouth Rocks, four kinds; number wintered, 200; eggs produced, 2,300 dozens; chickens raised, 1,200; market for products, all parts of the United States and Canada, 90 per cent of chickens being sent out of the State. Mr. Hunton adds, "I employ many farmers to breed and grow chickens on shares, also put out many from incubators. I grow fancy poultry and find a market through advertising in the poultry press. I have left unanswered the financial questions on the blank as such answers would be of little value from the standpoint of utility. My cull poultry is sold in Boston, or local markets. The cockerels last season averaged about 90 cents each, while cull pullets sold for 75 cents, which gives a good margin of profit. The birds that brought fancy prices would have sold for more than the culls in the local markets.

"My eggs, during the breeding season, sell for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per 15, while all eggs produced at other times find a ready market at from 5 to 7 cents per dozen above regular prices, as they are of good size and color, and strictly fresh.

"Were I to keep poultry for utility only, I would keep the best of thoroughbreds and breed them as near to standard requirements as possible. More eggs, better quality of dressed poultry, and larger profits would be the reward."

Orono.

G. M. Gowell commenced poultry raising for the market in 1887, although during his connection with the University of Maine, where he is conducting the stock and poultry breeding experiments, he has not always followed it as a private business. In the spring of 1905 he started a poultry business on his own account. He has one poultry house, 400 by 20 feet; one, 40 by 40 feet; thirty, 12 by 7 feet each; breed kept, barred Plymouth Rocks; chickens raised the present year, 4,025; market for

products, Bangor, Bar Harbor and Boston, most of the eggs, but few of the chickens being sent out of the State.

Penobscot.

Charles O. Hutchins has been in the poultry business for several years. Poultry houses, one, 18 by 12 feet; one, 23 by 11 feet; one, 12 by 9 feet; breeds kept, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 225; eggs produced, 2,400 dozens; chickens raised, 125; market for products, Bangor, Boston, and summer hotels in Hancock county.

Poland.

Ralph Linden Chipman commenced poultry raising for the market in 1903. Poultry house, 20 by 12 feet, shed roof; breed kept, barred Plymouth Rocks; number wintered, 9; eggs produced, 66 dozens; chickens raised, 80; market for products, local.

Portland.

C. Frank Colley commenced poultry raising for the market in 1900. Poultry houses, one, 44 by 12 feet; one, 20 by 12 feet; one new house, 40 by 12 feet, two stories high, for breeding house, with show room up stairs; one, 12 by 12 feet; one brooder house, 40 by 12 feet, hot air brooders; four small colony houses; breeds kept, buff Plymouth Rocks, white Plymouth Rocks, buff Wyandottes, white Wyandottes, black Langshans, rose comb Rhode Island Reds, and single comb Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 100; eggs produced, 649 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozens; chickens raised, 400; market for products, Portland. In addition to hens Mr. Colley wintered 10 ducks, 7 geese, and 3 turkeys.

Hans F. Jensen commenced poultry raising for the market in 1897. Poultry houses, one, 20 by 12 feet; one, 15 by 12 feet; one, 12 by 12 feet; breed kept, Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 250; eggs produced, 1,550 dozens; chickens raised, 300; market for products, Portland.

Readfield.

Cyrus Decker Winters commenced poultry raising for the market in 1896. Poultry house, 30 by 12 feet, shed roof, 8 feet high on front, and 4 feet on rear; breed kept, white Wyandottes; number wintered, 50; chickens raised, 150; market for products,

local. Mr. Winters sells most of his eggs through the breeding season for hatching; also sells breeding stock, pullets bringing \$1.00, cockerels, \$2.00 each. Generally only culls and old hens go for dressed poultry.

Saco.

Joseph E. Leavitt commenced poultry raising for the market seven years ago, but after a few years left his farm and moved into town. In 1904 he returned to his farm and made a small beginning in poultry, wintering 18 hens. He indicates that he will enlarge the business and keep a strict account of everything connected therewith. Breeds kept, Plymouth Rocks and white Wyandottes.

Asa T. Merrill commenced poultry raising for the market in 1902. Poultry houses, two, 15 by 12 feet, fronting south; breeds kept, white Wyandottes; number wintered, 17; eggs produced from April 1, 1904 to January 1, 1905, 135½ dozens; chickens raised, 70; market for products, Saco.

Sanford.

Eugene K. Gerry commenced poultry raising for the market in 1892. Poultry houses, 30 by 14 feet, and 12 by 10 feet; breed kept, single comb brown Leghorns; number wintered, 60; eggs produced, 403 dozens; chickens raised, 120; market for products, Sanford mostly, 10 per cent being sent out of the State. Mr. Gerry sells eggs for hatching, also breeding stock.

Surry.

M. D. Chatto commenced poultry raising for the market in 1899. Poultry houses, eight, 22 by 12 feet, 5½ feet posted on front, and 4½ feet on rear, double roof; several small houses for chickens; breeds kept, barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds; number wintered, 400; eggs produced, 3,037 dozens; chickens raised, 650; market for products, Ellsworth, Bar Harbor and Boston, 33 per cent being sent out of the State.

Yarmouth.

E. L. Ring commenced poultry raising for the market in 1890. Poultry houses, two, 12 by 10 feet; one, 24 by 12 feet; one, 36 by 12 feet; breeds kept, Rhode Island Reds, buff Plymouth

Rocks, and white Wyandottes; number wintered, 100; eggs produced, 995½ dozens; chickens raised, 400; market for products, Yarmouth.

BREEDS KEPT.

Poultry raisers usually took an interest in filling out the returns, but in many cases more or less of the questions remained unanswered, owing largely to the fact that comparatively few kept accurate accounts of the financial part of their business or even of the number of dozens of eggs produced or chickens raised.

Most of the returns indicated the breed or breeds kept, a large majority showing but a single breed, and only four keeping more than two breeds. The following synopsis of breeds kept will be of interest:

Of the 53 poultry raisers who specified the breeds of hens kept, 33 keep one breed only, 16 keep two breeds, 2 keep three breeds, 1 keeps six breeds, and 1 keeps seven breeds. Of those who keep one breed only the Plymouth Rocks of the different varieties are kept by 14, classed as Plymouth Rocks, 3; barred Plymouth Rocks, 8; white Plymouth Rocks, 1; buff Plymouth Rocks, 1; and 1 keeps four kinds of Plymouth Rocks. Nine keep Rhode Island Reds, classed as Rhode Island Reds, 7; single comb Rhode Island Reds, 2. Six keep Wyandottes, classed as Wyandottes, 1; white Wyandottes, 5. Two keep Leghorns, classed as Leghorns, 1; single comb brown Leghorns, 1. Two report keeping mixed breeds.

Of the 16 who keep two breeds, Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks are kept by 4, Rhode Island Reds and barred Plymouth Rocks by 4, white Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks by 1, white Wyandottes and barred Plymouth Rocks by 1, Leghorns and white Wyandottes by 1, light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks by 1, white Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds by 1, Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks by 1, single comb Rhode Island Reds and barred Plymouth Rocks by 1, and Rhode Island Reds and French Faverolles by 1.

One keeps white Wyandottes, white Leghorns and barred Plymouth Rocks; one keeps Rhode Island Reds, white Wyandottes and buff Plymouth Rocks; one keeps barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, white Wyandottes, silver Wyandottes, golden Wyandottes and Sherwoods; and one keeps buff Plymouth Rocks, white Plymouth Rocks, buff Wyandottes,

white Wyandottes, black Langshans, rose comb Rhode Island Reds and single comb Rhode Island Reds.

Taking into account both those who keep one breed and those who keep two or more breeds, we find that 32 poultry raisers keep Plymouth Rocks, either alone or in connection with other breeds, which are classed as Plymouth Rocks, 10; barred Plymouth Rocks, 16; buff Plymouth Rocks, 3; white Plymouth Rocks, 2; and one keeps four kinds of Plymouth Rocks. Twenty-four keep Rhode Island Reds, classed as Rhode Island Reds, 19; single comb Rhode Island Reds, 4; and rose comb Rhode Island Reds, 1. Sixteen keep Wyandottes, classed as Wyandottes, 1; white Wyandottes, 12; buff Wyandottes, 1; golden Wyandottes, 1; and silver Wyandottes, 1. Five keep Leghorns, classed as Leghorns, 2; white Leghorns, 2; single comb brown Leghorns, 1. Two keep Brahmas, classed as Brahmas, 1; light Brahmas, 1. One keeps French Faverolles, one Sherwoods, one black Langshans, and two keep mixed breeds. This shows the popularity of the different breeds of fowls among those reporting, the Plymouth Rocks leading, followed by the Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, mixed breeds, black Langshans, Sherwoods and French Faverolles, in the order named.

PRODUCT, COST AND VALUE.

On account of only partial replies to questions five, six, nine and ten, relating to the number of hens kept, eggs and chickens produced, expense of feed, labor and marketing, and value of products, of the fourteen returns which indicated that Plymouth Rocks only were kept, there were but five where the answers were sufficiently complete to be used in making up our calculations for that breed. Out of the nine returns indicating that Rhode Island Reds only were kept, but four fully answered the questions referred to, and out of the nine returns which indicated that both Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds were kept, only six gave complete answers.

We here give a synopsis of the complete returns on the points indicated above, taking up those reporting Plymouth Rocks only, those reporting Rhode Island Reds only, and those reporting both breeds, in the order named, grouping and averaging each breed and the combined breeds, also grouping and averaging the three lots.

Plymouth Rocks.

1. Number of hens kept, 1,500; number of eggs produced, 156,000; average eggs per hen, 104; chickens raised, none; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$1,500; average cost per hen, \$1.00; value of products, \$2,600; average value per hen, \$1.73; average margin above cost, per hen, 73 cents.

2. Number of hens kept, 150; eggs produced, 11,736; average eggs per hen, 78; chickens raised, 250; average chickens per hen, 1.67; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$197; average cost per hen, \$1.31; value of products, \$354.66; average value per hen, \$2.36; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.05.

3. Number of hens kept, 500; eggs produced, 64,992; average eggs per hen, 130; chickens raised, 1,500; average chickens per hen, 3.00; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$1,300; average cost per hen, \$2.60; value of products, \$2,750; average value per hen, \$5.50; average margin above cost, per hen, \$2.90.

4. Number of hens kept, 160; eggs produced, 14,400; average eggs per hen, 90; chickens raised, 400; average chickens per hen, 2.50; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$203.64; average cost per hen, \$1.27; value of products, \$479.38; average value per hen, \$3.00; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.73.

5. Number of hens kept, 42; eggs produced, 6,000; average eggs per hen, 143; chickens raised, 33; average chickens per hen, .79; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$73.00; average cost per hen, \$1.74; value of products, \$122; average value per hen, \$2.90; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.16.

A combination of the above five lots of Plymouth Rocks shows total number of hens kept, 2,352; eggs produced, 253,128; average eggs per hen, 108; chickens raised, 2,183; average chickens per hen, .93; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$3,274; average cost per hen, \$1.39; value of products, \$6,306; average value per hen, \$2.68; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.29.

Rhode Island Reds.

1. Number of hens kept, 500; eggs produced, 37,272; average eggs per hen, 75; chickens raised, 1,250; average chickens per hen, 2.50; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$800; average cost per hen, \$1.60; value of products, \$1,200; average value per hen, \$2.50; average margin above cost, per hen, 90 cents.

2. Number of hens kept, 300; eggs produced, 25,800; average eggs per hen, 86; chickens raised, 650; average chickens per hen, 2.17; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$477; average cost per hen, \$1.59; value of products, \$768; average value per hen, \$2.56; average margin above cost, per hen, 97 cents.

3. Number of hens kept, 300; eggs produced, 32,160; average eggs per hen, 107; chickens raised, 2,280; average chickens per hen, 7.60; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$375; average cost per hen, \$1.25; value of products, \$1,250; average value per hen, \$4.17; average margin above cost, per hen, \$2.92.

4. Number of hens kept, 125; eggs produced, 13,032; average eggs per hen, 104; chickens raised, 250; average chickens per hen, 2.00; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$246; average cost per hen, \$1.97; value of products, \$362; average value per hen, \$2.90; average margin above cost, per hen, 93 cents.

A combination of the above four lots of Rhode Island Reds shows total number of hens kept, 1,225; eggs produced, 108,264; average eggs per hen, 88; chickens raised, 4,430; average chickens per hen, 3.62; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$1,898; average cost per hen, \$1.55; value of products, \$3,580; average value per hen, \$2.92; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.37.

Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

1. Number of hens kept, 90; eggs produced, 9,600; average eggs per hen, 107; chickens raised, 300; average chickens per hen, 3.33; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$150; average cost per hen, \$1.67; value of products, \$250; average value per hen, \$2.78; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.11.

2. Number of hens kept, 125; eggs produced, 9,720; average eggs per hen, 78; chickens raised, 300; average chickens per hen, 2.40; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$150; average cost per hen, \$1.20; value of products, \$315; average value per hen, \$2.48; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.28.

3. Number of hens kept, 225; eggs produced, 28,800; average eggs per hen, 128; chickens raised, 125; average chickens per hen, .56; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$300; average cost per hen, \$1.34; value of products, \$650; average value per hen, \$2.89; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.55.

4. Number of hens kept, 100; eggs produced, 10,000; average eggs per hen, 100; chickens raised, 200; average chickens

per hen, 2.00; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$160; average cost per hen, \$1.60; value of products, \$230; average value per hen, \$2.30; average margin above cost, per hen, 70 cents.

5. Number of hens kept, 400; eggs produced, 36,444; average eggs per hen, 91; chickens raised, 650; average chickens per hen, 1.62; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$625; average cost per hen, \$1.56; value of products, \$950; average value per hen, \$2.38; average margin above cost, per hen, 82 cents.

6. Number of hens kept, 325; eggs produced, 26,466; average eggs per hen, 81; chickens raised, 550; average chickens per hen, 1.69; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$380.63; average cost per hen, \$1.17; value of products, \$787.84; average value per hen, \$2.42; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.25.

A combination of the above six lots of Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds shows total number of hens kept, 1,265; eggs produced, 121,030; average eggs per hen, 96; chickens raised, 2,125; average chickens per hen, 1.68; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$1,765.63; average cost per hen, \$1.40; value of products, \$3,182.84; average value per hen, \$2.52; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.12.

A combination of the above three groups, consisting of 5 lots of Plymouth Rocks and 4 lots of Rhode Island Reds, each kept exclusively, and 6 lots each of the above breeds, both kept by the same poultry raisers, shows total number of hens kept, 4,842; eggs produced, 482,422; average eggs per hen, 100; chickens raised, 8,738; average chickens per hen, 1.80; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$6,938; average cost per hen, \$1.43; value of products, \$13,069; average value per hen, \$2.70; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.27.

It must be borne in mind that a portion of the makers of the returns from which the above figures are made up were selling breeding stock, and the conclusions arrived at do not represent the true financial results of poultry raising for the market only.

All Breeds.

Of the fifty-four returns received, twenty-six only gave the number of hens, cost of feed, labor and marketing, and value of products, the makers of four returns were selling breeding stock and eggs, and twenty-two were raising for the market.

The four selling breeding stock wintered 869 hens; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$1,766; average cost per hen, \$2.03;

value of products, \$4,209; average value per hen, \$4.84; average margin above cost, per hen, \$2.81.

The twenty-two raising for the market wintered 4,628 hens; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$6,396; average cost per hen, \$1.38; value of products, \$10,920; average value per hen, \$2.36; average margin above cost, per hen, 98 cents. This 98 cents represents the net profit per hen in the poultry business carried on to supply the general market, so far as our returns show, and comes very near the \$1.00 profit which has been mentioned in several of the returns as the probable result of any flock of hens of good breed, well managed.

A combination of the above four returns showing sales of breeding stock, with the twenty-two where poultry and eggs were raised for the market, aggregates 5,497 hens wintered; cost of feed, labor and marketing, \$8,162; average cost per hen, \$1.48; value of products, \$15,129; average value per hen, \$2.75; average margin above cost, per hen, \$1.27.

EGG PRODUCTION.

Thirty-three returns only gave the production of eggs. Two returns, showing an aggregate of 1,700 hens devoted exclusively to the production of eggs, gave a total of 180,324 eggs produced during the year, an average of 106 per hen.

Thirty-one returns, showing an aggregate of 5,197 hens producing both eggs and chickens, gave a total of 517,695 eggs and 13,126 chickens produced during the year, an average of 100 eggs and 2.53 chickens per hen.

A combination of the two above mentioned returns giving the production of eggs only, with the thirty-one giving the production of both eggs and chickens, aggregating 6,897 hens, shows a total of 698,019 eggs produced within the year, an average of 101 per hen.

It is not to be presumed that the number of eggs given on the several returns are, in all cases, absolutely correct. Many of them are estimates, but generally very close and reasonable estimates. In two or three cases only the estimates seem to be wild guesses, one giving a number that would average 19 eggs per hen, while another makes his flock average 180 eggs each, both of which are outside the range of probability. But taken as a whole no doubt the returns show results very nearly correct.

Taking the above result, 101 eggs, as the average product of all hens reported in this investigation, in connection with an average of 102 found by combining the work of all the census enumerators throughout the State in 1900, it would seem to be fair to assume that the average annual egg product of the Maine hen cannot be far above 100.

Egg Production at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

On page 75 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin for July, 1903, is a table showing, among other things, the individual egg product of 53 barred Plymouth Rock hens hatched during April, May and June, the egg record commencing November 1, and covering two years. The purpose is to show what difference there may be between the laying capacity of pullets and one year old hens. They were a well selected lot and the egg production was high.

By a computation of the figures given we find that during the first year, from November 1 to November 1 following, the 53 pullets laid 8,647 eggs, an average of 164 each. For the next twelve months the same individual hens produced 5,725 eggs, an average of 108 per hen. In this table the number of eggs laid the third year is given in only two cases. These two hens produced an average of 222½ eggs the first year, an average of 114½ the second year, and an average of 67 the third year.

The same bulletin shows a test of 40 white Wyandotte pullets that averaged 118 eggs per year, and tests of barred Plymouth Rock pullets, one lot of 100 and another of 160 averaging 132 eggs per year, and one lot of 53 averaging 150 eggs per year. A yield of 251 eggs in a year by a barred Plymouth Rock pullet is noted.

At the experiment station conditions were most favorable. The tests were made with carefully selected pullets, bred from stock with high egg producing records, worked for egg production only, and the feed used was that which years of experimenting had shown to bring the best results.

The work of the director of the station is without doubt producing a strain of hens which will gradually raise the present standard of egg production which, at the present time, according to the average annual product of all Plymouth Rocks kept by those reporting who keep no other breeds, stands at 108, all other breeds, so far as we are able to ascertain, averaging below 100.

POULTRY HOUSES.

The most remarkable thing about the poultry houses is their great variety in size, most of those reported differing in this respect from nearly all others. One hundred and fifty-three are described on the returns, fifty-three of which, being the eight described as 22 by 12 feet, the thirty described as 12 by 7 feet, and fifteen of the seventeen described as 10 by 8 feet, are owned by three poultry raisers, and many others have two or three built alike. Thirty-seven sizes are not duplicated.

The following are the floor dimensions and number of each size: 400 by 20 feet, 1; 120 by 30 feet, 1; 120 by 14 feet, 1; 116 by 13 feet, 1; 100 by 14 feet, 4; 100 by 10 feet, 1; 60 by 20 feet, 1; 60 by 14 feet, 1; 60 by 13 feet, 2; 60 by 12 feet, 4; 50 by 40 feet, 1; 50 by 16 feet, 1; 50 by 10 feet, 1; 44 by 12 feet, 2; 43 by 17 feet, 1; 40 by 40 feet, 1; 40 by 12 feet, 2; 40 by 10 feet, 1; 36 by 30 feet, 1; 36 by 18 feet, 1; 36 by 15 feet, 1; 36 by 12 feet, 3; 36 by 10 feet, 1; 34 by 26 feet, 1; 32 by 10 feet, 3; 32 by 8 feet, 2; 30 by 30 feet, 1; 30 by 14 feet, 1; 30 by 12 feet, 2; 30 by 10 feet, 1; 28 by 18 feet, 1; 28 by 12 feet, 1; 25 by 12 feet, 1; 25 by 10 feet, 1; 24 by 12 feet, 3; 23 by 11 feet, 1; 22 by 12 feet, 8; 22 by 11 feet, 1; 20 by 12 feet, 6; 20 by 10 feet, 3; 20 by 8 feet, 2; 18 by 12 feet, 2; 16 by 14 feet, 1; 16 by 12 feet, 2; 16 by 10 feet, 3; 15 by 14 feet, 1; 15 by 12 feet, 3; 15 by 10 feet, 1; 14 by 12 feet, 1; 14 by 9 feet, 1; 14 by 5 feet, 3; 12 by 12 feet, 4; 12 by 11 feet, 1; 12 by 10 feet, 3; 12 by 9 feet, 1; 12 by 8 feet, 1; 12 by 7 feet, 30; 10 by 10 feet, 1; 10 by 8 feet, 17; 10 by 6 feet, 3; 8 by 6 feet, 1.

A very few houses are somewhat elaborate, having a show room in the second story, but most of them are one story only, varying from well appointed poultry houses of modern construction and fixtures, to those most plainly and cheaply built of old lumber. Some use the basement of a stable, while others have remodeled buildings erected for other purposes. But whatever the style of building, the larger ones are generally well planned inside and divided into suitable pens, with convenient walks.

Only seven mention the style of roof, five out of the seven indicating the shed roof.

HELP AND WAGES.

Replies to the twelfth and thirteenth questions, in regard to work hands and wages, would indicate that very few conduct a poultry business extensive enough to justify the employment of outside help. The few that report one or two hands employed are paying from \$18.00 to \$30.00 per month, with board. By far the greater part of the poultry of Maine is cared for by the owner and the members of his family, and in many cases this care is assumed by the housewife and daughters and in some cases the business is owned and conducted by women.

POULTRY BUSINESS AND POULTRY SUPPLY.

Replies to the fourteenth question, in regard to the increase or decrease of the business, indicate, in a large majority of cases, that in the vicinity of the locations from which returns were sent, more poultry is kept than a few years ago, but the change does not appear very marked. Without doubt the poultry business is on the increase near our growing cities and villages and flourishing summer resorts, but throughout the more remote and thinly settled parts of our State the industry is at a standstill. In such localities very few make a specialty of poultry raising, but practically all keep small flocks which furnish enough for family use and help out more or less on the grocery bills.

The larger part of the replies to the fifteenth question indicate that local markets are supplied by Maine raised poultry and eggs, but some reports stated that the Maine supply falls short of the demand. As a rule it appears that the product of eggs not only supplies our local markets, but furnishes many thousand dozens for shipment out of the State, mostly to Boston, and that the imports of poultry are largely confined to turkeys and ducks.

IS POULTRY RAISING PROFITABLE?

The most important question to the poultry raiser is the last on the blank, "From your experience, do you find poultry raising profitable?" A very large majority of those making returns replied in the affirmative, while some claim that their experience shows the opposite result.

That poultry raising, rightly managed, can be made as profitable as any other branch of farming is true beyond a doubt, but like any other business, it must be rightly managed.

DUCK RAISING AS A BUSINESS.

At Sandy Point, in the town of Stockton Springs in Waldo county, is located the only farm in the State devoted exclusively to the raising of ducks for the market. This duck farm covers seven acres of ground and is located on the hillside sloping in an easterly direction nearly down to the shore of Penobscot bay. Shipping facilities are excellent. Sandy Point wharf is conveniently near where the feed and other necessary freight is landed from the river steamers and where the dressed product is shipped to Boston. The Northern Seaport railroad passes through the grounds and Sandy Point station is near by.

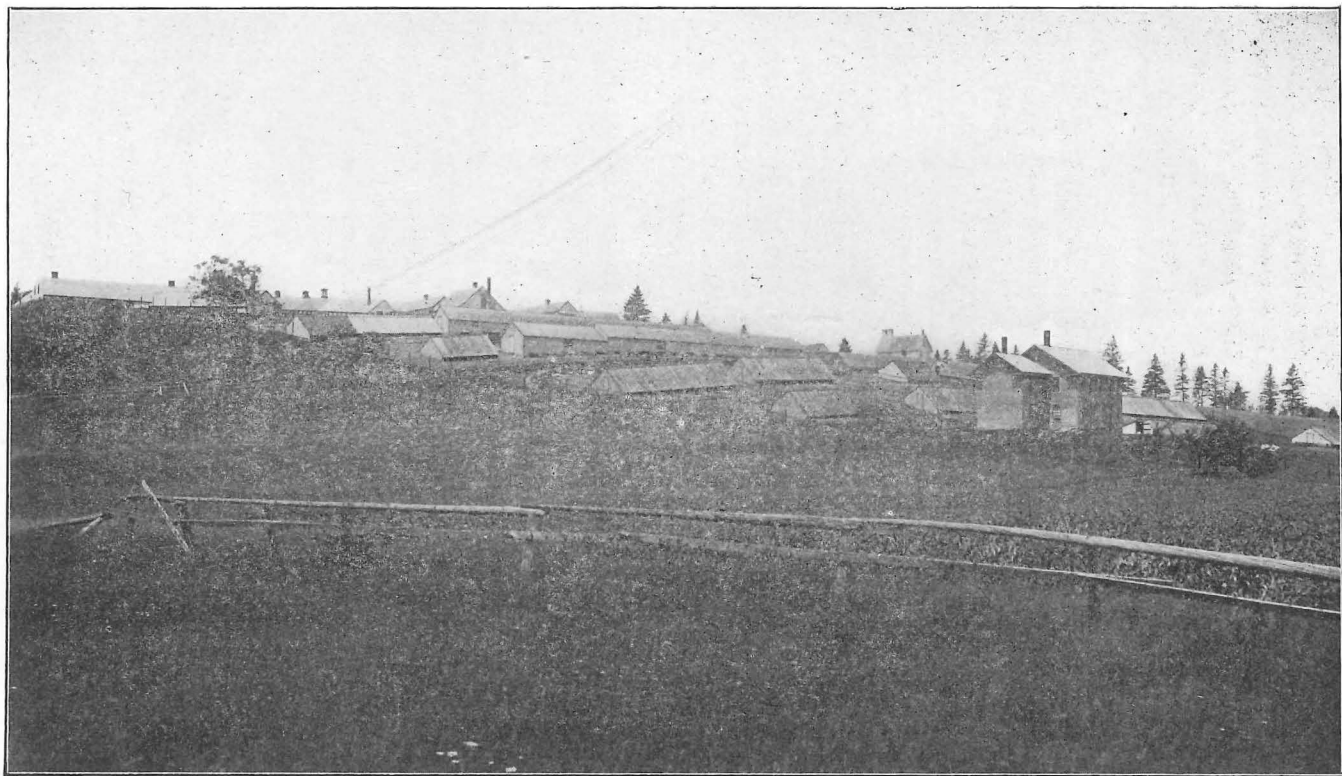
This plant or duck farm is owned and managed by the French Brothers Company and the business was started 18 years ago in a small way, and has gradually increased until at the present time from 28,000 to 30,000 white Pekin ducks are raised and marketed annually.

The plant is enclosed by a high wire fence and is laid out with convenient driveways. The buildings where the ducks are sheltered are long, low sheds, built of wood, and divided into pens which lead, by outlets, into small yards enclosed by low wire fences. Water for drinking purposes only is distributed by pipes through the yards, the drinking troughs being covered by slats to prevent fouling the water. Three large water heaters are used for warming the sheds in winter.

The laying season commences about Christmas but the eggs are not well fertilized until about the middle of January when the incubators are brought into use. The height of the season is in March and the last hatching is about the first of August.

The feeding of the young ducks is reduced to a science, their growth is rapid, and at the age of from ten to eleven weeks, when they are killed and dressed for the market, their average weight is ten pounds per pair.

That there is a fair profit in duck raising on a large scale when properly managed there can be no doubt, for sagacious business men, as are those comprising the French Brothers Company,



THE DUCKERY AT SANDY POINT.

would not continue for nearly a score of years in a business which showed the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

That successful duck raising requires skill and experience is shown by the fact that one or two farmers in the vicinity of this plant have gone into the business, but retired from it after a few years' trial, it proving unprofitable.

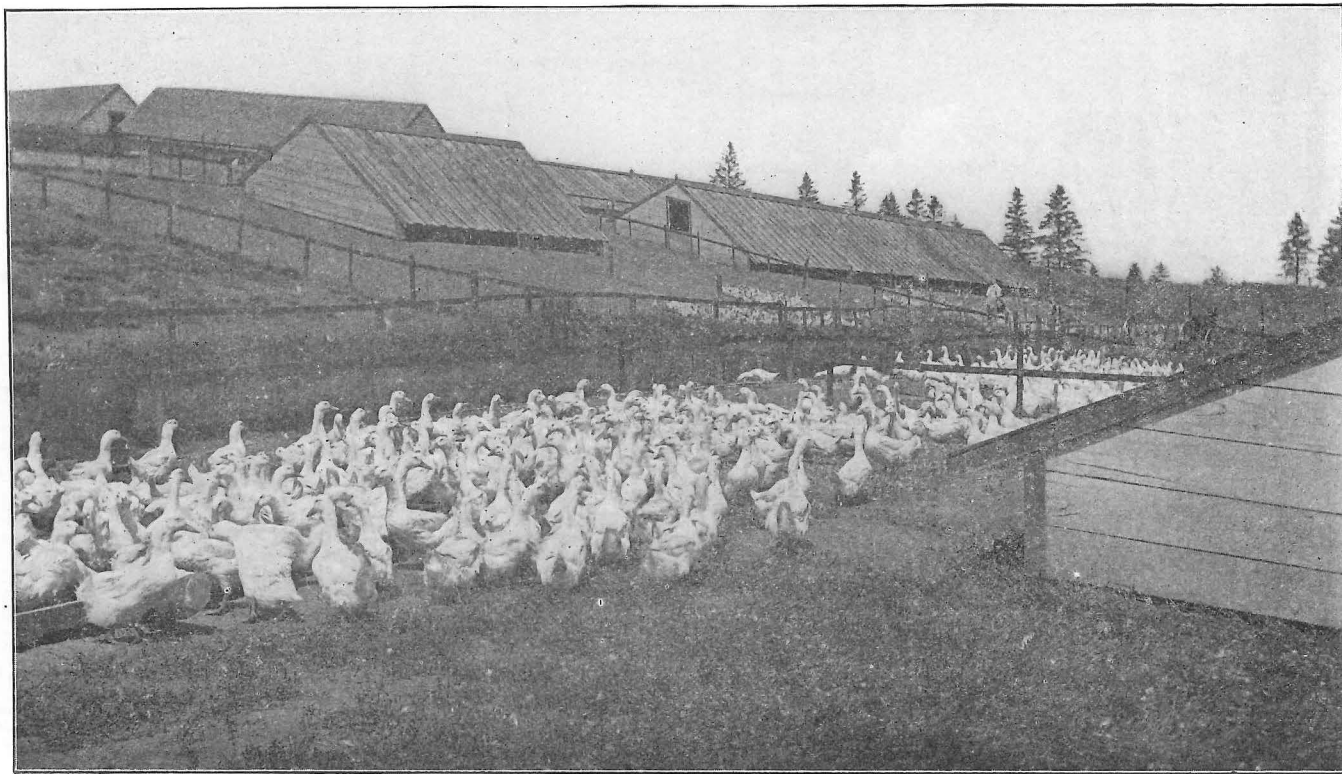
SUMMER HOTELS AS A POULTRY MARKET.

In this connection we present a statement kindly prepared and furnished by Hiram Ricker and Sons, the well-known proprietors of several Maine summer hotels. This statement was in answer to a letter of inquiry, and includes the actual table supplies purchased of Maine producers during the past season, covering four and one-half months, for the Poland Spring House. It does not include supplies purchased in Boston and elsewhere, neither does it include supplies for the nearby Mansion House, which is open the entire year and consumes from one-third to one-half as much as the larger hotel.

Lamb, 14,139 pounds, at 15 7-8 cents, amounting to \$2,134.75.
 Lamb tongues, 520 pounds, at 2½ cents, amounting to \$13.00.
 Mutton, 610½ pounds, at 10 cents, amounting to \$61.05.
 Salt pork, 18⅓ barrels, at \$16.00, amounting to \$293.33.
 Fresh pork, 424 pounds, at 13 1-9 cents, amounting to \$55.59.
 Veal, 2,899 pounds, at 9 1-3 cents, amounting to \$270.67.
 Chicken, 26,653 pounds, at 20 1-5 cents, amounting to \$5,551.74.

Fowl, 11,283 pounds, at 15½ cents, amounting to \$1,774.12.
 Bluefish, 2,149 pounds, at 12 2-3 cents, amounting to \$272.21.
 Halibut, 2,876 pounds, at 17½ cents, amounting to \$503.30.
 Cod fish, 5,107 pounds, at 3 1-7 cents, amounting to \$160.50.
 Fresh mackerel, 1,630 pounds, at 13 1-5 cents, amounting to \$215.16.

Smoked salmon, 197 pounds, at 22 cents, amounting to \$43.34.
 Trout, 628 pounds, at 9 2-3 cents, amounting to \$60.70.
 Turtle, 275 pounds, at 20¼ cents, amounting to \$55.69.
 Sword fish, 325 pounds, at 12 1-3 cents, amounting to \$40.08.
 String beans, 98 bushels, at \$1.01, amounting to \$98.98.
 Shelled beans, 100 bushels, at 51 2-3 cents, amounting to \$51.66.



A CORNER IN THE DUCK YARDS,

Corn, 2,116 dozens, at 15 2-3 cents, amounting to \$332.25.
 Celery, 94 boxes, at 84½ cents, amounting to \$79.43.
 Greens, 184 bushels, at 38 1-3 cents, amounting to \$70.53.
 Potatoes, 900 bushels, at 50 cents, amounting to \$450.
 Sweet potatoes, 36 barrels, at \$2.77, amounting to \$99.72.
 Rhubarb, 773 pounds, at 1 cent, amounting to \$7.73.
 Blueberries, 1,727 quarts, at 10 1-6 cents, amounting to
 \$175.58.
 Blackberries, 384 quarts, at 12 1-10 cents, amounting to \$46.46.
 Currants, 32 quarts, at 10 cents, amounting to \$3.20.
 Strawberries, 2,383 boxes, at 12 7-8 cents, amounting to
 \$307.36.
 Table butter, 6,226 pounds, at 25 2-3 cents, amounting to
 \$1,592.14.
 Cooking butter, 9,625 pounds, at 21 7-8 cents, amounting to
 \$2,112.10.
 Cream, 2,398½ gallons, at 60 cents, amounting to \$1,892.10.
 Eggs, 11,125 dozens, at 23 1-3 cents, amounting to \$2,583.39.
 Milk, 3,294 cans, at 30¼ cents, amounting to \$996.43.
 Milk (skim), 977 cans, at 10 cents, amounting to \$97.70.
 Total, \$22,501.99.

By classifying the above we get a better idea of the amount of poultry and eggs used at this hotel as compared with other Maine products, which we do as follows:

Chickens, fowls and eggs.....	\$9,909 25
Milk, cream and butter.....	6,690 47
Meats	2,828 39
Fish	1,350 98
Green truck and potatoes.....	1,190 30
Berries	532 60

Total \$22,501 99

Poultry and eggs represent 44 per cent, while all the other items mentioned amount to 56 per cent.

In addition to the above, there was purchased a considerable quantity of minor table vegetables, besides hay and straw for the stables, consisting of 200 tons of hay at an average of \$13.00 per ton, amounting to \$2,600, and 100 tons of straw at \$9.00 per ton, amounting to \$900. This shows more than \$26,000 worth of Maine products consumed at this one summer hotel,

and when we consider that there are hundreds of summer resort hotels and boarding houses scattered along our coast and throughout the interior of our State, we can realize what a valuable local market this growing recreation industry, if we may be allowed the term, has opened up for our poultry and eggs, as well as for every other product of our gardens and farms.

In reply to another letter asking their opinion as to what proportion of poultry and eggs and garden truck consumed in Maine is raised within the State, Mr. A. B. Ricker, purchasing agent for the hotel, wrote: "The garden truck for the months of May and June is raised, the larger part of it, out of the State, but during July and the rest of the season the greater part of it is raised in Maine. As to eggs and poultry, a large quantity of eggs is shipped out of the State besides what are used here. I think more than 90 per cent of the poultry that is used in Maine is raised here. We do not have to go out of the State to buy poultry, other than turkeys and ducks."

THE MAINE STATE POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association, which was formed in Lewiston five years ago, receives a State stipend on the basis of the amount of premiums and gratuities paid exhibitors, the same as all other organized agricultural societies; besides this, it receives, direct from the State treasurer, the sum of \$250 annually, which is authorized by the following resolve of the Maine legislature, approved February 28, 1905:

"Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the use of the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association for the year nineteen hundred and five, and a like sum for the year nineteen hundred and six, for the purpose of encouraging the breeding and development of pure blooded stock, and for the general improvement of the poultry industry of the State."

Since its organization this society has held an annual poultry exhibit, one of the most successful of which was held in Portland during the first week in December of the present year. There were 1,250 birds on exhibition, fully a third more than were shown one year ago. The largest exhibits and keenest competition were shown in such classes as the Plymouth Rocks,

Rhode Island Reds and white Wyandottes, although there was a great variety of other birds, consisting of Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Leghorns, Houdans, Hamburgs, Minorcas, Oringtons, Indian Games, Faverolles, Bantams and Polish. A fine collection of eggs was also shown. A few coops of Embden geese and white Pekin and wild Mallard ducks were on exhibition, and were all fine birds.

Besides the birds and eggs there were on exhibition samples of incubators, models of poultry houses, and samples of poultry feed. Taken all in all it was one of the best poultry exhibits ever held in the State.

During the week interesting and instructive lectures were delivered on "How to Select Your Christmas Dinner," and "Dry Feeding, the new Poultry Culture," by A. F. Hunter, of West Roxbury, Mass.; "Incubators and Poultry Houses," "Fattening Poultry," and "Selecting and Breeding Market Poultry," by Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Canada; "Causes of Failure among Poultrymen," and "Poultry as a Side Issue for the Average Farmer," by Prof. Charles K. Graham, of the Connecticut Agricultural College; and "Winter Egg Production," by Prof. G. M. Gowell, of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono.

At the close of each lecture an opportunity was given for asking questions upon the subject treated, and by this means a large amount of practical information was elicited.

The attendance was large and great interest was manifested, both in the exhibits and the lectures delivered. The effect of the annual exhibitions conducted by the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association is most beneficial, and is raising the standard of this important industry.

THE PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

One of the oldest and most successful wood novelty plants in the State is that owned and operated by the Paris Manufacturing Company, at South Paris, with a branch plant at West Paris.

From a very obscure and humble origin this plant has grown to be one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind in the world. The history of its origin, development and present success, is the history of its founder, the late Henry F. Morton, and a brief sketch of this man is appropriate in any description of the industrial enterprise to which his energies were given for the greater part of his life.

Mr. Morton was born in Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, in 1839. His father died when the son was only four years old, and his mother being unable to support the three children with whom she was left, Henry was sent to live with a relative at North Auburn, where he remained on the farm until he was twelve years of age. After that he made his home at different places, working for his board and attending school during the winter months. Later on he was a student at Hebron academy and at Kent's Hill. He taught several terms of school with much success, and would have continued his studies but for a serious affection of his eyes.

This impairment of eyesight caused an entire change in his plan of life, and out of what seemed, at the time, a great calamity, was evolved an industry which not only furnished him a congenial life work, but enabled him to establish his sons in a permanent and remunerative business.

Looking about for some occupation whereby to earn a livelihood, he first began making hand rakes and sleds. Being of an inventive turn of mind and naturally active and energetic, he conceived the idea that well made and attractive hand sleds for

children might be manufactured and sold at a fair profit in sufficient numbers to yield him at least a living.

The great sled factory, as the immense plant at South Paris is popularly called, originated in 1861 at West Sumner in Mr. Morton's kitchen, he making the sleds by hand, while his wife



HENRY F. MORTON,

Founder of the Paris Manufacturing Company.

painted them. The work was done in a crude way at that time, but the sales steadily increased and he was soon obliged to build a shop and hire a man to assist in their manufacture.

In 1869 he moved to Paris Hill, where the industry was carried on for many years, but the cost of truckage, both of the raw material and manufactured products, became so large an item of expense that it was necessary to locate near the railroad, and in 1883 the business was transferred to South Paris on the line of the Grand Trunk railway, where it is now situated.

In 1886 his first factory building erected at South Paris was destroyed by fire, causing a heavy loss, but a new and larger one was built on the site of the old, and this has been the nucleus around which has grown the extensive plant of today.

This industry has had its financial difficulties and the usual drawbacks attending many great industrial enterprises but, through the energy and foresight of Mr. Morton it came out successfully and he lived to see the industry placed on a sure and solid foundation. He died in 1900, at the age of 61 years.

In 1901 a large factory building at West Paris was purchased and remodeled, where nearly all the swings, chairs, etc., are now manufactured. Every year since 1901 has seen additions made to one or both plants, until the total floor space in the 21 buildings, comprising the entire plant at both locations, now amounts to 156,027 square feet, or more than three and one-half acres.

At the South Paris plant are located twelve buildings of the following dimensions:

Paint shop, one story, 75 by 130 feet, with 9,750 square feet of floor space.

Store house No. 1, three stories, 50 by 165 feet, with 24,750 square feet of floor space.

Store house No. 2, three stories, 30 by 110 feet, with 9,900 square feet of floor space.

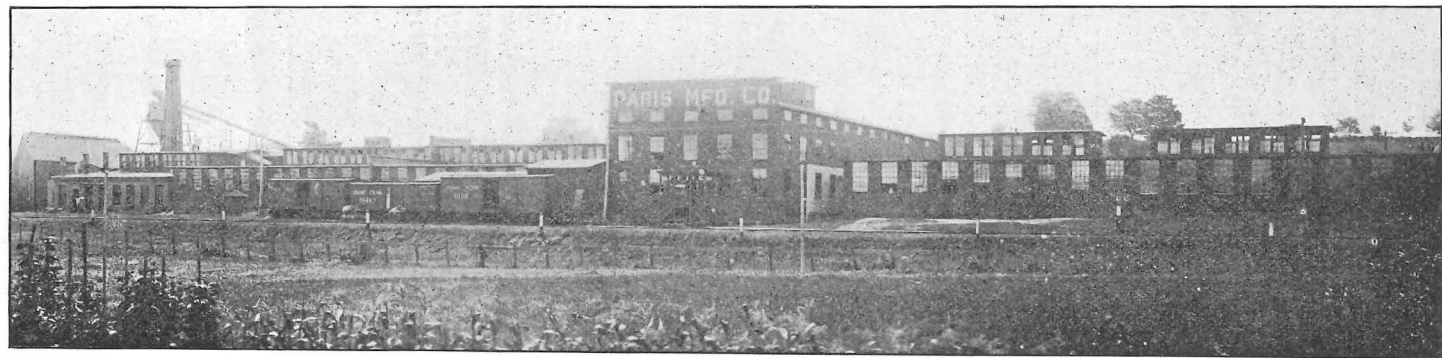
Assembling room, one story, 100 by 100 feet, with 10,000 square feet of floor space.

Machine room No. 1, one story, 100 by 100 feet, with 10,000 square feet of floor space.

Machine room No. 2, one story, 160 by 50 feet, with 8,000 square feet of floor space.

Saw mill, two stories, 120 by 100 feet, with 24,000 square feet of floor space.

Blacksmith shop, one story, 50 by 60 feet, with 3,000 square feet of floor space.



SOUTH PARIS PLANT OF THE PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Dry house No. 1, two stories, 50 by 60 feet, with 6,000 square feet of floor space.

Dry house No. 2, two stories, 35 by 55 feet, with 1,925 square feet of floor space.

Lumber shed, one story, 200 by 40 feet, with 8,000 square feet of floor space.

Bending room, one story, 24 by 48 feet, with 1,152 square feet of floor space.

Total floor space, 116,477 square feet; extreme length, 744 feet; horse power, 500. The buildings and yard room cover about 12 acres of land.

At the West Paris plant are located nine buildings of the following dimensions:

Saw mill, one story, 80 by 80 feet, with 6,400 square feet of floor space.

Machine room, one story, 100 by 65 feet, with 6,500 square feet of floor space.

Assembling room, one story, 100 by 50 feet, with 5,000 square feet of floor space.

Boiler room, one story, 40 by 40 feet, with 1,600 square feet of floor space.

Engine house, one story, 25 by 30 feet, with 750 square feet of floor space.

Machine shop, one story, 60 by 25 feet, with 1,500 square feet of floor space.

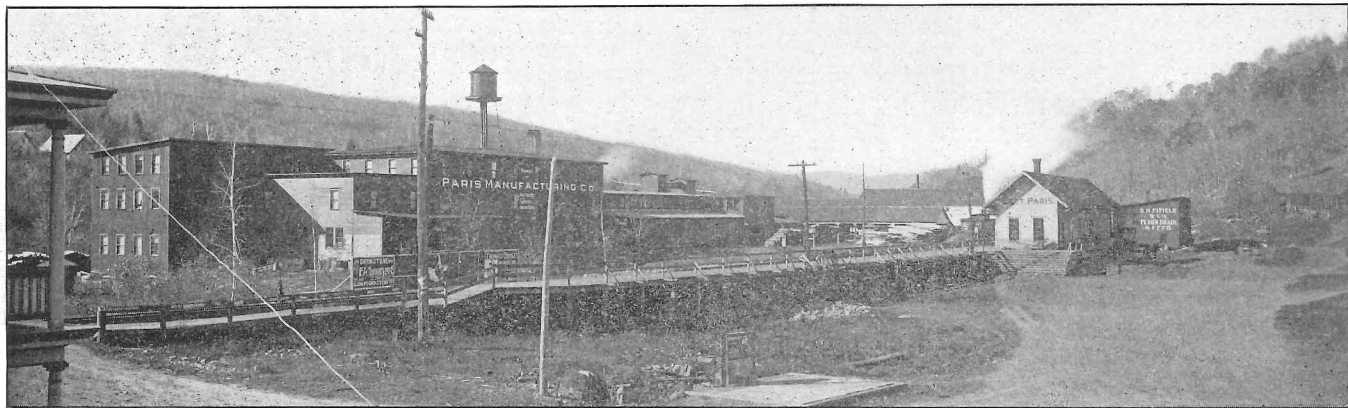
Store house No. 1, two stories, 100 by 50 feet, with 10,000 square feet of floor space.

Store house No. 2, three stories, 60 by 30 feet, with 5,400 square feet of floor space.

Lumber shed, one story, 40 by 60 feet, with 2,400 square feet of floor space.

Total floor space, 39,550 square feet; extreme length, 370 feet; horse power, 250. Buildings and lumber yards cover about 10 acres of land.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the buildings and yard room of the South Paris plant cover about 12 acres of land, and at the West Paris plant about 10 acres, a total of 22 acres. The engine which drives the machinery at the South Paris plant is 500 horse power, and that at the West Paris plant



WEST PARIS PLANT OF THE PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

is 250 horse power, a total of 750 horse power. The boilers at the South Paris plant have a total of 1,000 horse power.

In 1897 George R. Morton, son of the originator of the business, was made treasurer of the company, and on the death of his father, was made treasurer and manager.

Harry A. Morton, another son, was made superintendent in 1901, and the business has since been managed by these two men. There is still another son associated in the business with the two above mentioned.

The officers of the company at the present time are: L. C. Bates, president; George R. Morton, treasurer and manager; George B. Crockett, secretary; and Harry A. Morton, superintendent.

The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, and the value of the plant is \$230,000. The value of the raw material used last year was \$125,000, and the value of the output was \$275,000.

The hours of labor are 59 per week, from 5 to 6 P. M. on Saturdays being given in by the management. The wages paid out last year amounted to \$125,000. The number of employes is more than 400 men, and the average daily wage is \$1.50. The wages are not high but the work is permanent, and so pressed are the managers to have orders filled that it is difficult for workmen to obtain a vacation.

The growth and success of the Paris Manufacturing Company is due largely to the character of its output, which has always been at the head. It was ever the aim of the management to get up something that should exceed in style and finish anything of the kind on the market. Here are produced wheel goods, folding goods, lawn swings, desks, tables, sleds and sleighs. These are the principal products, although many other things are made. The wheel goods consist of children's carts, wagons, etc., including doll carriages. The sleds and sleighs are for children. The desks are mainly for women and children. There were made last year 125,000 sleds, 200,000 carts and wheelbarrows, 5,000 swings, 25,000 step ladders, 15,000 desks, 35,000 tables, and other things in like large numbers.

Probably but few people in the State realize that we have in our midst one of the largest establishments in the world for the manufacture of articles that minister almost entirely to the happiness of children. As much care and skill are exercised in

their production as are displayed in the manufacture of any goods for adults.

There is no piece work done in the factory, as the tendency would be to slight the work and turn out as large a quantity as possible, while the intention of the company is to have every piece perfect. At all stages of manufacture the goods are under inspection and any imperfection results in the rejection of the defective part, and the substitution of a perfect piece.

Many of the machines here used are the invention of the superintendent or of some employe of more than ordinary skill and intelligence. It is a characteristic of an American workman to devise some easier and more direct method for doing a certain piece of work, or to evolve some piece of machinery that will do double the work in half the time. There are many examples of the display of the above characteristic in this plant, in the machines that bend the wood for wheels, dovetail the boards for carts and wagons, and perform the almost countless other things that enter into the construction of the varied products of this great factory.

Many of the devices for the saving of time and labor have a special application to the particular work done here, while others are of a general nature, applicable to all wood-working plants.

The paint room was one of the most interesting departments visited. A great deal of the painting is done by submerging the sled, cart or other article, in great metal vessels, partly filled with the prepared paint. Most of the varnishing is done in a similar manner. This process is a great saver of time, and it also insures a uniform coat of paint or varnish. Of course gold leaf is laid on by hand, and the striping and ornamental painting are also done by hand.

The blacksmith shop is another interesting department. All the welding is done by electricity, by which process one man can do as much work as was formerly done by five. Every department of this great plant is full of interest to the visitor.

Much space is required to store the output of this concern. In one room more than 50,000 sleds are often piled at one time. The shipment of sleds usually commences in August and continues unabated until Christmas. By means of spur tracks cars are run alongside the different buildings and the work of load-

ing the cars with the products of the factory goes on continuously.

The products of this plant are sent to all parts of the United States, and some are sent to Europe and to other parts of the world. Among the customers for the goods are: John Wanamaker, Philadelphia and New York city, some of whose orders amount to \$10,000 at one time; Siegel, Cooper and Company, Chicago and New York city; A. M. Rothschild, Chicago; Hahn and Company, Newark, New Jersey; Emmons S. Smith, Washington, D. C.; R. H. Macy and Company, New York city; Abraham Strauss, Brooklyn, New York; Peabody and Whitney, Boston; Jordan, Marsh and Company, Boston; Houghton and Dutton, Boston; R. H. White and Company, Boston.

The above are only a few out of more than 2,000 customers of this concern. Orders come from California, from Liverpool, England, from Paris, France, and even from far-off Australia.

While the agent of the bureau of statistics was visiting the plant in July, 1905, three cars were being loaded with goods for California to fill an order just received.

The raw material consumed by this plant, with the exception of the paint, iron, steel and other metals, is all taken from the forests of Maine. The product is almost wholly sold out of the State, and the money paid for goods comes back to the State.

The different kinds of wood used are birch, beech, maple, oak, ash, spruce, pine and bass. These different kinds of lumber are cut, for the most part, by men employed by the concern, as the company owns timber lands on which may be found the different kinds of hard and soft woods desired. Much lumber is also bought in small lots from farmers in the vicinity. In this way considerable money is distributed among owners of small timber lots, in exchange for hard woods that otherwise would hardly find a market. Last year it required 300 car loads of lumber, besides that cut by the company, to stock this plant.

Maine hard woods are abundant, especially yellow birch, maple and beech, the supply of which is not being so rapidly encroached upon as that of spruce, white birch and poplar. With proper care and the adoption of forestry methods, Maine's lumber supply of all kinds would be adequate and permanent.

Many of the workmen have been connected with the plant for 20 years, some 25, and a few for 30 years. They are mostly

Americans. The work requires skill, sobriety and intelligence, and a walk through the plant shows that the above requisites prevail in a very large degree. Most of the married men have saved enough to build homes, and to give their families the comforts of life.

The workmen are substantial and valuable citizens. No strikes or labor troubles have ever disturbed the harmony existing between the company and its employes. The proprietors are interested in the welfare of their men and do everything in their power for them, and the men are contented and happy.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

The Lakeside Press stands unique among the industries of Maine, it being the only full and complete lithographic plant in this State. There is a lithographic plant in Eastport which prints, on tin sheets, the designs which embellish sardine boxes, the process being the same, as far as it goes, as printing from stone on paper, but the Eastport plant does not print books, papers or magazines.

The Lakeside Press is located in Portland and occupies four stories and the basement in an extensive brick block on Middle street, a short distance below Pearl. Such a plant requires a large amount of room, much more than an ordinary printing establishment. In the basement is the stock room where is kept a large quantity of paper, of varieties not readily obtainable in the market. The ground floor is almost wholly given up to the book and job printing department. On the second floor are the offices and the lithographing department. The third floor is devoted to the bindery and the photo engraving room, while above is the store room and a room used for photography, which plays so important a part in the half-tone work.

The Lakeside Press employs from 40 to 50 people, and disburses \$25,000 annually in salaries and wages. The concern was first established in Auburn, but was transferred to Portland in 1889. It was not at first a financial success, but when its affairs were at the lowest ebb it passed into the control of Mr. Novello Crafts, who is now the sole owner. Mr. Crafts is an energetic young man, thoroughly familiar with the business, and under his able management adversity has given way to prosperity and the Lakeside Press has become an industry which is growing every year.

LITHOGRAPHING.

Lithograph Stone.

With the above general outline of the plant, we will make a more extended description of some of the important departments, and will first take up lithographing, which is printing from stones instead of from types. Lithograph stone is described as a very compact, homogeneous limestone, and looks very much like soapstone. It comes in slabs three to four inches in thickness, and of various sizes. All the lithographing stone used in this country is imported from the province of Bavaria, Germany, although inferior qualities of this stone are found in various parts of Europe and America. It is said that a stone suitable for lithographing has been found in Montana, but at a point so remote that it is not at present available.

The Design and Water Color Sketch.

In order to make the process of lithographing somewhat intelligible to the general reader we will select the cover for a special illustrated Christmas edition of the Portland Times, and follow the process of lithographing this cover step by step.

In the lithograph picture on this cover are four leading colors, the chocolate brown or black, two shades of green for the foliage in the design, and the red for the Christmas berries. There is also the half-tone picture of a young woman, and its tinted background. All these elements in the design must be printed in such a way that each color and each part will fit exactly in its place.

When the work of preparing the cover was begun, the Lakeside Press was furnished a photograph of the young woman, who is represented as announcing the coming of Christmas. This photograph was passed to one of the artists in the employ of the company and he devoted a day or two to the preparation of a design which should have, as a part of it, a half-tone reproduction of the photograph and should be in keeping with the season. He made a water color sketch of the design, showing the lettering, the wreaths, and the berries, all in the colors in which they were to be printed.

The Transfer to Stone.

Having made his water color sketch of the cover, the artist, by means of tracings, transferred the outline of the cover design to a lithograph stone. It was necessary to make five such outline reproductions of the design on as many different stones, as the cover must go through the press once for each color to be printed upon it. With his sketch before him, the artist first outlined and painted upon one of the stones the parts of the design which were to be printed in black; then on another stone, the portions to be done in the lighter shade of green; on a third, the portions to be done in the darker tint of the foliage color; on a fourth, the portions to be done in red for the berries and other parts of the design where that color is used; and on the fifth, that portion to be devoted to the tinted background for the half-tone. On each stone the partial design was made by "set marks," so that when the different colors were printed, each would be impressed upon the paper in just the right spots so that one would not overlap the other.

The whole edition of the cover might have been printed from the five stones first prepared, but in order to minimize the press work the design on each stone was transferred to another stone, so that the printing could be done on two covers at one impression, using sheets of paper large enough for the purpose. This transferring of a design from one stone to another is done by the use of a specially prepared paper. The process is interesting, but somewhat intricate and rather difficult to describe.

The Etching.

The stones were next slightly etched, so that all parts of the surface not covered with the painting were somewhat roughened by the touch of the acid. That was done so that the etched part of the stones might better hold water. The stones were then placed in a lithograph printing press. This is a press of the same general appearance as the old single cylinder press upon which newspapers were formerly printed, a man standing over the cylinder and feeding the sheets in one at a time. In place of the type forms, however, we have here the stones which run backward and forward under the cylinder.

Resistance of Oil to Water.

The whole art of lithography depends on the principle of the resistance of oil to water. It is that peculiarity of the two fluids that makes lithographing possible. As the ink rollers pass over the stones, one would suppose that on that flat surface they would leave all parts covered with ink, but the ink adheres only to that part of the stone on which are painted the portions of the design being printed. The reason is that, by an attachment of the press, the stone is first sprayed with water which is retained on all the etched part of the stone, but the oil in the paint covering the design "refuses the water," as the pressman tells you. Then, when the ink rollers pass over the stone, all parts of it that are wet with water refuse the ink, or in other words, the "water refuses the oil" in the ink. Here we have the principle of the resistance of oil to water brought into practical use so, when the impression is made, only the paint covered patterns are transferred to the paper.

Printing in Colors.

When the covers had been run through the press once there were printed upon them only the portions of the design in black. For each color a new run had to be made, and so carefully had the work of the artist and the pressman been performed, that each impression on the printed cover fitted exactly in its place, making a picture as perfect in the five colors as though printed from a single stone in one color.

THE HALF-TONE.

The covers had thus far been run through the lithograph press five times, but they were not yet completed. The picture of the woman was still to be added. While the artist in one department of the establishment was completing the cover design, the photograph was sent to the photograph department where a negative of it was made by what is known as the wet plate process. In making a negative from an original photograph the focus has to be changed, so as to make the picture larger or smaller as desired.

The negative was then taken to the photo engraving room where it was transferred to a sheet of copper from which the

picture was printed. This part of the printing was done in the book and job printing department, and is much like any ordinary printing. The picture is what is called half-tone. The process of transferring a negative to copper has become so perfect that any photograph can be accurately reproduced. When the half-tone picture of the woman had been printed on the covers the process was completed, and the big sheets of paper, each containing two copies of the cover, were cut in two and were ready for use.

BOOK WORK.

The Lakeside Press publishes many books, setting the type, making the illustrations, and doing the press work and binding. Besides that, the concern does a large amount of blankbook making, paper ruling, and similar work.

NOTES.

Much of the work done by the Lakeside Press requires the highest skill. The photographer must be an expert in his line and keep up with the progress made each year in that art; the engraver must be as skilled as any in the profession, and these artists must be paid wages in accordance with their skill.

The big posters announcing agricultural fairs, representing fair grounds, farm stock and products, in various colors, are lithographs, and most of those we see in Maine were done by the Lakeside Press. The label which surrounds a can of corn is a product of the skill of the lithographer, and is, in many cases, a work of real art in itself. Millions of these labels are printed each year by the Lakeside Press for canners in this and other states. Chewing gum is generally wrapped in bits of paper, on which is some fanciful design which is really a lithograph, and an order for a million of these is no uncommon thing. These are but examples of the many kinds of printing in which the lithographic art is used.

Nearly all pictures in magazines, books, and the best weeklies, are now printed from half-tone cuts. Hotels, steamship lines, railroads, theaters, and many other enterprises where advertising is found to pay, issue little books which rival, in their handsome appearance and artistic finish, the cuts which illustrate novels and magazines. The Lakeside Press does the photo engraving for a great many concerns which do their own printing.

For half-tone pictures the best of magazine or book paper is essential, if really artistic work is desired. The same is true of the finest lithographic work. The government printing house at Washington probably does as fine lithographing as is done in the world. National bank bills are really lithographs, and they show how accurately the work must be done.

In striving to make the Lakeside Press a success in every way, the manager has built up an artistic plant that reflects credit on the State of Maine. It has capacity for doing a great amount of work. It is the aim of the manager to keep it fully up to the high standard of excellence it has attained, and to make its work better each year.

CHEWING GUM.

There are but few chewing gum manufactories in the State, and only one from which we have a satisfactory return; that of the Curtis and Son Company, of Portland. This concern ranks as one of the five largest chewing gum manufactories in the United States. It originated in a very humble way more than fifty years ago, in the present city of Brewer, where the original founder of the industry commenced preparing spruce gum for the market by melting it and adding a small quantity of butter. The preparation sold so well that the business was enlarged and was removed to the neighboring city of Bangor. Later on it was removed to Portland, where it is now located on Fore street, in a large five-story brick building, with a branch establishment in South Portland. The value of the plant, including real estate, machinery, tools and fixtures, is \$30,000. The authorized capital stock of the corporation is \$300,000. The concern manufactures three kinds of chewing gum, namely, spruce gum, paraffine gum, and chicle or pepsin gum. During last year the concern used 300,000 pounds of paraffine and 100,000 pounds of chicle. Chicle is a kind of gum which is the product of a tree found principally in Mexico. It forms the basis of pepsin gum, and Curtis and Son Company keeps tons of it on hand all the time. The duty on chicle is ten cents a pound and it is purely a duty for revenue, as the chicle gum tree does not grow in the United States.

Last year the Curtis and Son Company paid \$171,778 for raw material, and the value of production in the same year was \$239,743. The market for the goods manufactured by this firm is the whole of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Hawaii. Ninety-eight per cent of the entire product is sold outside of the State of Maine. The number of employes at the present time is 118, of whom 15 are men and 103 women. The men average \$12.00 per week in wages, and the women \$5.25.

The business has increased annually for the past twelve years and now ranks as one of the large and important industries of Portland. For the past two years the company has adopted a plan having for its object the encouragement of constant attendance on the part of its female employes. The year is divided into four premium periods of three months each, and to every female employe who loses no time during the three months, or premium period, a bonus or premium of fifty cents each per week for that period is paid, in addition to the regular wages. To carry out this plan requires about \$700 annually, but the results are eminently satisfactory. A habit of constant attendance is fostered and the employes are more contented and happy. For the past four years the company has been operating a number of automatic wrapping machines which have proved very satisfactory, each machine, with one attendant, being able to turn out as many goods as five expert hand wrappers. Scarcity of desirable female help forced the company to put these machines in and they have proved so successful that during the year 1905 the company expects to have seventeen of them in operation. This important industry is well managed and is achieving the success its merits deserve. The company takes a deep interest in the welfare of its employes, and encourages every habit that tends to the best interests of each and every one of their operators.

MAINE RAILROADS.

The following table shows the number of employes (including general officers), in the employ of steam railroad companies in Maine, total wages and average daily compensation, on June 30, 1905, as compared with June 30, 1904.

Name of Road.	Number of employes, 1904.	Number of employes, 1905.	Total wages paid, 1904.	Total wages paid, 1905.	Average daily compensation, 1904.	Average daily compensation, 1905.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad	1,331	1,401	\$695,104 49	\$756,375 01	\$1 96	\$2 08
Boston and Maine Railroad	869	885	578,215 22	593,245 36	2 06	2 08
Bridgton and Saco River Railroad*..	44	46	20,799 39	21,205 18	1 51	1 61
Canadian Pacific Railway	847	754	307,961 87	306,053 14	1 97	2 00
Franklin and Megantic Railway*....	61	57	26,097 09	25,714 27	1 56	1 65
Georges Valley Railroad	12	11	5,092 59	5,472 24	1 34	1 24
Grand Trunk Railway	654	674	415,042 63	394,483 18	1 88	1 91
Kennebec Central Railroad*	16	16	7,052 25	7,103 79	1 63	1 62
Lime Rock Railroad	45	43	20,816 43	23,548 28	2 06	2 03
Maine Central Railroad	3,544	3,800	2,017,874 47	2,171,087 30	1 89	1 92
Monson Railroad*	12	11	5,318 91	5,226 98	1 57	1 64
Phillips and Rangeley Railroad*	90	135	31,712 63	40,359 35	1 59	1 57
Portland and Rumford Falls Railway	244	307	147,341 14	148,532 92	1 82	1 86
Rumford Falls & Rangeley Lakes R. R.	84	81	44,190 76	41,231 35	1 65	1 67
Sandy River Railroad*	45	50	21,410 52	25,747 61	1 64	1 75
Sebasticook and Moosehead Railroad	34	43	9,289 52	10,110 55	1 37	1 38
Somerset Railway	75	80	33,568 04	43,084 01	1 76	1 79
Washington County Railroad	212	273	116,231 85	127,669 05	1 75	1 70
Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railroad*	93	79	31,697 05	33,039 63	1 36	1 36
York Harbor and Beach Railroad	29	27	10,267 67	10,104 06	1 77	1 79
	8,371	8,773	\$4,551,084 52	\$4,789,393 20	\$1 88	\$1 93

* Narrow (two feet) gauge.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES AND WAGES.

Through the courtesy of the board of railroad commissioners, we are able to present some interesting facts relating to the employment of men upon the railroads in this State.

This review of employment by the railroad companies covers the year ending June 30, 1905, as has been stated, but does not take into account the great amount of work done upon the construction of the Northern Maine Seaport Railroad nor the Somerset Railway, the first having been completed and put in operation, a distance of 56.21 miles, and the latter being under construction for a distance of 43 miles.

The number of employes, including general officers, upon steam railroads in Maine for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 8,371; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 8,773, an increase of 402. The number of employes, excluding general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 8,307; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 8,710, an increase of 403.

It is impossible to give exact data as to men employed and wages paid by street railway companies, for the reason that the returns are not as complete as those from steam railroads, but from all the facts presented it appears that the total number of persons employed for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 1,229; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 1,118, a decrease of 111.

The number of employes, including general officers, on both steam and street railways for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 9,600; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 9,891, an increase of 291.

The total number of days worked by those employed upon steam railroads, including general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 2,395,711; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 2,481,551, an increase of 85,840. The total number of days worked, excluding general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 2,378,095; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 2,452,083, an increase of 73,988. The total number of days worked by those employed upon street railways, excluding general officers and clerks, for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 359,917.

The total amount of wages paid employes upon steam railroads, including general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$4,551,084.52; for the year ending June 30, 1905,

\$4,789,393.20, an increase of \$238,308.68. The total amount of wages paid employes, excluding general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1905, was \$4,619,639.07. The total amount of wages paid employes upon street railways, including general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$698,017.28; for the year ending June 30, 1905, \$717,038.97, an increase of \$19,021.69. The total amount of wages paid on both steam and street railways, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$5,249,101.80; for the year ending June 30, 1905, \$5,506,432.17, an increase of \$257,330.37.

The average daily wages of those employed upon steam railroads, including general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$1.90; for the year ending June 30, 1905, \$1.93, an increase of 3 cents. The average daily wages, excluding general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$1.86; for the year ending June 30, 1905, \$1.88, an increase of 2 cents. The average daily wages of those employed upon street railways, excluding general officers, for the year ending June 30, 1905, was \$1.82.

GROSS EARNINGS AND TRAFFIC ON STEAM RAILROADS.

The gross earnings of steam railroads for the year ending June 30, 1904, as shown by the report of the railroad commissioners, were \$13,294,351.45; for the year ending June 30, 1905, \$13,956,875.15, an increase of \$662,523.70.

The number of passengers carried during the year ending June 30, 1904, was 7,342,079; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 7,725,333, an increase of 383,254. The number of tons of freight hauled for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 9,960,950; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 10,358,674, an increase of 397,724 tons.

The number of passengers carried one mile for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 200,411,276; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 207,786,881, an increase of 7,375,605. The number of tons of freight hauled one mile for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 784,385,774; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 842,025,049, an increase of 57,639,275 tons.

The total passenger train mileage for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 4,304,200; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 4,299,410, a decrease of 4,790. The total freight train mileage

for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 3,825,361; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 3,880,621, an increase of 55,260 miles.

The total revenue train mileage of passenger, freight and mixed trains for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 8,548,300; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 8,654,714, an increase of 106,414 miles. The total non-revenue train mileage for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 2,102,273; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 1,388,222, a decrease of 714,051 miles.

The total train mileage, both revenue and non-revenue, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 10,650,573; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 10,042,936, a decrease of 607,637 miles.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN MAINE.

The total mileage of steam railroads in Maine on June 30, 1904, was 2,018.60 miles; on June 30, 1905, 2,022.63 miles, an increase of 4.03 miles. Since June 30, there has been completed and put in operation the Northern Maine Seaport Railroad from a connection with the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad at South Lagrange, to Searsport, 54.60 miles, and a spur to Cape Jellison, in the town of Stockton Springs, 2.18 miles, a total of 56.21 miles. The Portland and Rumford Falls Railway Company has built a branch track at Rumford Falls to a cutting-up mill, 1.31 miles, making the total mileage of steam railroads on November 30, 1905, 2,080.15 miles. There are also under construction by the Somerset Railway Company 43 miles, from Dead Water to Birch Point, opposite Kineo. This extension will probably be completed during the coming year.

The total street railway mileage for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 380.95 miles; for the year ending June 30, 1905, 380.45 miles, a decrease of .50 of a mile. Since June 30, the Auburn and Turner Railway, 8.50 miles, has been put in operation. This makes a total of 388.95 miles of street railways in the State, all in operation except the Rockland, South Thomaston and Owl's Head Railway, 4.35 miles.

It is evident that the building of both steam and street railroads in this State is far from being at a standstill, and the development of Maine's resources is being gradually and permanently provided for.

ACCIDENTS.

The total number of persons killed by the movement of trains on steam railroads, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 37; of injured, 125, a total of killed and injured of 162. The total number of persons killed by the movement of trains on steam railroads for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 42; of injured, 176, a total of killed and injured of 218.

Of the persons killed during the year ending June 30, 1904, 20 were employes, 1 was a passenger, and 16 other persons; of the injured for the same year, 94 were employes, 15 were passengers, and 16 other persons. Of the persons killed during the year ending June 30, 1905, 19 were employes, none were passengers, and 23 other persons; of the injured for the same year, 91 were employes, 31 were passengers, and 54 other persons. There was 1 trainman killed to every 104 employed, and 1 injured to every 23 employed. Of the 23 other persons killed, 1 was a postal clerk or express messenger, 13 were trespassers, and 9 not trespassers; of the 54 other persons injured, 5 were postal clerks or express messengers, 20 were trespassers, and 29 not trespassers.

The total number of persons killed upon street railways for the year ending June 30, 1904, was 5; of injured, 51, a total of killed and injured of 56. The total number of persons killed upon street railways for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 8; of injured, 79, a total of killed and injured of 87. Of the 5 persons killed during the year ending June 30, 1904, all were classed as other persons; of the injured, 39 were passengers, and 12 were other persons. Of the 8 persons killed during the year ending June 30, 1905, 2 were passengers, and 6 were other persons; of injured, 72 were passengers, and 7 were other persons. Of the large number of passengers injured, the larger portion of them received injuries so slight that they ought hardly to be classified as casualties.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN AMERICA.

For convenience of reference we here introduce a directory of the bureaus and departments which are entitled to representation in the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America.

District of Columbia. United States Department of Labor. Established January 31, 1885; made a department of labor June 13, 1888; reports published annually; present executive officer, Charles P. Neill; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Washington, D. C.

Census Office. Admitted to membership July 1, 1902; present executive officer, S. N. D. North; title, Director of Census; address, Washington, D. C.

Dominion of Canada. Department of Labor. Established July 18, 1900; reports published annually; present executive officer, W. L. Mackenzie King; title, Deputy Minister of Labor; address, Ottawa, Canada.

California. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established March 3, 1883; reports published biennially; present executive officer, W. V. Stafford; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, San Francisco, California.

Colorado. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established March 24, 1887; reports published biennially; present executive officer, E. V. Brake; title, Deputy Commissioner of Labor; address, Denver, Colorado.

Connecticut. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established July 12, 1873; abolished July 23, 1875; re-established April 23, 1885; reports published annually; present executive officer, William H. Scoville; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Hartford, Connecticut.

Idaho. Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics. Established March 11, 1895; reports published annually; present executive

officer, T. C. Egleston; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Boise City, Idaho.

Illinois. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established May 29, 1879; reports published biennially; present executive officer, David Ross; title, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; address, Springfield, Illinois.

Indiana. Bureau of Statistics. Established March 29, 1879; reports published biennially; present executive officer, George H. Stubbs; title, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics; address, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Iowa. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established April 3, 1884; reports published biennially; present executive officer, E. D. Brigham; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Des Moines, Iowa.

Kansas. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established March 5, 1885; reports published biennially; present executive officer, W. L. A. Johnson; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Topeka, Kansas.

Kentucky. Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics. Established March 20, 1876, as Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics; duties of bureau enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892; reports published biennially; present executive officer, H. Vreeland; title, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics; address, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Louisiana. Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Established July 9, 1900; reports published biennially; present executive officer, Robert E. Lee; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Maine. Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics. Established March 7, 1887; reports published annually; present executive officer, Samuel W. Matthews; title, Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics; address, Augusta, Maine.

Maryland. Bureau of Industrial Statistics. Established March 27, 1884; reports published annually; present executive officer, Charles J. Fox; title, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics; address, Baltimore, Maryland.

Massachusetts. Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Established June 23, 1869; reports published annually; present executive officer, Charles F. Pidgin; title, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor; address, Boston, Massachusetts.

Michigan. Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Established June 6, 1883; reports published annually; present executive officer, M. J. McLeod; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Lansing, Michigan.

Minnesota. Bureau of Labor. Established as a bureau of labor statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893; reports published biennially; present executive officer, W. H. Williams; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Missouri. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection. Established March 19, 1879; enlarged March 23, 1883; reports published annually; present executive officer, William Anderson; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Montana. Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry. Established February 17, 1893; reports published annually; present executive officer, J. A. Ferguson; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Helena, Montana.

Nebraska. Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Established March 31, 1887; reports published biennially; present executive officer, Bert Bush; title, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics; address, Lincoln, Nebraska.

New Hampshire. Bureau of Labor. Established March 30, 1893; reports published biennially; present executive officer, Lysander H. Carroll; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Concord, New Hampshire.

New Jersey. Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry. Established March 27, 1878; reports published annually; present executive officer, W. C. Garrison; title, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries; address, Trenton, New Jersey.

New York. Department of Labor. Established May 4, 1883; enlarged and present name adopted February 7, 1901; reports published annually; present executive officer, P. Tecumseh Sherman; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Albany, New York.

North Carolina. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Printing. Established February 28, 1887; reports published annually; present executive officer, Henry B. Varner; title, Commissioner of Labor; address, Raleigh, North Carolina.

North Dakota. Department of Agriculture and Labor. Established October 1, 1890; reports published biennially; pres-

ent executive officer, R. J. Turner ; title, Commissioner of Labor ; address, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Ohio. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established May 5, 1877 ; reports published annually ; present executive officer, M. D. Ratchford ; title, Commissioner of Labor ; address, Columbus, Ohio.

Ontario, Canada. Bureau of Labor. Established July, 1900 ; reports published annually ; present executive officer, Robert Glockling ; title, Secretary of the Labor Bureau of Ontario, Canada ; address, Toronto, Canada.

Oregon. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories and Workshops. Established June 3, 1903 ; reports published biennially ; present executive officer, O. P. Hoff ; title, Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Factories and Workshops ; address, Salem, Oregon.

Pennsylvania. Bureau of Industrial Statistics. Established April 12, 1872 ; reports published annually ; present executive officer, Robert C. Bair ; title, Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics ; address, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established March 29, 1887 ; reports published annually ; present executive officer, George H. Webb ; title, Commissioner of Labor ; address, Providence, Rhode Island.

Virginia. Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Established March 3, 1898 ; reports published annually ; present executive officer, James B. Doherty ; title, Commissioner of Labor ; address, Richmond, Virginia.

Washington. Bureau of Labor. Established June 11, 1897 ; reports published annually ; present executive officer, C. F. Hubbard ; title, Commissioner of Labor ; address, Olympia, Washington.

West Virginia. Bureau of Labor. Established February 22, 1889 ; reports published annually ; present executive officer, I. V. Barton ; title, Commissioner of Labor ; address, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Wisconsin. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Established April 3, 1883 ; reports published biennially ; present executive officer, J. M. Beck ; title, Commissioner of Labor ; address, Madison, Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT WRIGHT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

At the twenty-first annual convention of the Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, held at San Francisco, California, September 5-9, 1905, the following farewell address of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who lately resigned the presidency of the association, was read and the appended resolutions unanimously adopted:

To the Members of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor and Statistics of America:

Gentlemen:—

You are assembled in the twenty-first annual convention of our association, and in a city and a part of our country which I have long wished to visit. Conditions in the past, however, have prevented a journey to the Pacific coast, and now, when all conditions but one seem most favorable, invitations to the Lewis and Clarke Exposition, to different cities and towns in California, and the occasion of our annual convention, I find it impossible to fulfill this long cherished desire. I shall never cease to regret my inability to be with you on the occasion of our convention. Rest assured, gentlemen, my absence is not due to any personal desire, but to conditions which I cannot overcome.

I have been with you and your predecessors at every meeting of the association but one, and have experienced your and their cordial support in presiding at all conventions but three since its formation.

This meeting in San Francisco brings us to our manhood. It is our twenty-first session, and it may be well, in saying good-bye to you officially, to review briefly some of the salient features of our work and the characteristics of the conventions themselves.

The first convention held at the call of Hon. Henry A. Newman, the commissioner of Missouri, was held at Columbus, Ohio, September 26 and 27, 1883, twenty-two years ago this month.

There were at that time 11 bureaus in the United States. Six of them were represented in that first convention. I am the only commissioner who has survived all the official changes in that membership. We now have a membership of 33 bureaus including the Federal Bureau of Labor and that of the Dominion of Canada and Ontario.

Since the organization of the first bureau of statistics and labor there have been about 170 different persons holding the position of head of a bureau, either under the title of commissioner or chief, or some equivalent title. This large number would seem to indicate that there have been frequent and numerous changes, and yet I find that ten of the number have served 10 years or over; twenty-one, 5 years or over; and forty-one, 4 years; or, put in another way, 72 out of the 170 have served 4 years or more.

Commissioner Newman of Missouri was the first president of our association and, as I have said, the association was organized at his call. At that first convention in 1883, Mr. Newman stated that "we are seeking information in all departments of labor in its relations to the commercial, social, industrial, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes," and that the purposes of the convention was to discuss the best methods of obtaining and systematizing the results of investigations; that it was not the duty of the labor commissioner to attempt to adjust the conditions of the laboring and manufacturing classes with the capital of the country, but that it is his office to furnish such reliable statistics and data to the law-making power as will furnish the basis of an intelligent comprehension of the complex features of the great problems of labor and capital. He further suggested that if the conference should result in the formulation and adoption of such plans as will render statistics more fairly complete, the meeting would not be in vain.

I have recently read through the proceedings of each and every convention and I cannot find that there has been any departure from those principles laid down by Commissioner Newman as the guide for our conventions. Attempts have been made at times to bring in matters to be voted upon by the convention not germane to these purposes, but in every instance the convention unanimously, with the exception of the commissioner presenting the matter, has declined to commit itself to any prin-

ciple, theory, political action or matter that could be considered outside the legitimate work before the convention.

When it is considered that the life of the association has extended over a period of the most marvelous industrial development the world has ever seen, and in a country that has outstripped all others in that development, and which covers what may be called the great era of strikes and labor controversies, the development of labor organizations, the complicated and ever increasing economic and social problems, the vast influx of immigrants, the questions of taxation and the multitude of theories advanced on all hands for the solution of prevailing problems, it seems to me that the association has conducted itself with great discretion, dignity and wisdom.

It is so easy to be led away by plausible arguments and to feel the necessity of endorsing some proposed scheme, that we are to congratulate ourselves that we have not been so led away, but have persevered in the distinct and legitimate work of the association. But this is true of the individual bureaus as well as of their representatives in convention assembled. Every report that has come out of the bureaus, and they now aggregate over 600 volumes, I have carefully scanned on its receipt, and I remember but very few instances, probably not half a dozen in all that vast number of works, where a commissioner has taken it upon himself to argue for or against any special or prevailing theory. The commissioners have been content to conduct their investigations with the sole view of arriving at the facts and then systematizing and publishing them. The conclusion that, during all the industrial turmoil covering the existence of bureaus of statistics of labor in the United States, they have constantly gained in public confidence, cannot be avoided.

This, it may be said, is the negative side, that is, that side which represents non-interference or non-partisan advocacy of particular tenets or theories. The positive side, the beneficial results of the work of our members in their respective localities, is as gratifying as any other feature of our work.

The association in its conventions has not hesitated at times to express itself on matters connected with its own work. At the second convention which was held in St. Louis, June 9-11, 1884, a memorial to Congress urging the passage of an improved census bill offered by Mr. Cox of New York, involving state cen-

suses to be taken in 1885 in co-operation with the Federal government, was authorized. A committee was appointed and the memorial was sent to Congress. It was also voted that it was the sense of that convention that a national bureau of industrial statistics should be created. It was also declared by unanimous vote that the best interests of the state bureaus of statistics of labor and of the industrial forces of the country demand that such bureaus should be administered without reference to political influence, and that all officers of such bureaus should be selected for their fitness for statistical work and not on account of allegiance to or services rendered any party.

Thus early in the life of the association, at its second convention, the members placed themselves on record relative to co-operation with the Federal government in statistical matters and in the establishment of a Federal office like their own. This matter of co-operation with the Federal government was also discussed at the eighth convention held at Philadelphia in May, 1891, at which time a permanent Federal census office was discussed, and most of you will remember that at the New Orleans convention in 1902, the whole matter of the co-operation of our state bureaus with the Federal census was fully presented by an officer of the Federal census, and a plan then outlined, more completely formulated at the nineteenth convention held in Washington in 1903.

Our association did its share towards securing that very desirable institution, a permanent census office.

The convention at Hartford in June, 1889, presented some very interesting features which bore good fruit, and our members then received very great encouragement. At that convention the late Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut made an address in which he used these significant words:

“When labor bureaus were first established, I think it may have been felt by some that they were merely a concession to a troublesome class of our citizens, but ‘we builded better than we knew.’ They were the need of the century, and that fact is coming to be fully recognized. As investigators you occupy a position second in importance to none, and your responsibility is consequently great. What we, who cannot spend the time to investigate, wish to know, is exact truth. We do not wish to be fed with speculation, but with cold, unimpeachable facts. Your

work will be slow, your labors difficult and oftentimes discouraging, but the fruits of your labor, well performed, will be ample and satisfactory. Like the leaves of that tree planted by the River of Life, your conclusions are to be for the 'healing of the nations.' "

Prior to the ninth convention held in Denver in 1892, the rules of our association had been very simple and had not declared its objects. Its objects, however, had been set forth in discussion and resolution, but at that convention the constitution was amended and the objects of it clearly stated as follows:

"Its object is to meet annually for the discussion of business pertaining to the association, for the discussion of methods of work, current and otherwise, pertaining to bureaus of labor or industrial statistics and kindred departments with which its members are connected in their respective states; also to foster the ties of friendship, interchange ideas, and in various ways seek to promote the welfare of these bureaus of statistics; to present subjects for investigation and to transact all such business as is deemed consistent with the duties of statisticians."

I believe all the members, as I have already intimated, have faithfully observed this rule, and it follows closely the suggestion of Senator Platt, a man not given to sentiment but a man of great knowledge and thorough integrity and patriotism. He had not been particularly hopeful of the work of the bureaus of labor statistics, but his knowledge of the results of the work of such offices brought the frank admission and suggestions I have quoted. I quote him simply as an example of what other leading men in all parts of the country have done and said.

A very interesting project came before the eleventh convention in Minneapolis in 1895. Our members had felt that there was a lack in statistical work in this country, growing out of the great number of statistical reports at home and abroad, especially in the analysis and condensation of foreign statistical reports. The National Board of Trade had presented to it, by a member of our convention, a project for such analysis, and at the convention at Minneapolis a resolution was adopted, it having been learned that the National Board of Trade was considering a plan for republishing in full, or in a condensed form and in a form suited for wide circulation, all the important statistical publications of the leading nations of the globe, and also for publishing con-

densed summaries of the contents of the statistical publications of the several states of our Union, thus creating what might be designated a world's statistical clearing house for the citizens of our own country. The convention approved of such plan of the National Board of Trade, and the secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution endorsing the plan of the Board, and pledging the hearty co-operation of all the bureaus of our country in all practical work needed to carry the proposed plan into successful operation. The Board of Trade kindly invited the president of the convention to speak on the proposition. It was heartily endorsed and advocated by a committee of the Board, but the plan was never adopted.

It was, it seems to me, one of the wisest things a National Board of Trade could undertake. It would have cost some money, but that Board, having in its membership the great Chamber of Commerce and boards of trades in states and cities, could easily have provided means. There is not yet such a work and every one of you knows how thoroughly useful it would be.

At the convention held at Milwaukee in July, 1900, it was suggested, in order to answer the question which was constantly and continuously asked of our members, "Are bureaus of statistics of labor of any practical value to the people?" that each commissioner should submit a statement of the results of the work in his particular state, or of the influence which his bureau had had upon legislation, or in other directions, whereby the public had in any way been benefited. This suggestion was stimulated by a statement by the commissioner from Missouri relative to the practical value of a map which had been published under his direction. This suggestion was approved by the executive committee and by the convention, and at the next session held at St. Louis in May, 1901, the bureaus reported quite fully the influence of their various offices as affecting public policy.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Johnson of Kansas, and participated in by various commissioners. Mr. Johnson found that there were many instances where the influence of the Kansas bureau had been far reaching and effective, although he found it difficult to make a tangible showing of just how far his bureau had been directly responsible for the success attained. But in one respect he was sure that the investigation of his bureau had resulted in a tax commission appointed by the legislature to

review and investigate more fully and make report to the legislature with a bill looking to a more just and equitable system of taxation. It would seem that the tax commission followed very closely the recommendations made by this bureau. He also found that his investigations relative to public charities had impressed its influence upon the public policy of Kansas, that other investigations had been instrumental in many instances in aiding and encouraging contestants to submit their difficulties to voluntary arbitration, and had acted with apparent satisfaction to all concerned, as well as to the general public, in such matters.

Commissioner Ross of Illinois, testified that the office in that State had been instrumental in aiding the enactment of beneficial laws relative to the mining industry, the bureau revising the mining laws of the State, and the bill recommended and presented by it was passed by the legislature without a single negative vote. The investigations of the Illinois office also resulted in a change in the status of employment agencies and of the establishment of free employment offices in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. His office also was influential in regard to laws relative to the importation of labor under arms from a foreign state, and his bureau is also entitled to the credit of securing the enactment of the law relative to the exemption of wages. The investigations of that office also resulted in the creation of a tax commission and in regulating cellar bakeries and placing the matter of such concerns in charge of the factory inspector. The law relative to the use of vestibules on street cars was almost entirely, if not wholly, the result of an investigation of the bureau.

Mr. Wadlin of Massachusetts, chief of the oldest bureau in the world, called attention to several matters in his State which had been influenced by investigations of the bureau. The investigations of that office affected the legislation of that State with respect to the employment of labor and preceded the establishment of an effective system of factory inspection. They have led to changes in the methods of prison labor, arbitration, sanitary conditions and other matters. The influence of the bureau has had a direct bearing upon the establishment of effective provisions for the education of children in factory towns and limiting their employment, also upon the effect of the ten hour law in Massachusetts and other states, the liability of employers

for accidents to employes, the sweating system, and several other important statutes which have followed the investigations of the bureau and have served as precedents for similar legislation elsewhere.

Mr. King, deputy minister of labor of Canada, testified to the influence of his office relative to wages under a peculiar method in his country.

Mr. Schonfarber of Maryland gave emphatic evidence of the influence of the bureau of that State through a very thorough investigation into the oyster business, accompanied with a vigorous protest against putting that great public property into private hands, and the controversy thereon resulted in the defeat of that project through the facts placed before the public by the bureau. His bureau was also responsible for the exposition of facts relative to sweat shops. It also exerted great influence relative to the employment of labor on public works.

Mr. Glockling, the commissioner from Ontario, recited instances of the influence of his office relative to contracts for the construction of railroads subsidized by the government, also in relation to shop regulations, especially the regulation of bake shops, and in securing amendments to existing laws in many ways, especially relating to factory inspection.

Mr. Barton of West Virginia, spoke of the influence of the bureau in that State in establishing free employment offices and bringing to the attention of the legislature the necessity for the protection of people who cannot protect themselves, especially women who work in factories and workshops.

Commissioner McMackin of New York thought the bureau of that State had been influential in preventing unjust competition under the prison contract system of labor, and also had secured beneficial legislation relative to the sanitary condition of work shops, safeguards against fire, accidents, etc., and investigations leading to the New York factory acts. The facts presented by the bureau were such that the legislature readily saw the necessity of protecting employes in factory buildings, etc. It also made recommendations which were adopted by the legislature relative to the conditions, hours of labor and other matters surrounding street car employes. Other laws resulting directly from the publications of the bureau, related to cash payment of wages and the operation of the store order system, prohibiting

the employment of non-citizens upon public work, tenement house matters and liens for mechanics' services.

Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania showed how the reports of his State had led to the development of the tin plate industry to the great advantage of that Commonwealth.

Commissioner Anderson of Missouri pointed out a certain kind of robbery through employment offices with their alluring advertisements inducing workmen to go a long distance with the hope of securing work, when there was no work, or at least little. These practices were a species of robbery and the attention called to them by the Missouri office was of great benefit. Such things had occurred in other states, and bureaus had been instrumental in reducing the difficulty, if not in removing it. Missouri had for some time published a map to which I have already referred, which was of great commercial advantage to the farmers and producers of the State.

I have only given you, gentlemen, some of the facts or results of the investigations of our bureaus. A more careful study of this feature of our work would, I think, bring out a vast deal of information which, if laid before the public, would convince any persons, if there are such, doubting the value of this great chain of offices devoted to investigations, that the money is wisely and efficiently expended. Of course the indirect, subtle influence growing out of the presentation of social and industrial facts cannot be defined, like that of the bureau of labor at Washington, in making a conclusion and giving an analysis of the statistics of cities, resulting in calling the attention of city officials to the varied methods of keeping municipal accounts. Today there is a determined effort to establish uniformity in such accounts. The educational influence of the bureaus is great indeed, and they should be considered as part of the educational influence of the country. In such respects one might as well try to state statistically just the value of our public schools to a boy as to try to define with any degree of accuracy the influence of statistics.

Of course, as I have often pointed out to you, and in a way that has met with your unanimous and hearty approval, the chief value of statistics lies in their integrity. I know of no greater crime than that of falsifying statistical returns. You, gentlemen, need no warning in this respect. You all understand it. You come to your work perhaps through political

influence, perhaps as a reward for political labor, perhaps as a friend of the executive who wishes to do you a favor, but I have found this, that no matter what motive led to the appointment of the commissioner of labor, they have, with one or two exceptions, seen at once the sacredness of the duty and service committed to them. This has been an inspiration to me, but there has been a greater inspiration, and I have been forcibly reminded of this in my study of the proceedings of our conventions.

We have had before us some questions that touched the sensitiveness of members. We have had resolutions offered touching subjects not germane to our work. Our membership has represented all shades of political thought, of social and industrial and economic theories. We have had democrats and republicans, populists, socialists, anarchists, free traders and protectionists. Every shade of thought that comes into the political and industrial life of America has been represented in our conventions, and yet you cannot find a single instance through the whole twenty sessions of the past where debates have been in the slightest degree acrimonious, or where there has been a single expression of ill feeling or ill will. The records do not disclose anything of this kind, notwithstanding the many warm and earnest debates in which we have participated. I say the records do not disclose anything of this kind, nor does my memory disclose it. We have always met in the most fraternal spirit, discussing methods and kinds of work presented to our views fearlessly, but always recognizing the independence and equality of all other members. I do not believe this statement could be made of many associations with such varied complexions. We have never had any political differences. We have met in the North and the South, in the East and the West, and no semblance of a sectional spirit has ever been displayed. We have not been great men perhaps, but we have recognized the one duty before us and attended to it. My memory does not disclose any ill feeling when not in session, when we have been having our quiet conferences in a corner somewhere, and, gentlemen, these have been perhaps the most valuable experiences connected with our conventions. We could get nearer to each other than in formal discussion. How many times, when a matter has been discussed on the floor, members would afterwards ask each other some pointed question which would enable

the member questioned to state with perfect frankness just the difficulties he met with in his State, things he would not like to have stated in open session, the difficulties of political influence or personal antagonisms, which hindered and obstructed the work the State had committed to him, but in all these conferences the utmost friendliness prevailed, and there we have secured the greatest benefits of our meetings.

I wish the association and every one of its members, for whom I have the warmest regards, the greatest possible success in their individual labors, and in parting with you officially let me assure you that my own interest in the work of the association, in the work of each of your bureaus, will continue, and I shall hope to be with you at times to renew old associations, to become acquainted with new commissioners, and to keep in touch with the statistical work of the country.

You have a grand mission to perform and you appreciate the responsibilities placed upon you. The question is sometimes asked, "Have not these bureaus covered about everything?" and the answer must be that statistical investigations are in their infancy. The methods of statistics will become more scientific, more analytical, results will be reached that are not now comprehended, co-ordination will succeed confusion and chaos, classifications will be broader and more far reaching; in all these things you perform your part.

Let me thank you for the kindness which you and your predecessors have extended to me through all these years, and rest assured that I appreciate it most fully, and only regret that I cannot give you my thanks by word of mouth instead of asking some one to read my words to you. They are none the less sincere because of the method, and they come straight from the heart.

I am most fraternally yours,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, for twenty years the United States commissioner of labor, and covering a period of twenty years the president of this association, has retired from the field of statistical work to take up important duties in the field of collegiate education; and

WHEREAS, He has been one of the foremost pioneers in the field of labor statistics and has won an international reputation in this domain of work ; and

WHEREAS, To the example he has set and to the efforts he has made in its interest this association owes much of its usefulness and success ; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, in convention assembled at San Francisco, takes this occasion to record the high professional and personal esteem in which its members hold the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the sense of loss they feel at his retirement from the common field of labor, the deep appreciation of the debt they owe him for his long and untiring labors in the interests of this association, and for the inspiration he has been to them in their work of statistical investigation ; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the secretary is hereby instructed to have a copy of this resolution properly engrossed and forwarded to the Hon. Carroll D. Wright.

(Signed)

WM. ANDERSON, Chairman,
E. D. BRIGHAM,
CHAS. F. FOX,

Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines
and Quarries.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS, MINES AND QUARRIES,
BIDDEFORD, December 1, 1905.

*To Hon. Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner of Industrial and
Labor Statistics:*

In compliance with the requirements of Section 46 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, directing the Inspector of Factories, Workshops, Mines and Quarries to make a report to the Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics on or before December first annually, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE E. MORRISON,

Inspector.

REPORT.

Having received the commission of inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries on March 22, 1905, and with but few months of the year on which to make a report, I shall be very brief, and try to show the improvement that has been made in the short time.

In taking up my work, I find the powers and duties of the inspector defined in a portion of sections forty-three to fifty-eight inclusive, of chapter forty of the revised statutes.

Section forty-four relates to the fortnightly payment of wages. I have had but few complaints and these of minor importance, all of which have been easily and satisfactorily adjusted. The present business conditions of our State are such that labor is paid promptly and well.

Section forty-five relates to fire escapes, swinging of doors, etc. Little or no trouble comes from our large mills. The smaller ones, which have been enlarging from time to time, we find have overlooked this very important feature, and during the last few months a number of changes have been made, and with a little more time I think there will be but little trouble.

Section forty-eight relates to child labor. I find the question of child labor the greatest problem. President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, in December, 1904, recommended in strong terms the passage of a model child labor law for the District of Columbia, over which it has the necessary power to legislate, in order that Congress might set a worthy example to the states where it has no power to legislate on this subject. A bill was introduced, and is now before the committee.

In nearly every state in the Union this question is being agitated by the people, and notwithstanding we have laws in our State that are supposed to carefully guard against this evil, yet

I find this the greatest problem with which I have to deal and one which requires a large amount of my time.

The law requiring the child to furnish a certificate as to age and school attendance we find has been evaded in many ways to meet the local requirements. This has been forced along in a way by the great demand for help in our cotton mills, where today hardly a mill in our State is running to its full capacity, owing to the scarcity of help. A large percentage of our cotton mill workers are foreigners, with no disposition to educate their children, whose ages are sometimes falsified on their certificates, thereby clearing the employer of any violation of law.

For some little time throughout our State there has been a strong movement to correct this evil, and at the last session of our legislature a movement was started to have a lady appointed as assistant factory inspector.

Early in April I sent to all mills asking for full lists of children employed who were working under a certificate. Some mill agents sent in such lists, while others asked me to visit them, which I did and they were requested to more fully comply with the law. This has been done to a large extent. I think at this time, with my short experience, it would be unwise to make any recommendations, but I trust that at the proper time there can be better laws, laws that will improve our present conditions.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED.

The following table shows the average number of children employed in our cotton and woolen mills the present year:

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Number of children working in certificate.
Androscoggin Mills.....	Lewiston.....	36
Barker Mill.....	Auburn.....	16
Bates Manufacturing Company.....	Lewiston.....	125
Continental Mills.....	Lewiston.....	23
Cabot Manufacturing Company.....	Brunswick.....	54
Dana Warp Mills.....	Westbrook.....	17
Edwards Manufacturing Company.....	Augusta.....	88
Farwell Mills.....	Lisbon.....	15
Goodall Worsted Company.....	Sanford.....	51
Hill Manufacturing Company.....	Lewiston.....	36
Lockwood Company.....	Waterville.....	150
Limerick Mills.....	Limerick.....	2
Newichawanick Company.....	South Berwick.....	0
Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Pepperell Div.	Biddeford.....	35
Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Laconia Div.	Biddeford.....	45
Sanford Mills.....	Sanford.....	91
Worumbo Manufacturing Company.....	Lisbon Falls.....	0
York Manufacturing Company.....	Saco.....	24
Maine Woolen Company.....	Old Town.....	5
Total.....		813

The following table shows the average number of children employed in our cotton and woolen mills for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, as reported by the factory inspector for those years:

Name of Corporation.	Location.	CHILDREN EMPLOYED.								
		1902.			1903.			1904.		
		Under 16 years.	Between 15 and 16 years.	Under 15 years.	Under 16 years.	Between 15 and 16 years.	Under 15 years.	Under 16 years.	Between 15 and 16 years.	Under 15 years.
Androscoggin Mills.....	Lewiston.....	24	17	7	27	22	5	45	28	17
Bates Manufacturing Co.....	Lewiston.....	21	12	9	24	20	4	29	21	8
Continental Mills.....	Lewiston.....	17	12	5	17	13	4	29	17	12
Hill Manufacturing Company.....	Lewiston.....	20	18	2	16	12	4	22	7	15
Barker Mills.....	Auburn.....	5	5	-	6	6	-	14	4	10
Cabot Manufacturing Co.....	Brunswick.....	86	68	18	67	51	16	65	34	31
Lockwood Company.....	Waterville.....	83	44	39	78	45	33	121	116	5
Edwards Manufacturing Co.....	Augusta.....	23	14	9	22	17	5	30	30	-
Farwell Mills.....	Lisbon.....	31	21	10	30	22	8	9	9	-
Pepperell Manf. Co., Laconia Division.....	Biddeford.....	77	56	21	70	54	16	74	18	56
Pepperell Manf. Co., Pepperell Division.....	Biddeford.....	71	57	14	69	51	18	74	21	53
York Manufacturing Co.....	Saco.....	43	32	11	42	27	15	46	30	16
Goodall Worsted Company.....	Sanford.....	83	62	21	40	34	6	66	36	30
Sanford Mills.....	Sanford.....	86	37	49	47	36	11	53	31	22
Maine Alpaca Company.....	Springvale.....	42	26	16	30	18	12	68	20	48
Worumbo Manufacturing Co.....	Lisbon Falls.....	7	4	3	-	-	-	4	4	-
Totals.....		719	485	234	585	428	157	749	426	

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Since the establishment of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics in 1887, this office has issued eighteen annual reports, prior to the present volume. Many requests, from librarians and others, have been made for a general index of the work, but not until the present year has it been convenient to prepare it. In the preparation of this index, which contains over 1,100 references, great care has been taken to bring out all important matters, whether shown in the text under separate headlines, or otherwise.

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