

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1908

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Departments and Institutions

For the Year 1907

VOLUME II



State House, Augusta. Front and South View. (See Page 168).

MAINE FARMER PRINT, AUGUSTA

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS

FOR THE

STATE OF MAINE

1907

AUGUSTA

KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT

1907



STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF
INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS,

AUGUSTA, December 31, 1907.

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 1907.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS J. LYONS,

Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

The law which established the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics was passed in 1887. It was presented as a labor measure and its passage was urged by the labor organizations of the State, whose membership at that time numbered about 16,000, most of whom were enrolled in the "Order of the Knights of Labor."

Among the officers of each local assembly of this organization was one designated as statistician, whose duty was to collect from the members information relating to the industrial conditions surrounding their every day life. By this means a record was kept of actual conditions applying to hours of labor, wages, time worked, cause for idleness, cost of living, etc.

The object in doing this was to have at hand reliable information that could be used at any time as a barrier of defense when requesting of employers an increase of wages, reduction of hours of labor or other improvements in working conditions, and as a basis for legislation when it should be desired.

It was intended that the State Bureau should work along these same lines, using the local statisticians as sources of information upon all subjects applying directly to labor conditions. This system, as planned, gave promise of bringing good results, but unfortunately the Bureau had been in existence but a short time when the Knights of Labor assemblies began to decrease, and as the trade union form of organization, which rapidly displaced the Knights of Labor locals, made no provisions for these auxiliary statisticians, the Bureau was thrown upon its own resources in this respect.

It is to be regretted that the unions have not adopted a system whereby records can be kept of industrial conditions affecting

the members and the trades in general, as they would be found valuable at times, if available.

Information collected from individual workers, especially by the blank system, has proved to be very unsatisfactory and, at times, unreliable as well. Not only is this true of the Maine Bureau, but of others with similar experiences.

The law under which the Bureau exists provides that "It shall be the duty of this department to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the governor, to be by him transmitted biennially to the legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring people; and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State."

Under the provisions of this law, as can readily be seen, the field of operation allotted to the Labor Bureau is an extensive one, more so than any other of the State departments, and when operated in accordance with the spirit of the law quoted above, its sphere of usefulness is only limited by the means which the State provides for the carrying on of its work.

Special work, not covered by the legal provisions of the act establishing the department, has been assigned to the Bureau by the legislature, and may be again, but no matter what line of investigation is undertaken, the fact should not be lost sight of that the department was created as a labor bureau, and its first and best efforts should be expended in the interest of the laboring people of the State, using the term "working people" in the broadest sense.

Reports applying to wage-earners should include unorganized workers as well as the membership of the trade unions, but as the information desired is secured mostly from blanks sent out from the Bureau, it is evident that, until such time as the department is in a position to employ special agents to collect this information, its efforts must necessarily be confined to the organized bodies.

Included in the work of the Bureau the past year is a full and complete report of the labor organizations of the State, also showing the labor conditions existing in the cities and towns from which reports have been received. Industrial opportu-

nities not yet utilized in Maine will be found an interesting chapter. The results of an investigation of the industrial conditions surrounding the women wage-workers of Maine, among whom are included school teachers, will also be found interesting reading.

For good and sufficient reasons it has been deemed not only advisable, but necessary as well, to investigate the conditions applying to women and children in the sardine industry of Washington county, a full report of which is herein given.

The number of factories, mills and shops enlarged, completed or in process of erection in 1907 is also given.

It has been thought advisable to publish the text of all laws of the State which apply in any way to labor, also the proposed referendum law.

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

The Commissioner expresses his thanks to his clerk, Major Charles J. House, whose efficiency and experience in the office have been of valuable assistance in the preparation of this report, also to the special agents who have been employed for a part of the year, and to all who have assisted or in any way contributed to make the work an addition to what has been accomplished by the Bureau during the years of its existence.

From a discriminating public the Commissioner expects only what is due to one who has given his best thought and effort to the work, and whose only apology for what may be found uninteresting in this, his first report, is a lack of experience. The preparation of the work has not been influenced by consideration for any particular industry or interest, whether representing capital or labor, his sole desire being to conduct the affairs of the office as nearly as possible in compliance with the law governing the department.

THE VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF LABOR STATISTICS.

INTRODUCTORY.

Statistics to be of any value should be absolutely correct. Present existing conditions are not sufficient upon which to base an intelligent report of actual conditions surrounding any industry or industrial workers. For instance, present conditions may show that carpenters are receiving \$2.50 per day which, estimated upon that basis, would be \$15.00 per week and \$750 per year of fifty weeks. This would be a correct statement if other conditions did not prove the contrary. A man's earning capacity should be estimated from the opportunities he has to earn. If a carpenter working every day that he can find employment receives but \$600 per year, this amount should be divided by 300, the number of working days in the year. The result obtained from this conclusion will show that the actual average day's wages are but \$2.00 and statements made to show different conditions lose their value from the fact of their being misleading.

This same conclusion, applied to any class of labor not continuously employed, will show the same results, and will apply equally to any industry that is in operation for only a part of the year. High wages do not indicate a prosperous condition of workmen unless the wage rate is accompanied by opportunities for continuous employment. In the same sense the operation of industrial plants is not a true indication of business prosperity unless the business opportunities will permit of their being operated to the extent of their capacity. The aim of the Bureau should be to investigate, with the purpose of ascertain-

ing all conditions having a bearing on the matter in hand, and not as they show under temporary favorable opportunities.

The possibilities of what may be accomplished by the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics, judging from what has been accomplished, is more fully explained in the following article by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, published in 1893 in the November number of the "Engineering Magazine." Mr. Wright was Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor for fifteen years and at the head of the United States Labor Bureau for twenty years, and is a recognized authority on all matters relating to labor statistics.

PAPER BY HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

There are now in the United States, besides the Federal Department of Labor, thirty-five state bureaus or departments devoted to the collection of statistics of labor by means of original investigations. Besides these, the Federal Census Office, the Bureaus of Statistics of the Federal Treasury and Agricultural Departments, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, the departments and boards of agriculture of the various states, and various other offices may be considered as publishing labor statistics in some degree. But I speak here of the value and influence of those offices first mentioned—those devoted specifically and technically to the investigation of social and industrial conditions and to the publication of distinctive labor statistics. These offices had their foundation in the establishment of the Massachusetts bureau in 1869. Gradually other states created bureaus of statistics of labor, and in 1884 the United States government added its own office to those already in existence. All the offices, together, have published over 400 octavo volumes, covering a great variety of topics and the results of investigations relative to almost every condition and environment of the workingman.

The character and quality of the work of the different offices varies in some degree, due to a considerable extent to the short tenure of the heads of the different bureaus. Where the governor of a state has allowed himself to ignore politics and insist upon scientific work, the bureaus have achieved the greatest success; but as a rule a governor feels that the office of the

chief of the bureau of statistics of labor of his state must be filled by somebody from his party, without reference to the skill, the experience, or the integrity of the incumbent under the previous administration. Yet I am glad to say, as the result of pretty careful study of the reports of all the officials who have done duty in this country during the past thirty-two years, that no matter for what reason they were appointed, no matter how inexperienced in the work of investigation and of compilation and presentation of statistical matter, no matter from what party they came, and whether in sympathy with capital or with labor, and even if holding fairly radical socialistic views— the men have, almost without exception, at once comprehended the sacredness of the duty assigned them, and have served the public faithfully and honestly, being content to collect and publish facts without regard to their individual bias or their individual political sentiments. As soon as a man realizes that he is giving to the world a fact, he feels the necessity of accuracy, and that to distort the information collected would be to commit a crime worse than any ordinary lying, because it would mislead legislators and others and fix a falsehood in the history of the state. Many men, too, have come into the work of the statistical bureaus feeling that they could use them as the means of propogandism in some way, and in a few cases this has been attempted, but almost always with failure, because bureaus are looked to to furnish information relative to actual conditions surrounding industry.

That what I have said is true is illustrated by other countries following the example of the American States. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Austria, New Zealand, New South Wales, Canada, and the Province of Ontario have established bureaus following in their duties very closely those assigned by law to the American bureaus and departments. In Germany, Italy and Sweden, labor statistics of the same character are published by general statistical bureaus. A distinguished member of the House of Commons of England told me a few years ago that, whenever he wished to lay any facts relative to workingmen before his colleagues, he carried into the House some American report on the statistics of labor. In the Chamber of Deputies of France, in the German Reichstag, and in the legislative bodies

of other countries the American labor reports have been freely used in economic discussions. Had not the work of the American officers been highly regarded, these things would not have occurred. It is true, of course, that the sentiment of the times is largely conducive to the successful operation of bureaus of statistics of labor. The general attention paid to social and industrial conditions and all conditions affecting the environment of men has fitted the soil for statistical seed. The altruistic spirit of this age calls for accurate information, that it may know how best to expend its efforts and not dissipate its energy. The question is constantly being asked: "What do social classes owe each other?" and that any one class may not be deceived in the nature or magnitude of its debt, it must turn to statistics to ascertain the true situation.

The question is often asked, and by very intelligent people, of what good is a bureau of statistics of labor? Does the workingman secure any direct benefits from its existence? This question cannot be answered very specifically, any more than could one asking for the direct benefits of the public school. It would be a difficult process to show how a dollar more is made to enter the pockets of the working people through the existence of the public schools, or any other educational institution, and yet all men will admit that the sum of benefits is largely increased by the existence of schools. Personally, I have always contended that the bureau of statistics of labor, wherever it exists, is simply a part of the educational machinery established by the community through which it is enabled to know more of itself. "Know thyself" is an injunction which should be applied to communities as well as to individuals, and it is only through rigid, impartial, and fearless investigations that any community can know itself in many directions. Notwithstanding this general view of the educational influence of the offices I am considering, very many instances of their specific influence can be cited. These instances I must, for purposes of convenience, draw largely from those which have come under my own observation or within my knowledge, for to enter upon a research of all the influences which have come in direct ways from the services of all the offices in existence in this country would take me too far afield.

One of the first results that I remember, as being traceable to a published report, related to the tenement-house system of the city of Boston. In the second, third, and fourth reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor there were many facts showing the condition of the tenement houses in the city named. The public was fully apprised of the misery that existed in them, resulting from bad conditions, ill construction, and all that tended to make tenement-house life an evil. Public attention was aroused through these publications, better laws were framed and passed, and a public sentiment created which crystallized in a reform movement having for its purpose the improvement of tenement houses in Boston. Some of the worst places were improved, and the impetus then given is still active, as is shown by the existence of societies in that city and their influence in securing from the legislature an appropriation to enable the bureau in that State to make a very exhaustive investigation covering every tenement of whatever grade in the city of Boston.

The bureaus everywhere, whenever conditions warranted it, have investigated the subject of child labor and shown to the public all the facts connected with such employment, the evils entailed upon the community, and the methods which could be resorted to for its reduction, and everywhere, too, the results have been beneficial. If the bureaus have never accomplished anything else than the marked reductions in the number of young children—those under ten years of age—who are employed in factories and workshops, they would have amply repaid the public for its expenditure in their equipment and support.

The publication of information relative to the inspection of factories and workshops in England and other countries, together with statistics showing the necessity for such inspection in this country, has led in several states to the establishment of boards of factory inspectors. These boards have committed to them the execution of all laws providing in any way for the benefit of those who have to work in any kind of productive establishments. These inspectors enforce the laws concerning the hours of labor, the employment of women and children, the guarding of machinery so that the operatives may be more

free from accidents, and in all ways undertake the enforcement of all laws of the character specified. Through these efforts (and they were largely induced by the reports of labor statistics) child labor has decreased, accidents have been reduced in number and severity, the hours of labor have been shortened and recognized, and so all along that line of facts the influence of the reports of the bureaus has been enormous; the value of their statistics cannot be expressed by figures.

The first ten-hour law in this country was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1874. The statistics published by the bureau of that State helped the passage of the law in a marked degree, and saved its repeal in later years. The manufacturers, finding that they were brought under the ten-hour law so far as minors and women were concerned, felt that the manufacturers in surrounding states ought to be brought under like laws or the law of Massachusetts should be repealed, for they claimed, as was claimed in England years ago, that in working under a ten-hour law the manufacturers of Massachusetts were placed at a decided disadvantage relative to the manufacturers in the surrounding states. The legislature therefore directed the Bureau of Statistics of Labor to investigate the subject of the hours of labor in that State and in other New England states. The result of the investigation showed that, under a ten-hour system, the Massachusetts manufacturers paid more wages than those in the other states where eleven and twelve hours were the rule; that they produced more goods on any basis that could be named, whether per individual or per machine; in short that in every respect the Massachusetts operatives were under better conditions than those of the surrounding states. There has been no attempt since that report was published to repeal the ten-hour law of Massachusetts. On the other hand other states have followed suit, until now that system prevails generally in the United States.

The bureaus have been very influential in securing a modification of the old common-law rule relating to the liability of employers for accident occurring to their employes. Under this rule a workman cannot recover damages for injuries received through the carelessness of a co-employe, although a stranger might recover damages for an injury following the

same carelessness or negligence, as, for instance, under the old common-law rule, a brakeman on a train running perhaps five hundred miles could secure no damages from a railroad corporation in consequence of injuries received through the carelessness or negligence of a switchman along any part of the line, although the brakeman knew nothing of the switchman, had no knowledge of his skill or capacity when he engaged with the company, and in no sense of the word, so far as reason is concerned, could be considered the co-employe of the switchman; yet, although that common-law rule grew up before great industrial enterprises were established, judges have adhered to it and had ruled that in such a case as that just mentioned the switchman and the brakeman were co-employes, and therefore the employer could not be held liable. The agitation for a legislative change in this common-law rule in England resulted in the enactment of a law in 1880 changing or modifying the rule, and, in this country, the matter being taken up by the bureaus of statistics of labor, several legislatures have been convinced of the justice of a change, and have therefore made it; the dire results which were predicted as sure to follow the change of the rule have not followed. In this direction the bureaus have done a great service, not only to the employes of railroads and corporations engaged in productive industry, but in securing the public against the employment of incompetent men.

Another very emphatic influence which the bureaus have exercised is in the abolishment or modification of what is known as the "truck-store" system, or, as it is more popularly known in some parts of the country, the "pluck-me" method of store trading. This system consists in the establishment of a store by the proprietors of a works for the supply of its employes. Formerly in many instances, the prices charged in these stores were much higher than those charged at other places, and so the employes of a concern having a truck store were almost compelled, and in many instances actually compelled, to purchase the necessaries of life for his family at an exorbitant price, whereby the employer made a second profit on the labor of the employe. In very many instances the workmen of such an establishment never saw any money from one

year's end to another. The pay for the goods purchased in the store was secured by pay-rolls, and the debts and credits left no margin on pay-day. Early in the existence of bureaus of statistics of labor this system was attacked through the statistical method, and the result has been that in very many states laws have been passed making it a criminal offense, in some cases, to carry on such a system, and in other cases making it the duty of the proper officers to see to it that they are regulated. The evils of the truck-store system have not been entirely eradicated in this country, but the change has been great, and the value to the wage-receiver of the greatest importance.

In this connection I might mention the influence which the bureaus have had in securing more frequent payments for the workingman. Formerly the payments were monthly. Under this system the credit system grew also because without ready money the wage-receiver must secure credit of his grocer, and the grocer, under such circumstances, looks out that the charges are sufficient to cover the delay in receiving his money or the losses which may come through his endeavors later on to collect the amount of his bill through the trustee or garnishee system. Weekly payments have been shown by various bureaus to be beneficial in eradicating some of the evils of the credit system.

In some of the western states there have grown up during the past few years some of the most rascally practices on the credulity of the workingman that have ever been known. They are robberies of the meanest sort, for they not only rob a man of his money, but in many instances of his manhood. The practice that I refer to is that of a certain class of employment offices, located usually in the rear of some beer saloon, which advertise that a large number of men are wanted for labor in a certain city, but almost always at a distance. In a western city one of these offices advertised for one thousand men to proceed immediately to Washington, D. C., where employment would be furnished at three dollars per day. Hundreds of men responded to this advertisement. They were obliged to pay down three or four dollars, as the case might be or as the rascality of the manager might demand, and then the men were put off by various excuses for several days, until they began to clamor for their contract. When they began to demonstrate,

the manager would pay back a part of the sum advanced, for the sake of integrity. Meantime, however, these hundreds of men, loafing about his beer saloon, had expended more or less money for beer, in addition to the fee paid for the supposed employment. In one city an advertisement appeared for a large number of men to be shipped to Iowa, while in Iowa an advertisement appeared for a large number of men to be shipped to the very place of the first call. The bureaus in some of the states where such practices have been carried on collected the information relative to these offices, and exposed the swindle perpetrated upon the wage-receiver. Much good was derived from these reports, and, in addition to the laws in existence, others of a more stringent nature followed.

These instances of the direct influence and value of bureaus of labor statistics are sufficient, it seems to me, to prove beyond any question their right to exist, their right to the sympathy and support of the public, and their right to ample equipment and means for carrying on their beneficent work. But they have another office to perform, which is one of the leading offices of statistics in every direction, and that is the correction of false impressions and the removal of apprehension, and two or three instances of this kind may perhaps be of service.

The statement is usually made by writers on the labor question from the capitalistic point of view that the prosperity of the savings banks of the country represents absolutely the prosperity of the workingman—that the total amount of savings in such banks clearly indicates the prosperity of labor. I am not disposed to question this statement, so far as it applies to principle, but I question the degree of accuracy contained in it, for the investigations have clearly shown that only one-half of the deposits in the savings banks belong to men and women engaged in manual labor or in the toil necessary to the production of goods. Such a fact, properly brought out, simply sets people's thoughts in the right direction, although it does disprove the sentiment underlying the erroneous statements regarding the conditions involved.

In 1878 a great deal was said about the unemployed in this country. It was reported, and the report was very industriously circulated, that there were from 200,000 to 300,000 people out

of employment in Massachusetts, 40,000 in the city of Boston alone, and 3,000,000 in the United States. These figures were quoted in newspapers, works on political economy, speeches in Congress, political resolutions, etc., until they came to be believed everywhere, and yet no attempt was made, officially or otherwise, to ascertain the real facts. The Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts undertook to make an investigation of the subject, and this it did in two separate canvasses, one in June, 1878, and the other in November of the same year. The result showed that in that Commonwealth, on June 1, there were 28,508 skilled and unskilled laborers, male and female, out of employment, seeking and in want of work, and that in November there were not more than 23,000 of the same class. On these bases, there could not have been over 460,000 unemployed able-bodied men and women in the United States, ordinarily having work, out of employment at the time mentioned. The report further showed that in the State mentioned there were in 1875 only 316,459 persons engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries, in occupations upon which they depended for support, whether actually employed or not, and the whole number actually employed in the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits of the State was 308,963. If, therefore, there had been 200,000 or 300,000 persons out of employment in the State in June, 1878, as the alarmists were in the habit of stating, there could have been hardly any left in the factories and workshops of the community. The figures published by the report were used all over the country, and completely reversed the popular belief relative to the vast number of the alleged unemployed in the country.

But I think one of the most striking instances of the removal of false impressions from the public mind relates to mortgage indebtedness on real estate. In a speech made in Congress in May, 1888, the statement was quoted from an agricultural paper that the estimated mortgage indebtedness of all real estate in Ohio at that time was \$701,000,000; in Indiana, \$398,000,000; in Illinois, \$620,000,000; in Wisconsin, \$250,000,000; in Michigan, \$350,000,000; in Iowa, \$351,000,000; and statements were made for other States. The Ohio and Michigan Bureaus of Statistics of Labor undertook to investigate this subject, through

the offices of the registers of deeds, the boards of assessors, etc., and in these two states the mortgage indebtedness, as established and estimated by the Commissioners of Labor, was, for Ohio, \$330,999,205, and for Michigan, \$129,229,553, instead of the amounts popularly claimed. Under the Federal census of 1890 an investigation was made relative to mortgage indebtedness, and the facts established with remarkable accuracy for the other states just named. By the investigation of the census it was shown that in Indiana the mortgage indebtedness is \$110,730,643; in Illinois, \$384,299,150; in Wisconsin, \$121,838,168; and in Iowa, \$199,774,171. It is a little remarkable that the sums accepted in a popular way for the mortgage indebtedness of the states named were in some instances exactly the valuation of all the property of the state. The extravagant figures quoted were used all over this country and in Europe, wherever capitalists were seeking investments in this country. The figures did immense harm; the wrong cannot be calculated; but as time goes on the statistics emanating from bureaus of statistics of labor and from the census office are removing the apprehension which grew out of the original statements.

Another feature relative to mortgages relates to the causes for which mortgages are placed upon farms in the western country. It has been claimed in recent years that the great mortgage indebtedness in western states is due largely to disaster or adversity. The Commissioner of Labor of Nebraska undertook to satisfy himself, by positive investigations, as to the truth or falsity of such claims, and he took as the territory for his investigation the county of Sarpy, covering the period from December 31, 1879, to January 1, 1890. Sarpy is one of the oldest counties in Nebraska, and it therefore offered the best opportunities for investigation in that State. The result, as to the cause for the creation of the mortgage indebtedness of the county as shown in the following statement, is taken from Commissioner Jenkins' report for 1889-90:

Purchase money	58.00 per cent.
Permanent improvements	3.00 per cent.
Purchase of stock	4.00 per cent.
To meet personal obligations50 per cent.

To invest in real estate.....	7.00 per cent.
To invest in mercantile business	20.00 per cent.
Sickness25 per cent.
Unknown causes.....	7.25 per cent.

Allowing that all the mortgages from sickness and from unknown causes were the result of misfortune or adversity of some kind, the foregoing table shows that 92½ per cent were for legitimate causes and such causes as indicate prosperity rather than adversity.

The investigation under the eleventh United States Census comprehends the object of indebtedness for 102 selected counties in several states, the results being obtained by personal inquiry through experts of the office. That investigation is a clear and emphatic corroboration of the results arrived at by Commissioner Jenkins of Nebraska. It shows that to legitimate objects, indicating clearly prosperity and advancement, 94.37 per cent of all the mortgage indebtedness of the 102 counties considered must be attributed.

The convict labor question is one that has attracted a great deal of attention during the last quarter of a century, but it was not until various state bureaus and the United States Department of Labor collected exhaustive statistics relative to productive employments in penitentiaries and other penal institutions and showed the effect of different systems of employing convicts that the discussion took intelligent shape. There has been much reform along the lines of convict labor. Many states have made experiments that have been abandoned, while others have established new systems which are progressing favorably; in the whole work the contributions of labor statistics have been of the greatest possible value.

The advancement of technical science, too, has been greatly accelerated by the exhaustive publications of different departments and bureaus of statistics of labor relative to industrial education. It is only recently that the different states of the Union have felt it incumbent upon them, through their legislatures, to study all the phases of industrial training, consisting of manual training, trade school instruction, and the higher technological or university work which is done in our institutes

of technology. The United States Bureau of Education has aided the discussion and consideration of such matters, and its work has been grandly supplemented by the state bureaus and the United States Department of Labor. It is now possible to discuss the question of industrial education in all of its phases not only intelligently but on the basis of practical experience in this and other countries.

These few instances show the enormous value of statistics in removing apprehension and in correcting erroneous views. The money value of such information is not easy to calculate.

In September, 1883, the heads of the few bureaus of statistics of labor then existing met at Columbus, Ohio, and organized the National Convention of Chiefs and Commissioners of Bureaus of Statistics of Labor. Since then these officials have met annually for the purpose of discussing statistical methods and the best way of collecting information and of tabulating, analyzing and presenting it. It was one of the early dreams of the founders of this convention that some uniform contemporaneous work could be undertaken by all the bureaus in co-operation, but this dream was fraught with many difficulties. States did not organize their bureaus at the same time. Many of the subjects which had been covered by those organized at early dates formed the subjects of investigation of those which had been established at later dates, and hence there was a conflict; for the earlier bureaus did not wish to cover again what was new and important to the more recently established ones. Another difficulty arose in the fact that the industries and conditions of one state were not common to all states having bureaus of statistics of labor. Notwithstanding the fact that the original idea has not been and cannot be carried out, the convention has been of the greatest possible value to the different states. At each annual meeting each Commissioner of Labor reports the investigations he has in hand, the method he has adopted for obtaining the information desired, and all the difficulties and complications attending his work. These matters are then discussed and the experience of the older Commissioners brought out for the benefit of those who have more recently come into the work of gathering statistics of labor. Thus great advantage is given to even the older Commissioners

to gain fresh inspiration from the troubles and difficulties of those who are new to the work. The convention also helps to call public attention not only to the value but to the methods of the work being conducted.

Notwithstanding all that I have said relative to the value and influence of the statistics of labor, I am perfectly well aware that they could be made of far greater value; but that greater value can only be secured through the direct action of the legislative bodies behind the bureaus. They are very poorly equipped. They need more men and more money. They need experience, which can only come through the influence of the executives of the states. With a longer tenure of office and an increase in the equipment and means of the bureaus, their future usefulness can be made to far excel that of the past and of the present. The lines of work which they can undertake are numerous and inexhaustible. Knowledge of production is absolutely essential for the adjustment of many of the difficult questions we are facing today, and any contribution, through statistical investigation or otherwise, that will enable both the capitalist and his employe to more clearly understand the real conditions of production, should be welcomed by all elements of the community. The bureaus must be kept in the future, as in the past, free from partisanship. The statistician is not a statistician when he is an advocate, no matter how skilful he may be in the manipulation of figures. He must be impartial, he must make his investigations without any reference to theories to be proved or disproved, and give to the world the actual results of his inquiries. This country lacks trained statisticians. We have no means for training them, except in the practical work of the statistical offices of the State and Federal Governments. These offices, therefore, become a school for the future, and the statisticians of this country that are to be of great service to the governments must acquire their knowledge through the statistical offices; but no work can be accomplished successfully without money and without men. We must look, therefore, to the legislative branches of our various governments for the increase of the usefulness and for recognized influence of our bureaus of statistics of labor.

FACTORIES, MILLS AND SHOPS BUILT DURING 1907.

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 1907?" "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-five cities, towns and plantations report building in this line as follows:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Auburn	Shoe factory	Built new	\$20,000	150
Auburn	Shoe factory	Enlarged	8,000	75
Durham	Two portable saw mills.....	Built new	2,000	35
East Livermore.....	*One-half sulphite pulp mill...	Built new	25,000	20
Lewiston	Cotton mill.....	Enlarged	100,000	50
Lewiston	Spinning mill.....	Enlarged		

AROSTOOK COUNTY.

Caswell Pl.....	Two saw mills	Built new	3,000	18
Connor Pl.....	Saw mill	Built new	1,500	5
Crystal Pl.....	Saw mill	Built new	1,000	6
Cyr Pl.....	Starch factory	Built new	2,000	15
Eagle Lake Pl.....	Kindling wood factory	Built new	25,000	100
Fort Fairfield	Starch factory.....	Built new	2,500	3
Island Falls	Tannery	Enlarged	75,000	50
Mapleton.....	Starch dry house	Built new	1,000	10
Portage Lake Pl.....	Shingle machinery	Bought new ..	1,000	4
Van Buren	Lumber mill	Built new	75,000	75
Van Buren	Grist mill.....	Renovated ..		

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Harrison.....	Saw mill	Rebuilt	3,000	8
Naples.....	Saw mill	Rebuilt	4,000	10
Oti-field.....	Canning shop and cider mill ..	Built new	1,000	12
Portland.....	Underwear factory	Built new	20,000	150
Portland.....	Paper box factory	Enlarged	6,000	50
Portland.....	Creamery	Built new	5,000	
Portland.....	Tallow rendering factory	Enlarged	10,000	
Westbrook.....	Paper mill	Enlarged	25,000	20
Westbrook.....	Shovel factory	Enlarged	3,000	18
Westbrook.....	Car barn	Built new	20,000	5
Westbrook.....	Electric power plant	Built new	150,000	8
Windham.....	Two pulp mills.....	Built new	300,000	100

*This mill stands on the town line, one-half in Jay.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Chesterville.....	Barrel factory.....	Built new	\$750	4
Eustis.....	Saw mill.....	Built new	1,000	6
Jay.....	One-half sulphite pulp mill.....	Built new	150,000	30
Jay.....	Paper mill.....	Improved		
New Vineyard.....	Saw and barrel mill.....	Rebuilt	1,000	10
Weld.....	Wood novelty mill.....	Built new	4,000	30
Weld.....	Saw mill.....	Built new	400	4

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Bluehill.....	Saw and stave mill.....	Rebuilt	2,500	10
Orland.....	Electric power plant.....	Built new	50,000	4
Stonington.....	Clam factory.....	Built new	3,000	50
Swan's Island.....	Boat building shop.....	Built new	300	4
Trenton.....	Saw and stave mill.....	Rebuilt	8,000	12

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Farmingdale.....	Lumber dry house.....	Built new	8,000	10
Gardiner.....	Paper box mill.....	Repaired	2,000	40
Gardiner.....	Saw mill.....	Built new	1,000	6
Manchester.....	Stone shed.....	Built new	2,000	25
Oakland.....	Foundry.....	Built new	2,000	6
Windsor.....	Saw mill.....	Built new	2,000	20
Winslow.....	Paper mill.....	Enlarged	200,000	50
Unity Pl.....	Canning shop.....	Built new	300	12

KNOX COUNTY.

Camden.....	Canning factory.....	Built new	\$1,500	25
Rockport.....	Lime plant.....	Rebuilt	-	-
Union.....	Casket factory.....	Built new	20,000	40
Union.....	Lumber mill and dam.....	Built new		
Vinalhaven.....	Net factory.....	Enlarged	1,200	20
Washington.....	Two lumber mills.....	Built new	3,000	9

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Newcastle.....	Leather-board mill.....	Built new	45,000	30
Nobleboro.....	Leather-board mill.....	Enlarged	65,000	40
Westport.....	Saw mill.....	Built new	1,500	3

OXFORD COUNTY.

Buckfield.....	Brush shop.....	Enlarged	1,500	10
Buckfield.....	Block shop.....	Enlarged	1,400	
Canton.....	Tannery.....	Enlarged	3,000	10
Milton Pl.....	Birch mill.....	Built new	700	3
Paris.....	Stamp mill.....	Built new	10,000	3
Runford.....	Two paper mills.....	Repaired	20,000	-

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Chester.....	Lath mill.....	Built new	3,000	15
Dexter.....	Machine shop.....	Enlarged	5,000	25
East Millinocket.....	Pulp and paper plant.....	Completed	500,000	250
Kingman.....	Kinolling wood sheds.....	Rebuilt	5,000	24
Milford.....	Electric power plant.....	Completed	*200,000	20
Millinocket.....	Wood novelty mill.....	Built new	5,000	25
Orrington.....	Blacksmith shop.....	Enlarged	450	2
Staceyville Pl.....	Hardwood mill.....	Built new	15,000	40

*In addition to what was reported in 1906.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Towns.	Buildings.	What done.	Cost.	Help.
Brownville.....	Lumber mill	Enlarged	\$20,000	35
Lake View Pl.....	Lumber mill	Built new	4,000	30
Medford	Saw mill	Enlarged	200	10
Milo.....	Two lumber mills	Built new	18,000	40
Monson	Slate shed	Built new	2,000	15

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Arrowsic.....	Two portable saw mills	Built new...	2,000	10
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SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson.....	Lumber mill	Enlarged	5,000	125
Athens.....	Carriage paint shop	Enlarged	400	2
Bingham	Wheel hub factory	Built new	20,000	75
Canaan	Grist mill	Rebuilt	3,000	20
Canaan	Saw mill	Repaired		
Concord	Portable saw mill	Built new	3,000	20
Fairfield	Pulp mill	Commenced		200
Fairfield	Saw mill	Built new	100,000	50
Jackman Pl.....	Saw mill	Built new	2,000	10
Mayfield Pl.....	Two saw mills	Built new	10,000	25
Skowhegan.....	Pulp mill	Rebuilt	25,000	25
Skowhegan.....	Spinning mill	Enlarged	20,000	50
Solon.....	Saw mill	Built new	7,000	12

WALDO COUNTY.

Frankfort.....	Saw mill	Built new	2,000	4
Liberty	Tannery	Rebuilt	10,000	15

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Baileyville.....	Paper mill.....	Enlarged	125,000	50
Calais	Lath mill	Built new	2,500	10
Calais	Box wood mill	Built new	3,500	30
Columbia.....	Lath mill	Built new	300	10
Columbia Falls	Kindling wood factory	Built new	5,000	20
Dennysville.....	Grist mill	Rebuilt	4,000	25
Dennysville.....	Box and hardwood mill	Rebuilt		
Eastport.....	Two sardine factories	Enlarged	4,000	65
Eastport.....	Glue factory	Built new	1,500	10
Eastport.....	Shook mill	Improved	500	20
Edmunds.....	Saw mill	Enlarged	1,000	7
Lubec.....	Shook mill	Enlarged	8,000	375
Lubec.....	Two sardine factories	Enlarged		
Machias.....	Lumber mill	Built new	4,000	20
Machias.....	Box mill	Enlarged	800	
Machiasport.....	Clam factory	Built new	2,500	60
Marion.....	Saw mill	Enlarged	1,000	5
Perry.....	Two saw mills	Built new	2,500	40
Perry.....	Saw mill	Enlarged	1,000	
Roque Bluffs.....	Clam factory	Built new	2,500	25
Talmadge.....	Hardwood mill	Built new	25,000	25
Whiting.....	Saw mill	Enlarged	300	5

YORK COUNTY.

Buxton	Electric power plant	} Built new	500,000	45
Buxton	Leather-board mill			
Buxton	Saw mill			
Kennebunk.....	Leatheroid mill	Enlarged	5,000	15
Kennebunk.....	Oil suit shop	Built new	1,000	5
North Berwick.....	Two shook mills.....	Enlarged	1,900	-
Saco.....	Cloth room	Built new	50,600	-

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Number of towns.	Number of buildings.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
Androscoggin	4	7	\$155,000	330
Aroostook	10	12	187,000	286
Cumberland	6	13	547,000	881
Franklin	5	8	157,150	84
Hancock	5	5	63,800	80
Kennebec	7	7	217,300	169
Knox	5	7	25,700	94
Lincoln	3	3	111,500	73
Oxford	5	5	36,600	28
Penobscot	8	8	733,450	461
Piscataquis	5	6	44,200	130
Sagadahoc	1	2	2,000	10
Somerset	10	14	1,095,400	614
Waldo	2	2	12,000	19
Washington	15	25	194,900	802
York	4	8	557,960	65
Total.....	95	133	\$4,140,960	3,566

TOTALS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Number of towns.	Number of buildings.	Total cost.	Hands employed.
1891	86	110	\$3,023,850	4,278
1892	89	114	2,128,000	4,319
1893	81	103	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	2,021
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	81	129	2,776,830	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
1906	104	131	2,637,500	3,674
1907	95	133	\$4,140,960	3,566

LABOR UNIONS.

With the intention of continuing the publication of a directory of the labor unions of the State and other important matters relating to the interests of laboring people, a blank was prepared under date of July 1, and copies sent to the secretaries of the several unions throughout the State. There was a very generous response on the part of local secretaries in filling and returning the blanks to this office, but in several of the larger places, where there were more or less of delinquents, other methods were employed to complete the work, and the results show some improvement over former years, as a less number of unions have failed to report and there are less omissions in answer to the questions.

As the work progresses from year to year the department and the unions are getting better acquainted and the local secretaries are coming to understand that it is for the interest of organized labor to fill the returns promptly and fully.

The blank used varied but little from that of last year. It contained the usual quotation of law relating to the subject matter of this line of work, a circular letter from the commissioner, and the following list of 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 of your local union.....
7. Has your local union a trade agreement with employers?
When does it expire?
8. Number of members of your local union.....

9. Qualifications for membership.....
10. Initiation fee.....Monthly dues.....
11. Dates of times of meeting.....
12. Benefits, insurance, etc.
13. Number of hours of labor daily.....
14. Minimum daily wages.....Maximum.....
15. What part of year from July 1, 1906, to July 1, 1907, have members of your union been employed on an average?....
16. Has idleness been voluntary or enforced?.....
17. Do non-union men enjoy the same conditions as to hours of labor, wages and steady employment as union men?.....
18. What have you accomplished for labor by organization?
19. 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.....
20. Has your union been involved in any strike or lockout during the year?..... If so, give history and results.

In compiling the returns we have included the substance of the information contained in answer to questions 1 to 16 inclusive, arranged alphabetically by towns, under the head of "Statistics of Labor Unions in Maine."

The information compiled from answers to question 17 has been arranged by trades under the head of "Discriminations Against Non-Union Men."

The replies to question 18 have been condensed and appear under the head of "Results of Organization."

The replies to questions 19 and 20 have been written up and are presented under the head of "Requests, Differences and Strikes."

Condensed statements of the number of unions and membership by towns, unions by trades having trade agreements, and locations of unions, membership, hours of labor and minimum wages given by trades, are all presented under appropriate heads.

Historical sketches of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America and of the Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association are here given. We also present a list of State and local central labor organizations.

NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ORIGINATING IN MAINE.

In connection with the publication of a directory of the labor organizations, it was planned to present a history of the general or parent organizations, giving their aims and objects and an outline of what they have achieved in the way of reducing the number of hours of labor, increasing wages and improving the working and living conditions of their members.

It is found impossible to follow this plan at the present time owing to the fact that so much space is required to properly present the other features of our report. There are, however, two unions that had their origin in the State of Maine, the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, and the Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association. Space will permit only these two native organizations being introduced as an introductory to the directory.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

The Granite Cutters, as an organization, have a history dating back to 1877, while the Lobster Fishermen's Union had no existence previous to 1905, and yet it is a happy coincidence that both organizations have in the State the same number of local branches, 22, although at the present time the granite cutters have the larger membership. Under these circumstances it will not seem out of place to give a short history of these two economic factors, and a brief outline of the industries in which they are engaged.

Previous to the year 1876 there were a few local organizations of granite cutters scattered throughout the country, but none in Maine, notwithstanding the fact that from 1870 to 1877 there were more of such mechanics employed here than in any other State of the Union. During the period mentioned thousands of men were at work at Dix Island, Spruce Head, Clark Island, Hurricane Isle, Vinalhaven, Frankfort, Hallowell, Bluehill and other places, quarrying and cutting granite for the State, War and Navy Building at Washington, the New York, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, Cincinnati and Hartford post offices, the East River and Saint Louis bridges and on other important contracts, and wages were \$4.25 and \$4.50 per day of eight hours.

The call for granite cutters was so great that it took all that could be procured from England, Scotland and Ireland to supply the demand. Up to that period and for some time after there were but very few granite cutters among the immigrants from Italy, while at the present time fully one-seventh, 2,428, of the total membership of the Granite Cutters' Union in America are men of that nationality. This percentage would be increased if applied to our State alone.

Following this era of business activity and high wages came a period of depression, due somewhat to the fact that some of the large contracts had been completed, which multiplied the number looking for employment. A better reason, perhaps, was the fact that the work which was being done by the United States government direct, and by the day, was let to the contractors and by them given out by the piece. It seems hardly credible, but is true nevertheless, that at no time in the history of the granite industry was it so difficult to earn a dollar cutting granite as during the year 1877. This statement is not overdrawn, for we find that the first strike inaugurated by the union at Vinalhaven in the spring of 1878 was for a bill of prices based on \$2.50 per day of ten hours, and the strike was not successful at that. In the midst of these conditions appeared the necessity for organization.

During January and February, 1877, local unions had been formed at Clark Island, Spruce Head, Rockland, Vinalhaven and Hurricane Isle. March 10, 1877, delegates representing these five local organizations met at the Lynde Hotel, Rockland, Maine, and formed the "Granite Cutters' National Union."

The progress of the union during the first few years of its existence was not very rapid, especially in Maine, where a general hostile feeling existed against unions of any kind. Even among the granite cutters themselves there was jealousy and a decided disposition to misunderstand the aims and purposes of the union. Through all of this opposition, however, the organizations continued to expand and increase in membership.

The first improvement in trade conditions in Maine was a decrease in the hours of labor from sixty to fifty-eight per week, Saturday being made an eight-hour day. With this cut-down in the hours of labor came an increase of ten per cent in wages. This was in 1886.

May 1, 1890, a demand was made for a nine-hour day with eight hours on Saturdays and no decrease in wages. In this fight the union had for an opponent a combination of the granite manufacturers of the New England states. The extent of the suspension, however, did not average more than ten days, the demands of the union being generally conceded by the employers.

Up to this time the resources of the union had not been put to any very severe test, but a storm was brewing, the outcome of which meant life or death to the union. After the strike of 1890 the manufacturers became aggressive and having perfected their organization felt that they were in a position to resist any further demands of the granite cutters.

Previous to 1892 it was customary to have agreements expire in the spring, generally on May 1, but at this time the employers insisted that all contracts should expire on January 1, instead of in the spring. The union would not consent to this arrangement, reasoning that in the winter time they would not be in so good a position to enforce a demand as they would be in the spring. Upon the refusal of the cutters to agree to this new arrangement, a general lockout took place all over the New England states, which not only included granite cutters, but also quarrymen and paving cutters, all of whom were organized. About 6,000 members of the union were included in this lockout, but the number supported by the union was soon reduced to about 3,000, the contributions received from members employed helped to sustain those unemployed, and no signs of weakening were manifest.

September 10, a compromise was arrived at which provided that agreements should expire March 1. The lockout had continued for five months and the settlement arrived at then applied only to the time that bills of prices should expire. Aside from this many of the branches had local differences to adjust and were out six, and in some cases, ten months before returning to work. The union came out of this fight intact as an organization but with an empty treasury and liabilities amounting to about \$250,000.

The objective point of the union from its inception was for an eight-hour day and a minimum rate of wages. The year

1900 was finally selected as the time that this should take effect. In addition to the reduction in the hours, \$3.00 was set as the minimum day wages, which was an increase per hour of $23\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

As in 1892, this demand extended to all parts of the country, but as the conditions desired were already in force in most of the localities outside of the New England states, the strike was confined to this territory. The granite manufacturers were again arrayed against the union. The strike, however, was not of long duration. By a compromise, the union secured the eight-hour day with an increase of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent per hour in wages.

In 1905 the minimum wage rate of \$3.00 was established without resorting to a strike or lockout, so that from that time all members of the union (and they comprise fully 95 per cent of the granite cutters) from Maine to California work but eight hours per day and for a minimum wage of \$3.00, the maximum in many places, especially on the Pacific coast, being \$5.00. Since 1900 the union has sailed in comparatively smooth waters, and is apparently satisfied to rest content in the position it occupies in the industrial movement.

The present membership of the union is approximately 17,000 and the monthly dues are \$1.00. Its affairs are economically administered, there being but one salaried officer, the secretary-treasurer. He receives \$1,500 per year. The total expenditure for management at headquarters, which includes the salary of the secretary-treasurer and clerical force, does not exceed \$500 per month. Under these favorable conditions it is not surprising that the funds increase very rapidly, and that the union has banked to its credit an amount sufficiently large to insure peace, and to furnish the necessaries should it at any time be deemed advisable to declare war.

The constitution adopted at the formation of the organization has undergone many changes in order to keep pace with industrial requirements. The present constitution, as revised in 1905, provides that:

“The objects of this association are: to encourage a regular apprentice system and a higher standard of skill; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the craft; to assist each other to

secure employment; to reduce the hours of daily labor; to discourage piece work as tending to degrade the trade; to secure adequate pay for our work; to furnish aid in case of death, and assist to the best of our ability, disabled members; to endeavor, by legal and proper means, to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members, and to improve the trade."

The union claims the right of jurisdiction over the cutting, carving and dressing of all granite and other stone upon which granite cutters' tools are used, which includes all machine cutting, turning, rubbing and polishing.

For the government of the association there is elected a president, secretary-treasurer, and an executive board of five members. The secretary-treasurer is elected every four years by a referendum and majority vote of the union. The president and other members of the executive council are elected by and from the branch where the seat of government is located.

A journal devoted to the interests of the trade is issued monthly. The membership is composed of granite cutters, tool sharpeners for granite cutters, and polishers. Jurisdiction is claimed over all machines that in any way enter into the cutting or dressing of the stone, and all operators of such machines except polishers must be practical granite cutters.

The initiation fee for apprentices just out of their time is \$3.00; where the applicant has never worked in the vicinity of any branch the charge is \$10.00; for those who come from countries outside of America, and have card showing good standing membership in an organization of the craft, the admission fee is \$10.00; for all others, \$25.00 must be paid. An applicant who has ever worked in opposition to the association must pay \$75.00. The general dues are \$1.00 per month.

Death benefits are paid as follows: For a good standing membership of six months or less, \$50.00; six months up to one year, \$75.00; one to five years, \$100; five to ten years, \$150; ten years or more, \$200. Any member arriving at the age of 60 years, who has been in good standing for ten years previous to making application, may draw \$125 of the \$200 due at death. During the past twelve years there has been paid out in death benefits \$153,025, and since the inception of this association at Rockland, March, 1877, to October 31, 1907, the total amount paid for death benefits has been \$194,300.

All branches work under trade agreements, the provisions of which are strictly adhered to. Members on strike or locked out are paid \$1.00 per day from the general fund.

Cards are used which show the members' standing in the union. Members fifty years of age, who have been in good standing the five previous consecutive years, pay but half dues. Any member sixty-two years of age, who has been a member for twenty years and who has been in good standing continuously for the ten years previous to arriving at such age, is paid from a fund established for the purpose, an honorary benefit of ten dollars per month for six months of each year, and is entirely exempt from the payment of all dues and assessments.

Three apprentices are allowed to each 14 journeymen cutters, the term of apprenticeship being three years for cutters and two years for tool sharpeners. Eight hours constitute a full day's work for all members, and \$3.00 is the minimum wage rate. The total membership of the association is about 17,000, divided among 195 branches, four of which are in Canada.

During the past year the union has taken an advanced step in the direction of progressive and intelligent unionism, and when this principle is recognized and adopted generally a great stride will have been taken towards the abolishment of all industrial warfare. "Making for peace" is a motto that every union should emblazon upon its banner.

At a meeting of the sub-committees of the executive committee of the National Association of the Granite Industries of the United States, and of the executive council of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, representing their respective associations, the following rules, which were submitted to both associations for official action, were drafted with the object in view of encouraging settlements of contentions, new or old, in a pacific manner, and of reducing strikes, lock-outs or suspensions of work as nearly as possible to a minimum:

1. *Resolved*, That nothing hereinafter contained shall be construed to supplant or annul adjustment clauses in agreements.

2. That this plan is not by evasive or dilatory acts, to be made to apply to petty disputes which could be settled locally

and is to be used only when the ordinary local methods have failed, and when desired by both parties to the contention.

3. That it is the intent of this document that when disputes arise which can be settled through local adjustment committees, or as herein set forth, neither strike, lockout, nor other suspension of work shall occur pending efforts at settlement.

4. That when contentions arise in localities where agreements exist between members of the National Association of the Granite Industries of the United States, and branches of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, and where efforts, as per the adjustment clauses of local agreements, have failed, and where the parties to a dispute have voluntarily sought this plan of settlement, the dispute shall be referred to a joint council of three members of the executive officers of both associations, to which council all points in dispute shall be submitted, either in document form, or by not more than three members representing each of the two sides in dispute; or, the joint council may, with said committee of three, form a board of conciliation, and the decision in either event shall be binding on both parties.

5. That local committees meet within a week after three months' notice of change of an agreement has been given, and points in dispute are not to be sent to the joint council before the tenth of the third month after notice of change, so that local parties shall make all possible effort at settlement before reference of a contention to the joint council.

6. That when either party to a contention believes the time has arrived to use this plan, said party shall notify its general secretary to that effect, who shall immediately notify the other secretary of the request, and who, in turn, unless he has similarly notified, shall convey the request to the other party to the dispute, and when both parties favor this form of settlement, the secretaries at the earliest possible date shall arrange a joint meeting for that purpose.

7. This agreement to take effect on adoption and remain in effect for one year; if any change is desired three months' notice to be given previous to date of expiration by party desiring change; if no change is desired, it to remain in effect from year to year.

The Granite Cutters' International Association of America—Thomas Johnston, Alex. Cowe, A. C. Smith, James Duncan.

The National Association of the Granite Industries of the United States—C. Harry Rogers, Alfred O. Diack, Wm. S. Alexander, James Gourlay.

This agreement was ratified by a referendum vote of the Granite Cutters, August 1, 1907, and subsequently adopted by the National Association of Granite Industries, and is now in use.

The first secretary of the union was Thompson H. Murch, a native of Hampden, Maine. He resigned from the position in 1878, being at that time elected to represent the fifth district of Maine in the United States Congress, being re-elected in 1880. He was succeeded in office by Josiah B. Dyer.

Mr. Dyer was a native of England, and was residing in Graniteville, Massachusetts, at the time of his election. He served as the executive officer of the organization through the crucial and most trying period of its existence. In 1895 he was defeated for re-election by the present incumbent, James Duncan, who was a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, at the time of his election.

Mr. Duncan was born in Kincardine, Scotland, May 5, 1857. He came to the United States at an early age and at once took a prominent part in organizing his trade and in disseminating trade union principles generally. He was a delegate to the convention held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1886, at which time and place the American Federation of Labor was formed. He edited a labor paper in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1892. In 1894, at Denver, Colorado, he was elected first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and has since been re-elected annually.

Mr. Duncan is a member of the American Academy of Social Science, a member of the labor division of the International Peace and Arbitration Society, is vice president of the Massachusetts Public Opinion League, and a member of the National Geographic Society.

Mr. Duncan favors practical agreements between capital and labor; that public utilities should in part be owned and in whole

controlled by the public; free schools; restricted immigration; exclusion of Asiatic coolies; election of United States senators and judges by popular vote, and the full introduction of eight hours in twenty-four as a maximum work-day. He was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Granite Cutters' Association in May, 1907, for a term of four years.

During Secretary Duncan's administration of the affairs of the union, it has more than doubled in membership, and at the present time is admitted to be one of the most thoroughly and best organized of the trades. As before stated, every branch works under a trade agreement and once it is entered into it must be strictly adhered to during the term for which it is made. This principle it would be well for other trades to adopt.

The headquarters of the Association at present are in the Hancock Building, Quincy, Massachusetts.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association.

The men engaged in the industry of catching lobsters occupy a unique and independent position in the industrial field. No whistle or bell proclaims the hour when they must be at their several stations ready to commence the work of the day. They require no boss, and have none that they recognize as employers. Their field of operation has no bounds other than the shore, and it has not as yet been staked off or fenced by any combination or trust.

Every man is captain of his own craft, and the product of his labor, his "catch," is his until such time as he thinks it advisable to dispose of it. He is not unlike the farmer in this respect, and yet, in the midst of this independence he has his trials and troubles, and the combination with which he has to reckon can neither be coaxed nor bought. His employment is at the will of the ocean, and when it is content to "be still" he can follow his occupation.

It is not necessary to go back many years to find the conditions which surrounded this industry to be very much different from what they are today. Thirty years ago lobsters were plentiful and easily caught, in fact a man would have to get a boat load each day that he fished in order to earn a fair day's pay. Thirty or forty traps were all that were necessary, and were about all that any one man could tend.

Boats of every description were used, and old men and boys, in fact any one who could row a boat and pull the trap out of the water was qualified to engage at the work. It was not necessary to go far from the shore to find the fish, consequently the cost for materials and the loss occasioned by storms was small in comparison to what it is under present conditions.

At the time referred to large lobsters were sold for from two to five cents each, while the smaller ones, or "shorts," were sold to canning factories at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundred pounds. Everything that crawled into the pot was retained, and if there was a demand for the small ones they were sold, if not, and a neighbor wanted a mess, they were given to him. Some were cooked and given to the hens. Practically no value was placed upon them and the destruction went on without any thought being given to after results.

The coming of the summer visitor to our seacoast resorts did not enhance the chances for the young lobsters to arrive at a very old age. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the supply became gradually less until today lobsters have become one of the most expensive luxuries that grace the tables of those who can afford to buy them.

Realizing what the ultimate result would be if some action was not taken to protect the fish, parties who were interested were instrumental in having laws passed which limited the time in which "shorts" could be used for canning purposes, and fixed a legal size at which the lobsters could be sold the balance of the season. Finally the law was amended making it unlawful to catch any lobster under ten and one-half inches in length. The price demanded for this size made it unprofitable to use them for canning purposes, so the business was discontinued.

These efforts on the part of the State were apparently of no avail, and the sale and destruction of the small fish continued just the same. The appointment of wardens to enforce the laws was looked upon with disfavor by the fishermen and they resented very effectually what they considered an interference with a natural right.

At last these men became sensible to the fact that action was necessary upon their part in order to save the industry from utter destruction. Imbued with this idea, several of the fisher-

men at Vinalhaven held a meeting and after considerable trouble laid the foundation of what is now the Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association.

The beginning of this movement was in the fall of 1904, the first organization being perfected February 22, 1905. From this humble start the idea of organizing spread very rapidly among the fishermen with the result that they became weaned from their old customs and readily adopted present day methods.

The benefits derived from this organized movement are clearly in evidence on every hand, but the union has not as yet attained the height of its usefulness and will not until every man engaged in the business is included in the membership of the association.

Lobsters are found as far north as the coast of Labrador and south to Delaware Bay, being most abundant upon the coasts of Maine and the maritime provinces. In 1901 there were engaged in the lobster industry in the United States 4,348 persons, about 2,700 of these being along the coast of Maine. The work of organization for the present will be conducted among the Maine fishermen and it is doubtful if any effort will be made to include the lobster catchers south of the boundary of Massachusetts. The membership of the union according to the latest returns is approximately 1,100 included in 22 locals. With the American fishermen thoroughly organized it is the purpose of the union to invade the territory of the maritime provinces and endeavor to induce the fishermen there to cast their lot with those on the American side of the line.

The questions will be asked, What is the matter with those fishermen? Haven't they got a monopoly of their business? Don't they get a big price for their lobsters? What need have they for organizing? To properly answer these questions it will be necessary to take a brief review of the industry and the conditions which surround it. Local buyers and "smacks" are generally the fisherman's market for lobsters.

These smacks, usually steamers, are sent out by wholesale dealers at Portland, Rockland and other places, and cruise along the coast calling at the places where lobsters are usually to be had. They are fitted with a well in which the lobsters are put and kept until they arrive at their destination. The carrying capacity of these wells is from 3,000 to 10,000.

The fishermen have cars which answer the same purpose as the wells. If a buyer is not at hand when he returns with his catch, or if the price offered is not satisfactory, he puts the lobsters in his car where they will live for many days, and awaits a more favorable opportunity to sell.

If all of the fishermen were situated as described above they would certainly be masters of the situation, and there would not be so much need of organizing, but unfortunately they are not unlike other industrial workers, many of them live from "hand to mouth" and are obliged to dispose of their fish as fast as they catch them. These men cannot dictate what the prices shall be.

Another bad feature in connection with the business was the fact that the price paid by the dealers varied in the different localities. Men at Vinalhaven might be getting twenty cents each for their lobsters while the men further east would be selling theirs for fifteen cents each. This is one of the things that has been regulated by the association and now, no matter where they are located; they have the satisfaction of knowing that the price they receive is the same as paid anywhere else in the State.

Organization has been instrumental in stopping the illegal traffic in shorts. As the men became united they assembled at appointed places to discuss their affairs and by-laws were adopted which provided a penalty for anyone caught dealing in lobsters of an illegal size. As a result of this action we have it from an authentic source that in one locality, where there are five branches of the association, the number of small lobsters that are being returned to the water daily averages fourteen hundred, or eight thousand four hundred per week. These facts show the possibilities that can and will be accomplished when the men engaged in the lobster fishing industry are all united and working for each other's interest and the protection of the industry.

The action of the union in regard to stopping the traffic in illegal lobsters is noticeable in many respects. Each fisherman acts as a warden, and among all of the arrests made the past year for violations of the law very few have been in the localities where unions exist.

Another result of organization is the increased price received for the lobsters. This higher price the fishermen do not claim is wholly due to their efforts but is caused in part by the growing scarcity of the fish.

Another result of organization that the fishermen prize highly is the fact of their being drawn closer together, forming a bond of brotherhood guided by the divine injunction of "Bear ye one another's burdens."

It is not generally known even by many of the people who live in close contact with these "toilers of the sea," what the difficulties are with which they have to contend in the pursuit of their business, and the expense they are under for boats, pots, bait, gear, etc. Summer fishing is quite attractive as the lobsters are then inshore and weather conditions generally favorable. Winter fishing is a different proposition.

In the fall of the year the fishermen meet with their heaviest losses. At this time the pots are generally set in shoal water and the heavy swell created by the storms destroys them. When they are set on shoals in deep water they are lost just the same, as the sea moves the pots off the shoals into deep water, thereby drawing the buoy, which is attached to the pot and which marks its location, under water and out of sight. The losses in this respect will average fully forty per cent per annum of the total number of pots set. This is one of the things that should be considered especially by those who think that lobster fishermen have nothing to gain by organizing.

All fishermen agree that lobsters are gradually growing scarcer. No matter what may be said or written upon the subject that fact remains. The catch at the present time may equal in some respects that of former years, but the reasons are that the fishermen work harder, tend more traps, use better boats, go farther to sea, take more chances against wind and weather, and apply more intelligence to their work. This can only be acquired by experience and by studying the habits and migratory notions of this toothsome crustacea.

The average distance the average fisherman goes to reach his traps is about five miles. The average depth of water in which the fish are caught is ten fathoms. The hardest and most venturesome of the fishermen go twelve to fifteen miles from the land and fish in thirty-five to fifty fathoms of water.

There are others who confine their operations to the "inside grounds" and who take their traps out of the water on the approach of the stormy season and engage at some other occupation during the winter.

The boats used, equipped with gasoline engines as auxiliary power, range in cost from \$200 to \$1,000. The cost of the pots varies according to the quality of the material used, the average cost for material and labor being about \$2.00. Traps set in thirty-five fathoms of water require a fifty-fathom swing (length of warp attached to trap and buoy). This rope alone will cost \$1.20. Fishermen operating at this depth of water tend about one hundred traps, so it can be readily seen that with the amount he has invested in the business he deserves some consideration when the price is being determined for the product of his toil, and he can only get this through organization.

Under the old system of rowing and sailing a great deal of time was lost and the work was much more hazardous. It is not a desirable position to be to leeward eight or ten miles in an open boat with night coming on or a snow storm threatening, and yet this is what very often happens. Sometimes the wind will suddenly spring up and if fair, or from a quarter that will allow of the boat being kept on the proper course, the chances are considered good for getting home, but if the wind is dead ahead and other conditions are unfavorable anxious hearts ashore beat in unison with those in the boats and the suspense is not relieved until the well-known sail is sighted in the offing.

The introduction of the gasoline engine and other motive power has brought about many changes in the methods pursued by the fishermen in tending their traps. With the assistance of this auxiliary they are reasonably sure of getting out to their traps and back again and, as a consequence, they do not have to start as early as under the old method of rowing or sailing.

The system of former days would not allow of tending the number of traps that is made possible by the use of power, for it must be remembered that, besides pulling the traps which has to be done in order to know whether they contain lobsters or

not, the traps have to be shifted from place to place in the endeavor to locate where lobsters are plenty.

The matter of securing bait (herring are generally used) is another difficulty with which the fishermen have to contend and is an important item of expense, the average cost per trap for bait for a year being about \$1.50.

The man who follows lobster fishing exclusively does not want a very large family depending upon him for support. Many of them have little farms upon which they work when the weather is unfavorable for fishing, while others abandon the business when lobsters are scarce and engage at other branches of the fishing industry, it being often profitable to do so.

It is not unusual in the winter time for a fisherman to get from \$40.00 to \$50.00 worth of lobsters in one day. Some statisticians might multiply this amount by 312 and then tell how much the earnings would be for a year, but the fact is, this particular man may not have had a chance to pull his traps for a week previous and might not have another chance during the month; or perhaps he may have been doing fairly well and have a few dollars laid by when a gale comes on and destroys every trap that he has in the water and likewise his car containing his catch for many weeks. This has happened to many of our fishermen during the past season.

No, the fishermen are not a wealthy class. Situated as they are along the coast, many in isolated places, their wants are fewer and their expenses less than those of the city dweller, and the average annual earnings will certainly not exceed, even if they equal, those of the average mechanic. Lobsters are not a staple article of food and only the well-to-do buy them, and while a few cents added to the price of each lobster does not mean much to the consumer, it does mean a great deal to the fishermen.

The remarkable progress in organizing made by the union since its humble beginning in 1905 is not equaled in the annals of trade unionism, as they now number 1,100 members. They have trade agreements with the wholesale buyers based upon favorable terms, the prices being regulated from time to time according to the demand for the fish.

Some of the smacks that are buying fish fly the union flag and have the agreement showing present prices posted in a conspicuous place and handle nothing but union lobsters. The fisherman must show his card and be in good standing before he can sell to a union smack. This may savor of trust methods, but it must be remembered that the fishermen are not cornering any necessary of life. They are not debarring anyone from entering the business. They claim no monopoly of the ocean. What they have to sell they come honestly by and they have a legitimate right to fix the price and arrange the conditions under which they will part with it.

The lobster fishermen's union is here to stay and its influence and progressive methods as practiced at present are bound to bring about a development of the industry and better and more prosperous conditions for all of those known as lobster fishermen.

The headquarters of the association are at Vinalhaven. The business is conducted by an executive board of five members. The prices are arranged here and telephoned to the officers of the different locals. The executive officer of the association bears the title of secretary-treasurer. The present incumbent, Mr. James B. Webster, has proven himself to be a very efficient officer, firm in demanding the rights of those whom he represents and considerate for the rights of the dealers. He has the confidence and commands the respect of both.

STATE AND LOCAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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

State Organizations.

Maine State Federation of Labor. President, Charles O. Beals, Auburn; secretary, John F. Connelly, Box 140, Bangor.

Maine State Conference of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. President, D. A. Mahoney, Portland; secretary-treasurer, 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, Patrick H. Fitzgerald, Augusta; secretary, Abner W. Nichols, Augusta.

Central Labor Union of Bangor and vicinity. President, Thomas McNeil, 26 Emerson street, Bangor; secretary, John F. Connelly, Box 140, Bangor.

Central Labor Union of Biddeford. President, John T. Castello, 5 York court, Biddeford; secretary, E. L. Leighton, 19 Emery street, Biddeford.

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

Central Labor Union of Madison. President, ———; secretary, G. T. Meserve, Madison.

Central Labor Union of Millinocket. President, E. J. Graham, Millinocket; secretary, Daniel Hennessy, Millinocket.

Central Labor Union of Portland. President, Alexander Eagles, Portland; secretary, John C. Clarke, 39 Greenleaf street, Portland.

Central Labor Union of Skowhegan. President, Alonzo York, Skowhegan; secretary, George Burns, Skowhegan.

Central Labor Union of Waterville. President, J. F. Partridge, 9 Western avenue, Waterville; secretary, F. J. Holland, 21 Ash street, Waterville.

District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Bangor. Secretary, Willis A. Crocker, 367 Essex street, Bangor; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening.

STATISTICS OF LABOR UNIONS IN MAINE.

Addison.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Seaside Branch, No. 10. Secretary, L. Roy Wass, Seaside; date of organization, October 19, 1905; has understanding with lobster dealers which makes the prices uniform with those received by fishermen in western part of State; number of members, 48; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, fortnightly; benefits, assistance that we render each other working for a common end.

Ashland.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Ashland Lodge, No. 408. Secretary, A. B. Stone, Ashland; date of organization, November 20, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires February 1, 1908; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, must be a white man, sober, moral and otherwise of good character; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 10 cents; times of meeting, second Thursday in each month; has insurance benefit; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$3.35.

Auburn.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 45. Secretary, George W. Wise, 35 Pleasant street, Auburn; date of organization, 1899; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 497; qualifications for membership, must be a laster of good moral character and sound bodily health; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00 after six months' membership, and \$100 after two years' membership; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, 75 cents; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 416. Secretary, W. H. Pelsey, 410 Turner street, Auburn; date of organization, February 11, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, not stated; qualifications for membership, must be a boot and shoe worker; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00 after six months' membership, and \$100 after two years' membership; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Augusta.

American Federation of Musicians, No. 460. Secretary, C. A. Miron, Augusta; date of organization, September 21, 1907; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 34; qualifications for membership, must be a competent musician; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 20 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday evening. No benefits.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 9. Secretary, James S. 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, 48; 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, and 50 cents assessment on death of member's wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.50; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 554. Secretary, F. W. Halpen, Augusta; date of organization, 1898; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 18; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Tuesday evenings in each month; death benefit, \$150 after two years' membership; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.25; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Association, Union No. 10. Secretary, Rudolph Chenever, 62 Water street, Augusta; date of organization, July 12, 1889; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 38; qualifications for membership, must be a mule spinner; no initiation fee; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$2.75; average time employed, 12 months.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,434. Secretary, William H. Davis, 96 Stone street, Augusta; date of organization, September, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, any laborer eighteen years of age who is not eligible to membership in any trade organization; initiation fee, \$1.50; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Dirigo Lodge, No. 89. Secretary,

Ernest Sawyer, Augusta; date of organization, September 14, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires October, 1908; number of members, 49; qualifications for membership, must be a pulp or papermill worker; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, papermakers, 55 cents; all others, 25 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, vary on different work; average time employed, 12 months.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 493. Secretary, Harry C. Jones, 268 Water street, Augusta; date of organization, February 6, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 12; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, second and third Thursdays in each month; sick and accident benefits, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100, \$200 or \$500; hours of labor, 14; minimum weekly wages, \$9.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 330. Secretary, Charles H. Leighton, 130 Northern avenue, Augusta; date of organization, April 1, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 20; qualifications for membership, must be a competent loomfixer; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 52 cents; times of meeting, Tuesday following pay day; accident benefit, \$3.00 per week; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.20; average time worked, 11 months; idleness voluntary.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 819. Secretary, H. Leslie Haskell, 8 Maple street, Augusta; date of organization, March 22, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 20; qualifications for membership, must be a retail clerk in any business except the liquor traffic; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, monthly; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$25.00 after six months' membership, \$50.00 after one year's 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; average time employed, 12 months.

Suspender Workers' Union, No. 11,095. Secretary, Elden W. Hanks, 17 Crosby street, Augusta; date of organization, July, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires January 1, 1908; number of members, 8; qualifications for

membership, good citizenship; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 290 days; idleness voluntary.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 914. Secretary, John Spaulding, Augusta; date of organization, October 2, 1901; has annual trade agreement with employers which expires upon three months' notice being given by either party previous to expiration of agreement; number of members, 135; qualifications for membership, must be a journeyman carpenter of good moral character and capable of commanding the average wage; initiation fee, \$15.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month; disability benefit, \$100 after one year's membership, \$200 after two years' membership, \$300 after three years' membership, and \$400 after four years' membership; sick benefit, local; death benefit, \$100 after six months' membership and \$200 after one year's membership, on death of member; \$25.00 after six months' membership and \$50.00 after one year's membership, on death of member's wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.25; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 10½ months; idleness enforced.

Baileysville (Woodland).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers. Secretary, Peter Talbot, Woodland, Washington county; date of organization, October 1, 1906; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 24; qualifications for membership, one year's work as third hand on paper machine; initiation fee, \$1.25; monthly dues, 65 cents; times of meeting, third Sunday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8 and 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$4.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Bangor.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Bangor Branch. Secretary, William H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis street, Boston, Mass.; the rooms here are closed during the winter season; date of organization, November 6, 1889; number of members, 3,252 on the whole Atlantic seaboard but impossible to segregate those sailing out of Maine ports; qualifications for membership, must be an

efficient seaman; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 70 cents; times of meeting, every week in all ports; shipwreck benefit, \$20.00; accident benefit, \$200; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, not limited; minimum daily wages, \$1.00 and board.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 7. Secretary, Walter C. Sturtevant, 13 Jackson street, Bangor; date of organization, April 13, 1899; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 123; qualifications for membership, must be a capable workman at one or more branches of the trade; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 per member, and assessment of 50 cents per member on death of member's 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; date of organization, February 5, 1893; has trade agreement with employers which expires after 30 days' written notice; number of members, 110; qualifications for membership, must be a white man, 21 years of age, able to read and write, of good moral character and temperate habits, must be a locomotive engineer in actual service at least six months, conversant with standard rules, and must carry one or more policies in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' insurance; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month at 2.30 P. M.; sick benefit, \$6.00 per week not exceeding ten weeks; insurance benefit, \$1,500, \$3,000 or \$4,500; hours of labor, switching service, 10; on road, 11; minimum daily wages, \$4.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Penobscot Lodge, No. 514. Secretary, W. M. Richardson, Catell street, Bangor; has trade agreement with employers subject to change on thirty days' notice by either party; number of members, 84; qualifications for membership, must be white born, of good moral character, sober and industrious, sound in body and limb, eyesight normal, not less than eighteen 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;

monthly dues, varies according to amount of insurance carried; times of meeting, second and fourth Sunday afternoons in each month; insurance benefit, from \$500 to \$3,000, payable upon death or total disability; hours of labor, 11 or less; minimum daily wages, \$2.15.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 262. Secretary, G. L. Stackpole, Maxim court, Bangor; date of organization, January, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 67; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; total disability benefit, \$180; death benefit, \$150 on death of member, and \$50.00 on death of member's wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Moosehead Lodge, No. 443. Secretary, Arthur R. Goode, 327 Pine street, Bangor; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 107; qualifications for membership, must be white male, of good moral character and from eighteen to forty-five years of age; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, vary according to amount of insurance carried; times of meeting, first and third Sunday afternoons in each month; insurance benefit, from \$500 to \$1,350; has death and disability benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; average time employed, 12 months.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 264. Secretary, John Barnett, Old Town; date of organization, October, 1907; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 47; qualifications for membership, must be a car inspector, repairer or cleaner; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Tuesday in each month; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.65.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 179. Secretary, Adolph Scherer, 86 Pearl street, Bangor; date of organization, October 13, 1884; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 66; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship and good moral character; initiation fee, \$3.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, first Monday in each month; has sick, traveling, strike

and death benefits; hours of labor, 8; no fixed daily wages, all piece work; work has been quite continuous.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, William Ryan, Hampden Corner; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 17; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Lodge No. 334. Secretary, John L. Brennan, 189 Parker street, Brewer; date of organization, March, 1907; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, must be sober, moral and of general good character; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Tuesday in each month; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.70; maximum, \$2.35.

International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association, No. 515. Secretary, Harry E. Honey, 26 Emerson street, Bangor; date of organization, July 13, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires annually at close of river navigation; number of members, 129; qualifications for membership, one year's residence in United States; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Monday evenings in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

International Typographical Union, No. 446. Secretary, Fred J. Foster, 318 Grove street, Bangor; date of organization, September 3, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 22; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman after four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Saturday in each month; death benefit, \$70.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 12 months.

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 formal trade agreement with employers; number of members, 59; qualifications

for membership, must be a competent 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, J. A. Rowe, 44 Hammond street, Bangor; date of organization, October 21, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 34; 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 for eighteen weeks; death benefit, \$60.00 to \$500 according to length of time of membership; hours of labor, average 14; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, all you can command; average time employed, 12 months.

Moccasin and Moccasin Slipper Workers' Union, No. 12,283. Secretary, Chester O. Perkins, 18 Division street, Bangor; date of organization, August 28, 1906; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 42; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.17; maximum, \$2.00; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Old Town Division, No. 11. Secretary, E. E. McPheters, Great Works; date of organization, 1894; has trade agreement with employers which expires July, 1908; number of members, 100; initiation fee, \$3.50; monthly dues, 67 cents; times of meeting, fourth Sunday in each month; insurance benefit, \$300, \$500 or \$1,000; hours of labor, about 12; minimum daily wages, \$1.80; average time employed, 12 months.

Order of Railway Conductors, Bangor Division, No. 403. Secretary, W. W. Worth, Brimmer street, Brewer; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 92; qualifications for membership, good character and six months' experience as conductor; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, vary

according to amount of insurance carried; times of meeting, second Sunday in each month; benefits, members must carry at least \$1,000 of insurance.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, 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, 10; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman at the trade; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, \$1.50; times of meeting, first Tuesday in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; strike benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 621. Secretary, William L. Castellon, 16 Blake street, Brewer; date of organization, June, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 145; qualifications for membership, must be capable of earning the average wage at the trade; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday evening; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,917. Secretary, Frank M. Cayting, Bangor; date of organization, September, 1907; matter of agreement with employers pending, which provides for an eight-hour day and permanent board of arbitration; number of members, 77; qualifications for membership, must be capable of earning average wages at the trade; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200, and \$25.00 to \$50.00 on death of member's wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

Belfast.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 362. Secretary, John S. Davidson, Belfast; date of organization, February 3, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires February 3, 1908; number of members, 280; qualifications for membership,

must be an active boot and shoemaker; initiation fee, \$1.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 or \$2.50 per week for thirteen weeks according to length of time of membership; death benefit, \$50.00 after six months' membership, and \$100 after two years' membership; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.00; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

Biddeford.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 14. Secretary, Justice B. Cobb, 107 Temple street, Saco; date of organization, May 10, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 51; qualifications for membership, must be a practical workman; initiation fee, \$11.75; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.25; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 40. Secretary, Joseph F. Curtis, 34 Vetromile street, Biddeford; date of organization, 1889; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, second Monday in each month; has sick, traveling, strike and death benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$4.00; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers. Secretary, Fortunat Paquin, 335 Main street, Biddeford; date of organization, December 4, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 12; qualifications for membership, good moral character and must have worked at least six months at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.30; maximum, \$2.20; average time employed, 12 months.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 288. Secretary, C. E. Skillings, Saco; date of organization, January 28, 1898; has trade agreement with employers which expires April

15, 1908; number of members, 122; qualifications for membership, four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, first and second Fridays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.25 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. Secretary, Charles Paquin, 9 Center street, Biddeford; date of organization, May 31, 1906; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, must be a clerk of one year's service and not in the liquor traffic; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; no fixed hours of labor nor minimum wages.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 896. Secretary, George E. Haley, Saco; date of organization, June 21, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 85; qualifications for membership, for beneficiary members, good moral character, from twenty-one to fifty years of age, and competent to command the standard wage; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; disability benefit, \$50.00 to \$200 on death of member, and \$25.00 to \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Bluehill (East).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Bluehill Branch. Secretary, I. W. Dow, Bluehill; date of organization, 1881; has trade agreement with employers which expires April 16, 1911; number of members, 80; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, during last week of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.25; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 8. Secretary, Forrest E. Grindle, East Bluehill;

date of organization, November, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 19; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Monday after the fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.76; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Boothbay (Linnekin).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Linnekin Branch, No. 8. Secretary, Charles H. Poor, Linnekin; date of organization, February, 1907; has trade agreement with buyers which is of much advantage to fishermen; number of members, 38; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, mutual understanding and cooperation in regard to protection of small lobsters.

Boothbay Harbor.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Boothbay Harbor Branch, No. 15. Secretary, A. J. Pinkham, Boothbay Harbor; date of organization, February, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster buyers which gives the fishermen a voice in determining the price of what they have to dispose of; number of members, 35; qualifications for membership, must be engaged at lobster fishing; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, those which always come from a closer association of workmen.

Brewer (South).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Eastern Union, No. 82. Secretary, Maurice L. Farnham, 8 Mill street, South Brewer; date of organization, August 26, 1902; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 67; qualifications for membership, good moral character and eight months' experience on a paper machine; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 65 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Sunday afternoons in each month; hours of labor, after May 1,

1908, 8 hours; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 36. Secretary, John Whelan, South Brewer; date of organization, April 26, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 100; qualifications for membership, one month's work for Eastern Manufacturing Company; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, first Sunday after fifth and twentieth of each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$2.00; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 8. Secretary, John H. Ellis, East Hampden; date of organization, December 6, 1905; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 100; qualifications for membership, good character; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday evening; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.25; maximum, \$6.00; average time employed, 5½ months; idleness enforced; work continuous for 5½ months, then the mills are shut down for about 6½ months.

Bristol (New Harbor).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, New Harbor Branch, No. 22. Secretary, N. H. Richardson, New Harbor; date of organization, July 15, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster buyers which maintains uniform prices; number of members, 90; qualifications for membership, must be employed at lobster fishing; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, closer friendship among fishermen.

Bristol (South).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, South Bristol Branch, No. 18. Secretary, F. W. Seavey, South Bristol; date of organization, February, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster buyers which is decidedly beneficial to fishermen; number of members, 29; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30

cents; benefits, more friendly feeling among men engaged at the business.

Brooksville (South).

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 100. Secretary, Will C. Bates, South Brooksville; date of organization, September, 1906; has trade agreement with employers which expires September, 1908; number of members, 26; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first day of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.60; maximum, \$1.85; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

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 by either party; number of members, 20; qualifications for membership, must be a white American citizen who can read and write, of good moral character, and has run a locomotive successfully for at least six months; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Monday and third Tuesday in each month; has insurance against loss of life, limb and eyes, \$1,500 to \$4,500 according to age; hours of labor vary, but 10 hours is called a day; minimum daily wages, \$3.05; average time employed, 12 months.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Mount Katahdin Division, No. 469. Secretary, P. F. Thombs, Henderson; date of organization, September 1, 1891; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice by either party; number of members, 66; qualifications for membership, must have been employed in locomotive service nine months, or as locomotive hostler one year; initiation fee, \$6.00; monthly dues, \$1.83 on \$1,500 insurance; times of meeting, second Sunday and fourth Monday in each month; has life insurance \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000 or \$3,000; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.95; maximum, \$4.35; average time employed, two-thirds of members, 12 months; one-third, 8 months.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 366. Secretary, M. O. Fuller, Henderson; date of organization, May, 1898; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice by either party; number of members, 75; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, \$2.50; times of meeting, second Sunday and fourth Monday in each month; insurance benefit, total disability or death, \$500, \$1,000 or \$1,350; minimum daily wages, \$2.07; maximum, \$2.42; average time employed, 6 months.

Brunswick.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 6. Secretary, Edwin A. Hammond, 11 Bowker street, Brunswick; date of organization, 1899; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 22; qualifications for membership, must be a first-class workman in one or more of the trades; initiation fee, \$11.50; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; death benefit, \$50.00 on death of member and \$25.00 on death of member's wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.25; average time employed, 5 months; idleness enforced.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Association, Union No. 16. Secretary, Joseph Carlin, 63 Union street, Brunswick; date of organization, 1893; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 18; qualifications for membership, must be a mule spinner; no initiation fee; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every alternate Tuesday evening; strike and lockout benefits, \$4.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00 on death of member, \$25.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, average 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.45; maximum, \$2.90; average time employed, 12 months.

Calais.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 15. Secretary, Earl Crosby, Calais; date of organization, July 12, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 19; qualifications for membership, must be a first-class workman at one or more of the trades; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, last Monday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Saint Croix Valley Lodge, No. 739. Secretary, Charles F. Spencer, Box 212, Calais; date of organization, November 12, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice by either party; number of members, 32; qualification for membership, must be a white male, American citizen, of good moral character and from eighteen to forty-five years of age; initiation fee, \$4.00; monthly dues, regulated by amount of insurance carried; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; insurance benefit, \$500, \$1,000 or \$1,350; hours of labor, 11 and 12; minimum daily wages, \$1.80; maximum, \$3.25; average time employed, 12 months.

Calais (Red Beach).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, George Colmer, Red Beach; date of organization, July, 1890; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 34; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Granite Polishers, Quarrymen and Laborers' Union, No. 10,306. Secretary, Martin P. Mingo, Red Beach; date of organization, September 20, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires upon three months' notice being given by either party previous to March 1, in any year; number of members, 35; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second Monday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.50; work is quite continuous.

Caribou.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Caribou Lodge. No return.

Deer Isle (Sunshine).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Sunshine Branch, No. 7. Secretary, H. C. Smith, Sunshine; date of organization, February, 1907; has trade agreement with

buyers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 16; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, local.

Dover.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, Thomas Myshrall, Foxcroft; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 6; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Dresden.

Icemen's Protective Union, No. 12,288. Secretary, S. B. Smith, Cedar Grove; date of organization, September, 1906; has annual trade agreement with employers; number of members, 198; qualifications for membership, must be competent to earn the minimum rate of wages; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, weekly; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

East Livermore (Livermore Falls).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 11. Secretary, Martin Burk, Livermore Falls; date of organization, March, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires June 25, 1908; number of members, 110; qualifications for membership, one year's work on paper machine; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 65 cents; times of meeting, third Sunday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; maximum, \$3.75; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 18. Secretary, B. N. Tretheway, Box 11, Chisholm; date of organization, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires June 1, 1908; number of members, 200; qualifications for membership, must be a laborer in or about a paper mill other than the engine plant and paper machines; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of

meeting, second Sunday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, tour workers, 8; day workers, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.80; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 70. Secretary, J. T. Marceau, Chisholm; date of organization, February 28, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 1, 1908; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be a good, industrious workman; initiation fee, \$2.25; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, about the twenty-fifth of each month; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 per member; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.79; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

East Millinocket.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers. Secretary, Thomas Gatley, East Millinocket; date of organization, August, 1907; has trade agreement with employers which expires November, 1908; number of members, 36; 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, \$1.78; maximum, \$4.00; employment is continuous.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 25. President and acting secretary, Walter Devine, East Millinocket; date of organization, August, 1907; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 100; qualifications for membership, must be a pulp, sulphite and papermill worker; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9 for day workers, 8 for tour workers; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; maximum, \$3.25; average time employed, 12 months.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Secretary, W. H. Hurlchy, East Millinocket; date of organization, July, 1907; has trade agreement with employers which expires June 1, 1909; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be a practical workman and able to com-

mand the minimum rate of wages; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month; death benefit, \$100 to \$200, and \$50.00 on death of wife; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Eden (Bar Harbor).

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 4. Secretary, E. E. Parsons, Eagle Lake road, Bar Harbor; date of organization, December 8, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 63; qualifications for membership, must be a first-class mason; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 each on death of member; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.50; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 142. Secretary, Joseph A. Stephens, 18 Maple avenue, Bar Harbor; date of organization, May 30, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 59; qualifications for membership, good moral character, and able to command the minimum daily wage; initiation fee, \$20.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Monday at 7.30 P. M.; death benefit, \$200 from general fund; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.75; average time employed, 7 months; idleness enforced.

Federal Labor Union, No. 10,651. Secretary, Burton Day, 48 Eden street, Bar Harbor; date of organization, January 3, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 70; qualifications for membership, must be a laborer eighteen years of age and not eligible to membership in any national or international trade union; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday evening; sick benefit, \$3.00 per week; death benefit, \$25.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, No. 416. Secretary, Fred L. Roberts, Bar Harbor;

date of organization, April 4, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 10; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman at the trade; initiation fee, \$10.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.50; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 459. Secretary, Daniel M. West, Bar Harbor; date of organization, April 4, 1903; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 165; qualifications for membership, good habits and ability to command the minimum wage; initiation fee, \$20.00; monthly dues, 59 cents; times of meeting, every Thursday evening; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; death benefit, \$100 to \$200, and \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; average time employed, full time weather permitting.

Frankfort.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Mount Waldo Branch. Secretary, W. W. Clark, Box 72, Frankfort; date of organization, 1882; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 72; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, about the twentieth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.25; average time employed, 5 months; idleness enforced.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Frankfort Branch. Secretary, John McLennan, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 10, Frankfort; date of organization, June 28, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 57; qualifications for membership, must be a practical workman at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, first Wednesday after the fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; average daily wages, \$2.00, all piece work; average time employed, 6 months; idleness enforced.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 78. Secretary, B. C. Averill, Frankfort; date of organization, June 15, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1909; number of members, 140; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second Monday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$2.00; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Franklin.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Franklin Branch. Secretary, F. E. Blaisdell, East Franklin; date of organization, November 1, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1910; number of members, 29; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, twenty-first of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; average time employed, 5 months; idleness enforced.

Friendship (Georges Island).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Georges Island Branch, No. 9. Secretary, H. A. Flanders, Port Clyde, Georges Island; date of organization, June, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster buyers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 22; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, local.

Fryeburg.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, Charles Smalley, Fryeburg; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 4; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age

and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 99. Secretary, A. C. Snow, Fryeburg; date of organization, June, 1906; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 1, 1908; number of members, 20; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; average time employed, 3 months; idleness enforced.

Gardiner.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 12. Secretary, Everett E. Brookings, R. F. D. No. 10, Gardiner; date of organization, November 29, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 19; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman at the trade; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Saturdays in each month; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 per member, and 50 cents on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.75; average time employed, 7 months; idleness enforced.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11, 185. Secretary, A. F. P. Collins, R. F. D. No. 9, Gardiner; date of organization, June 3, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 20; qualifications for membership, must be an able-bodied man; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$4.00.

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, 25; qualifications for membership, must be a competent fireman or helper; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, monthly; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$2.25; average time employed, 12 months.

Gardiner (South).

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 40. Secretary, W. T. Cutter, South Gar-

diner; date of organization, reorganized July 19, 1906; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 118; qualifications for membership, must be a pulp, sulphite and papermill worker; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, weekly; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; average time employed, 12 months.

Georgetown.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Five Islands Branch, No. 14. Secretary, F. H. Rittall, Five Islands; date of organization, June, 1907; has agreement with lobster buyers which is considered to be a decided improvement over the old methods; number of members, 38; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, a better understanding among the fishermen in regard to protecting their source of getting a living; will establish money benefits when the organization is further developed.

Gouldsboro (Corea).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Corea Branch. No return.

Hallowell.

Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, Lasters. Secretary, Charles Smith, Hallowell; date of organization, December 21, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be a laster, puller or sole tacker; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, monthly; no benefits; hours of labor, 10, Saturdays 9; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Hallowell Branch. Secretary, Isaiah B. Hosken, Box 941, Hallowell; date of organization, 1888; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 242; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, first Monday after the fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages,

\$3.00; maximum, \$3.60; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced on the part of some, voluntary by others.

Knights of Labor, Shoe Cutters, Assembly No. 1,555. Secretary, Webster T. Getchell, Hallowell; date of organization, November 26, 1904; had trade agreement with employers which expired December 1, 1907; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, must be a shoe cutter; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, third Friday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; all piece work; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 29. Secretary, Albert H. Hunt, R. F. D. No. 8, Box 29, Hallowell; date of organization, March 24, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 1, 1909; number of members, 135; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; average time employed, about 10 months; idleness enforced.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 119, Lumpers. Secretary, Geo. W. Varney, Hallowell; date of organization, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires March, 1908; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; average time employed, about 10 months; idleness enforced.

Houlton.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grindstone Division, No. 588. Secretary, E. T. Bulmer, 25 Cleveland street, Houlton; date of organization, 1901; has trade agreement with employers which expires April, 1908; number of members, 65; qualifications for membership, must be a white man, 21 years of age, able to read and write, of good moral character and temperate habits, and must be a locomotive engineer in actual service at least six months, conversant with standard rules, and

must carry one or more policies in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' insurance; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, \$2.00; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; insurance, \$1,500, \$3,000 or \$4,500; hours of labor, 11; minimum daily wages, \$3.50; maximum, \$4.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Pine Cone Division, No. 587. Secretary, G. N. White, 7 Putman street, Houlton; date of organization, March 7, 1900; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice by either party; number of members, 108; initiation fee, \$5.00; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Aroostook Lodge, No. 303. Secretary, Charles H. Parsons, 3 Prospect street, Houlton; date of organization, July 22, 1900; has trade agreement with employers which expires September 14, 1907; number of members, 153; qualifications for membership, must be a white male, sober and industrious, eighteen to forty-five years of age, and have served at least one year as a railway trainman; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, \$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, 11; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$3.45; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Houlton Lodge. Secretary, O. T. Olson, Houlton; date of organization, November, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires February, 1908; number of members, 57; qualifications for membership, must be of white parentage, able to read and write, sober, moral and of general good character; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second Tuesday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$3.30; average time employed, 12 months.

Hurricane Isle.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Hurricane Branch. Secretary, W. J. Rowling, Hurricane Isle; date

of organization, February, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 100; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, about the twentieth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.60; average time employed, 12 months.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Branch No. 10. Secretary, George S. Milne, Hurricane Isle; date of organization, October 6, 1901; has trade agreement with employers which expires April 1, 1908; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, must have served two years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; average daily wages, about \$2.00, all piece work; average time employed, about 8 months; idleness enforced.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 37. Secretary, Leonard W. Vinal, Hurricane Isle; date of organization, December 4, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 59; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, tenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$2.25; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Isle au Haut.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Isle au Haut Branch, No. 16. Secretary, S. E. Rich, Isle au Haut; date of organization, April, 1907; has agreement with lobster buyers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 42; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, local.

Jay (North).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, North Jay Branch. Secretary, Carl Hall, Wilton; date of organization, August 1, 1891; has trade agreement with em-

ployers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 109; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; average time employed, 11 months.

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 25, 1910; number of members, 70; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, last Monday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.60; maximum, \$2.25; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Jonesport (Beals).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Beals Branch, No. 5. Secretary, G. C. Merchant, Beals; date of organization, April 5, 1907; has an understanding with lobster dealers which is considered beneficial; number of members, 83; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday evening; benefits, a better understanding between buyers and fishermen, and improved conditions generally.

Jonesport (Head Harbor Island).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Head Harbor Island Branch, No. 4. Secretary, C. E. Beal, Jonesport, Head Harbor Island; date of organization, January 26, 1907; has an agreement with lobster buyers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 38; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, local.

Jonesport (West).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, West Jonesport Branch, No. 3. Secretary, W. A. Milner, West

Jonesport; date of organization, January 26, 1907; has trade agreement with buyers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 80; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents.

Lewiston.

American Federation of Musicians. Secretary, Harry E. Bacon, 22 South Goff street, Auburn; date of organization, May 14, 1905; number of members, 134; initiation fee, \$5.00; quarterly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, first 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 20, 1888; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 107; qualifications for membership, must be a practical bricklayer, stonemason or plasterer; initiation fee, \$12.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.50; maximum, \$4.00; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 854. Secretary, James A. Alphard, 70 Western avenue, Lewiston; date of organization, January 30, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 80; qualifications for membership, good health and morals, not over fifty years of age, and able to command the minimum wage; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 55 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; sick benefit, \$3.00 per week; death benefit, \$200; 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, 1886; has a regular bill of prices, all piece work; number of members, 88; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month; has out-of-work, sick, traveling, strike and death benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; maximum, \$4.00; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Association, No. 4. No return.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Lewiston Branch. Secretary, Thomas Hughes, 44 Summer street, Lewiston; date of organization, April 15, 1890; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 57; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 482. Secretary, L. D. Bubier, corner of Main and Park streets, Lewiston; date of organization, February 1, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, third Monday in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week not to exceed twenty weeks in any one year; hours of labor, 13; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; average time employed, 11 months.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 407. Secretary, Edward H. Goddard, 1 Dell court, Auburn; date of organization, May 11, 1888; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 140; qualifications for membership, must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stairbuilder, shipjoiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet-maker, car builder or running woodworking machinery, of good character, and competent to command standard wages; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 65 and 45 cents; times of meeting, every Wednesday evening; sick benefit, \$3.00 per week, not exceeding nine weeks in any one year; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; death benefit, \$100 to \$200, and \$25.00 to \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50.

Lincoln.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers. Secretary, Frank E. Whalen, Box 56, Lincoln; date of organization, October 12, 1907; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 63; qualifications for membership, must be a pulp, sulphite and papermill worker; initiation

fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, every Sunday at 2 P. M.; no benefits; hours of labor, 12 for tour workers, 11 for all others; minimum daily wages, \$1.50; maximum, \$1.75.

Lisbon (Falls).

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Androscoggin Lodge, No. 15. Secretary, Richard Caspar, Route 1, Lisbon Falls; date of organization, August, 1899; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, one year's experience at the trade; initiation fee, \$1.00 or \$2.00; monthly dues, 55 cents; times of meeting, first and second Sundays in each month; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 upon each member; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.50; maximum, \$3.75; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 14. 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, must be employed at a pulp mill; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, first Sunday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 247. Secretary, C. A. Parks, Box 643, Lisbon Falls; date of organization, August 1, 1906; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 24; qualifications for membership, must be a trustworthy fireman, oiler or helper; initiation fee, \$1.50; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Saturdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,723. Secretary, George W. Beal, Lock Box 225, Lisbon Falls; date of organization, January 26, 1907; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 28; qualifications for membership, must have worked not less than three years at carpenter work, and be able to command the average

wage; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 and 30 cents; times of meeting, first and third Saturday evenings in each month; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$2.50; average time worked, 7 months; idleness enforced.

Long Island Plantation.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Black Island Branch, No. 53. Secretary, Sumner Morrill, Gott's Island; date of organization, March 22, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 13; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, twentieth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Machias.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Secretary, Calvin Butler, Machias; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 10; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly after the fifteenth; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Machiasport (Buck's Harbor).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Buck's Harbor Branch, No. 13. Secretary, L. M. Cole, Buck's Harbor; date of organization, January 26, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster buyers which enables the members to secure the same prices as are paid at other places along the coast; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, must be employed at the business of catching lobsters; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, closer affiliation and better understanding as to each other's methods in carrying on the industry.

Madison.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,643. Secretary, Fred O. Payne, Anson; date of organization, April 11, 1904; had trade agreement with employers which expired July, 1907; number

of members, 22; qualifications for membership, must be a person of good character whose trade or calling is not organized on a trade union basis locally, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor; 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; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Kennebec Lodge, No. 73. Secretary, Bordon Smith, Madison; date of organization, August 3, 1902; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 75; qualifications for membership, one year's work at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 45 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.78; maximum, \$3.75; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 17. Secretary, F. V. Flanders, Box 144, Madison; date of organization, April 7, 1903; reorganized January, 1906; has trade agreement with employers which expires October 1, 1908; number of members, 225; qualifications for membership, must be a workman in a paper mill, other than a papermaker; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, every Friday at 7 P. M.; no benefits; hours of labor, tour workers, 8, all others, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 12. Secretary, G. T. Meserve, Madison; date of organization, July, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 18, 1908; number of members, 40; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and last Wednesdays in each month; benefits, members are cared for when in need; hours of labor, tour workers, 8, day workers, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.79; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,031. Secretary, A. M. Holden, Madison; date of organization, March 8, 1902; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 36; qualifications for membership, must be a journeyman carpenter of good deportment and competent to

command the standard wage; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Mondays in each month; death benefit, \$100 to \$200, and \$50.00 on death of wife; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25; maximum, \$2.75; average time employed, 6 months.

Milbridge.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Pigeon Hill Branch, No. 10. Secretary, Eugene A. Manchester, Milbridge, R. F. D. No. 2; date of organization, July 27, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster buyers which regulates the price from time to time; number of members, 10; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, local.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Wyman Branch, No. 11. Secretary, Wesley Chipman, Milbridge; date of organization, July 27, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster buyers which ensures better and more stable prices than existed previous to being organized; number of members, 49; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, those which come from organization and co-operation for the protection of the business.

Millinocket.

Federal Trades Union, No. 11,311. Secretary, L. J. Folsom, Millinocket; date of organization, July 1, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires July, 1908; number of members, 38; qualifications for membership, must be eighteen years of age, of good moral character, and not eligible to membership in a national trade organization; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Friday in each month; strike and lockout benefits, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; maximum, \$3.50; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Local No. 471. Secretary, Weston Lyon, Box 213, Millinocket; date of organization, September, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 10; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$10.00;

monthly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, second and last Saturdays in each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Millinocket Lodge. Secretary, John Gaskin, Braggville; has trade agreement with employers which expires May, 1908; number of members, 55; times of meeting, first Friday in each month; has strike benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; average time worked, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 27. Secretary, George K. Walker, Millinocket; date of organization, May 6, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires November, 1908; number of members, 96; 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; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.78; maximum, \$4.00; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 25. Secretary, Forrest A. Fogg, Millinocket; date of organization, January 20, 1903; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 400; qualifications for membership, must be a pulp, sulphite and papermill worker; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Saturday evenings in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, tour workers, 8, all others, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; maximum, \$3.25; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 69. Secretary, Charles Dailey, Millinocket; date of organization, November 2, 1902; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 70; qualifications for membership, must be a trustworthy fireman, oiler or helper; initiation fee, \$4.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Monday evenings in each month; has strike benefits; hours of labor, 8 and 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.78; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Secretary, Harry W. Hanscom, Millinocket; date of organization, August 18, 1906; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 11; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, fourth Wednesday in each month; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers. Secretary, C. W. McKenney, Millinocket; date of organization, July 15, 1906; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 20, 1908; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must be a sawmill hand or woodsman over sixteen years of age; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, last Thursday in each month; has strike benefits; hours of labor, 8 and 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

Retail Clerks' Protective Association. Secretary, E. B. Wilder, Millinocket; date of organization, November 9, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires July, 1908; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, one year's experience at the business; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Wednesday in each month; has death, sick and out-of-work benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.50; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 20. Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Bragdon, Millinocket; date of organization, January, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires January, 1908; number of members, 10; qualifications for membership, must be employed about a laundry; 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; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,707. Secretary, R. D. Whitcomb, Millinocket; date of organization, July 10, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires June 1, 1909; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, ability to command the minimum

wage; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Friday evenings in each month; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; death benefit, \$100 to \$200, and \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$3.00; average time worked, every day, Sundays included.

Milo.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Milo Lodge. Secretary, W. S. Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Dover; date of organization, November 23, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice by either party; number of members, 56; qualifications for membership, must be born of white parents, able to read and write, sober, moral and otherwise of good character, and must have served one year or more in the maintenance of way department; initiation fee, foremen \$3.00, all others, \$2.00; monthly dues, 38 cents; times of meeting, second Monday in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$3.75; average time employed, 12 months.

Mount Desert (Hall Quarry).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Hall Quarry Branch. Secretary, William J. Richards, Hall Quarry; date of organization, 1894; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1910; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, twentieth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.60; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, Branch No. 26. Secretary, Thomas E. Haskins, Hall Quarry; date of organization, January 8, 1903; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 27; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman and not in bad standing in any other labor organization; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, seventeenth of each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor,

8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00, mostly piece work; average time employed, 7 months; idleness enforced.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 7. Secretary, Eldon A. Davis, Hall Quarry; date of organization, July 26, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires upon three months' notice being given by either party previous to March 1 in any year; number of members, 50; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, eighteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$2.20; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Mussle Ridge Plantation.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Mussle Ridge Branch, No. 12. Secretary, W. W. Colby, Spruce Head; date of organization, May, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster dealers which gives better prices and a recognition of the association; number of members, 52; qualifications for membership, must be employed as a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, more friendly feeling among the fishermen and better results from their labor.

Mussle Ridge Plantation (High Island).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, High Island Branch. Secretary, Richard G. Matthews, High Island; date of organization, June, 1904; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 11. Secretary, Patrick M. O'Callaghan, High Island; date of organization, June 1, 1904; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 75; qualifications for membership, must be employed

in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Wednesday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.80; maximum, \$2.00; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Old Town.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 13. Secretary, Jasper Eastman, Milford; date of organization, March 16, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 25; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.50.

Orono.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 83. Secretary, Fred E. Murch, Box 113, Orono; date of organization, August 26, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires June 1, 1908; number of members, 145; qualifications for membership, one year's experience at papermaking; initiation fee, \$1.00 or \$2.00; monthly dues, 40 cents and 55 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; maximum, \$3.20; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 18. Secretary, Thomas Murray, Beach street, Orono; date of organization, April 6, 1903; had trade agreement with employers which expired July 27, 1907; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, must be a pulp, sulphite and papermill worker; initiation fee, \$1.50; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.30; maximum, \$1.90; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

Phippsburg (Sebasco).

Loxster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Sebasco Branch. No return.

Portland.

Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers of America, No. 120. Secretary, Thomas Hargadon, 48 Brattle street, Portland; date of organization, November, 1905; has verbal agreement with employers; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be working at the trade; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 65 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

American Federation of Musicians, No. 364. Secretary, T. P. Ford, 52 Spruce street, Portland; date of organization, February, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 170; qualifications for membership, must be a qualified musician; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, monthly; no benefits.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Portland Branch. Secretary, William H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis street, Boston, Mass.; date of organization, November 27, 1887; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice; number of members, 3,252 on the whole Atlantic coast; qualifications for membership, must be an able-bodied seaman; initiation fee, \$2.50; monthly dues, 70 cents; times of meeting, every Monday evening; death benefit, \$50.00; disability benefit, \$200; shipwreck benefit, \$25.00; minimum monthly wages, \$30.00 and board; average time employed, 9 months; idleness voluntary.

Bricklayers' Protective Union, No. 2. Secretary, Peter Price, 3 Oxford place, Portland; date of organization, February 6, 1890; has verbal agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 86; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman; 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, \$4.00.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Dirigo Lodge, No. 142. Secretary, Reuben A. Stoddard, 13 Fall Brook street, Portland; date of organization, May 1, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must be eighteen

years of age and at work at the trade; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; hours of labor, 9 and 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.50.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 40. Secretary, George W. Babb, 877A Congress street, Portland; date of organization, November 17, 1895; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 230; qualifications for membership, six months' experience as a locomotive engineer; initiation fee, \$10.00; annual dues, \$5.50; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month; insurance benefit, \$1,500 to \$4,500; hours of labor, 11; minimum daily wages, \$4.00.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Great Eastern Lodge, No. 4. Secretary, Jonas Hamilton, 219 B street, Portland; date of organization, December 1, 1873; has trade agreement with employers subject to change on thirty days' notice by either party, if approved by both; number of members, 150; qualifications for membership, must be white born, of good moral character, sober and industrious, sound in body and limb, eyesight normal, not less than eighteen 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, Herbert L. McKinley, 14 Madison street, Portland; date of organization, October 29, 1900; has verbal trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 300; qualifications for membership, must be competent to command the average wage; 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, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, H. W. Longfellow Lodge, No. 82. Secretary, Walter H. Kimball, 147 Saint John street, Portland; date of organization, April 25, 1896; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice by either party; number of members, 504; qualifications for membership, one year's experience in train or yard service; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first, second and fourth Sundays in each month; insurance benefit, \$500, \$1,000 or \$1,350 for death or total disability; hours of labor, 10 in yard, 11 on road; minimum daily wages, \$2.25; average time employed, 12 months.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Deering Lodge, No. 262. Secretary, Clifford L. Plummer, 46 Merrill street, Portland; date of organization, June, 1907; trade agreement with employers pending; number of members, 51; qualifications for membership, must be working for a railroad in the capacity of repairing or constructing cars; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, twice a month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, not fixed; average time employed, 12 months.

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; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$500, according to length of time of membership; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; employment is very unsteady; members have to seek other employment part of the year.

Coal Drivers' Union, No. 670. Secretary, David McDonald, 7 Wilmot street, Portland; date of organization, May 1, 1906; has verbal agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 110; qualifications for membership, must be of good moral character; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; introduction of benefits is under consideration; hours of labor, 10; minimum weekly wages, \$10.00; employment is about continuous.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Portland Branch. Secretary, George C. Grierson, 20 Dyer street, South Portland; date of organization, 1887; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 65; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, third Monday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.20; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

International Association of Carworkers, Pine Cone Lodge, No. 161. Secretary, Frank P. Burnham, 209 Saint John street, Portland; date of organization, August 11, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 80; qualifications for membership, must be employed in the construction or repair of cars; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

International Association of Machinists, Oriental Lodge, No. 216. Secretary, R. P. Swan, 150 Free street, Portland; date of organization, May, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 20; qualifications for membership, as apprentices after one year and as journeymen after three years at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 9 and in some cases 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.00.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 452. Secretary, Seth Chipman, 62 Veranda street, Portland; date of organization, May 31, 1906; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be working at the trade either as a blacksmith or helper; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Fridays in each month; hours of labor, 9 and in some cases 10; minimum daily wages, blacksmiths, \$2.25; helpers, \$1.60.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, No. 399. Secretary, W. J. Ingersoll, 27 Winter street, Portland; date of organization, April 16, 1903; has no trade agree-

ment with employers; number of members, 65; qualifications for membership, good health and workmanship, and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday at 8 P. M.; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8 and 9; minimum daily wages, not fixed; average time employed, nearly 12 months.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, No. 8. Secretary, John Rich, 14 Pleasant street, Portland; date of organization, May 12, 1901; has verbal agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 130; qualifications for membership, good moral character and must be working at the business; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 55 cents; times of meeting, every Sunday; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.25; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 7 months; idleness enforced.

International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 22. Secretary, Thomas J. Magner, 20 Deer street, Portland; date of organization, January 11, 1898; had trade agreement with employers which expired May 1, 1907; number of members, 46; 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; average time employed, 12 months.

International Typographical Union, No. 66. Secretary, Peter J. Curran, 54 Pleasant street, Portland; date of organization, December, 1885; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 75; qualifications for membership, twenty-one years of age, competency and a minimum apprenticeship of four years; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, second Sunday in each month; death benefit, \$75.00; sick benefit, a local relief association admitting all members of the allied crafts pays \$5.00 per week for thirteen consecutive weeks each year; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; maximum, \$4.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 248. Secretary, Thomas J. O'Neil, 10 Madison street, Portland; date of

organization, August 29, 1906; has verbal agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 65; qualifications for membership, four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$5.00; weekly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week, not exceeding thirteen weeks in any one year; death benefit, \$100 to \$200 according to length of time of membership; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.75.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 210. Secretary, Joseph H. DeCosta, 217 Federal street, Portland; date of organization, April 4, 1900; has trade agreement with employers which entitles them to shop cards so long as agreement is lived up to; number of members, 47; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, first and third Sunday afternoons in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week not exceeding sixteen weeks in any one year; death benefit, \$60.00 to \$500, according to length of time of membership; hours of labor, 11½; minimum weekly wages, \$10.00; maximum, \$15.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Longshore Carpenters' Association, No. 1. Secretary, Joseph A. McDonald, 542 Washington avenue, Portland; date of organization, April 13, 1898; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 72; qualifications for membership, must be an American citizen and a resident of Cumberland county for at least six months; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month; sick benefit, \$4.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, unlimited; minimum wages, 35 cents per hour; maximum, 60 cents (for nights and holidays).

Longshoremen's Benevolent Society. Secretary, John Conley, 28 India street, Portland; date of organization, 1880; has verbal agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 550; qualifications for membership, must be able-bodied; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; employment is very uncertain, practically nothing except during the winter months.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Portland Division, No. 95. Secretary, C. A. Ford, Westbrook; date of organization, May 20, 1904; has trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 175; qualifications for membership, must be a white person, over eighteen years of age, and employed by a railroad as a telegrapher; initiation fee, \$5.00; semi-annual dues, \$4.00; times of meeting, third Thursday in each month; has insurance benefit; hours of labor, 11; minimum monthly wages, \$47.50; average time employed, 12 months.

Order of Railway Conductors, Pine Tree Division, No. 66. Secretary, W. Sprague, 810 Congress street, Portland; date of organization, March 19, 1890; number of members, 140; qualifications for membership, good moral character, and six months' experience as a conductor; initiation fee, \$5.00; no dues; times of meeting, third Sunday in each month; has compulsory insurance of at least \$1,000.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 674. Secretary, Joseph E. Coyne, 54 Danforth street, Portland; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 25; 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 one year's membership; hours of labor, 10; minimum weekly wages, \$10.00.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, No. 17. Secretary, John F. Kane, 11 Sheridan street, Portland; date of organization, May 21, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, must be a skilled mechanic and of good moral character; initiation fee, \$25.00; weekly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, every Tuesday evening; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for thirteen weeks; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 11 months; idleness enforced.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 517. Secretary, C. W. Milliken, 131 Walton street, Portland; date of organization, March 12, 1900; has verbal trade agreement with employers, indefinite as to time; number of

members, 500; qualifications for membership, must be eighteen years of age, of good moral character, and ability to command the average wage; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; sick benefit, \$2.00 per week; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400, according to length of time of membership; death benefit, \$200; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, No. 136. Secretary, C. M. Godfrey, 34 Free street, Portland; date of organization, May 26, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 14; qualifications for membership, must have worked four years at the business and of good moral character; initiation fee, \$3.00; weekly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, first and third Wednesdays in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week for thirteen weeks; death benefit, \$40.00; hours of labor, June to September inclusive, 55 per week; October to May inclusive, 59 per week; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; average time employed, 12 months.

Richmond.

Iccemen's Protective Union. Secretary, Will Crocker, Richmond; date of organization, March, 1907; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 55; qualifications for membership, must be able to earn the pay demanded; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, monthly; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75.

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, 10; qualifications for membership, three years' apprenticeship, and must be eighteen years of age; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, \$1.20; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month; sick benefit, \$5.00 per week; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 509. Secretary, James A. Stuart, 431 Main street, Rockland; date of organization, August 4, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires January 1, 1908; number of members, 7; qualifications for membership, must be sober and industrious, not over fifty years of age, and have served three years' apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, first Thursday in each month; has sick and death benefits; hours of labor, 13; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$2.50; average time employed, 12 months.

Rumford (Falls).

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 10. Secretary, Edwin Fallen, Rumford Falls; date of organization, December 4, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 17; initiation fee, \$11.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Thursdays in each month; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.50; average time employed, about 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. No return.

International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 9. Secretary, Edward J. Sheehan, Box 25, Mexico; date of organization, 1901; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 150; qualifications for membership, one year's work as third hand on paper machine; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 75 cents; times of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; maximum, \$4.50; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, Union No. 25. Secretary, J. E. McMennamin, 22 Erchles street, Rumford Falls; date of organization, July 30, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires in 1909; number of members, 200; qualifications for membership, all workmen in pulp and paper mills, except papermakers; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and last Fridays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, average 52 per week; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Union No. 38. Secretary, Ralph Bennett, 19 Erchles street, Rumford Falls; date of organization, July 15, 1902; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 87; qualifications for membership, must be a trustworthy fireman, oiler or helper; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Fridays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; average time worked, 12 months.

Saco.

Loomfixers' Union, No. 54. Secretary, Charles H. Coburn, 2 Gray avenue, Saco; date of organization, December 30, 1898; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 213; qualifications for membership, must be a competent loomfixer of good habits; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 60 cents; times of meeting, first and second Fridays in each month; sick benefit, \$4.00 per week; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.36; average time employed, 12 months.

Saint George (Clark Island).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Clark Island Branch. Secretary, James N. Dempster, Saint George; date of organization, February 16, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 15; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, from the fifteenth to the twentieth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.40; average time employed, nothing doing the past year.

Saint George (Long Cove).

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. Secretary, Albert Slingsby, Long Cove; date of organization, 1898; has trade agreement with employers which expires April 1, 1909; number of members, 107; qualifications for membership, must be an average workman at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00;

monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, third Wednesday in each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.30; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Skowhegan.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 11. Secretary, James A. Brown, 67 Court street, Skowhegan; date of organization, August 1, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 14; qualifications for membership, must be a competent workman; initiation fee, \$10.00; monthly dues, 25 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in each month; death benefit, assessment of \$1.00 each on death of member, and 50 cents on death of wife; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$3.25; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Laborers' Protective Union, No. 10, 191. Secretary, George McVicar, Shirley street, Skowhegan; date of organization, August 14, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 10, 1908; number of members, 25; qualifications for membership, must be able to perform a full day's work; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 20 cents; times of meeting, alternate Friday evenings; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; average time employed, full time.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 787. Secretary, John B. Taylor, 73 East Front street, Skowhegan; date of organization, April 23, 1901; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 54; qualifications for membership, must be a practical carpenter and able to command the standard wage; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Thursdays in each month; disability benefit, \$100 to \$400; death benefit, \$100 to \$200, and \$50.00 on death of wife; minimum daily wages, \$2.50; average time worked, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Solon.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, No. 53. Secretary, Carold L. Tracy, Box 163, Solon; date of organization, July 28, 1904; had trade agreement with employers which expired June 25, 1907; number of members,

57; qualifications for membership, must be a pulp, sulphite and papermill worker; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, every Friday evening; no benefits; hours of labor, day workers 9, tour workers 11 by day, 13 by night; minimum daily wages, \$1.50; maximum, \$1.80.

Southport (Newagen).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Newagen Branch, No. 17. Secretary, W. P. Pierce, Newagen; date of organization, February, 1907; has trade agreement with lobster dealers which guarantees a more uniformity of prices; number of members, 58; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; benefits, better protection of the industry brought about by organization and co-operation.

South Thomaston (Spruce Head).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Spruce Head Branch. Secretary, William Pratt, Spruce Head; date of organization, February 25, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 45; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, about the fifteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.40; average time employed, 2 months; idleness enforced.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Spruce Head Branch, No. 2. Secretary, C. W. Bradbury, Spruce Head; date of organization, 1906; has trade agreement with lobster buyers, indefinite as to time; number of members, 30; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, Monday of each week; benefits, local.

Stockton Springs.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Stockton Lodge. Secretary, O. M. Noble, Box 228, Stockton Springs; date of organization, February 1, 1906; has

trade agreement with employers which expires February 1, 1908, if either party desires a change; number of members, 60; qualifications for membership, must be born of white parents, able to read and write, sober, moral and otherwise of good character, and must have served one year or more in the maintenance of way department; initiation fee, \$2.00 to \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, last Friday in each month; insurance benefit, optional, \$500 or \$1,000; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$3.50; average time employed, 12 months.

International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association. Secretary, William W. Burke, Ashland House, R. F. D. No. 1, Stockton Springs; date of organization, June 21, 1907; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 68; qualifications for membership, honesty, competency and sobriety; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, semi-monthly; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.25; maximum, \$6.00; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Stonington.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Stonington Branch. Secretary, Clyde H. Reynolds, Stonington; date of organization, December 27, 1887; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1909; number of members, 160; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, twentieth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.75; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Tool Sharpeners, Branch No. 13. Secretary, William Benner, Stonington; date of organization, 1906; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1909; number of members, 18; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, monthly; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of

labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 12. Secretary, Charles S. Grant, Box 221, Stonington; date of organization, April 21, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1908; number of members, 50; qualifications for membership, must be a practical workman; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, third Friday in each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 74. Secretary, Andrew Stinson, Stonington; date of organization, April 27, 1905; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1909; number of members, 300; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, eighteenth of each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.65; maximum, \$1.75; average time employed, 200 days; idleness enforced.

Stonington (Oceanville).

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Stonington Branch, No. 6. Secretary, E. S. Hatch, Oceanville; date of organization, October 1, 1905; has trade agreement with lobster dealers which is considered to be of advantage to both; number of members, 54; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday evening; benefits, local.

Sullivan (North).

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, North Sullivan Branch. Secretary, Fred B. Havey, North Sullivan; date of organization, December 31, 1891; has trade agreement with employers which expires May 1, 1910; number of members, 80; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, third Saturday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maxi-

mum, \$3.25; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

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, 1909; number of members, 80; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, third Friday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.60; maximum, \$2.00; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Vinalhaven.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Vinalhaven Branch. Secretary, H. E. Wilson, Vinalhaven; date of organization, February 19, 1877; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 118; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, third Wednesday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.40; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Lobster Fishermen's National Protective Association, Vinalhaven Branch, No. 1. Secretary, George A. Lawry, Vinalhaven; date of organization, February 1, 1905; has trade agreement with lobster dealers which tends to establish a uniform price for lobsters within the jurisdiction of the association; number of members, 183; qualifications for membership, must be a lobster fisherman and engaged at the business; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 30 cents; times of meeting, every Saturday at 7.30 P. M.; benefits, those derived from association for mutual advantages.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 34. Secretary, John Whittington, Vinalhaven; date of organization, May, 1903; has no trade agreement with employers; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, second

Saturday in each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 9; 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, 50; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry; initiation fee, \$1.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, third Saturday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$1.75; maximum, \$2.00; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Waldoboro.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Waldoboro Branch. Secretary, L. M. Sartell, Box 55, Waldoboro; date of organization, August, 1898; has trade agreement with employers which expires March 1, 1908; number of members, 70; qualifications for membership, must have served a regular apprenticeship at the trade; initiation fee, \$3.00 to \$25.00; monthly dues, \$1.00; times of meeting, third Friday in each month; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; has old age and honorary benefits; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$3.60; average time employed, 10 months; idleness enforced.

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. Secretary, Redington A. Sprague, Waldoboro; date of organization, September 4, 1901; has trade agreement with employers which expires April 1, 1908; number of members, 16; qualifications for membership, two years' apprenticeship at the trade and able to earn fair wages; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 40 cents; times of meeting, twentieth of each month; death benefit, \$100; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 10 months.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, Branch No. 9. Secretary, W. F. B. Feyler, Waldoboro; date of organization, June, 1902; has trade agreement with employers which expires July 1, 1909; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, must be employed in or about a quarry;

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, \$2.00; maximum, \$2.25; average time employed, 9 months; idleness enforced.

Waterville.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 8. Secretary, George D. Meservey, 21 Cool street, Waterville; date of organization, May, 1899; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 59; qualifications for membership, must be a practical workman; initiation fee, \$11.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month; accident benefit, \$2.00 per week; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$3.00; maximum, \$4.00; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Kennebec Lodge, No. 343. Secretary, Thomas W. Lunnie, 7 Ash street, Waterville; date of organization, 1895; has trade agreement with employers which may be terminated on thirty days' notice by either party; number of members, 140; qualifications for membership, one year's train or yard service; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Sundays in each month; death and total disability insurance in three classes; class A, \$500; class B, \$1,000; class C, \$1,350; costing 75 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per month respectively, total disability being any injury which disables a man so he cannot follow his occupation; hours of labor, 10 on yard, 11 on train; minimum daily wages, \$2.00 on yard and train service.

Cotton Mule Spinners' Association, Union No. 15. Secretary, Michael J. Leahy, Box 140, Waterville; date of organization, November 10, 1900; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 11; qualifications for membership, must be a mule spinner; no initiation fee; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 10; minimum daily wages, \$2.95; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 12 months.

International Association of Carworkers, Pine Tree Lodge, No. 144. Secretary, Fred E. Potter, 10 Eastern avenue, Waterville; date of organization, June, 1903; has no trade agreement

with employers; number of members, 130; qualifications for membership, good moral character, and employed in any capacity in the construction or repair of cars; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 35 cents; times of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month; no sick or death benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.40; maximum, \$2.47; average time employed, 12 months.

International Association of Machinists, Waterville Lodge, No. 285. Secretary, Roscoe H. Freeman, 84 College avenue, Waterville; date of organization, October 4, 1904; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 40; qualifications for membership, white, male, working at the trade and receiving the minimum rate of wages paid in his class in the vicinity; initiation fee, \$3.00; death benefit, \$50.00 to \$200; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$2.25; maximum, \$2.70; average time employed, 12 months.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers. Secretary, Vede Volier, 9 Birch street, Waterville; date of organization, June 10, 1906; has no trade agreement with employers; number of members, 28; qualifications for membership, must be a competent blacksmith or regular helper; initiation fee, \$3.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first and third Saturdays in each month; no benefits; hours of labor, 9; minimum daily wages, \$1.80; maximum, \$2.80; average time employed, 12 months.

International Typographical Union, No. 643. Secretary, Francis M. Joseph, 12 Winter street, Waterville; date of organization, January 23, 1905; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 13; qualifications for membership, four years' apprenticeship; initiation fee, \$2.00; monthly dues, 50 cents; times of meeting, first Monday in each month at 5 P. M.; death benefit, \$75.00; strike benefit, \$5.00 for single, \$7.00 for married members; hours of labor, 8; minimum weekly wages, \$13.50 for day work, \$18.00 for night work; average time employed, 12 months.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 348. Secretary, J. F. Partridge, 9 Western avenue, Waterville; date of organization, September 4, 1899; has trade agreement with employers; number of members, 100; qualifications for membership, must be a competent carpenter, of good char-

acter, and between eighteen and fifty years of age; initiation fee, \$5.00; monthly dues, 50 cents, and 30 cents for those over fifty years of age; times of meeting, every Friday evening; sick benefit, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week; death benefit, \$200 on death of member, and \$50.00 on death of wife; hours of labor, 8; minimum daily wages, \$2.00; maximum, \$3.00; average time employed, 8 months; idleness enforced on account of weather.

UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP BY TOWNS.

In our investigation for 1907 we find there are 225 local labor organizations in the State, located in 68 cities, towns and plantations, ranging from 1 to 30 unions in a town. Five unions known to exist have failed to report, and 4 others that have sent in returns failed to report their membership. This leaves 216 unions reporting membership amounting to 16,804. The result of our investigation last year showed 215 unions in the State, of which number 196 reported a membership of 14,772. This shows a net gain of 10 unions, and a gain in indicated membership of 2,032. Forty new unions not shown last year have sent in returns, and 30 are reported disbanded within the year.

The present number of unions in each town, including those not reporting, together with the combined membership of those reporting membership, is as follows:

Addison, 1 union with 48 members.

Ashland, 1 union with 60 members.

Auburn, 2 unions with 497 members, including 1 not reporting membership.

Augusta, 11 unions with 422 members.

Baileyville, 1 union with 24 members.

Bangor, 20 unions with 1,391 members, including 1 not reporting membership.

Belfast, 1 union with 280 members.

Biddeford, 6 unions with 355 members.

Bluehill, 2 unions with 99 members.

Boothbay, 1 union with 38 members.

Boothbay Harbor, 1 union with 35 members.

Brewer, 3 unions with 267 members.

Bristol, 2 unions with 119 members.

Brooksville, 1 union with 26 members.

- Brownville, 3 unions with 161 members.
- Brunswick, 2 unions with 40 members.
- Calais, 4 unions with 120 members.
- Caribou, 1 union, not reported.
- Deer Isle, 1 union with 16 members.
- Dover, 1 union with 6 members.
- Dresden, 1 union with 198 members.
- East Livermore, 3 unions with 350 members.
- East Millinocket, 3 unions with 176 members.
- Eden, 5 unions with 367 members.
- Frankfort, 3 unions with 269 members.
- Franklin, 1 union with 29 members.
- Friendship, 1 union with 22 members.
- Fryeburg, 2 unions with 24 members.
- Gardiner, 4 unions with 182 members.
- Georgetown, 1 union with 38 members.
- Gouldsboro, 1 union, not reported.
- Hallowell, 5 unions with 487 members.
- Houlton, 4 unions with 383 members.
- Hurricane Isle, 3 unions with 184 members.
- Isle au Haut, 1 union with 42 members.
- Jay, 2 unions with 179 members.
- Jonesport, 3 unions with 201 members.
- Lewiston, 8 unions with 636 members, including 1 not reporting.
- Lincoln, 1 union with 63 members.
- Lisbon, 4 unions with 177 members.
- Long Island plantation, 1 union with 13 members.
- Machias, 1 union with 10 members.
- Machiasport, 1 union with 60 members.
- Madison, 5 unions with 398 members.
- Milbridge, 2 unions with 59 members.
- Millinocket, 11 unions with 800 members.
- Milo, 1 union with 56 members.
- Mount Desert, 3 unions with 137 members.
- Mussle Ridge plantation, 3 unions with 187 members.
- Old Town, 1 union with 25 members.
- Orono, 2 unions with 190 members.
- Phippsburg, 1 union, not reported.

Portland, 30 unions with 3,846 members, including 1 not reporting membership.

Richmond, 1 union with 55 members.

Rockland, 2 unions with 17 members.

Rumford, 5 unions with 454 members, including 1 not reporting.

Saco, 1 union with 213 members.

Saint George, 2 unions with 122 members.

Skowhegan, 3 unions with 93 members.

Solon, 1 union with 57 members.

Southport, 1 union with 58 members.

South Thomaston, 2 unions with 75 members.

Stockton Springs, 2 unions with 128 members.

Stonington, 5 unions with 582 members.

Sullivan, 2 unions with 160 members.

Vinalhaven, 4 unions with 351 members, including 1 not reporting membership.

Waldoboro, 3 unions with 126 members.

Waterville, 8 unions with 521 members.

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

The Atlantic coast seamen have branches in Bangor and Portland. Local membership cannot be stated. Total membership of the order for the whole Atlantic coast, 3,252. Minimum daily wages, \$1.00 and board.

The barbers have unions in Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Portland and Rockland, with a membership of 130. They work from 11½ to 14 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.67 to \$2.00.

The blacksmiths have unions in Biddeford, Portland and Waterville, with a membership of 80. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.20 to \$2.25, and for helpers from \$1.30 to \$1.80.

The boilermakers and iron shipbuilders have a union in Portland with 30 members. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.50.

The boot and shoeworkers have unions in Auburn (2), Belfast and Hallowell (2), with a membership, outside of No. 416 in

Auburn, of 842. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from 75 cents to \$1.00.

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 of 653. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.75 to \$4.00.

The carpenters and joiners have unions in Augusta, Bangor (2), Biddeford, East Millinocket, Eden (Bar Harbor), Lewiston, Lisbon (Falls), Madison, Millinocket, Portland, Skowhegan and Waterville, with a membership of 1,545. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The carworkers have unions in Portland and Waterville, with a membership of 210. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.40 to \$1.75.

The cigarmakers have unions in Bangor, Biddeford, Lewiston, Portland and Rockland, with a membership of 195. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The coal drivers have a union in Portland with 110 members. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum weekly wage of \$10.00.

The cotton mule spinners have unions in Augusta, Brunswick, Lewiston and Waterville, with a membership, outside of Lewiston, of 67. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$2.95.

The electrical workers have unions in Millinocket, Portland and Rumford (Falls), with a membership, outside of Rumford (Falls), of 75. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$2.50.

There are federal labor unions in Augusta, Eden (Bar Harbor), Gardiner and Madison, with a membership of 152. The members work from 8 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$4.00.

There is a federal trades union in Millinocket with 38 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.50.

The granite cutters have unions in Bangor, Bluehill (East), Calais (Red Beach), Dover, Frankfort, Franklin, Fryeburg,

Hallowell, Hurricane Isle, Jay (North), Lewiston, Machias, Mount Desert (Hall Quarry), Mussle Ridge plantation (High Island), Portland, Saint George (Clark Island), South Thomaston (Spruce Head), Stonington (2), Sullivan (North), Vinalhaven and Waldoboro, with a membership of 1,451. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$3.00.

The granite polishers, quarrymen and laborers have a union in Calais (Red Beach) with 35 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.50.

The hodcarriers and building laborers have a union in Portland with 130 members. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.25.

The icemen have unions in Dresden and Richmond, with a membership of 253. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.75.

The iron moulders have unions in Bangor, Biddeford and Portland, with a membership of 246. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.50 to \$2.75.

There is a laborers' protective union in Skowhegan with 25 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.75.

The leather workers on horse goods have a union in Portland with 14 members. They work 55 hours per week from June to September inclusive, and 59 hours per week the rest of the year, with a minimum weekly wage of \$12.00.

The lobster fishermen have unions in Addison (Seaside), Boothbay (Linnekin), Boothbay Harbor, Bristol (New Harbor), Bristol (South), Deer Isle (Sunshine), Friendship (Georges Island), Georegtown (Five Islands), Gouldsboro (Corca), Isle au Haut, Jonesport (Beals), Jonesport (Head Harbor Island), Jonesport (West), Machiasport (Buck's Harbor), Milbridge, Milbridge (Pigeon Hill), Mussle Ridge plantation, Phippsburg (Sebasco), Southport (Newagen), South Thomaston (Spruce Head), Stonington (Oceanville) and Vinalhaven, with a membership, outside of Gouldsboro (Corea) and Phippsburg (Sebasco), of 1,055.

The locomotive engineers have unions in Bangor, Brownville (Henderson), Houlton and Portland, with a membership of 425. Their hours of labor vary, the maximum day being from 10 to 11 hours, with a minimum daily wage from \$3.05 to \$4.00.

The locomotive firemen have unions in Bangor, Brownville (Henderson), Houlton and Portland, with a membership of 408. 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 longshore carpenters have a union in Portland with 72 members. Their hours of labor are not limited. Their minimum wage is 35 cents per hour.

The longshoremen have unions in Bangor, Portland and Stockton Springs, with a membership of 747. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.25 to \$3.00.

The loomfixers have unions in Augusta and Saco, with a membership of 233. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.20 to \$2.36.

The machinists have unions in Portland and Waterville with a membership of 60. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.00 to \$2.25.

The maintenance of way employes have unions in Ashland, Bangor, Caribou, Houlton, Millinocket, Milo and Stockton Springs, with a membership, outside of Caribou, of 348. They work 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.65 to \$1.75.

The moccasin and moccasin slipper workers have a union in Bangor with 42 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum weekly wage of \$7.00.

The musicians have unions in Augusta, Lewiston and Portland, with a membership of 338.

The painters, decorators and paperhangers have unions in Augusta, Bangor, Eden (Bar Harbor), Lewiston and Portland, with a membership of 524. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.25 to \$2.75.

The papermakers have unions in Augusta, Baileyville (Woodland), Brewer (South), East Livermore (Livermore Falls), East Millinocket, Lisbon (Falls), Madison, Millinocket, Orono and Rumford (Falls), with a membership of 812. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.50 to \$1.78.

The paving cutters have unions in Frankfort, Hurricane Isle, Mount Desert (Hall Quarry), Saint George (Long Cove), Stonington, Vinalhaven and Waldoboro, with a membership,

outside of Vinalhaven, of 282. 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) and Portland, with a membership of 80. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

The printers have unions in Bangor, Portland and Waterville, with a membership of 110. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.50.

The printing pressmen have a union in Portland with 46 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.50.

The pulp, sulphite and papermill workers have unions in Brewer (South), East Livermore (Livermore Falls), East Millinocket, Gardiner (South), Lincoln, Lisbon (Falls), Madison, Millinocket, Orono, Rumford (Falls) and Solon, with a membership of 1,573. They work from 8 to 13 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.30 to \$1.80.

The quarryworkers have unions in Bluehill (East), Brooksville (South), Frankfort, Fryeburg, Hallowell (2), Hurricane Isle, Jay (North), Long Island plantation, Mount Desert (Hall Quarry), Mussle Ridge plantation (High Island), Stonington, Sullivan (North), Vinalhaven and Waldoboro, with a membership of 1,073. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.60 to \$2.20.

The railroad telegraphers have unions in Bangor and Portland, with a membership of 275. They work from 11 to 12 hours per day, with a minimum monthly wage of \$47.50.

The railroad trainmen have unions in Bangor, Brownville (Henderson), Calais, Houlton, Portland and Waterville, with a membership of 1,011. They work from 10 to 12 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.80 to \$2.25.

The railway carmen have unions in Bangor and Portland with a membership of 98. They work from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.65.

The railway conductors have unions in Bangor and Portland, with a membership of 232. They work on a basis of 10 hours per day.

The retail clerks have unions in Augusta, Biddeford, Millinocket and Portland, with a membership of 145. They work

from 9 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage varying from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

The sheet metal workers have a union in Portland with 40 members. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$2.50.

The shirt, waist and laundry workers have a union in Millinocket with 10 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.00.

The stationary firemen have unions in East Livermore (Livermore Falls), Gardiner, Lisbon (Falls), Madison, Millinocket and Rumford (Falls), with a membership of 286. They work from 8 to 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

The suspender workers have a union in Augusta with 8 members. They work 8 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.75.

The teamsters have a union in Millinocket with 11 members. They work 9 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage of \$1.75.

The woodsmen and sawmill workers have unions in Brewer (South) and Millinocket, with a membership of 130. They work from 8 to 10 hours per day, with a minimum daily wage from \$1.25 to \$2.00.

RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION.

Replies to the question "What have you accomplished for labor by organization" take a wide range, but the great majority of them assert that higher wages and shorter hours, as well as improved working conditions, and social benefits, have been gained. A study of the individual returns will prove that, while those trades that are poorly organized show but little improvement over former conditions, those that are thoroughly organized are reaping large benefits from their experience in carefully dealing with all questions arising between the workmen and their employers.

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST NON-UNION MEN.

Returns from 172 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 69 unions indicate that non-union men enjoy equal conditions with union men, and from 103 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.
- Barbers, yes, 1; no, 4.
- Blacksmiths, yes, 3.
- Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, yes, 1.
- Boot and shoe workers, yes, 3; no, 2.
- Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, yes, 4; no, 8.
- Carpenters and joiners, yes, 4; no, 7.
- Carworkers, yes, 2.
- Cigarmakers, no, 5.
- Coal drivers, yes, 1.
- Cotton mulespinners, yes, 3.
- Electrical workers, yes, 1; no, 1.
- Federal labor, yes, 1; no, 3.
- Federal trades, no, 1.
- Granite cutters, yes, 1; no, 16.
- Hodcarriers, no, 1.
- Icemen, no, 2.
- Iron moulders, yes, 1; no, 1.
- Laborers' protective, yes, 1.
- Leather workers on horse goods, yes, 1.
- Lobster fishermen, no, 4.
- Locomotive engineers, yes, 3.
- Locomotive firemen, yes, 2; no, 1.
- Longshore carpenters, no, 1.
- Longshoremen, yes, 1; no, 2.
- Loomfixers, yes, 1.
- Machinists, yes, 2.
- Maintenance of way employes, yes, 4; no, 1.
- Moccasin and moccasin slipper workers, no, 1.
- Musicians, yes, 1; no, 1.
- Painters, decorators and paperhangers, yes, 2; no, 1.
- Papermakers, yes, 3; no, 5.

Paving cutters, no, 6.
 Plumbers, yes, 2.
 Printers, yes, 1; no, 1.
 Printing pressmen, yes, 1.
 Pulp, sulphite and papermill workers, yes, 4; no, 4.
 Quarryworkers, no, 15.
 Railroad telegraphers, yes, 2.
 Railroad trainmen, yes, 5.
 Railway carmen, yes, 1.
 Retail clerks, yes, 3; no, 1.
 Shirt, waist and laundry workers, no, 1.
 Stationary firemen, yes, 2; no, 4.
 Suspender workers, no, 1.
 Teamsters, no, 1.
 Woodsmen and sawmill workers, yes, 1; no, 1.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

The question in regard to trade agreements with employers was answered in 217 returns, indicating 117 unions that were working under trade agreements and 100 that were not. The following will show the matter in detail by trades:

Atlantic coast seamen, yes, 2.
 Barbers, yes, 2; no, 3.
 Blacksmiths, no, 3.
 Boilermakers, no, 1.
 Boot and shoe workers, yes, 2; no, 3.
 Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, yes, 2; no, 11.
 Carpenters and joiners, yes, 5; no, 8.
 Carmen, no, 2.
 Carworkers, no, 2.
 Cigarmakers, yes, 5.
 Coal drivers, no, 1.
 Cotton mulespinners, yes, 2; no, 1.
 Electrical workers, no, 2.
 Federal labor unions, yes, 1; no, 3.
 Federal trades union, yes, 1.
 Granite cutters, yes, 22.
 Granite polishers, quarrymen and laborers, yes, 1.
 Hodcarriers and building laborers, no, 1.
 Icemen, yes, 1; no, 1.

Iron moulders, yes, 1 ; no, 2.
 Laborers' protective union, yes, 1.
 Leather workers on horse goods, no, 1.
 Lobster fishermen, no, 22.
 Locomotive engineers, yes, 4.
 Locomotive firemen, yes, 4.
 Longshore carpenters, no, 1.
 Longshoremen, yes, 1 ; no, 2.
 Loomfixers, no, 2.
 Machinists, no, 2.
 Maintenance of way employes, yes, 5 ; no, 1.
 Moccasin and moccasin slipper workers, no, 1.
 Musicians, no, 3.
 Painters, decorators and paperhangers, no, 5.
 Papermakers, yes, 8 ; no, 2.
 Paving cutters, yes, 6.
 Plumbers and steamfitters, no, 3.
 Printers, yes, 1 ; no, 2.
 Printing pressmen, no, 1.
 Pulp, sulphite and papermill workers, yes, 8 ; no, 3.
 Quarryworkers, yes, 15.
 Railroad telegraphers, yes, 2.
 Railroad trainmen, yes, 5.
 Railway conductors, yes, 2.
 Retail clerks, yes, 1 ; no, 3.
 Shirt, waist and laundry workers, yes, 1.
 Stationary firemen, yes, 4 ; no, 2.
 Suspender workers, yes, 1.
 Teamsters, no, 1.
 Woodsmen and sawmill workers, yes, 1 ; no, 1.

REQUESTS, DIFFERENCES AND STRIKES.

While there have been some labor disturbances in the State the past year, including several strikes or lockouts, there has been nothing of a serious nature. The troubles have been mostly adjusted without much loss of time, and in most cases the old employes have been retained. In a very few instances the places of strikers have been filled with new men. Certainly less time and money have been lost in Maine on account of strikes and lockouts during the year 1907 than for many years

past, which shows a better understanding between labor and capital and that more sensible methods are being used in the settlement of labor difficulties.

We here present in detail all matters relating to labor troubles that have come to the knowledge of the department during the year, arranged alphabetically by towns.

Ashland.

The maintenance of way employes made a request for a reduction of number of hours, increase in wages and promotion by seniority. The matter was adjusted on the basis of a compromise.

Bangor.

The cigarmakers asked for and were granted an increase in wages amounting to from five to eight per cent.

Early in October the members of the Moccasin and Moccasin Slipper Workers' Union, No. 12,283, in the employ of the Sawyer Boot and Shoe Company, Bangor, made a demand for an increase in prices, and upon the refusal of the employers to sign the wage scale, the employes who numbered 15 quit work. The union men claim that the scale presented by them is the same as paid by two other local factories manufacturing the same line of goods, the exception being one line of goods upon which an increase of 25 cents a dozen was asked and another grade for which an increase of 10 cents a dozen was requested. There are 43 grades of work.

The scale was the first presented by the union and was considered more of an equalization of the former wages than a demand for an increase. No demand was made for a recognition of the union. The men were out about one week when non-union men were secured to take their places and no settlement has been arrived at.

The typographical union asked for and was granted an increase of wages, but the amount was not stated.

Belfast.

The boot and shoe workers renewed the agreement under which they had been working for the past four years.

Brewer.

In June a strike occurred at the plant of the Eastern Manufacturing Company over the discharge of an employe working as a third hand on a paper machine. This third hand was ordered to go up on the machine to scrape the screens. This the man refused to do, claiming that it was no part of his work. The foreman of the machine room then told him that he could either scrape the screens as ordered or take his discharge. He chose the later.

A few days later the papermakers' union, to which the employe belonged, made a demand upon the superintendent of the mill that the discharged man be reinstated. This demand was refused and at the end of the day's shift the papermakers quit work. About 100 were involved in the strike. They were out but a few days when the union receded from its position and resumed work, the discharged man not being reinstated.

Brooksville.

The quarryworkers at South Brooksville had a dispute relative to the adjustment of the noon hour for teamsters. It was settled satisfactorily to the union.

Brunswick.

The cotton mule spinners requested an advance of ten per cent in prices. A compromise was effected on a basis of five per cent increase, two previous advances of five per cent each having been made during the year, the action being voluntary on the part of the employers.

Calais.

The railway trainmen negotiated a new schedule satisfactory to both sides.

The granite polishers, quarrymen and laborers at Red Beach agreed with their employers to continue the existing agreement for another year.

East Livermore.

The papermakers at Livermore Falls had a dispute relative to the terms of agreement. The points in dispute were conceded to the union without a suspension of work.

The pulp, sulphite and papermill workers, being dissatisfied with the application of the 8 and 9 hour system, referred the matter to their general officers who settled the trouble amicably.

The stationary firemen objected to orders that had been given them regarding the operations of the boilers, claiming that the proposed method would be dangerous. They were told to obey orders or go out. They promptly went out. This action necessitated the suspension of work in the mill for about five hours when a settlement was effected satisfactory to the firemen.

Frankfort.

On April 1 the quarryworkers were granted an advance of from eight to fifteen per cent in wages. With this addition a new agreement was entered into for a period of two years.

Houlton.

The maintenance of way employes made a request for an increase in wages and a change of rules. The matter was adjusted without resorting to arbitrary measures.

Dissatisfaction existed among the railroad trainmen because the railroad company was not willing to pay them on a mileage basis the same as the engineers and firemen were paid. The company made the concession after the matter had been taken up by the general officers of the trainmen's brotherhood.

Hurricane Isle.

The paving cutters asked for an advance of \$2.50 per thousand blocks and a settlement was effected on the basis of an advance of \$1.00 per thousand for blocks made on the dump or track. There was no suspension of work.

Lincoln.

On October 29 the employes of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company at Lincoln, numbering 175, were notified to call at the office and get what was due them and at the same time to consider themselves discharged, and the mill was shut down. No reason was given by the officials of the company for this unexpected action upon their part, so the help declared a strike, which has not as yet been declared off by the union of which they were members.

November 22 work was resumed, many of the old hands returning to work under the old schedule, and new hands were employed to complete the number necessary to operate the mill.

From information received it appears that a short time previous to the discharge of the men a local union of the Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers was organized, which included a large portion of the employes of the mill. Several visits to Lincoln had been made by an officer of the union and the company had received what it believed to be conclusive information that this official was about to demand that the system at the plant be changed from the two-shift plan of 12 hours each to the three-tour plan of 8 hours each. The company was not willing, and as it claimed, not able to comply with such a demand, and, wishing to forestall the difficulties which would inevitably follow, it decided to close the plant.

Another reason given is that every mill in the United States or elsewhere so far as known, making unbleached sulphite pulp, is run on the 12-hour two-shift system, and not one of them is a union mill, and that under these circumstances no change could be made from present methods.

The claims of the members of the union were that an act of injustice was committed when the mill was shut down. They admit that they had joined the organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, but deny that either the employes or the union had made any demand or demands for either an increase of wages or a shortening of their work day, neither had they made any demand, officially or unofficially, for any change whatever in the industrial conditions under which they had been working, and the evident intention by the action of the company was to disrupt the local organization.

The members of the union offered to return to work upon the old conditions of hours and wages, but demanded a recognition of the union. This the company would not agree to. It would take back the old hands, with a few exceptions, but would not recognize any union.

Lisbon.

The pulp, sulphite and papermill workers at Lisbon Falls made a request for the eight-hour day, to take effect September 1, 1907. The request was granted with the change of date to November, 1907, which was satisfactory to all interested.

Madison.

The lockout of papermakers, which occurred at Millinocket, affected about 50 men in the Madison mill. This matter is fully treated under the head of Millinocket.

The stationary firemen asked for and were granted an advance in wages, the amount not being stated.

Millinocket.

The carpenters made a request for an advance of 25 cents per day and double time for all over time. An agreement was arrived at by which all but three of the men were granted the advance, and time and one-half was allowed for all over time. There was no suspension of work.

Early in November a labor disturbance occurred at Millinocket which affected about 150 men in the mills of the Great Northern Paper Company at Millinocket, East Millinocket and Madison. This trouble in a certain sense was a lockout, the demand of the papermakers, members of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, for an increase in wages from \$4.00 to \$4.25 per day being the occasion but, according to the best information obtainable, not the cause of the discharge of these men.

It seemed that the company had contracted with a rival union, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers, to furnish all the skilled and unskilled help required. This latter union claimed to control 1,200 men to the former 150. So the trouble really grew out of the question of jurisdiction between two organized unions rather than a contest between the company and organized labor, for practically all the help about the three mills were union men.

Soon after the lockout occurred the paper machines began to start up whenever a crew could be secured sufficient to start a single machine. Quite a number of men were brought from the West but few of them went to work, but day after day new crews were made up partly of old and partly of new men until four of the six machines at Millinocket were running.

At the end of ten days the matter was adjusted by most of the discharged men returning to work for one year on the same basis as before the lockout, and the question of jurisdiction was

left for settlement with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, then in session at Jamestown, Virginia.

Pittsfield.

August 8 there was a strike of weavers at the Smith Woolen Company's mill against the system of fining weavers for imperfect work and the discharge of one of the employes. The matter was agreeably settled the following day and no trouble has arisen since.

Portland.

The longshore carpenters made a demand for an advance of 50 cents per day. The matter was settled by the carpenters withdrawing their demand.

In April the blacksmiths, machinists and other skilled mechanics, employed in the Maine Central Railroad repair shops at Thompson's Point, Portland, and in Waterville, were granted an increase in wages of two cents an hour and the half holiday on Saturdays for June as well as in July and August, and also time and a half on such holidays as were observed on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Helpers in these departments were given an advance of a cent and a half an hour. While the amount of the increase is not exactly what was asked for by the labor organizations in the shops, it is entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

In July the carpenters and joiners in the employ of Smith and Rumery, contractors, numbering about 70, stopped work on account of the employment of non-union carpenters by the firm. An offer to arbitrate the difficulty made by the employers was at first rejected by the men. The trouble was finally settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

January 1, the sheet metal workers asked for and were granted the 8-hour work day. On May 1 they were given an advance of 25 cents per day.

Early in May the journeymen lathers presented a scale of wages to the boss plasterers which they desired to have go into effect June 1. It called for an advance of 25 cents per thousand for putting on laths. The advance was granted but before it went into effect the boss plasterers informed the lathers that they should expect the men to finish up all the old contracts at the old scale of wages. This the union lathers agreed to do,

but a little later they were informed by the boss plasterers that after the first of June they, the plasterers, were not to figure on the lathing contracts but that, instead, they should expect the carpenters to do this work.

The men employed on the Beals building would not agree to these conditions and struck. Non-union men were then employed to take the place of the strikers. This resulted in a general suspension by the men of the other trades employed on the job, numbering about 25. An agreement was reached May 28, by which the lathers agreed to accept the then existing rate of wages until the old work was completed, after which they were to be given the 25 cents advance.

This trouble caused a series of complications that at one time threatened a general labor war, so it was said.

Saint George.

The paving cutters at Long Cove were granted an advance of \$1.00 per thousand blocks.

Skowhegan.

In January, 1907, the employes of the Marston Worsted Company, numbering 235, left the mill and declared a strike. They were organized as the "Industrial Workers of the World," with National headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. The reason given for this action was that, having several grievances they wanted adjusted, they asked for a conference in order that they might have an opportunity to present them.

The company refused to meet their committee, and then placed on their notice for discharge the names of several of the most prominent members of the organization. This action, on the part of the employers, the help construed as an attempt to disrupt their union, and the strike was decided upon as a protest against it.

After being out for a few days a communication was sent to the company which contained the following demands:

First: That all those employed at the Marston Worsted Mills on January 7, 1907, be reinstated.

Second: That the fining system in the finishing room be abolished.

Third: That Charles North, overseer of the finishing room, be discharged.

Fourth: That the many minor grievances be discussed and settled.

Fifth: That a committee of employes, to be elected for the purpose of aiding in adjustment of any grievances that may arise, be recognized and treated with by the mill officials, whenever a grievance is referred to it by any one, or all of the employes.

The company says that, after considering these demands, it found that the employes wished a committee appointed by themselves and recognized by the mill officials, and that the employers were not to be permitted to discharge any one for unsatisfactory work or for any cause, but should refer any grievance they had against any employes to them, and if they deemed the company was right they, and not the employers, would discharge them. The company could hire whom it pleased but if they failed to join their organization at the first meeting after being given employment they should be discharged. The company would not agree to these demands and the strike continued.

Several attempts were made by the business men of the town and others which finally resulted in a settlement, the strike being declared off on condition that no discrimination should be shown against anyone employed in the mill at the time the strike was declared.

The employes claim that the settlement includes a recognition of their union. This the company denies and says it did not agree to and would not recognize the organization with which the help had affiliated themselves. There was no question as to wages or hours of labor.

About one-half of the strikers had gone back to work before the end of the strike, and many of the others had left town and found employment. The strike lasted 13 weeks and at its close there was employment for only about 20 of those who had remained out. The result of the strike was practically the disruption of the organization.

Stockton Springs.

The maintenance of way employes have been granted an increase in wages and better conditions in regard to rules and regulations.

Sullivan.

The granite cutters at North Sullivan were on strike for five days, the questions in dispute being an increase in wages and the marking of stone by other than a granite cutter or granite producer. Considerable of the work is done by the piece, and the cutters naturally objected to their stone being "tried up" and passed by someone who was not an employer or granite cutter.

A settlement was reached which will continue for 3 years. It provides for an increase of 25 cents per day for outdoor work, an increase of 14 per cent on piece work, and the elimination of the objectionable feature of "marking stone."

Vinalhaven.

The lobster fishermen demanded 20 cents each for lobsters, and dealers offered 15 cents. The matter was compromised at 18 cents. As this settlement was arranged by the officers of the association it applied to all of the organized lobster fishermen along the coast.

The paving cutters presented a bill of prices which called for an advance in wages and recognition of the union. A refusal on the part of the companies to sign the agreement caused a suspension of work and the men found employment at other places.

Waldoboro.

The paving cutters got a bill of prices signed for one year.

The quarryworkers had a dispute about a teamster who claimed he was a foreman and not eligible to join the union. The men refused to recognize him as such and insisted upon his joining the union. The matter was adjusted by the man leaving the works.

Waterville.

The blacksmiths' helpers in the employ of the Maine Central Railroad requested an increase in wages amounting to 10 per cent. A settlement was effected on the basis of 7½ per cent. The skilled help were granted an increase in connection with those in Portland.

The carpenters and joiners asked for and were granted an increase in wages.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SARDINE FACTORIES.

INTRODUCTORY.

No extended introductory remarks are necessary in connection with the report herein submitted of the industrial conditions surrounding the women and children employed in the sardine industry of Washington county. The regular work of the bureau as arranged for the past year did not extend to this particular industry, but for reasons which are plainly shown in the report itself, it was deemed advisable and necessary that an investigation be made at this time.

For this purpose a special agent of the bureau, Miss Eva L. Shorey of Bridgton, Maine, was sent to Washington county, with instructions to make a full and thorough investigation of all existing conditions in connection with the industry, and to ascertain so far as was possible any facts that would substantiate or contradict the serious charges that had been made. A perusal of her report will show that the work has been done faithfully and efficiently and with no other purpose in view than to ascertain the facts.

MISS SHOREY'S REPORT.

The thirty sardine factories within the towns of Eastport and Lubec employed in the canning of fish the past season over 1,600 women and children. Of this number, about 200 were children of various ages, probably one-half of whom were under 14. This is a very conservative statement. It is impossible to be absolutely accurate with these statistics, because the number of employes varies according to the amount of fish received from day to day. Nor is it regular work, as everything depends upon "the catch."

There are also factories in other parts of the State, three in Boothbay Harbor, two of which were in operation this year, employing 100 women. There are one or two others in Lincoln county, and several in Hancock county, but the greater number are located in Washington county.

Much is said in regard to women receiving less wages than men, but here is an instance where during an equal number of hours, a great percentage of the women make larger pay than the men. In the old days, when many heads of families earned large wages making cans, things were different. Then an expert could sometimes make as high as \$35.00 a week, but the coming of the machine-made can was a tragedy for the man whose trade for years had been working on the bright metal. However, it was an inevitable result of an increasing business demanding more and cheaper cans, and inventive genius solved the problem and presented a machine which "thumps out" more cans a minute than could be produced in hours by hand. The machine-made can is not perfect, but time and experiments will doubtless bring the matter to complete satisfaction. Many men were thus thrown out of employment and compelled to go elsewhere for work, or labor for lower wages. There are still many men employed in all parts of the business.

On account of the rapid development in recent years of the canning industry, which covers a wide range of fruits, vegetables, berries, meats and fish, the can is a much-sought-for article in the market. The burning of a factory in this vicinity recently made the supply for the season quite inadequate, and while many of the factories make their own cans, the companies in this business are kept busy day and night to fill orders.

The legislature has put a close time on catching herring, and so the season for running the factories is from April 15 to December 1, which renders the time short. It is like making hay while the sun shines. In the spring months business is not rushing, the catch is small and uncertain, and it is not until August that the busy season begins. Then "there are fish" early in the morning, and people go to work at seven, and in many places very much earlier, and they often work well into the night.

The fish are caught in weirs. From these they are dipped into a dory which conveys them to a larger boat. This is done

at ebb tide, and thus the time varies from day to day. The boats are frequently out all night, in which case they usually come in during the early morning hours. The motor engines, with which the boats are now all equipped, increase their speed, thus shortening the time of conveying the fish to the factories. Years ago the boats relied on the wind for power, and often their cargo spoiled before arriving at the wharves. Some complain, however, that the constant puffing sound of the numerous motors frightens the fish away.

Many of the companies have the herring salted in the boats as soon as collected, thus expediting matters. Fish are also bought from the New Brunswick fishermen, the Canadian waters being clearly seen from the Eastport wharves. When the boats go out, they have instructions to bring as near a certain number of hogsheads of fish as possible.

The time of the arrival of the boats is uncertain, and when they are sighted the whistles are blown to call the employes to labor. There is a regular system of alarms, a certain combination for each factory, to summon the cutters, the packers, the foremen, and so on. These calls may come in the early morning or later in the day or evening. One humane employer has adopted the rule of sending a small boy on a bicycle to notify his workmen that their presence is desired.

When the boat, with its cargo, has arrived at the wharf, the fish are dipped into tubs and hoisted to the lower floor of the factory situated close to the docks. In many of the factories they are then spread on the cutting tables, where men, women and children, armed with large knives, seize the fish and, with one dexterous stroke, sever the head and drag out the entrails. This is the most repulsive part of the process to witness and is where many women, small boys and girls are employed. The work necessarily partakes of the unpleasant features of a slaughter house. The cutters grasp the cold, slippery fish, their hands and clothing are covered with blood, fish scales and other offal, and they stand amid fish debris.

This work does not continue many hours, however. Naturally one does not expect anything very dainty in a slaughter house. For this the workers are paid 5 cents a box. A cutter earns from \$6.00 to \$8.00 a week, sometimes more, depending

on the amount of fish. After this is completed the cutting sheds and tables are thoroughly cleaned, and the cutters also "wash up" and scatter, some to their homes, while others have work in different parts of the factory. In the establishments which have adopted a different method the slaughter house features have been discarded, which removes a great deal of the work in which children were employed. In some factories, only men and boys do this work.

In either case, the fish, with or without heads, after being thoroughly washed and kept in a strong brine for a short time, are sent up stairs by an elevator, in small baskets, where the flakers, women or boys, stand ready to plunge their hands into the slippery mass and quickly spread the fish on wire trays, called flakes. For spreading and carrying ten of these to a truck, a check is received, which is current money with the merchants of the city for five cents. This is done very rapidly and an expert flaker will earn \$10.00 or more a week, depending on celerity and, of course, always on "the catch."

Next, the fish are steamed, then thoroughly dried in a current of hot air, and placed, a flake at a time, on long, zinc-covered tables where a woman on either side, armed with big shears, (if the fish have not already lost their heads,) decapitates them and reduces them to just the proper length. She then swiftly packs them in cans, the small ones in cottonseed oil, and the larger ones in a mixture of mustard, vinegar, cayenne and tumeric. There are various brands put up, an attractive one in spices, with a bay leaf on top, and another in tomato sauce. In some factories the oil is put in by machines after the fish are packed, and in others it is dipped in by the packers while waiting for the fish, as is also the mustard. The fish are fried in oil by some companies.

As soon as a flake is cleared, the boy, whose duty it is, brings another supply. The heads and fragments are pushed off into a receptacle to be carried away later. While work is going on, the floor is covered with sawdust to absorb the oil. There are more or less fragments of fish around, and a visitor (whose prolonged stay is not encouraged) has to dodge the moving trucks and hurrying men carrying burdens of all kinds.

The packers receive, in some factories, 14 cents for a case of oils, 100 cans to a case, and 8 cents for mustards, the latter cans being larger and 48 cans to a case. In other factories the rates are 8, 10 and 12½ cents, or 9, 11 and 13 cents, prices varying as different methods are used.

The only place where I heard any dissatisfaction expressed among the women packers at prices was in one of the factories of the Seacoast Canning Company, where I was informed there had been a strike among the women, as they felt they were not receiving as large wages as they should, or as some of the independent places were paying. This company controls nine factories in the vicinity and employs a great many people. When referring to this matter at the office, I was assured that an agreement had been entered into by the different companies to make wages uniform, which would indicate a difference of opinion. As so many different methods of packing are used and wages gauged accordingly, it is difficult to make comparisons. A good packer makes wages varying from \$7.00 to \$18.00 per week, sometimes more, according to her proficiency or the amount of fish spread on the tables. Some of the women flakers in one factory the past season, working 29 weeks, made \$300. and several packers averaged about the same.

There is a great deal of rivalry among the packers, each trying to win the championship. One hears of marvelous wages being earned, but I was unable to find any pay roll for the past season giving higher than \$18.00, though told by a bookkeeper he had known a packer to make \$32.00 in one week. Their week's pay varies greatly. The following was given as a record for the year 1904 for two women packers: In seven months, one received \$270; another, in five months, \$240. A packer is frequently a cutter as well, the two processes not often going on at the same time, and thus she is able to make larger wages. "Too bad the work doesn't last all the year round," said one woman to me, in a regretful tone.

Some of the women take much pride in their work. "I always try," said one girl, as I stood watching her swift fingers which put the six little fish into a can in a surprisingly short space of time, "to make my pack look nice." A whistle sounded just then. "It's hot fish," said the girl. "We can't pack them

till they are cool, so we get a little time off." She politely offered to show me other parts of the work, and during our conversation told me she had worked in the factory several seasons, that she formerly was a dressmaker, but preferred this, as she could make more money in a shorter time and have the winter months to visit away.

She informed me there were many girls there who had been bookkeepers, teachers, and workers in other lines of business, who considered the higher wages a compensation for other inconveniences. They all worked by the piece, and the uncertain hours and shortness of the season were the most undesirable features. Sometimes they worked from early morning till late at night and occasionally they had to be busy Sundays to take care of the fish, then have a day or half day off. "It is dirty work," she said, "but the money is clean, and the 'boss' is pleasant and kind to us. It is tiresome, like everything else that is work, but you get used to it after a little."

We followed the cans along to the machines, where the covers are pressed on, or in some places, sealed. These covers are quite gay affairs, and are decorated in colors, with the brand or trademark of the firm, and, in compliance with the recent Food and Drugs Act, have a number and reveal the secrets of their contents. After the cans come from the machines, they are put in steaming tanks and the contents thoroughly cooked. They are then taken out, covered with sawdust to cool and absorb the moisture, and pushed down a chute to the shipping room, where they are tested, the perfect ones put up in boxes and the defective cans returned for repairs.

It is interesting to visit the wharf of the Eastern Steamship Company on days when the many cases of sardines are being shipped. The warehouse is piled high with boxes directed to all parts of the world. In the United States, the sardine is more popular in the Southern and Western cities, than in the East. Where there are large manufacturing firms, or in any section where many people are employed who have not much time for preparing food, the little fish, as well as any canned article, is in demand. In Eastport canned food is popular, though few native sardines are found in the markets there. The retail price is from 5 to 10 cents a can.

The heads and other fragments of the fish left by the cutters and packers are sent to the fertilizer factory, to be made into the product which its name indicates, and so become a source of revenue.

CHARGES QUOTED BY SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

Last winter, during Senator Beveridge's eloquent plea before the United States Senate for better laws regarding child labor, he quoted the following from Mr. John Spargo's book, entitled "The Bitter Cry of the Children":

"In Maine the age limit for employment is twelve years. Children of that age may be employed by day and night, provided that girls under eighteen and boys under sixteen are not permitted to work more than ten hours in the twenty-four or sixty hours in a week. In 1900 there were 117 establishments engaged in the preservation and canning of fish. Small herrings are canned and placed upon the market as 'sardines.' This industry is principally confined to the Atlantic coast towns—Lubec and Eastport, in Washington county, being main centers. I cannot speak of this industry from personal investigation, but information received from competent and trustworthy sources gives me the impression that *child labor nowhere assumes a worse form than in the sardine canneries of Maine.* Says one of my correspondents in a private letter: 'In the rush season, fathers, mothers, older children *and babies*, work from early morn till night—from dawn till dark, in fact. You will scarcely believe me perhaps, when I say "and babies," but it is literally true. I've seen them in the present season, no more than four or five years old, *working hard, and beaten when they lagged.* As you may suppose, being out here, far from the center of the State, we are not much troubled by factory inspection. I have read about the conditions in the southern mills, but nothing I have read equals for sheer *brutality* what I see right here in Washington county.'"

In this age of civilization, to be informed that Maine resorts to child beating and brutality in its industrial life is, to say the least, rather startling.

Mr. Spargo, the author, makes an affidavit as to statements in the book which came under his direct notice, which, of course,

did not include this. It is unfortunate that his personal investigations did not extend to Maine, for we are very sure, if they had he never would have permitted such a statement to appear in his book. The labor law has been changed since this was written, the age limit now being fourteen years. It should be stated that there is an exception in regard to factories dealing in "perishable goods," which permits children of any age to be employed, subject to the supervision of the factory inspector.

There is, however, no comparison between the southern mills, or any mills, and the sardine factories. Most of the work in which the children are employed is done practically in the open air, and not in hot, stifling, noisy rooms; there are no regular hours, the work depending on the amount of fish received. In the "rush season," there is an immense amount of work from the nature of the business, and the factory owners often have great difficulty in finding enough help. This does not last very long, the entire season being seven months and the busy time from the last of August to the middle of November.

Many of the families, depending on this business for their year's income, are willing to work hard for a short time. There is no "slave driving." The young children come and go as they wish. It may not be very attractive or desirable work for one of tender years, but it is honest and healthy and does not continue day in and day out nor for any great length of time consecutively. The children appear to enjoy it and are very proud to tell how many boxes they have cut.

After observing the work in the different factories, I questioned many people who had lived in Eastport all their lives as to their knowledge of the work of the children. I could not find a person who had ever seen or heard of any of the brutal conditions described. They were all quite aghast at the statement. One gentleman, in no way connected with the business, whose duties have taken him in and out among the families for years, while deprecating the fact that even one boy or girl works to the detriment of school attendance, said he had never heard nor seen anything in any way approaching excessive labor, brutality or child beating.

When asked, in the interest of ascertaining the exact situation, as to his authority for publishing these serious charges, Mr.

Spargo replied that he did not feel at liberty to disclose the names of his informants who had good reasons for desiring their identity hidden. It was, therefore, impossible to interview the person who wrote him that he had seen these conditions, and it was equally impossible to verify the statement as to "babies working hard and beaten when they lagged," either from observation or inquiry among people residing in the community for many years.

It is true young girls and boys are employed to a certain extent, some in cutting the fish, an occasional one as a packer or helper, and boys work at the machines. Much of this is, however, not during school time. The factories are open about four months of the school year, the most work coming during the fall term. A person who has been connected with the Eastport schools gave as his judgment that the children out of school and in the factories were there from necessity and not from choice. One gentleman, who has made something of a study of this matter, said, in his estimation, 45 per cent of the children left school during or at the end of the grades and did not attend any institution of learning after becoming fifteen.

Children are employed more numerous in Lubec, including North Lubec, than in Eastport. Coming around the corner of a factory one day, I saw a little girl at a tub, washing her hands. I stood and watched her a moment. "The fish scales stick awfully," she said, as she rubbed her bare arms with the water. "And what does a little girl like you do?" I asked. "Oh, I've been cutting. I cut two boxes today," displaying two checks for five cents each. I later saw the young child enjoying a long stick of striped candy, which her earnings had provided. In talking with her, she said that she worked with her mother when she wanted to; was six years old and her people came from one of the nearby towns and lived in a camp for the season.

These camps are owned by the proprietors of the factories and rented at a small amount to those who come in for the working season. They are small buildings, close together on either side of a lane, and with very primitive sanitary arrangements. The people live very simply. The families come in large numbers and their own homes are closed. They leave

their legal residences about two months before school closes in the spring and do not return until it has been in session about the same length of time in the fall. In the meantime the children are at large, some work at cutting when there is any, or at the many small jobs around the factories, adding a little to the family income and often keeping themselves in clothes, or pocket money for the too many attractive things which the numerous small stores in the vicinity offer. The earning of money often tends to give them that spirit of independence which sends them out as small wage-earners without sufficient education to become larger ones as time goes on.

It is not the work nor the earning of money which is to be deplored. It might be well if there were more of this, but the harm comes in doing it at the expense of the education so freely offered by the towns. It is a most unfortunate situation that these children are out of school so much of the time. Their absence from their home towns deprives them of opportunities of attending school at home and the schools of Eastport and Lubec are crowded so their presence is not greatly desired and their education becomes of a decidedly intermittent character, which tends to their graduating young. These conditions are quite the despair of those interested in the education of these children. The State superintendent referred to it as the tramp question in different form. In talking with several of these "itinerant children," playing at mud pies or ball, they told me they just got started in at school in one place in the spring, when they moved away; that they went in the winter.

I was told that some mothers, during the time they were working in the factories, boarded their babies out, one woman having several of these little people for whom she was caring.

One sad instance occurred in October, when a boy of nine years, working at a machine in one of the factories, caught his hand in such a way that it was necessary to amputate the first and second fingers of the right hand. Meeting the boy a few days later, as he was wandering about the factory, his arm in a sling, he told me his home was in a neighboring town, that he was one of a family of six and his people came to Eastport during the sardine season. He had been earning \$1.50 a day, feeding cans into a machine. He looked away a minute, the

cover slipped, he put out his hand to straighten the tin, and the machine caught his fingers. The foreman stopped the machine, else the whole hand would have been crushed. "Well, what now, my boy?" I said. "Mother says I'm to go to school and learn to do something else. Maybe I can keep a store when I get big enough,"—the ambition of many a youth. "I've just got to make the best of the pain, I suppose," added the little philosopher, who must go out to fight the battle of life with a maimed right hand. Had Mr. Spargo's informant said, "Small boys should not work at machines, their little fingers are not sufficiently trained to keep away from the hungry cogs," many would doubtless have agreed with that sentiment.

In talking with some of the doctors, they said there were not many cases like this, considering the number of employes. Perhaps, in the whole season, there would be five accidents and those among the men. The women occasionally snipped off the fleshy end of a finger, but no serious accidents happened among them.

Another case came to my notice of a boy who was of school age and when questioned as to why he didn't go to school, said his "adopted father" wouldn't let him. His employer, who said he always took an interest in the boys in his factory, called around to see the man, telling him he must put his boy in school. After a while, hearing that the boy was working at another place, he looked the man up again, and, as he expressed it, "read the riot act to him." He later heard the family had moved away.

As in every factory town, there are cases where the children's wages help out the not overfull family pocketbook; where widowed mothers, with a family to support, are making heroic efforts to keep the little ones in school, and the assistance of the children during the summer is of great help to them.

One girl of twelve said she would have \$14.00 coming to her on pay day, and she would give it to her mother, who kept boarders. This was for two weeks' work. Another little girl of six years told me she sometimes cut and sometimes packed. "How many brothers and sisters have you?" I asked. "Thirteen," she responded promptly. "And is mother working in the factory now?" "Oh, no, she's at home with the littlest one."

Other Work of the Women.

In addition to the work of cutting, flaking and packing, women are also employed feeding cans into a machine, and wrapping and placing the finished product into cartons or paper boxes. For cartoning a case of oils the pay is 9 cents, and 5 cents for mustards. In the offices there is the usual clerical force of women bookkeepers, stenographers and clerks. One stenographer told me she was employed in Boston when not on duty at Eastport. During the winter months many, whose duties do not keep them at home, go to other cities and find employment in straw factories and other industries whose busy time comes most conveniently for them.

From Lubec and North Lubec there is a general exodus at the close of the season, while most of the big factories all along the coast are closed and silent. I was told that one day last fall, at the end of the season, over one thousand people left Eastport. The owners are always busy experimenting with new machinery and other devices to improve the business and many of the offices are open all winter.

Other Industries.

The Board of Trade of Eastport has endeavored to find industries which shall give employment to women during the time the factories are closed, or supply permanent work. There is at present a well-conducted shoe factory there, run by the E. A. & F. A. Holmes Company, giving regular employment to 21 women. Their wages, by the piece, vary from \$5.00 to \$10.50 per week. It is an excellently lighted building and the girls sit at machines which are run by power. This building has recently been enlarged.

There is also a flagmaking industry, which furnishes employment to 8 women, earning, on an average \$1.00 a day. It is a very interesting process to watch the evolution of the stars and stripes from a piece of white cloth. The plain surface goes into a printing press and comes out the red, white and blue of the star spangled banner. The colors are thoroughly baked in, then dried, and the flags completed by cutting and putting on sticks. Several sizes are made, from the tiny ones to those of

larger dimensions. The firm doing this work is the George W. Capen Corporation, which also does a large business decorating the tin covers for sardine cans.

Another industry in Eastport where women are employed, and which is also found in many towns having factories packing sardines in their season, is putting up boneless herring. There are about 115 women employed in this business, whose work comprises skinning the fish, removing the bones, and packing the herring in glass jars. The herring are first smoked in big barnlike buildings where wood fires on the ground send up clouds of smoke to the racks of fish hung in tiers to the roof.

The women who toil here receive about \$1.00 a day, and they are allowed to work when the sardine season is not on, or on days when there are no fish, for smoked herring cannot be included among perishable goods. The A. R. Holmes Company does a large business in this line of work, and another firm was advertising for help last fall. The women do not like this as well as the sardine business, partly on account of smaller earnings, and also because of the ever-present odor of smoked herring. However, many of them are glad of any opportunity to add to their incomes. Kippered herring are also prepared.

The American Can Company in Lubec employs 15 young women, or, as one of them said, "mostly school girls," meaning those who had graduated from high schools. In talking with them, I found many had ambitions. One was earning money to attend a business college and another to study art. Their work is not varied and consists in putting a can into a machine which trims it to the proper size. "The noise used to make my head ache," said one of the workers, "but I don't mind it now."

Some of the women work part of the week at night, from seven till six, having some time off during those hours. One of the girls told me she sometimes went to sleep at her post. During the day, the hours are from quarter of seven till quarter of six, with an hour out at noon, and the place closes at three on Saturdays. As things are rushing here at times, possibly this schedule is not always followed. The pay is by the piece, 4 or 5 cents for feeding in one hundred cans by day and 5 or 6 cents by night. The wages received vary from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per week. The season is from April to December.

Living Expenses.

The price of board and lodging is about \$3.50 per week, but is liable to be increased on account of the higher cost of food. The majority of employes live either in their homes, or the camps. Many come from New Brunswick. There are also some Syrians among them. In the markets, the clerks said that many were ordering their winter supply of provisions in the fall, thus making ready for the time when wages were a thing of the past or future. Many, of course, are not so frugal.

One somewhat unusual instance, and an exceptionally praiseworthy one, is the employment, by a wealthy woman of another state, of the district nurse, Miss Louise Beers, to go among the sick who cannot afford to hire a nurse.

General Conditions.

I was told by only one company of improvements for the greater comfort of the women workers in the way of cloak and better wash rooms. This was by the Independent Canning Company of Eastport, which operates two factories. There is plenty of opportunity along these lines in all of the establishments.

The buildings are well lighted with electricity and comfortable in other ways. When cleaned up after working hours, the rooms look as neat and tidy as do the employes in their Sunday clothes. There have been many changes for the better in the past two years, and a great deal of money expended to improve the pack and general conditions. A large amount of money is paid out in wages every week, or fortnightly. One weekly pay roll, for four factories, employing 300 women and a larger number of men, was \$3,384.05, and one company pays out each week over \$2,000. With thirty factories within a small area, large sums are in circulation during a season.

In the United States Census Report of 1905, the following appears:

“Practically all of the sardines canned in the United States during the census year were packed in the State of Maine. Of the total 87,224,524 pounds for the United States, 86,218,610 pounds, or 98.8 per cent, were reported from Maine, the value

being \$4,291,324 out of a total of \$4,380,498 for the country. The only other states for which sardine canning was reported were California and New York, the former state reporting 860,000 pounds, valued at \$78,000, and the latter 145,914 pounds, valued at \$11,174.

"Next in importance to the salmon canning of Alaska and the Columbia river comes the sardine packing in the State of Maine. The Maine sardine is the young of the sea herring, which is very plentiful along the coast of that State."

Many of the women and children employes are connected with the different churches of the city and towns. In Eastport, one Sunday school is held in a schoolhouse, which attracts many little ones who would not otherwise attend service. The Salvation Army has a number of workers in the city. I could hear of no organizations, outside of those associated with the different fraternal orders, for the social improvement of the women employed in the factories. During the busy season, those with homes, which, perhaps, are in the majority, find little time for recreation. In fact, the frequent meeting at the packing tables is regarded by them as a source of much social pleasure. It has many of the conversational features of the sewing circle, an afternoon tea or bridge whist party.

Eastport is a progressive city, with an exceptionally fine library and many facilities for education and improvement. Its situation, in Passamaquoddy bay, overlooking the islands of Grand Manan, Campobello and others, with the Atlantic in the distance, is most attractive.

A school for all ages has been a feature of the educational system in the past, but is not now in session, as it was not found practical. The school report for 1906-7 states that, out of a class of twenty-two, nine graduated from the business course, eight girls and one boy, while another boy took the partial business course. The principal has the following paragraph in his report:

"On account of the existing labor conditions, arrangements should be made with the principal or superintendent in cases of necessary irregularities. Work lost for any reason must be made up in a manner satisfactory to the instructor before the pupil is considered a member of the school. This is done by afternoon attendance."

A Model Factory.

One of the best appointed sardine factories in eastern Maine is that of the William Underwood Company at West Jonesport. It is a long, two-story brick building, recently enlarged. In their season sardines are packed, at other times clams are canned, thus giving longer employment. A great deal of money has been invested to make this establishment a model of its kind. The floor in the flaking room is of concrete, the interior is painted white and cleanliness pervades every part. Machinery is used in nearly every part of the process and thus many of the unpleasant features observed in the usual method of packing are absent.

The factory contains a commodious room for the women employes, of whom there are about forty, with separate compartments for their wraps, and the sanitary arrangements are of the best. A woman is in charge to see that everything is in proper order. A few years ago the firm furnished aprons of similar cut and material so that the women might be dressed alike when at work. This was not done the past season, however. There are printed instructions as to conduct during working hours, fines imposed when these rules are broken, and everything conducted for the best interests of all concerned. The sardine pack of this company is small as compared with that of the large Eastport factories. There are other canning establishments here and most of the women employed are residents of the town, which makes the personnel rather more permanent than in Eastport and other similarly located towns.

Conclusion.

When one enters the usual sardine factory for the first time and sees, in a long, shed-like building, spread out on tables, thousands of fish, their heads and entrails being removed by many women and children, crowded together, and armed with bloody knives, the sight is more or less repulsive. One does not care to linger long. This may also be the impression when watching the women flakers, whose duties make it necessary for them to push their bare hands and arms into the baskets of fresh, slimy fish; or when standing at the packing tables and looking down the long line of busy, hard-working women, whose

hands and clothing are besmeared with oil, mustard and fish. But a person cannot visit these factories day after day, or wander in during the evening, without becoming accustomed to some of the necessarily unpleasant features of the business. One thing is impressed upon the visitor who makes more than one call, and that is the good nature of the employes and the evidence that they are cheerfully and heartily performing their tasks. The woman who said: "The work is dirty, but the money is clean," and sighed because business did not continue all the year, expressed the general sentiment of the majority of women with whom the writer talked.

Children under fourteen are employed in some of the factories. It is not, however, an industry which can be compared with one in operation all the year. The camp life presents many problems, chiefly the fact that so many children leave their school homes and naturally drift into industrial life, without proper education, and also, from their surroundings, may develop some of the undesirable qualities resulting from a nomadic existence.

In regard to Mr. Spargo's allegation, it has been impossible to find any proof that conditions, as described by his correspondent, exist, or ever existed, in Washintgon county.

As a larger number of sardine factories of the State are located in Eastport and vicinity than elsewhere, this article bears more directly on the situation in that section of Maine, though other factories were visited and similar conditions found in all. The only difference noticed was that, in some, greater care was taken in regard to cleanliness than in others. It is a business in which only eternal vigilance can keep general conditions in proper form.

The wages quoted were obtained from the bookkeepers in the different factories, who, together with the managers, in nearly every instance, were most courteous.

WOMEN WAGE WORKERS.

PORTLAND.

INTRODUCTORY.

There is no question of more importance, when considered from an industrial or economic standpoint, and certainly none that deserves more consideration at this time, than that which forms the basis of this article, "Women Wage Workers."

In taking up this line of work it was thought that a general investigation could be made which would include the larger of the industrial centers of the State. This plan was found to be impracticable, as the means available for the purpose would permit of but a superficial investigation being made. For this reason it was decided to confine the work to a field that could be thoroughly gone over, feeling that the results thus obtained would be more satisfactory and beneficial in presenting and demonstrating the purpose of the investigation.

With this object in view the work for the past year has been confined chiefly to the city of Portland, this being the largest in population and a leading manufacturing center.

The report of the investigation made by Miss Eva L. Shorey of Bridgton, Maine, special agent of the bureau, assisted by Miss Elsie Clark Nutt of Portland, is presented in full. The investigation has been conducted for no other purpose than to ascertain conditions as they actually exist, and to present them intelligently and honestly, trusting that our efforts may result in bringing about a brighter era and more favorable conditions for our women wage workers.

MISS SHOREY'S REPORT.

The last report of the United States Census Bureau on the subject of Women at Work, based upon statistics gathered for the Twelfth Census, 1900, shows that 5,000,000 women, one

out of every five, sixteen years of age or over, work for wages. The majority of them are unmarried, living at home. Most of them were born here, less than one-fifth came from across the seas, and more than 1,000,000 are negro women. One in seven is married, one in six a widow, and only a small fraction are divorced. In the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with New England a close second, one finds the largest number of women workers.

In the city of Portland 5,531 women wage-earners were then employed. In the eight years since these statistics were gathered, the number has increased. The estimated population of the city for 1907 is 60,000, a gain of 9,855 since 1900. The past few years have seen many changes in the industries where women gain a livelihood. It is said that there are now in this country 303 occupations, and in all save 9, women may be found. In Portland, there are 9 women who are physicians, 1 is a broker, several are proprietors of business establishments, some form orchestras and furnish music, while others teach the young people dancing, 1 has a gymnasium, a number are principals of schools, and they may be found in many other forms of gainful occupations. There are men making women's costumes, suits and shirt waists, and women making men's clothes and trimming men's hats.

It is the purpose of this report to present a few facts regarding the lines of work in which women are numerous employed in the city, figures showing the average financial returns, and the cost of living, together with reference to representative societies which are the outgrowth of existing business and industrial conditions.

Saleswomen in Department and Other Stores.

More women are employed as saleswomen in the stores of different kinds in the city than in any other line of business, not including domestic service. The census of 1900 gives their number as 339, but this has more than doubled in the past seven years. In the four large department stores alone, 500 women are at work. Wages range from those of the little cash girl apprentices, some of whom are paid \$2.00 a week at first, to the more experienced and heads of departments, who receive

\$15.00, or in some few instances, \$20.00 and \$25.00. The average wage of the majority is in the neighborhood of \$7.00. The working hours in this business are 9, with the exception of the few stores which are open till 9.30 Saturday evenings. Some of the lines of business require greater skill in handling goods than others, and in these the average wages range a little higher.

Thirty-four girls, for the most part from sixteen to twenty years of age, are employed in the 5 and 10 cent store, where they are kept busy most of the time. Saturdays and during the holiday rush, and it is certainly a rush for the clerks, many extra girls are employed. Here, and in other somewhat similar lines of work, the wages are from \$3.50 to \$7.00.

There are a number of young girls in the department stores, employed as cash and bundle girls, who have graduated from the school grades. These are the ones who would be benefited by the introduction of more effective industrial courses in the schools. When questioned as to why she left school so young, one replied: "I wasn't learning anything that would help me make my living." It is difficult for a child, or many parents, to see that a high school course, with its Latin and French, will be of any practical assistance later in life. In some instances it is necessary for the children, as they grow older, to assist in paying the family expenses, but in the majority of cases, it is because the parents do not fully realize the harm they are doing their children's future in allowing them to stay out of school, when a desire and determination is shown to do so. A few dollars look attractive, but unless some special training is taken, the earning capacity will remain small.

Several of the proprietors of stores say that in talking with young girls who are leaving school for business they invariably advise them, whenever it is possible, to keep on with their studies. However, as long as positions for errand girls exist, there will doubtless be found plenty to fill them. There are opportunities for a girl in this business, who is desirous of learning and is willing to apply herself, to later on fill some of the higher paid positions, but many of them continue to draw small wages. As our country grows larger and competition more strenuous, the "survival of the fittest" in this, as in other lines of employment, is brought home to us.

Welfare Work Among Saleswomen.

Some of the stores have places for the clerks to prepare and eat their lunches, but the only one in which welfare work has received special attention in Portland is in the recently remodeled establishment of Eastman Brothers and Bancroft, where 224 women and girls are employed in the different departments.

Here a rest room is provided on the fourth floor, where the female clerks are at liberty to go for a brief respite when business is not rushing. It is cared for by two members of a committee, chosen each month. There is a medicine closet, with simple remedies, in case of sickness. The room is furnished very artistically, the effect of the dark oak finish being carried out in the mission furniture, while the window hangings, bright cushions, and well-chosen pictures, together with the daily papers, books and magazines, give a most homelike appearance to the place.

There is also a lunch room for those living at a distance, in which they may prepare and eat their noonday repast. It is kept tidy by two cash girls. This room, in addition to a gas stove, tables and chairs furnished by the company, has some dainty china and silver, a present from a woman in another state, who became interested in the welfare work, through a friend in the store.

These rooms were placed at the disposal of the women three years ago, and they were given the liberty of selecting the furnishings, at the expense of the company. This made it desirable to have an organization of some kind, and so a chairman and committee of twelve were chosen to serve for six months. The members of the committee select their successors. The meetings of the committee are once a month, to talk over matters of general interest. The officers, beside the chairman, are a secretary and treasurer. The girls contribute a small amount to establish a fund for any occasion which may arise.

The proprietors allow the women to have full charge of the rooms and feel that a few moments' change in the monotony of the daily routine is of benefit to all concerned. There is said to be quite a sentiment among the clerks against any one taking advantage of this privilege, to the neglect of duties, and very

little difficulty arises from that source. The chairman of the committee expressed the hope that at some time a benefit association might be established among the girls, and that other advantages would develop from meeting each month. The clerks appeared to appreciate the thoughtfulness which has provided this bit of home life for them.

A spirit of comradeship is brought about by this association, which is beneficial to all concerned, and the chairman has a special interest in the different clerks. When observing the nervous, wearisome strain which these clerks are under, especially during the busy hours of the day, or at the holiday season, when they are "on the jump," as one expressed it, from morning till night, any plan which gives them even a moment's rest is to be welcomed.

Florists.

A business which yields good returns to the saleswoman is that of the florist. The hours of work are many, however, and special taste must be possessed to make a success of this line of work. Fifteen women are employed in the various stores, and wages range from \$10.00 to \$18.00, and a very few as high as \$25.00 a week. Several women are proprietors of florist establishments. It is a branch of business which specially appeals to the feminine nature.

Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Cashiers.

Fifteen years ago, a business house employing a stenographer and typist was the exception. Now the reverse is true, and it is quite as important, from a business point of view, to have the correspondence and papers going out from an office in neat, typewritten form, as to have any letters at all. It is a line of work which has become very popular among women, and some are admirably fitted to become proficient, while others are not, as employers will tell you in a decidedly emphatic manner.

There are 500 stenographers and typists in the various mercantile, railroad and law offices in Portland, and over 200 are taking courses in these branches at the business colleges and shorthand schools of the city. Wages range from \$3.50 to \$20.00 a week, a large majority receiving below \$10.00, and not on an average above \$8.00. Some, who have held positions

for a number of years, are paid \$15.00, \$18.00, and a very few rise to \$20.00. In every city there are exceptional positions, as in the case of one woman in a business office, who receives \$1,200 a year. A stenographer who is also a bookkeeper receives a slightly increased salary from that paid a stenographer. What is quoted for stenographers may also be said of cashiers. It is difficult to make a statement covering the entire field, as so much depends on the kind of work required, the ability of the stenographer to do it, and the firm for which the work is done.

The head of one of the business colleges does not consider a position for his graduates less than \$6.00 a week at first, feeling that is small enough pay for even an inexperienced stenographer. There are some men who give office desk room in exchange for having their work done, and as one girl finds a paying position in this way, another, who is also willing to give her time for the experience gained, takes her place. Two shorthand schools in the city are successfully managed by women, and several are teachers in the business colleges. An interesting department in *The Shorthand Writer*, a monthly magazine for ambitious stenographers, is edited by a Portland woman who is a shorthand reporter and teacher.

Several young women have established offices of their own and are doing an excellent business in this line. Such work is somewhat uncertain, as there are very busy days and often nights, and, on the other hand, times when very few orders are received. In a good location, the returns are said to be above the usual yearly salary of a stenographer in Portland. This depends largely on the ability of the person, not only as a good workman, but as a business manager as well.

There are a few establishments only where stenographers are employed in large numbers, the Maine Central Railroad Company, The E. T. Burrowes Company, the New England Telephone Company, the R. G. Dun and the Bradstreet Agencies, being among the leading places in this respect.

Office hours in the city are generally from 8.30 to 5, and during the summer months, many places close at noon on Saturdays.

A class of correspondence work for which there is some opportunity in Portland is translating foreign letters into English. A number of the wholesale firms do business with countries where French, German and Spanish are used.

Telephone Operators.

The telephone is now so important a part of business, domestic and social life that its mechanism has only to be out of order for a few days to bring us to a realization of how much we depend upon it. Thus the telephone operator becomes an important factor in our every-day existence. Do we all realize the busy and tiresome hours she sits at the desk, with the receiver at her ear, constantly on the alert, answering calls? The hurrying, nerve-racking duties that are hers?

Perhaps a little consideration of the constant strain under which she is working might be well, or appreciation of how often she comes to our assistance with the news for which we are so anxiously waiting—the latest football score, the election returns, if it is our building which is on fire, gets us the doctor quickly, or any of the matters which so vitally interest us.

There are 111 of these busy workers in different departments of the telephone business in Portland, and 20 additional operators during the summer, when 27,000 calls are averaged daily. Wages range from those of the students, who are paid \$2.50 a week, to \$15.00 and \$20.00, averaging about \$8.00. The work continues eight hours, so arranged that each operator is at her desk every fourth Sunday.

Typesetters.

About 25 women are employed by the printing and newspaper offices setting type by hand or at machines. In the former offices, "work at the case" is followed quite generally, and in the newspaper offices, machines are used. The operator of the linotype sits before a keyboard and manipulates the letters much as a typewriter is run. Wages, for the typesetter, are from \$6.00 to \$10.00 a week. On the machines, the pay largely depends upon the hours of work. In some of the newspaper offices, where the operators work one evening, \$15.00 a week is paid; in others, not requiring as many hours, the average is \$9.00.

Book Binders.

A number of women are employed in the book binderies of the city, who are paid from \$5.00 to \$12.00 a week, averaging about \$7.00. This is pleasant work, and comprises folding, stitching and pasting the printed sheets of paper, some of which is done by hand, and other forms of the work at machines.

Writers.

From 25 to 80 young women are addressing wrappers for mailing papers and periodicals. Their wages are from \$3.00 to \$10.00 a week, averaging \$5.00, and work continues nine hours.

Journalists.

There are 8 women who are employed as journalists on the newspapers of the city, whose wages average about \$10.00 a week. Much of their work calls for special training in various ways. Those on the morning papers are on duty at night, and the others are frequently "on call" for reporting evening events.

Librarians.

A librarian, 8 assistants and 3 substitutes are on duty at the public library to supply the Portland people with reading matter. The salaries of assistants and substitutes average \$40.00 a month and they are at the library seven hours. For a person interested in work of this kind, who enjoys the companionship of books, no more pleasant or agreeable work could be found.

United States Government Employes.

There are 11 federal government positions for women in Portland. Ten of these are at the post office and the other recently established at the custom house. The salaries in these places are uniform with government positions in other places, \$600 for the first year, and increasing till the fifth year, when the maximum of \$1,100 is reached. The vacation is fifteen days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. An interesting fact is that one woman has held a position of this kind in the city thirty-three years. Married women are not eligible

to positions in government service. In many mercantile and other places in the city it is found as a general rule that employers give preference to unmarried women.

Musicians.

A union which regulates the compensation of women is that organized by the musicians, who play for dancing parties, entertainments, and the like. Quite a good many women are connected with this organization.

There are a large number of women who teach vocal and instrumental music in the city.

Nurses.

A profession which has attracted many women in the past decade is that of nurse. In Portland there are three grades of nurses: 1st, the trained, those who are hospital graduates; 2d, those having had some hospital training, but not an entire course; and 3d, the ones who have had practical experience.

There are 186 practicing nurses, and 99 taking training at the different hospitals of the city. The usual course is three years. There is a term of two months probation, without pay, after which, if accepted, \$6.00 a month is paid, and living expenses. In some places, the compensation is \$10.00 a month, and a slight advance each subsequent year. The trained nurse commands \$3.00 a day for regular cases, and more for contagious diseases. Experienced nurses, etc., usually receive \$12.00 a week.

An association which brings an inestimable amount of good to many families is the District Nurse Association, employing a nurse who is assisted by two pupil nurses. Their duties take them among the poor of the city, unable to hire such services. The Maine General Hospital contributes the living expenses and the association pays the salary. This is most praiseworthy work.

Many of the dentists and some of the doctors in the city employ women assistants in their offices, who meet those coming for treatment and assist in other ways.

Chiropodists, Manicurists and Shampooists.

According to the statement of a woman in this line of work, a chiropodist, manicurist and shampooist managing a business for herself will make on an average about \$8.00 a week, with the present number of establishments of this kind. Ten years ago there were not so many who made a specialty of the work, and financial returns were correspondingly larger, but now there are about 24, almost without exception personally interested in the business.

There are several firms which assist either men or women whose hair does not quite satisfy them. Almost anything in the way of helping out deficiencies of this kind can be furnished. The women who are employed in this line of work average from \$6.00 to \$9.00 a week. About 15 are employed.

Milliners.

In different branches of the millinery business about 100 women and girls are employed. The busy season is during the fall and spring. In learning the business, an apprenticeship of six weeks in the fall and the same in the spring is usual, without pay, although in some places a small amount is paid. Wages range from \$5.00 for beginners to the more experienced who occasionally receive \$25.00 a week. In some places the average salary is placed at \$8.00, in others, from \$10.00 to \$12.00. There are "dull seasons" in this work, which must be taken into consideration, and the hours of work are usually long and busy. There are several young women who are managers in this line of work, either in business for themselves, or for others.

Laundry Workers.

The laundry business has increased greatly within the past few years. About 200 women are employed in the various places of this kind in the city. Wages vary, from the worker on ordinary clothes, who receives \$6.00 per week, to those doing the more difficult work, who are paid \$8.00. The hours are nine in some places, and ten in others. The larger establishments are equipped with labor-saving machinery, making the work less arduous. When working extra time, 10 cents an hour is paid.

Waitresses, etc.

The many hotels and restaurants in the city give employment to a large number of women as housekeepers and assistants, also cooks, waitresses and the like. Some hotel cooks receive wages from \$12.00 to \$15.00 a week, waitresses and others, from \$4.00 to \$6.00. The hours in restaurants for waitresses are long, but not in hotels. In the majority of places, the waitresses receive their meals at the place where they work, and room elsewhere.

Chapters have been and still might be written on the servant problem. In this group, the 1900 census gives for the city, 1,695, the largest number in any occupation. Wages for this service average from \$4.00 to \$6.00 a week, with living expenses. In the returns received by the Census Bureau for the whole country, the actual increase for the ten years, 1890-1900, in this form of breadwinning, is not large and the rate of increase far below the average for all occupations. The explanation which is given for this state of things is that the immigrants of the last decade are less apt to seek service of this kind than were their predecessors, preferring to go into other forms of work.

In some places, employment agencies, under state management, have been found of assistance in regulating this matter, and also helpful in other lines.

Manufacturing—Clothing.

Portland is not generally considered a manufacturing city, and in the matters of capital invested and hands employed it is considerably behind Lewiston, yet in the value of products it is the leading city in the State. A large number of women are employed in work of this kind. In making shirt waists, cotton underwear, jumpers, overalls, etc., four firms keep 418 women and girls busy most of the time. The work, cut out and ready to be stitched, is given out by the forewoman, and the employes sit at machines run by power. In one of the factories there are more men than women employed at the machines, making shirt waists. The heavier work, on jumpers and overalls, is more difficult to handle.

One is impressed with the evidences of inventive genius when watching some of the machines. A particularly human-like one, which would be very convenient in many families, sews on buttons. The operator said she had fed this never-satisfied machine over 18,000 buttons in one week. It can be adjusted so as to sew different sizes, with equal facility.

The wages paid by the piece vary according to the amount of work done, ranging from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per week, averaging about \$6.00. While learning, \$4.00 for two weeks is paid, and then by the amount of work. There are cutters, teachers, forewomen and those having charge of special parts of the work. The hours are, in some places, from 7.30 to 6; and in others, half an hour later in the morning, with an hour out at noon, and work continues practically all the year, and often there is extra work in the evening. The general appearance of the workrooms is pleasant, with good light and ventilation.

There are different schedules for Saturday. In some places, the factories close at noon, or at four, all the year; in others, at five during the summer.

At the new factory of Russ, Eveleth and Ingalls, lunch and rest rooms are being fitted up for the use of the girls. The green and white finish of the walls, with furniture to match, makes an attractive place in which to spend a few moments' leisure time. This firm employs the largest number of women in this business, having at present 180 on the pay roll.

The firm of Parker and Thomes Company have a circulating library of 300 volumes for their employes, which is very generally used. The books are mostly fiction, with a few reference and standard authors, the latest novels being the most in demand. This company took the initiative in closing their factory Saturday noon during the entire year.

Boots and Shoes.

There are several boot and shoe manufactories in the city, employing about 100 women. The first wages are from \$4.00 to \$7.00, and those on the piece make from \$8.00 to \$10.00 a week when there is plenty of work. The girls sit at machines run by power and stitch together different parts of the shoe. The work continues nine hours and usually for eleven months

in the year. This is a business in which "slack time" must be considered. The rooms are comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated, which is especially necessary on account of the odor of the leather.

Dressmaking.

The woman who wishes to learn to be a seamstress or dressmaker in Portland will, in some places, receive only experience at first, in others, \$2.00 or \$3.00 a week. If she subsequently "goes out by the day," she will receive \$2.00 and upwards. In the stores employing women to sew, from \$6.00 to \$9.00 is paid. The Dressmakers' Association, composed of persons in this business all over the country, and which holds annual meetings in New York, has a system of prices for different grades of work, the experts receiving large prices. Some of the leading dressmakers of Portland are connected with this organization.

The latest city directory gives the number employed in this business as 219, and the 1900 United States Census returns for Portland, dressmakers, 434; seamstresses, 192. The increased use of ready-made clothing has doubtless made a difference in this business. For one adapted to the work, there are good financial returns.

Hats.

To watch the evolution of a man's felt hat from a mass of Belgian hare fur to the finished article is extremely interesting. When it begins to assume form, its cone-shaped effect looks suitable for a Mexican giant, but after being shrunk, blocked and having the little bows placed in their proper places, it becomes the up-to-date article we see in the store windows.

There are 25 women employed in this business, who work, with a few exceptions, in one large, pleasant room. Their duties comprise stitching the sweat bands and putting on the trimming, by hand. If you notice the very latest thing in men's head gear, you will observe the form of the bow and the style of the bands change as often as the shape of the hat, thus showing that the masculine taste must be catered to in such matters.

A short time ago, the force was working on a rush order for some college boys who wished their hats trimmed with bright

red bands. Such a blaze of color rather irritated the nerves of the girls, who prefer working on the soft browns, tans and grays. Several girls work in the rooms where the fur is put into the machines, a certain amount of which is required for each hat, and this is weighed before being placed in the machine.

The wages are from \$4.50 to \$6.00, by the week, and those on piece work are paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a dozen for stitching on bindings, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a dozen for making bows, and the trimming is also by the piece. They make \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week when business is good, which is most of the time. There is a forewoman and an assistant. The factory visited had the appearance of an agreeable place for the women to work. The business requires considerable skill, and is not adapted to school-girls.

Paper Boxes, Etc.

There are 130 young women employed in making paper boxes. The work is very clean and the rooms, particularly in one of the newer factories, comfortable and well lighted. Boxes of all kinds and sizes are manufactured, some bright and attractive, suggestive of Christmas, and others of a more businesslike style. Many of the girls work at machines, and at one place was noticed a most excellent preventive of accidents, in the steel finger protectors, like a large thimble. This has recently been introduced and is considered very successful. Several accidents had occurred to operators of these machines in the past. The wages grade from those paid apprentices, \$3.00 the first week, to what is earned by the ones on piece work, making \$6.00 to \$12.00, averaging about \$8.00 per week. The hours are long, from 7 to 6, with an hour out at noon, and during five months closing at noon on Saturdays, and at 5 the remainder of the year.

Eighty girls are working on passe-partout, post card albums, putting cords into view books, and other forms of paper goods. Their wages, including those by the piece and regular, average \$4.25 a week, and work continues nine hours. In this, as in other piece work, some girls will make very much more than this, and, on the other hand, business is not always rushing. The nature of this business renders the surroundings clean and the work pleasant.

A good many girls of sixteen, and some younger, go into the two lines of paper work referred to, who are "through school," as they express it, meaning they have graduated from the ninth grade, or just before entering the high school.

Candy.

There are several wholesale and retail concerns which manufacture candy in the city, employing 60 young women. In the factories the hours are ten, and the pay is from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a week, averaging in the neighborhood of \$4.50. In the retail department, the average is \$7.00, and the stores are usually open evenings, hence working hours are many. The business of making candy and putting it up in attractive forms has become almost an art.

Gum.

If you prefer gum to candy, Portland will supply you with plenty. From 90 to 115 young women are very busy, making and preparing it for the market. The gum is put up in many and varied forms, the white, sugary morsel, pepsin of many kinds, spruce and other varieties, wrapped in attractive labels. One does not realize the possibilities of this source of pleasure to the small, and often big, boys and girls, until observing the different stages of manufacture. The peppermints, which the train boy so enticingly brings to our notice, are also prepared and put up in the same factory.

The wages paid are \$3.50 at first, then advanced by degrees to \$5.00 and \$6.00 a week. A bonus system has been adopted. Those present each day during either of the three months premium periods, into which the year is divided, receive for that period \$1.00 a week in addition to their regular wages. A good deal of trouble has been experienced by reason of the girls leaving in the summer especially, to go to the mountains, work in laundries, or other places employing extra help, and the plan outlined has been found of advantage in retaining the employes. The hours are from 7 till 5.45, with the usual time at noon. There are dressing rooms for the girls and a dining room for those who bring their lunches, with a matron in charge.

The firm furnishes, and keeps laundered, white aprons, caps and sleeve protectors, and the girls, while at work, have the

tidy appearance of students at a domestic science school. The whole process of making the gum suggests the kitchen, from the time the cooked mixture is put on the table, worked over, rolled out, sugared, cut and put into packages. The gum is wrapped in paper by machinery, tended by girls. The factory is a new building, very light and clean.

Many girls in their teens, who are "through school," find employment here. Occasionally a girl under school age will be hired, but when attention is called to the fact, she is sent off to receive a little more instruction before entering industrial life.

Matches.

In the manufacture of matches, about 70 women and girls are employed. Their work is sorting the cards, wrapping bunches in tissue paper, and a gross in heavier paper, then packing in boxes. For this they are paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a gross, and make from 75 cents to \$1.20 a day, or \$4.00 to \$6.00 a week. Their duties continue from 7 to 6, with an hour at lunch time, for five and a half days, closing Saturday at noon. In the summer, girls as young as fifteen and under are employed here, but for the greater part they leave when school begins in the fall.

There is more or less danger in this business from the phosphorus affecting the bones, especially through defective teeth. A dentist is employed by the company, who visits the factories in the different parts of the country and examines the teeth of the employes. If any decaying places are found, no further employment is given until the certificate of a dentist is presented to show that the teeth have been put in proper shape, and all applicants must present a similar certificate before being employed. The women work in a large, pleasant room, with a forewoman in charge.

Medicines, Cold Cream, etc.

Fifty women are filling and labeling bottles of medicine, extracts and cold cream in the different establishments engaged in this business. Their wages are from \$4.00 to \$10.00, averaging about \$6.00. The work continues ten hours, with the exception of the summer months, when business closes at 5

on Saturdays. It is tidy, pleasant work, in rooms well adapted for the purpose. One company employs twelve women demonstrators, who travel through the New England states.

Canning.

Portland does a large business in canning fruit, vegetables and clams. Pickles, ketchup, jelly and other articles are also prepared to supply the ever-increasing demand. From 40 to 160 women and girls are employed at different seasons of the year. The work is preparing the fruit, vegetables, etc., filling and labeling cans, for which the employes receive from \$4.50 to \$6.00 a week, and are busy nine hours. The nature of this business makes the work not exactly suited to the wearing of white shirt waists. Many girls, and boys as well, of all ages, find employment here at different times in the year.

Living Expenses.

The foregoing will show that wages for the great majority are small in many of the industrial lines of business in Portland, and while the young woman whose home is in the city or suburbs, with little or no board to pay, as is the case in many instances, or those receiving the larger salaries, can live very comfortably on the average weekly amount received in many of the places quoted, what of the one who comes from a comfortable home in some other city or town, and must face the problem of living on \$4.00, \$6.00, or even \$10.00 a week, with prices for every necessity taking the upward flight they are at present? The fact that so many girls live at home doubtless has much to do with keeping the average salary as low as it is.

It is difficult, in the lower-price localities, to find even a small, heated room as low as \$1.50 per week. For the greater part they are \$2.00 and above that figure. Meals are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week, with a prospect of their being more, rather than less. In New York, the living wage, the very least on which a girl can exist, is placed at \$5.00 a week, and only then when several girls club together. In Portland, at the present rates, it could hardly be placed at less, and yet there are many girls receiving below that figure.

It has been said many times that the tendency of the age is for women to be self-supporting, in one way or another. Fortunate are they if they have it impressed upon them early in

life that unless they take advantage of every educational assistance possible, or make themselves proficient in some particular line, they will be forced into positions of low salary.

The school or college girl who goes away from home for the first time knows something of homesickness, though surrounded with every comfort. What of the little business girl who, from necessity or choice, starts out to earn her own living in a strange city, who goes into a boarding house whose rates are within the limit of the first diminutive wage, who is brought into contact with boarding house life and associations for the first time?

Go into some of the rented rooms in all parts of the city and observe the desire to give the surroundings a homelike appearance. Evidences of this may be seen, from the decorations which the artistic person chooses, to the chromos rescued from the refuse, festooned with faded ribbon and bright paper, which decorates a room in the shelter house of the Salvation Army. The desire to take away the desolate and barren appearance of the room which we are to call home is in us all.

The months and often years which it takes some girls to fit into their particular niche in life among strangers is not a pleasant period to contemplate, and yet how many women, who have courageously shouldered the burden of not only supporting themselves, but helping others as well, go through this experience?

In some cities there are medium-priced flats, with opportunities for "light housekeeping," where several girls often make a home for themselves. In Portland, there is one building of this kind, whose rates, however, would shut out the great majority of women receiving the usual salary. There are some women, engaged in different lines of business for themselves, who occupy these apartments, both as office and living rooms, but this is not for the small wage-earner. Such places, with rates bringing them within the reach of this large number, should be found in every city having as large a woman wage-earning population as Portland. There are opportunities, in some private houses, however, for two or more girls to club together. A good many are doing this, and enjoying some of the comforts of home.

Is there anything in the city which offers to the working woman not only a homelike abiding place, at moderate expense,

but opportunities for self-improvement and inexpensive pleasures?

Young Women's Christian Association.

Many who have come into the city as strangers, either to take up some line of study or to fill positions in any of the business places or manufacturing concerns, have found the Young Women's Christian Association of great assistance in solving this problem. It answers, as far as its limited accommodations will permit, the question of living comfortably on a small salary.

There are three houses, in different parts of the city, two where board and rooms are furnished, and one for rooms only. These are modern and up-to-date in every way and the prices are moderate. At two of the places, meals are served to a large number, both business women and others, who find wholesome, plain food at a small price. Meals were served to over 20,000 last year.

The Travelers' Aid is located near Union station and provides a waiting and lodging place for women and girls, strangers in the city, who have no other place to spend their time between trains. There are also classes in various subjects, from physical culture, literature, domestic science, to all lines of business. The rates for attending these are small. Lectures, socials and other forms of entertainment are held at different times.

The Employment Bureau, in connection with this organization, has proved of assistance to many.

The work of the association has proved very successful and has developed to meet as far as possible the constantly increasing demands. There are still great opportunities along these lines, as the accommodations are not nearly equal to the calls. A general idea as to comparative living is found in the statement that a young woman can live comfortably at the Young Women's Christian Association for \$4.00 a week, several dollars cheaper than anywhere else in the city for similar room and board.

Something which has recently been taken up and is proving a decided success, is the factory extension work. The meaning of this term is any branch of the Young Women's Christian Association work which can be extended outside of the society's

homes. The secretary goes to the different factories, or business places where any number of young women spend the noon hour, and it is surprising to find what a large percentage come from a distance and take their lunches, to save time and the inconvenience of going outside for this meal. She endeavors to interest them in the studies or recreations of the association, gives lessons in physical culture or whatever branch of work they may choose.

Among the classes which meet at the association rooms are members from all lines of business in the city, the employes of the different factories, the cash girls and clerks in the department stores, stenographers, and many who are not business women. This population is very large and the success of the enterprise, which started a few years ago in a small way, speaks for itself. It should be borne in mind, however, that the accommodations are not nearly equal to the demand. There are now opportunities for giving meals to a large number, but only 40 can room in the three houses. There are over 2,000 women wage-earners, whose homes are not in the city. The comparison of 40 and 2,000 shows the possibility of a business hotel along the lines of the Young Women's Christian Association, or an enlargement of its accommodations. On account of the limited space, and to carry out the purpose for which the society was formed, preference in renting rooms is given to the one who has not yet reached the halcyon point when the income is large enough to choose an abiding place regardless of price.

It should be said that Portland people have been generous in subscribing to this work and have helped place the association in the houses it is occupying today. It was hoped a large, new building would be erected, but that was not quite realized. The proposed gymnasium and a lately purchased house, as well as varied improvements, are results of recent assistance, combined with the business success of the society.

Where Other Working Women Live.

Where do the other working women live? In various parts of the city, sometimes finding congenial surroundings, and often not. There are all sorts and conditions, from the woman occupying the comfortable, homelike apartments, to the one whose wearing apparel, goods and chattels, were sent flying

out of the window of a lodging house recently, and when the unfortunate owner went to gather in her belongings, the irate boarding mistress, leaning out of the window, woke the Sunday morning quiet by shouting: "Yer wunt pay yer room rent, wunt yer?"

"When I was working in a position of small wages here," said one woman, "I had a room in a family which allowed me 'home privileges.' I did my own laundry work, and cooked part of my meals. The others I got at places which didn't charge very much. By being very careful in choosing my food, I kept healthy and strong and got along fairly well. But you can't spend money foolishly. If you do, you come out minus." Having solved the problem of living for herself, she married, and is now keeping a boarding house.

The industrial and labor conditions in a city the size of Portland have many lights and shadows. Coming in contact with some of the mothers of large families, whose sons and daughters are still in school or are just going into business or factory life, one is impressed with two phases of human nature, which are met where'er one may roam—the home where everything is wrong, there is no work and no pay when you do find work; and the other, fortunately the far greater number, where the more hopeful side is seen, even when trouble appears to be pressing most heavily, the determination to start the children right, to give them every home comfort within their means, to encourage them to spend their evenings in the living room, with books, music, games, or in the company of associates who will be equally helpful.

One thing is always met, the haunting, terrible fear, which grips the heart of many a mother, particularly the one forced to rear her family among surroundings not of the highest, that perhaps her boy may learn to love liquor, or fall under other bad influences, knowing, too often from bitter experience, the wretchedness and sorrow this means for many innocent ones in the future. Results of this one thing are met so often, more painfully apparent, of course, among the small wage-earners, because upon their families the burden of being out of work falls heaviest, the mother forced to go out by the day and do the many small paying tasks, which come under the head of unskilled labor—house cleaning, janitor service, or perhaps

spending days and nights bending over the washtub. Sometimes other conditions are found, similar to the one which caused the small boy to call at a house recently and ask for food. "Why don't your parents look out for you?" was the query. "Oh, my father's in jail, and my mother ain't no good."

Child Labor.

The child labor conditions in the city, according to those who are in a position to know, are much better than three years ago, and are improving rather than becoming worse. There is a Child Labor Society, organized the past year, for the purpose of doing everything possible to prevent children leaving school for the purpose of entering business or industrial life.

There is also the Children's Protective Board and a State agent for the protection of children, having this matter at heart, in connection with other work. Officials of these societies are constantly on the alert to keep children under fifteen in school. There are no places where children under the legal age find employment in large numbers. There are some at work in the various stores in different capacities, and some go into the factories. Boys are at work as elevator and errand boys in office buildings. One girl of twelve years sings and dances at a vaudeville performance and a boy a trifle older has left school and is receiving \$20.00 a week for singing between the acts at one of the theatres.

The school superintendent makes the statement that he is constantly importuned to consent to allow boys under 15 years of age to leave school and go to work, on the ground that their parents need their services to aid in the support of the family. He further says that he refuses permission in almost every case on a plea like this, but has taken measures through the Associated Charities to make sure that a destitute mother should not be deprived of the necessities of life. He has no doubt there are many boys under the compulsory age limit who are now at work. He believes it is not easy to reach all these, nor is it wholly desirable. After a boy has been absent from school for the best part of a year and lacks only a few months of arriving at the age of 15, it is wasting his time, as well as that of his teacher, to compel him to give up his employment and attend school for not over a few weeks at most.

It has been strongly urged that the word "mercantile" be placed in the labor law, to include the stores as well as factories. The employers express themselves as being in sympathy with the child labor movement.

Tenement Houses.

A serious charge was brought against the tenement districts of the city a short time ago, by a woman who said in an address that "the tenements in some sections of Portland are worse than those of the East Side of New York." While this statement, from the very difference in numbers in the most congested part of this city and the least crowded portions of New York, cannot be true to any great extent, there are many houses, which families are forced to occupy on account of circumstances, far below in sanitary and other conditions what they should be.

To go from the delightfully clean, attractive and every way desirable surroundings of the city, as the usual visitor or resident sees them, to the tenement district which is only a short distance from the much-traveled streets, one is surprised to find the primitive sanitary arrangements which exist. It is expected these will be found in the small town, with no sewerage system, but not in a progressive and largely populated city.

As an example, one large house, where 30 families live, each in a few rooms, has eight outside closets of rural simplicity. In another case a shaft, whose purpose was to furnish air and light for the numerous sleeping and toilet rooms whose only windows or opportunities for ventilation open into it, where garbage and all kinds of refuse find a convenient hiding place, has a covering which not only prevents the admission of fresh air, but imprisons the foul, dead atmosphere and sends it back into the rooms with all the odors of decaying matter, to be breathed again and again.

The Tenement House Commission of the Civic Club of the city has been much interested in this problem and has worked in conjunction with the Board of Health to have several of the worst places condemned. A great deal is being done by the city authorities to guard against disease and epidemics. A tuberculosis nurse has recently been employed for the city.

What the Schools Are Doing for Present and Future Wage-Earners.

The various schools of the city offer an opportunity for education along many lines to those who are wise enough to take advantage of it. It has been suggested that the future has an industrial and trade school to fit the young people, who drop out early in the course, directly for business or industrial life, which shall be side by side with the high school's literary and scientific courses. That will be a link in the educational chain which is lacking at present. It is hoped a bill now pending before Congress, the design of which is to furnish assistance from the government for the establishment of such courses, may at some time have a passage.

The superintendent of schools states that 86 per cent of the grammar school graduates enter the high school, and 50 per cent of the grammar school graduates complete the high school course.

The manual training school gives practical education in domestic science for the girls, and carpentry and other work for the boys. This is for pupils of the eighth and ninth grades. The economical part of cooking and the foods which are most nutritious are made important parts of this study. It is impossible to estimate the good this education will do in the future. It is of great help, particularly to the small wage-earner. If the woman of the household knows how to buy economically, prepare food in a proper manner, and keep the living expenses low, it is of inestimable value to all concerned.

The night school, which meets four times during the week, is attended by nearly 400 men, women and young people, ages ranging from sixteen to forty-five. This is for the benefit of those employed during the day. One hundred and twenty-six are women. Sixty per cent are foreigners. The studies taught are grammar school courses and bookkeeping. Of a class of thirty in the latter, twenty-three are girls. Reading, and especially writing, are popular branches. Many foreigners, who have never had opportunity to learn to read, take advantage of this school, and the condition of a large number, who have been obliged to leave their studies for work, is much improved.

When talking with one of the instructors in the night school,

the advisability of a curfew law for Portland was strongly urged, as a means of keeping some of the young people at home who spend too much time wandering about the streets at night.

Another thing in this connection which has been strongly condemned, is the lack of wisdom shown by parents who allow their boys and girls to attend the various cheap shows which have sprung up in the city within the past few years. It is quite appalling to see the crowd of small boys and girls who come out of the nickel places of amusement long after the hour when they should be at home. That many who otherwise would be attending these shows find amusement and instruction as well in the club room which has recently been opened by the fraternity workers in the schoolhouse, whose use has been granted by the city, is an encouraging sign. If there were more of these club rooms, there would be less trouble with this restless, active element, so large in every city, who must find some outlet for their young life and spirits. If their enthusiasm is wisely directed, they become good citizens; if not, who can tell? The use of the schoolhouses in the evening for such purposes as club rooms and industrial education, is something which has recently been advocated; and Portland is the first city in this State to adopt this plan.

There are associations whose members have made a scientific study of the causes bringing about the present conditions of society and are working along certain lines to remedy them. It is not possible in this article to speak of them all, but a few representative ones will be mentioned.

Fraternity House.

The Fraternity House is the social settlement work of Portland. Jane Addams, the noble woman who has done so much good in this line in Chicago, suggests that the name "social settlement" be changed to "center." This latter name is quite appropriate, for a large brick building has recently been purchased on Center street, which is being remodeled and, when the proposed improvements are completed, will become the new home of the society and make an excellent place for its purposes. There will be a large hall, club rooms, etc., for the work, and living apartments for the resident worker. A board

of directors and an executive board manage the business matters, and the resident worker has general charge of the practical work, with the assistance of others.

The use of a schoolhouse on Center street has been given by the city when school is not in session, and here is a game room for the boys, and classes in cobbling, chair caning and other practical education. One who has any doubt of this opportunity being appreciated by the boys should visit the club room some evening, and see the young men, who otherwise would doubtless be on the streets. For the girls, various classes are formed in music, sewing, basket work and domestic science.

The social evenings are also of great importance. The chief object of the society is for wholesome recreation and education along helpful and practical lines. Those attending the classes are from the ages of eight to twenty-five, with an average attendance during the week of 500. Many of the older ones are employed in different capacities in the city, and the personal acquaintance which is formed between them and the fraternity workers is one of the most helpful forms of the work. The fraternity spirit and the calls of the resident worker at the homes are made strong features of the organization.

Twice a month there are mothers' meetings which are largely attended. These are almost entirely for pleasure and to bring something of a change into the lives of the busy home workers. Their boys and girls are members of various kinds of clubs in the society, and they all become greatly interested in what is being done. The summer outings and Christmas parties give an immense amount of pleasure.

A number of the young women members of this society, sixteen or seventeen years of age, met one evening to tell their experiences as wage-earners. Some were learning special lines of industrial work, some had been thrown out of employment by the temporary shutting down of factories and were clerking in stores during the Christmas rush, others were of what might be called "the floater" class, going from one place to another, and working for a short time. All had homes in the city. They had left school at the end of the ninth grade or before. When questioned as to why they did so, nearly all said it was because they got tired of attending school and wanted to go to work. They liked the manual training course and thought,

had there been an industrial school, they would have continued. They were greatly interested in the child labor question and talked most feelingly on this subject.

It is for young people of this kind, just starting out in the work-a-day world, who will soon become the men and women of the city, that the Fraternity House is in existence. "It is only a chance they need to become strong men and women," said a noted worker, "only a chance."

Civic Club.

One of the organizations of the city which teaches good citizenship is the Civic Club, which, among other things, is doing a great deal along the lines of training certain small people to become better members of society, as they grow into manhood and womanhood, and to instill into their minds the desirability of working and studying for some special aim.

For the past two years, during the summer, several of the school yards have been equipped with swings, games and other means of pleasure for the use of the children who have no place but the streets and alleys in which to spend their leisure time.

In the report submitted by the Committee of Schools and Playgrounds for 1906, it is said that over 425 children live in the vicinity of Center street, where the atmosphere of the unsanitary back yards, filled in many instances with garbage and sweepings of all kinds, breeds disease and spreads it to the better quarters of the city. To keep these children from the influences into which they would naturally fall, these playgrounds have been established. Outings of various kinds are given during the summer in which the mothers join, and to hear them refer to the pleasures later in the season, one realizes what a source of enjoyment these picnics were to them.

The public baths are another matter in which this club has taken a great interest and has established some in the city, which are much used and appreciated.

The Associated Charities.

A society which is dealing with the cause and effect of labor conditions is the Associated Charities. The many aids formed for charitable and helpful work in the cities becoming so numer-

ous made it advisable to have some organization through whose officers matters might be managed in a more systematic manner. Thus the Associated Charities came into existence. In Portland this organization is a strong one, having a large membership. The different aid societies of the city, of which there are fifty-three, are affiliated with this body.

The purpose of the organization is to help men and women to help themselves, rather than to give financial aid, believing that is the only permanent method of meeting this problem. Four hundred and ninety-eight families were under the direct care of the society the past year.

In speaking of the causes of distress, the secretary said: "It should be borne in mind that only the immediate causes have been considered. A man earning \$9.00 a week and supporting his family was compelled to appeal for aid because he was taken sick. The immediate cause of his distress was sickness, yet had he received larger wages, had he been trained to command larger wages, he might, like many other workmen, have had money laid by for times of sickness. The percentage of families in Portland, falling into distress because of intemperance, is somewhat less than in the country at large."

Many women who cannot leave their homes are assisted in earning something through the Work Room Committee. Work is prepared, comprising sheets, towels, wrappers, aprons, dresses and various other articles, by members of the committee and the sewing is done at home by the women who apply through the Associated Charities. Orders for these articles are obtained from the hospitals, hotels and from individuals.

Salvation Army.

When we hear the noisy street music and the exhortations of the Salvation Army people, it does not appeal to our religious nature very strongly, but when we meet and talk with some of the sweet-faced, refined and earnest women, wearing the bonnet and blue serge uniform of an officer or soldier, we begin to understand something of the strong influence these consecrated workers have in their ministrations among the "poorest of the poor."

In Portland, the Industrial Home and Shelter, the first giving employment, and the second lodging for 10, 15 and 20 cents

a night, is for the men. No work of this kind is done for the women, but there are visitors who go among the poor and unfortunate, and make the rounds of many places where young women may be found among bad influences, helping them in every way possible. The Rescue Home is in Boston, where women are occasionally sent from this city.

The canvass for those deserving the Christmas dinner, which was served this year to 2,000 families, brought many cases to the attention of the army, and pitiful stories are told of men out of work, mothers left with small children to support—one with a sick boy she was unable to leave, and only by taking in washings and the \$6.00 a week which her sixteen-year-old boy contributed was she able to exist; another mother, with five small children, the husband serving a sentence in jail; another mother, deserted, with seven children to care for, and many similar cases of suffering and poverty, which necessitate the mother becoming the breadwinner of the family.

The Salvation Army does a great deal of good in helping the wrecks of their own weaknesses and social conditions on their feet and starting them out again. With the many sad things, there are some experiences which are amusing. Recently a poor creature drifted into their headquarters, very much down at the heel. By dint of patience and hard work, they finally got him straightened out and soon he was earning money. Later he told the major in charge his story. Years ago he had a wife and family but in the course of his career he had become separated from them. Now that he was taking care of himself and able to do something for her, he asked the army people to locate his wife and notify her of his desire to be reunited. After some time, the officers found where the wife was living and wrote her what they thought would be good news, that they had found her husband and had no doubt she would be overjoyed to communicate with him. She replied by return mail: "You write me you have found my husband. In reply will say you may keep him, as I have no use for him. He never gave me anything but trouble and sorrow."

Conclusion.

In studying conditions surrounding the women wage-earners of the city, one cannot fail to observe that Portland largely employs her own in the different lines of business. While a large number come from other places, the majority are from Portland homes. The average wages are not large, but it should be said that the different places of employment are, with very few exceptions, modern and well adapted to the nature of the business for which they are used. The number of working hours in some of the factories make a long day for the employes, but a gleam of light was shed upon this point by several of the employers who expressed the hope that they might be able to remedy this within the near future.

The two women elected as members of the Board of Overseers were objected to on account of the decision that they were not legally "persons." Nevertheless, the woman wage-earner of Portland is a person, and not merely a screw in a machine, as she would be in a larger city. This fact should be considered and it is very noticeable when coming in contact with women who toil in the crowded centers.

A great deal is being done by the city and by different organizations to improve the conditions of labor and to fit people to meet competition better in the future. If some arrangement could be devised to leave a larger margin between the amount of wages received and the price paid for living expenses, the problem of the women wage-earners of Portland would be greatly simplified.

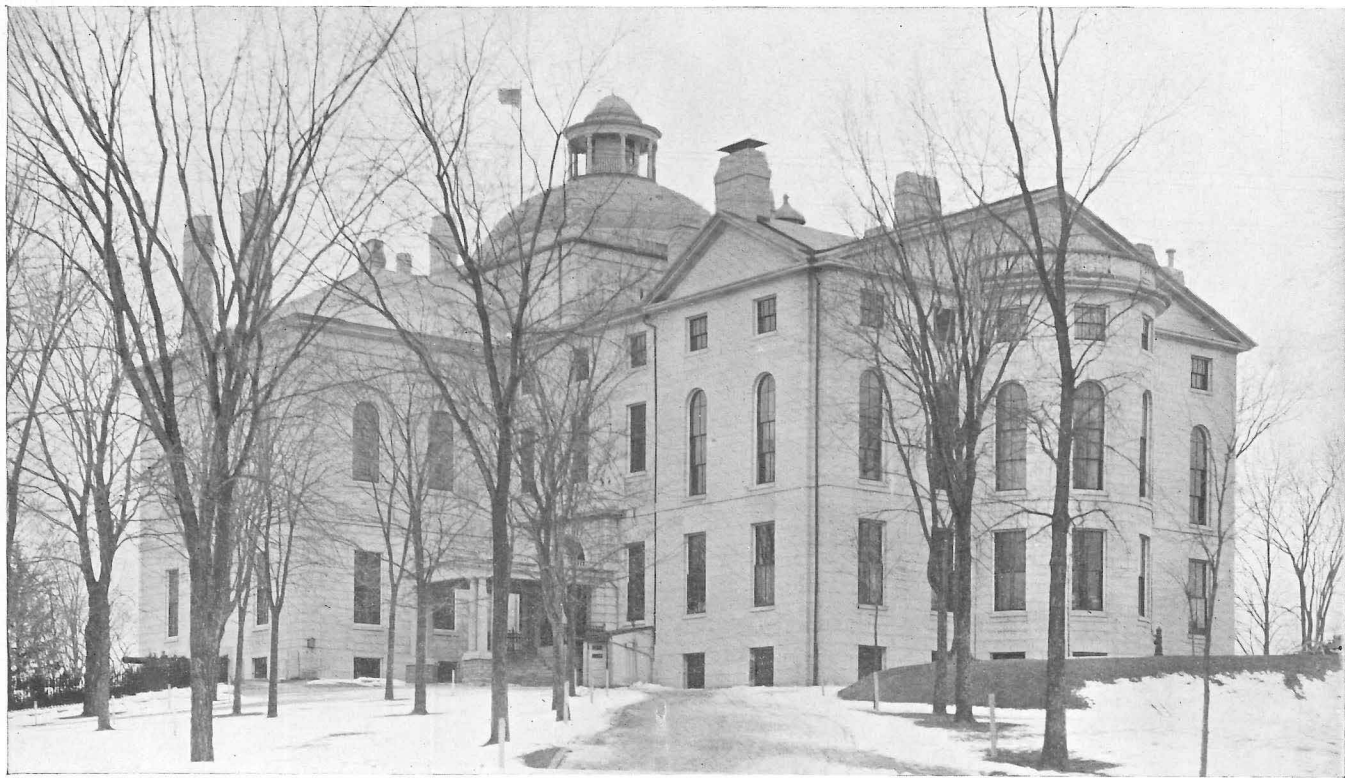
Proprietors and managers in the different lines of business in the city were uniformly courteous and obliging whenever interviewed. In obtaining material for this report, and in many other ways, Miss Elsie Clark Nutt, the resident worker of Fraternity House, was of great assistance. Her duties bringing her into personal contact with many of the conditions of the city, she was especially well informed as to these matters.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The corner stone of the State House was laid July 4, 1829. The building was first occupied by the Legislature January 4, 1832. It is built of light-colored, fine-grained hammered granite taken from a quarry located within the city limits and about one and one-half miles from building site. The lot upon which the building stands is 42 rods wide and about 130 rods long, approximately 34 acres.

The State House as first constructed, including two wings of 33 feet each, was 150 feet in length by 50 feet in width, with a projecting arcade and colonnade in front. The estimated cost was \$80,000. The actual cost, which included furniture, alterations, interest, repairs, and including the expenditures upon the grounds, was \$138,991.34.

June 3, 1889, work was commenced on an extension on the west side of the building, the dimensions of which are 83 feet by 75 feet, the cost of same being \$150,000, and the total cost, including furniture, being \$157,500. The granite for the exterior walls of the extension came from Waldoboro, Hallowell and Mount Waldo, Booth Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company being the contractors. The extension was completed and occupied January 1, 1891. The total height to crown of cupola of building is 114 feet.



State House, Augusta. Rear and North View, Showing Extension.

MAINE FARMER PRINT, AUGUSTA

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

School teachers are wage-workers in the broadest sense of the term, and from this standpoint we will present our views as applying to their opportunities to secure a living at the occupation at which they are engaged.

The agitation for higher wages and better conditions generally for our school teachers must not be considered as of recent origin, for it is as old as the school system itself, and there have been but very few reports issued from the State educational department but what have made some reference to this crying need of better compensation for our school teachers.

The present State superintendent of schools, Hon. Payson Smith, as well as his predecessor, Hon. W. W. Stetson, availed themselves of every opportunity to give forcible expression to their views in favor of higher salaries for those employed as teachers, and this agitation will go on until public opinion is aroused to the necessity of meting out to these workers a fair compensation for faithful public services rendered.

As an illustration to show that this question is an heirloom handed down to the present generation for an intelligent solution, we refer to the report of the Maine State Board of Education for 1847-1849, "the good old times of sixty years ago." We find by this report that at that time the lot of the town and rural teacher was not a desirable or happy one. The average wages paid male teachers were \$15.40 per month. Female teachers received an average of \$1.20 per week and board.

The system of providing a "stopping place" for the teachers was as bad if not worse than the one which regulated the wages. It was not a choice with the teachers. Sometimes they would be sent from house to house, stopping a week at a place, then again they would be farmed out to the lowest bidder. It mattered not whether the boarding place was near the schoolhouse or a mile or more away. It was a question of dollars and cents,

and a saving on the teacher's board was something to be considered.

Those were primitive and certainly not ideal conditions, and yet we have women employed as teachers in our rural schools today who, if they had to pay the regular rate for board, would not have much more than \$1.20 left for a week of teaching. Such cases, we are glad to know, are the exception and not the rule at the present time. The facts disclosed by the report referred to furnish abundant cause for the lack of competent teachers of which so much complaint was made at that time, and the same causes are still with us though perhaps to a less extent, and it need not be a matter of astonishment that the number of properly qualified teachers is annually diminishing, and the ranks filling up with the inexperienced and otherwise incompetent. It will continue to be so as long as the great law of cause and effect holds good unless greater inducement is held out to those who are qualified by nature and education to engage in the calling by a more generous compensation for their services.

Teachers are not required, nor should it be expected of them, to make greater sacrifices for the public good or in the cause of philanthropy than other classes in society. Their time is money as much as that of their employers, and they are as richly entitled to a fair and honorable compensation for their labor. Actuated by the same motives with other human beings, they will as a general rule seek for that employment which affords the largest pecuniary reward, or at least, that which holds out the promise of an adequate reward. If they cannot find it in the school houses of their own State, it is reasonable to expect that they will go where their ability is recognized and their services more valued, or turn their attention to some other callings, leaving their places at home to be filled by those whose qualifications are graduated upon the same scale with the compensation.

In taking up this matter relating to the wages received by school teachers, it is not the purpose of the Labor Department to encroach upon or interfere in the minutest detail with the responsible duties of the State superintendent of schools, neither is it the intention of the department to publish anything that will appear to be a supplemental report to that of the State Educational Department.

The law provides that it is the duty of the labor commissioner to investigate, with the purpose of bettering, the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions which surround every wage worker in the State, and when the bureau neglects or ceases to do this, it has failed to perform the mission for which it was created and would be no longer deserving of the confidence and support of the public.

School teachers are wage workers, and until such time as their wages are commensurate with their services, or equal at least those of the common unskilled laborer, it will be useless for them to aspire for recognition in the family of professions where they rightly belong.

It may be well to state here that the investigation that has been conducted by the Labor Department is approved by the State superintendent of schools and all of those connected with the State Educational Department.

There is an economic side to this question which, up to the present time, has received but little consideration. According to a United States census of the manufacturing industries of Maine taken in 1905, the average number of women, sixteen years of age and over, employed in these industries during the year, was 16,825. The total wages paid to these women for the year were \$5,106,692, an average of \$303.50 for each worker, or approximately \$1.00 per day for each working day in the year.

School statistics show that fully one-half of the women teachers employed in Maine elementary schools are receiving for their services as teachers an annual salary of less than \$200, and but a small percentage of the whole number receive more than \$300 per annum, and our investigation shows that, of the more than 1,600 teachers from whom returns have been received, fully 85 per cent. report that they could not possibly live upon the salary they receive as teachers did they not have a home to go to or friends upon whom they could depend.

This is indeed a sad state of affairs and is an injustice not only to the school teachers but to every other wage-working woman in the State, and they deserve the same consideration as the school teachers.

The standard of wages is usually regulated by the amount of skill and intelligence required. This being the case, if a woman,

who has given the best years of her life, and at a cash expenditure of one or two thousand dollars, has qualified to enter the public service as a teacher in the common schools, is not considered entitled to and cannot command for her services an annual wage sufficiently large to furnish the bare necessities of life, what hope is there for the poor, unfortunate woman without education, without friends to help her in her time of trouble and non-employment and who must work in order to sustain life in herself and perhaps in others as well? What wages can she command? What wages should she receive judged by the standard that regulates the compensation of the school teacher? Suppose the skilled mechanic to be satisfied with a wage of \$1.50 per day, what pay could the unskilled laborer command figured on the basis of services rendered by the mechanic? These are questions devoid of sentiment—questions that must be considered from the standpoint of equity and justice.

The argument will no doubt be advanced that teachers are only obliged to teach for a portion of the year and the rest of the time they can engage at some other business. This is true and our investigation will show that hundreds of them from necessity are obliged to supplement their earnings as teachers by accepting any kind of employment they can get during the vacation periods, and the fact that they do this is the strongest argument that can be advanced against their doing it.

The services of our ministers, judged by the compensation received, are not valued much higher than those of the school teachers, but why not oblige them to supplement their salaries by working at some menial work during the vacation periods between Sundays? Why not oblige the gentlemen of the legal profession to earn part of their living expenses by working as hod carriers between the sessions of court? Why not oblige the members of the medical faculty to go to work as drivers of ice carts while waiting for an epidemic of sickness?

These arguments are ridiculous because common reason teaches that the members of these professions require all of their non-active periods to prepare themselves for the work at which they are engaged, and the same can be said of the teachers. They should have their vacation periods for rest, for study and for storing strength and energy in order that they may be prop-

crly qualified and equipped to perform the exacting duties imposed upon them.

There is nothing objectionable in the employment that teachers accept at the seaside, lake and mountain summer resorts, but the dignity of their calling, if for no other reason, should permit of their going there as guests, not as servants.

In connection with the employment of women, the question has been often asked and is asked now, "Why should not women receive the same compensation as that paid to men when equal service is rendered by the women? An honest answer to this question has never been framed, and all mankind are silenced when this conundrum is proposed.

All women wage workers receive a great deal of praise for the intelligence they display and the very efficient manner in which they perform any and all work allotted to them, and for the humble and docile characteristics they exhibit in accepting any compensation that an employer may see fit to pay. This kind of commendation and consideration may serve as an exterior decoration, but it will not provide food, clothes and shelter. Under the present conditions and with no organized effort for better wages on the part of the women they must be satisfied with their present compensation, and any improvement in their industrial surroundings or increase in opportunities for social betterment must come through the generosity and liberality of their employers, or a general arousing of public opinion in this direction. Wage-working women competing for employment are not in a position to demand even a living wage.

Women school teachers, however, are an exception to this rule. There is a demand for their services, and they are in a position to dictate terms to those who require their services and they would command more respect and would add dignity to their personality and profession by refusing absolutely to work until such time as the wages received measured up to the services rendered.

The great trouble in connection with the whole question relating to the employment of and the compensation received by women is that their ability, intelligence, service and womanhood are measured by too low a financial standard, the one-dollar-a-day rate being considered sufficiently large to supply all of their

needs. There are of course many exceptions to these conclusions upon the part of employers, we speak of the rule.

There are occasions when women are considered to be fully the equal of men and are accorded all the rights and consideration necessary to dignify American citizenship, a special instance being when the tax collector is distributing his annual passports to equal rights and opportunities. If women's ability to earn received as much consideration as their supposed ability to pay there would be no need of making a special plea in their behalf.

A great deal more can be said upon this subject, but no doubt enough has been said at this time. It is to be hoped that the investigations that have been made may aid in showing conditions as they actually exist, and that the effort of the Labor Bureau may result in bringing about better pay and more humane conditions for the women wage-workers of our State and Nation.

The circulars sent out by the department called for personal expressions from superintendents and teachers. From among the hundreds received enough of each are published to show the trend of feeling from those directly interested and they should have a determining influence whenever this question is discussed.

LETTERS FROM SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Androscoggin County.

Teachers' wages in this town average \$27.00 per month, which to me seems very small. It is a fact that country towns have to put up with poorer teachers each year, the better ones going to other states where they can receive more pay.

In regard to school teachers, their wages, relative to opportunities, etc., I feel free to express the opinion that the wages paid the teachers in this State are entirely incommensurate with the demands made upon them. Much is expected of the teachers besides the labor required in the schoolroom, more indeed, than of any other class of workers, and yet they are inadequately paid. I feel that there is no other occupation in which the compensation is so inadequate in proportion to the service expected and

actually rendered by the great majority as is the case with the teacher's calling. And yet, in spite of this condition, we agree that the work of education is the most important one in the State.

Aroostook County.

In regard to teachers as wage workers and their opportunities to make a living, I think with the training and experience now required of teachers and the expense they are to in fitting themselves for good, first-class instructors, and considering the long vacations they have in the country, they get very poor pay compared with what others receive at different occupations.

The teachers in this town, on an average, do not get as much as the table girls in the hotels and boarding houses.

You ask for a personal expression on the subject of teachers' wages. I have always thought the teachers to be the poorest paid class of people in our State in proportion to the amount of preparation, ability and energy required in their work.

I believe it is hard for the teachers to live upon their small salaries so much is expected of them, and they are obliged to make a good appearance or they will not be employed.

I think the teachers receive better wages than any other wage earners when we take into consideration how poorly fitted a great many are for their work. If we could have teachers with normal school training at double the wages we are now paying we would have made a wise change.

In our section of country, teachers are better paid and have more time for rest and self improvement than any other occupations.

In my opinion the teachers in this town are very well paid, the schools in the rural districts being small. If we are to increase the wages we must have a better class of teachers.

As to your request for my expressions, I will say that with the present wages which we are able to pay for teaching services we

cannot gain the best possible results, as persons who are wholly dependent on money thus earned cannot properly fit themselves to give that of which we are sorely in need, namely, schools on a par with cities and large towns.

My teachers in this town are divided into three classes according to their capacity and experience in teaching. We pay the undergraduates of the Madawaska Training School, who are working to get through the four years' course, twenty dollars a month; the graduates, twenty-five dollars and the girls who go out to some normal school get thirty dollars. We have the village school which is a difficult one, and to please the people of the town a man from outside, usually a normal graduate or a teacher of experience, is employed. We pay for that school fifty dollars per month, and board costs \$4.50 per week, so you see it cuts down the wages pretty low. I am teaching that school for one term only.

It is discouraging for our teachers to get such low salaries. The young woman can make just as good wages working as a servant, where she is employed the year round and is always sure of a job, and the young man gets twice as much in the woods where he gets \$30.00 to \$35.00 and no expenses.

I am a graduate of the Madawaska Training School, and of the Castine Normal, studied a year of French in Canada, then a year in the University of Paris. I have taught with success about eight years. Last fall and winter I was teaching for \$50.00 a month, paying \$3.50 for board, leaving \$36.00 net. A young brother of mine was working in the woods for a sportsman and was getting \$45.00 a month clear. He is seventeen years of age and has spent very little for schools.

In closing I will say that I think teachers are getting much less than other grades of wage workers. I do hope that something will be done to better the situation.

We paid last year an average of \$8.80 per week for 24 weeks. By the arrangement of our schools, however, some teachers are teaching four or five terms in a year. For instance, one has taught forty weeks at \$10.00 per week, during the year ending July 1, 1907.

My plan is to pay more per week and have less weeks of school as long as we cannot have money enough to do both. There is no reason why a good teacher that gets \$10.00 per week in a graded school should receive less in a rural school. The worth of the "teacher" and not the school is what counts with me.

Regarding the wages and opportunities of our teachers, I think the matter is rather a discouraging one for the average teacher without special training.

My experience has been that I can find a large number of inexperienced, young teachers who are willing, or do, work for small wages. On the other hand, I have difficulty in obtaining trained teachers at wages far above what they could earn in offices. I think school boards are beginning to recognize the fact that teachers must be encouraged to seek a higher standard and their compensation will increase accordingly.

In regard to the wages paid school teachers at the present time I would say, I believe they are not paid enough in proportion to other wage earners. I believe we should pay them a fair amount of wages and then require of them good work. Of course we should bear in mind that the teacher's day is short compared with the day of other occupations and professions. As you well know, a great many of them work only a few terms or a few years at most, at teaching, simply to help themselves into some other occupation or profession. This ought not to be. We should require of teachers a thorough preparation for the work, then pay them accordingly. The same rule holds good in regard to school teachers as to other occupations. In fact it seems to pervade every phase of labor; get the most they possibly can for the least amount of work done.

Cumberland County.

The teacher should possess in addition to the necessary scholarship a keen sense of justice to deal fairly with pupils, should be thoroughly interested in and have a true conception of the nature and importance of her work and should have unquestionable enthusiasm for her work.

In these respects our teachers show an attitude which reflects credit upon themselves and very gratifying estimates of them are held by those who are intimately connected with the schools.

During the summer vacation five teachers in this town resigned, four to accept positions elsewhere at increased salaries, and one to be married.

The loss of excellent teachers is distinctly felt and some remedy should be planned whereby salaries would be sufficient to retain teachers in our schools.

It is a well known fact that the salaries of the teachers of Maine in general do not compare favorably with those of other states. With such meager remuneration they are obliged to obtain employment in some other work during vacations.

The conditions as they exist do not encourage the selection of teaching as a profession to the extent that they ought, when we consider the time and money necessary to be used in fitting the teacher for her work.

It may be interesting to refer to the report of a committee recently appointed to study the condition of teachers' salaries in Maine. We find by this report that the state labor commissioner for 1903 states that women employed in the cotton mills of the State obtain an average annual wage of \$339.40.

Another occupation cited is the woolen industry which shows the wages to be considerably higher.

The report for salaries of teachers in elementary schools shows an average of \$196.65 for that year.

While this scale does not fairly apply to the larger towns and cities, yet the salaries of teachers in the latter mentioned places are hardly sufficient if a proper discrimination is made between skilled and unskilled labor.

Especially should the teacher's wages be more favorable when the teacher receives no money compensation during the time of preparation for her work, but the ordinary laborer is usually receiving some pay while learning the work.

The cost of living has increased during the last few years and a perceptible increase of wages in nearly all departments except teachers is noted.

We agree with the report by regarding it a misfortune if conditions were such as to lead into teaching a class of persons who were attracted solely by the salaries they were to receive.

On the other hand it seems equally unfortunate for the salaries to be so low as to discourage those who contemplate preparing to teach or repel those who have a natural talent for it.

We feel that salaries should be sufficient to encourage the teacher to select the work as a vocation rather than as an avocation.

It is rather a statement of facts than an expression of opinion to say that, as a rule, the school teachers of Maine are paid less, in comparison with the demands, than any other class of wage workers. and because of such fact our best teachers are induced to leave the State.

In view of the fact that the State pays a certain proportion of the wages, it would seem to a layman that the State might with due regard to town rights, fix the minimum salaries to be paid in rural and graded schools, and this would pave the way for more equitable remuneration.

Our city government has virtually promised to make such an appropriation this spring as shall enable the school board to raise the salaries from 10 to 15 per cent. in all grades.

I have found it extremely difficult, during the past year, to secure a sufficient number of competent teachers to supply our schools at the salaries we have been offering. Teachers of training or of successful experience no longer apply for positions paying seven dollars a week. More money can be made in other lines of work in which less skill and expensive preparation are required.

The time has come when larger salaries must be paid the teachers else the schools, especially the rural, will be almost entirely in the hands of teachers who have had no training and little or no experience. To subject our children to untrained and inexperienced teachers to experiment upon is an undertaking too hazardous to warrant its general adoption. Yet this, to a considerable extent, we are doing today in our schools. We must of necessity rise to the occasion and offer salaries sufficient to induce young men and young women to prepare themselves professionally for teaching. When we offer a suitable compensation then and not till then have we a right to demand of the teachers that they make the necessary preparation along profes-

sional lines. This professional training is demanded in Massachusetts and the salaries, much larger than in Maine, offer a sufficient inducement for young men and young women to enter the profession. As a result we lose the most of our trained teachers who go to Massachusetts to avail themselves of the larger salaries offered.

My opinion is that our teachers cannot depend wholly on their salary for present and future support, but should the towns pay higher wages, some of them (the smaller towns) would sink. I think we are lacking teachers that are specially adapted to the purpose. When we get a teacher that is a teacher, he should be paid so that he can put all his time into the profession.

We have a good many so-called teachers working their way through school who can pass examinations as far as education goes, but they are not teachers and never will be. I am for paying good teachers what they deserve.

Franklin County.

Our school teachers seem to be as prosperous as any class of wage earners in this section. The supply is very good.

As far as my knowledge extends, teachers are well paid and there is a demand for good ones; while poor ones ought not to have a chance to enter a schoolroom as teachers. I think their compensation compares well with other wage workers.

Hancock County.

I believe in paying good wages to good teachers and am satisfied it pays in the end.

Even with the small wages paid by us we were not able to support our schools but 21 weeks. The change made in the mill tax law will furnish us some relief.

Present conditions indicate that our young people do not believe that school teaching offers much inducement to make it a business. Our rural towns are not able to support on the aver-

age more than twenty-five weeks of school, so that for one-half the year a teacher must find employment in some other line of business, and as other lines offer steady work the year round at just as good or better pay they prefer to take up other work.

Our teachers are for the most part those who have not finished their school work and teach to pay their expenses through school. As soon as they complete the course they are taking they are either employed by our cities or large towns which offer better pay and more employment, or choose some other profession. It is getting more difficult each year to obtain experienced teachers for our rural schools, and the reasons are obvious.

With reference to teachers' wages and opportunities, I believe that incompetent teachers are being paid much more than they earn, but that trained and efficient teachers are receiving much less than they could earn in other lines of work requiring less skill and preparation. At the present average rate of wages and cost of living, teaching will continue to be performed by the incompetent, or regarded as a makeshift leading to some better paying occupation, or to matrimony.

I am glad of a move to increase teachers' wages. I think they are underpaid.

The teachers in small rural towns, such as this, do not receive sufficient compensation for their labor, and I have found it very hard to engage competent teachers for the wages which we pay, yet we pay all we possibly can.

We have twelve ungraded schools in town, and the average amount of pay received by each teacher is \$7.50 which, after deducting the board, leaves her \$5.00 for her week's work.

From personal experience, I am convinced that the majority of our teachers are not receiving fair pay compared with other wage workers.

The wages of teachers, both male and female, have not advanced in proportion to wages paid for other classes of labor in this county at least.

In regard to wages paid our teachers in the towns in this section, I think they are on the average far below that of other wage earners. I have been quite fortunate in receiving fair wages, but teachers have so many weeks that they are not employed, that I feel they need higher wages or when old age overtakes them they will be left without funds for necessary support.

I am always willing and anxious to express my views relative to the wages and opportunities of school teachers. Having spent twelve or fifteen years of my life in teaching school, and although fairly successful in securing as good wages as most teachers, no one realizes better than I the beggarly wages paid by nearly all towns. I have taught school very little in the last few years for no other reason than the small wages offered.

Supposing a male teacher gets \$12.00 per week for teaching a grammar school in a town having 30 weeks school per year, then should he have some employment for the summer vacation—and if he hasn't he will surely starve—and earns one hundred dollars clear of board, he will have an income of \$460 per year. As low as the salaries of nearly all Methodist ministers are, there are few indeed who receive so small an income as this.

Now for a comparison, let us take a carpenter or painter. Carpenters and painters receive \$2.50 per day in this town and as a rule they have work all the year. Even this year when times are dull they have worked about ten months. Allowing 24 working-days each month, they have earned \$600 for the year, and in a year when business is good they earn more than \$700. Why, our road commissioner is paying \$2.00 per day for men who use the pick and shovel, and a man who does such work does not lose so much time during the year as a teacher.

Perhaps some who read these lines may say "why don't you pay the teachers more wages then." The answer is, "I pay all I can possibly pay and have schools of fairly good length of term."

Four years I have been superintendent of schools, and for the last two years have succeeded at the annual meeting in getting the town to raise more money, and am going to keep up the fight. In no other way do I see any hope of paying more wages to our teachers or of having more weeks of school.

I think teachers' wages are too low. They not only have much mental work, but require a great deal of patience, especially in the country school where the classes range from primary to physiology, grammar, arithmetic and history. I find the pupils here average in scholarship with those of city schools who come here for their summer vacation.

Kennebec County.

It seems to be impossible for female teachers to make a living in this town at the present salary. There is no inducement to young women to choose teaching as their profession, except the desire to train young minds to higher things.

In regard to the wages of teachers, I think they are poorly paid for the time that is needed to apply to the school and its work. I am a teacher myself and there is not a school day but what I work eleven to twelve hours and I receive \$7.00 per week for the same.

In this town, three teachers are paid seven dollars; two, six and a half; and two are paid six. I think all but two of the teachers pay two dollars per week for board. The other two board in their own homes.

We employ only trained teachers for regular work, the assistant teachers are high school graduates. Taking into consideration the expense of educating themselves and keeping abreast of the work besides the extra outlay for clothes, travel, books, magazines, social events, etc., which is expected of the teacher and not required of most others of like salary and you can readily determine what opportunity is afforded to save money for the proverbial rainy day.

All of our teachers have had experience, each one is thoroughly interested in the work and every school shows advancement, which is due to this experience and this interest. From this we must necessarily draw the conclusion that the teachers do very much work outside the stipulated school hours, therefore, I do not hesitate in saying that our teachers, and I believe a great majority of teachers in this State, are underpaid.

Opportunities for advancement either in work or wages are not great. Radical advances have been made in the past few years in living expenses and the absolutely necessary expenses of life, but no such relative advance in wages has been made for teachers.

It cannot be questioned that the services rendered by school teachers are the most important, having a wider and more lasting influence upon the moral and mental condition of a community than those rendered by any other class of people, therefore, they have a right to expect, and municipalities should be willing to pay, an adequate compensation for the services rendered.

In regard to teachers and their wages will say that I think the teachers of ungraded country schools should have more pay. In country towns the wages are from \$4.50 to \$9.00 per week, but the average is not more than \$6.00 or \$6.50.

It is said that a teacher has to work only six hours per day. While that is true of many teachers it is not true of the real up-to-date one. She is at the schoolroom one-half or a whole hour before school commences and stays as long after school. Then there are rank cards to be made out, examination papers to be corrected, new work arranged for the next day and a thousand and one things to be done which very often lengthen the day to ten hours or more.

The country teacher has not more than thirty weeks in a year and the remaining time is not of much value to the average teacher in a pecuniary way. Also the progressive teachers have to spend the vacations attending summer schools, etc.

A teacher has to leave off teaching at fifty or fifty-five years of age and I have never seen one that could retire and live on the income of the money saved in teaching. A person at that age is of no value in any occupation new to them. Now the above applies to teachers who make it a business. Of course many girls try teaching just as a makeshift and after a few terms get married. Perhaps the present wages are sufficient remuneration for that class as not one out of six of them should ever attempt teaching.

A person has to spend more time in preparing to teach than in learning any trade, and then after all the preparation, to re-

ceive less wages than an uneducated day laborer shows that there is something wrong with our school system.

For the last year or two there has been a growing scarcity of good teachers and wages have advanced somewhat. In many towns this situation is met by hiring more young teachers and this seems to be the only remedy as only about so much money is raised and a certain number of weeks schooling is expected, and sometimes demanded.

I think and sincerely hope the new law in regard to the mill tax will help the country towns so that it will be possible to pay good experienced teachers adequate wages.

There are many poor teachers in the field. The salaries are so small that teachers do not take time to prepare themselves properly, and when once they have begun teaching and should by all means use their vacations in perfecting themselves, they feel compelled to use such time in employment other than teaching in order to provide the necessaries of life. The difficulty is in getting people to see that salaries should be reckoned by the year rather than by the day.

It is my opinion that teachers are the ones that have the least chance to make a living of any class of wage earners on account of the limited time employed during the year.

Knox County.

Teachers in Maine do not get the wages they should. Considering the cost of the preparation they must make, they do not get as much as other wage earners. Many of our teachers do not earn enough for self support, but can work for low wages because they live at home with their parents. Many supplement their earnings by vacation work in the summer.

In the grammar school we pay \$10.00 per week, in the primary department, \$8.50, and in the rural schools, \$7.00. I believe the wages of the teacher should be increased and this is what we are seeking to do. Many things are expected of the teacher, but it is simply impossible to do them with such meager salaries. When we can pay them the salaries they should have, then we can hope for better schools and better teachers.

For girls who have to earn their living it seems to me that teaching at \$5.00 or \$6.00 per week and board is preferable to working as domestics in private families at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. On the other hand at the present time a large per cent. of the teachers are thus employed to secure means and experience to fit themselves for other occupations in life, showing that other vocations are preferable as a life business.

Considering the frequent changes made in teachers, and the failure of so many to teach and govern satisfactorily, it would seem that successful teachers (of this class the supply does not yet reach the demand) are not yet sufficiently paid to draw the best talent to make teaching a life business.

In comparison with other wage earners, I think school teachers are very poorly paid for the class of work which they do. This seems to be the case in Maine more than in most other states.

Through the investigation of teachers' wages by the teachers' organization it is very evident that few classes of laborers receive a less compensation for work than the teachers of this State.

The skill and training that must be attained by the teachers, by natural ability, time and cost of securing an education, should receive more consideration, for there is little inducement, from a financial standpoint, for a pupil to become a teacher.

This fact was brought more fully to my notice during the past spring vacation when a number of grammar school girls decided to work in a factory during the vacation, and I found that the last week they worked some of them received between \$5.00 and \$6.00 for their week's work. There is very little encouragement to tell them that, by going one year more to grammar school and four years to high school, and then two years to some fitting school, they could secure a position as a teacher at \$5.00 per week and board for thirty weeks a year.

I think the teachers of this State will appreciate the investigation.

Replying to yours of April 10, I would say that the pay I am able to give my teachers is not sufficient to hold them. Some go

to Massachusetts to teach and some go into other lines of work, claiming that the short school year and the long vacation more than counterbalance the slightly smaller wage in the mill or shop.

I have found much difficulty in hiring teachers at the price fixed by our school committee.

We have but one ungraded school. We pay \$5.00 per week and board. There are only twelve families on the Island, and nine pupils, so in comparison with others I think we do pretty well.

Lincoln County.

Considering the amount of time necessary for a teacher to properly prepare for her occupation, the short school year, the present price of board, the amount of work she has to do, her responsibility, the fact that in a few years she becomes passe and undesirable as a teacher, I know teachers in this State are not properly paid.

I think school teachers should be paid higher wages.

These are all ungraded schools and the teachers are all paid the same, \$7.00 per week, which seems small, but when compared with the wages of ice and other laborers it is very good, as they work six hours a day for five days in the week, while very many of their brothers and fathers get \$9.00 or less per week for nine or ten hours per day for six days a week.

I think that most of the teachers we are able to secure for our common schools, in proportion to what their education costs them, are as well paid as other workers.

As far as my observation goes, I think the teachers' wages and opportunities to make a living are 20 per cent. above the so-called common people.

Oxford County.

Teachers are underpaid by fifty per cent., and in my judgment the backward condition of Maine schools is due to that one fact more than to any other.

In regard to wages of teachers, we pay all we can afford, but we realize that the compensation is too meager when the small number of weeks the teachers work is taken into consideration.

I believe that, as a rule, rural school teachers are underpaid when compared with other wage earners whose qualifications are equal, and of whom as much is expected as of teachers. I believe in employing the very best class of teachers that can be obtained for the amount of school money raised by the towns.

Normal graduates cannot afford to come to a town and teach and pay board for the small sum that belongs to each school in town. Our policy has been to hire as many high grade teachers as the money would allow and to give one district the teacher for a year and then transfer her to some other section of the town, being always governed by local conditions.

I think that the opportunity of the teacher as a wage earner in the State of Maine is very limited especially in the country towns. Why? Well, one cause is that if retrenchment must be made, the school appropriations must be the ones to suffer. State roads may be built, but the school money must pay the penalty, and then the terms are shortened or the teachers are paid less.

Politics in school affairs make the tenure of a position too uncertain. For a concrete example, my own experience will suffice. I was principal of a grammar school in another county for 14 years; another political party came into power and it was said by some of the sachems that I had been there long enough, it was about time that a change was made. Consequently the first move was to cut the school year from 36 to 29 weeks. I left.

Low wages, high board and agency premiums tend to discourage young people from making teaching their wage-earning profession. The short period for which they are paid, and the

time in which they must scavenge round for some other employment, drive many teachers to some other work or to seek positions in other states.

When a teacher is paid only \$6.00 a week and has to pay \$3.00 a week for board, besides several dollars of railroad fare in addition to the agency's premium, it is no wonder that she refuses to teach. The above case was an actual one last year in this town.

When the towns will unite their small schools, grade them, demand properly prepared teachers and properly pay them, so as to exclude the unfit aspirants, a better condition will exist for the common school teacher. Small towns with easy means of access should unite in running a high school instead of half maintaining so many small, poorly equipped schools.

In our town the average of wages per week for last year was \$6.42 and the teacher had her board to pay from that.

You asked for a personal expression on the subject of school teachers, their wages, etc. I have been a teacher and have been associated with teachers for twelve years or more and I have found that when we are away from home and have our board to pay, our salaries just about suffice for board, clothes and traveling expenses.

Until this last year I had been teaching in a high school for four or five years and try as hard as I could, I could save no money. Now I am at home once more and have no board to pay I can start a bank account. I am writing to this length about myself because I know my experience is similar to that of the majority of teachers. More and more work is expected of us every year, but our salaries do not increase in the same proportion.

It is my opinion that the rural schools cannot much longer be continued at the wages that have been paid in the past. We are unable, with the funds that we now have at our command, to long retain the services of efficient instructors. If a teacher shows unusual ability she soon looks for more lucrative fields.

We pay \$6.00, \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$9.00 per week according to the amount of work required. It is very difficult to secure

teachers at these low prices. I am obliged to employ inexperienced teachers or those who have not had proper training. The parents expect a teacher receiving \$6.00 to be educated, refined, able to instruct their children in drawing and music in addition to the other work, also to take educational journals and to attend conventions. The result of all this is that it is almost impossible to get teachers for small country schools. I should be very glad to see a change for the times demand it.

Yes, school teachers, that is, good ones, are wage earners in the broadest sense of the word when we stop to think what it has cost most of them to fit themselves for the position and name of teacher. There are several girls and women in this vicinity who bear the title of teacher whom I do not think should, and should not be put into a school as an instructor of youth, for the example that the teacher sets before her pupils is one that is going to count with them in after years for good or ill. But a true teacher is one who should have a fine moral character as well as a good education, and such a one should have the strong support of the public at large.

In regard to the wages teachers receive, I think in most rural schools, they do not receive enough wages for the labor they perform. To be sure the teacher has only to labor six hours daily while the common laborer works ten, yet of course there is a while every year when schools do not keep and a teacher does not receive wages unless she does some other work, which most of them undoubtedly do. For what time they spend in teaching, I think they do not receive enough wages as a general rule, as an ungraded school is the hardest school to teach in my opinion for there are all grades from the primer to high school scholars.

I am well aware that the teachers of our common schools are not getting the pay for their services that they should, neither is the average rural tax payer who contributes to the teacher's salary. Compare the dress of the average teacher with that of the average tax payer and you see more signs of general prosperity in the teacher than in the tax payer. The former works six hours five days per week, while the latter works from twelve to fifteen hours six days per week, with from four to six hours

chores on the seventh day. If either is able to make both ends meet at the end of each year he is very fortunate.

It is claimed that the teacher has work only about one-half the year on an average, which is true, but there is plenty of opportunity for them to work at something else the rest of the year if they feel so disposed and it requires no more expense for the average common school teacher to prepare for the work than for the clerks, bookkeepers, typewriters, etc., who, according to such information as I am able to get about here, are not as well paid on the average for twelve hours six days in the week as the teacher is for six hours five days in the week, and they also have to pay more for their board.

Thus you can see that to raise the teacher's salary means to take still another loaf of bread out of the mouth of the taxpayer's family that needs it perhaps more than the teacher. In any case I believe in regulating the pay according to individual worth.

It is my opinion that teaching of rural schools does not offer lucrative employment as compared with other grades of wage workers. It is little wonder that we find great difficulty in securing teachers at wages paid. A law establishing a fair wage to all teachers passing a state examination would eliminate in a great measure this difficulty.

Penobscot County.

Our town pays \$5.00 per week and board which I think little enough, but at present the town is not able to pay more. The present price has been worked up from \$3.50 ten years ago.

It is slow work to accumulate a competence at the present wages for teachers. In my opinion, if the State would require normal graduates or those who had attended one or more terms before undertaking to teach, they, the teachers, could command better wages, although the poorer towns might suffer in consequence. Poor girls working their way through normal school have to accept what the towns are willing to pay.

I am sending a list of the names of our teachers with the salary received by each for the current year. While these salaries

are, in the main, for grade teachers better than those paid in other Maine municipalities, they are not adequate compensation for the kind of service that we demand at the hands of our teachers. Like all other places, we have a minority of teachers who receive all that they are worth and more than they could get in any other vocation if they were fitted for such. On the other hand, we have a very large majority who are underpaid and who could earn much more in some other manner if they had devoted the same time and care to fit themselves for it.

The unscrupulous advertiser the world over tries to make credulous dupes believe that they can get something of value for nothing or at least for very much less than its value. It is a business axiom that you cannot expect to get something for nothing, but I think the towns and cities of Maine come nearer to disproving this in their pay to the teachers of their public schools than any class of individuals or corporations.

I am sincerely glad that you have started to investigate this phase of the wage earner's cause. The question not only is connected with the welfare of the teachers themselves, but even more vitally in an indirect way with the best educational interests of the children.

If you are to allow more progressive communities to call your expert teachers to their fields of work and leave your children to the rather dubious training of apprentices, what can you expect. To shout "Dirigo," "Good old Maine stock," "Sturdy sons of the soil," "New England ancestors," etc., does not cut much ice, even in Maine, in these days of special training for any line of successful work.

Maine has got to wake up educationally and pay her successful teachers a living wage if she expects to keep them within her borders. At the present time there is a greater demand for teachers of the kind that Maine has than can be supplied. Teachers agencies are registering them on their books gratis just for the sake of meeting this demand. Were it not for the home ties, Maine would lose 75% of her experienced teachers within a year. This statement is no theory. The business books of the agencies will prove its truth. Maine cities and towns can not afford to be extravagant, but they can, at least, be fair to a class of public servants who are ridiculously under-paid.

In regard to the wages of school teachers in comparison with other wage workers, I would say that the teachers are very poorly paid.

I think the teacher of today dearly earns what he gets compared with other wage earners.

In my opinion teaching is a fine vocation for young women if they will fit themselves as thoroughly for the work as is necessary in other vocations. Capable teachers find plenty of positions at good pay. Towns as well as individuals are willing to pay for value received.

This question of the pay received by educators is one which certainly needs consideration. The compensation has always been decidedly inadequate, but now, with the increase in the cost of living, conditions are worse than ever, and I sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when the teacher will get the remuneration which is her just due.

The question of the compensation of our teachers is, I think, a question which should be investigated if possible. The wages of some of our teachers are very small compared with the amount of work which they should do. I believe this is especially true in our rural schools but, on the other hand, in many cases you will find teachers who are not doing as much as they ought for the amount of wages received because they have not had proper training before beginning to teach, and have not tried to better their condition after.

I have been a teacher for years and have always felt the educators of our State, at least, are receiving small compensation in return for the amount of time and energy spent in the work.

You ask for a personal expression on the subject of teachers' wages. I can only speak from the standpoint of the superintendent in the small towns. The wages that a teacher can get in the smaller towns are not sufficient inducement to them to train

properly and consequently the supply of trained teachers is not equal to the demand.

The superintendent who wants a male teacher for a grammar or high school or perhaps a large mixed school in winter, has got to hire some man who is simply making teaching a stepping stone to something else, probably some young man who is making his way through college with no thought of ever teaching again, and if he happens to prove a good teacher he will stay for one term only. In any other line of work, the specialist commands good wages. The merchant, the manufacturer, the railroad manager, everybody who employs help, all want trained help and are willing to pay them wages according to ability, but they think anybody can teach school.

I am paying a big, able man, a college man in his third year, \$13.00 a week to teach a grammar school and he pays \$4.00 for board. There are men in this town who cannot write their names earning twice that in saw mills. Some of my female teachers are normal school graduates working for eight and nine dollars a week and paying \$3.00 for board. Some of them have fifty children under their care, but a trained nurse can get four times as much for taking care of one sick person. The country towns do not appreciate the professional teachers so they get very few of them. Perhaps the next generation will know more.

In regard to the wages of the teachers it seems to me that they do more work for what they get than almost any other wage worker, and not many can live comfortably by that alone. An increase in wages would be an incentive for those best fitted to follow the profession to do better work.

I will say in relation to school teachers, their wages and opportunities to make a living, it is my opinion that as a class in the State of Maine teachers are poorly paid. I am also of the opinion that this evil cannot be remedied until the State shall take entire charge of our school system.

School teachers are certainly very much underpaid. I think this will not be doubted by any one who appreciates the years of

preparation, the intellectual power and the expenditure of nervous energy demanded by the teachers' task.

As to the wages teachers receive, I think in most of the small towns, as they do not get steady employment, their wages should be more and the quality much better.

Teachers are poorly paid considering the responsibility of their work and many good ones are leaving the profession for some other employment. They have to live fifty-two weeks on what they earn in thirty or thirty-six weeks.

Teachers wear out sooner than most any other class of laborers, that is, the good teachers. I believe in paying them more for their work than is now done in our State, then demand the best teachers and their best work.

I am a Farmington State Normal graduate and have taught as a grade teacher for five years for \$11.00 per week. This subject of teachers and their wages appeals to me as no other.

As regards the subject proposed: school teachers, their wages, etc., while it is difficult to suggest a remedy for existing conditions, it is a subject that is bound to be forcibly brought before the people of this State in the near future. Those persons engaged in this work, in the country schools especially, simply make it a stepping stone to either an advanced education or to a permanent vocation in some other line of work, thus losing to our educational interests much valuable material that, but for the meager wages paid, would be turned into channels of the greatest influence upon the future welfare of our young people.

By dint of hard work we have succeeded in raising the wages of our teachers about 50 per cent. within the past three years, and as a personal expression merely, I would gladly welcome the day when we could advance them to another amount equally as large. The wages paid our teachers, in general, are entirely inconsistent with the work required of them. The education of the rising generation is the noblest work in which one can engage, but until the people can be made to understand the demands upon the teacher's time, income and intellectual attainment, then and not till then can we hope to see improved conditions.

While it is true they come within the class known as wage workers, they are very near the foot of the list when a comparison is made between their income and the income of even our unskilled laborers. Then what can be the conclusion. There is no inducement for our teachers to take special training in preparation for work in our schools in general, their wages are inadequate, their present opportunities to make a living as teachers sadly lacking and not until the people in general are aroused to the fact can we hope for any great improvement.

I think that female teachers are underpaid. The teacher in our grammar school is doing better work than her male predecessor did for \$15.00 per week. We have thirty weeks a year like many small towns and in such, one must do other work during vacations in order to live comfortably. One's salary would not support one otherwise. In larger towns the cost of living is so high that teachers I think, as a rule, are able to save very little for future need. I speak of the average teacher.

You ask for a personal expression on the subject of teachers' wages, etc. A school year of thirty weeks leaves a teacher only \$135 to \$150 per year, after paying her board, with twenty weeks in which she may earn something at other work. The pay seems small but our schools are small and a teacher, after gaining some experience in our smaller schools, is able to secure a better position in larger, graded schools in other towns. To be sure in larger towns their expenses are higher. As compared with other wage workers, teachers' wages are low, but I believe the teachers in our schools have better influences surrounding them than young women working as stenographers and bookkeepers in offices, and have shorter hours per week, and as much pay as those just graduated from business schools usually receive.

We have always paid from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week and board, and have no difficulty in getting very good service. I think in teachers' wages as in other paths of labor that the supply and demand will tend to adjust the wage problem.

What I regard as the best one of five teachers we employ has received \$6.50 per week including board. She has taught the

same school four terms in succession and a private term besides. Our school year consists of three terms averaging ten weeks. I have engaged her for the remaining two terms and \$8.00 will be the wages paid. There are twenty-two weeks of vacation during which she must live. Some go to summer resorts to work, and but few are able to rest, read and recuperate. Steady employment is not possible as with other occupations, for nearly all country schools are in session about the same time. This is an object lesson, please draw your own inference.

Piscataquis County.

The subject of school teachers' wages and opportunities is one which has greatly interested me ever since I became a public school teacher.

First, as to wages, I must say that the public in general have no conception of the amount of strains which a teacher who is true to her school must undergo. My experience with the public has been that a great many think the teacher a necessary article simply to look after their children when they are not able to make them mind at home, but these very ones are not willing to give the teachers money enough for such work.

They wish them to slave for nothing. The wages paid to the teachers in Maine are a disgrace to the State.

No ordinary working man can realize the difference between his work of ten hours and six of the teacher, but put him in the place of the teacher if it were possible, and I am of the opinion he would change his mind about teachers having an easy time.

To me the duty and responsibility is a great and almost sacred one. Ministers have their place but they are not able to influence the lives of children by being before them one or two hours out of a week like the teacher who is before the pupil five days in a week. Therefore, I believe the teacher should be most careful of his or her conduct, perhaps more so than some of the teachers of the State are. It is my impression that the superintendent of schools is able to do much along this line by hiring the best teachers not only intellectually, but morally. Teachers who do not care to make sacrifices in behalf of their pupils should not be in a school room.

Sagadahoc County.

I am very much pleased that the proposed investigation is begun. It is certainly one which demands attention. I fully realize that the compensation which the teachers of this town receive is not enough and I believe the same conditions which exist here are found in almost every town of the State. For the time and money spent in preparation for teaching, the teachers get very little in return. Here is an example which will prove my statement I think. Suppose two young women with equal ambition and good early home training leave the town schools at the age of seventeen. One enters a normal school to prepare herself for teaching; she spends three years, and four hundred dollars. At the end of this time she will receive perhaps \$10.00 a week from which she must pay her board. It will take her at least three years to get back what she has spent for her education. The other one, on leaving school, enters a private family to do housework. For the first year she receives three dollars and a half a week, after the first year she receives five dollars a week and for all the time employed she has her board. At the end of six years when the school teacher is just beginning to save money, the domestic has quite a snug little bank account, and she is better fitted for the one great ambition of all women, to be happily married and have a home of her own.

Somerset County.

Your request received and I am very glad, indeed, that you have taken up this matter as it is one of great importance and the thinking public has not become sufficiently interested in this matter.

Those teachers who have fitted themselves for the faithful and intelligent discharge of their high duties, who attend conventions and summer schools, and who take periodicals and buy professional books, find but little left from their salaries at the end of the year. This fact, and the demand for low-salaried teachers, prevent a host of others from attending normal and training schools, keep them away from our conventions and reduce the subscription lists of teachers' publications. As long as we employ the latter class they think that they are teachers,

need no more preparation, and need not pay out anything to improve themselves professionally. This leads to an inbreeding of ignorance in our public schools, to a woful lack of proper ideals, and a dearth of any signs of real culture, for we must employ the uncultured with no proper ideals whatever.

The short school year in many towns, from twenty to twenty-eight weeks, increases the difficulty and I frankly admit that a practical solution of the problem is not within my vision. Our towns are already over-taxed and good superintendence is difficult to secure. The whole outlook is discouraging.

That the present system works great injustice to teachers, pupils and parents and is extremely wasteful cannot be questioned. I speak now of the conditions in most of the towns and plantations of Somerset county.

The comparatively small wages and the precariousness of their situations have always seemed to me to make teaching an undesirable profession for men who have families dependent upon them. The exceptions in the cases of those who are fitted by their ability and training to be superintendents of large districts, principals of high schools or college professors, do not materially change the proposition since they are so few in number.

In regard to girls and women, throughout the country districts, small as the pay is, it is greater than they are fitted to earn in any other occupation; and if they have ability there is an opportunity to work up to what, for a single woman, is as great compensation as she can hope to win in any occupation.

The expenses of city living are so much greater than in the country that it would seem that in the majority of cases the pay is not sufficient to allow any saving for old age. Perhaps the above is no objection to the choice of teaching as a life work for it would seem that there are very few occupations open to women whereby they can live respectably and save a sufficient sum to provide for their declining years. It is true that the woman of exceptional ability has always opportunities, but the great medium class receive pay inadequate to the demands of the modern standard of living.

I think that school teachers in general are very poorly paid. They have small opportunity to make a living in comparison

with many other grades of workers. In fact, many of them can hardly live at all except by earning money by some other kind of work in their school vacations.

My personal opinion regarding teachers' wages and their opportunities is that they are by far the lowest salaried wage-earners in our State. When preparation, time, worry and responsibility are considered there is nothing in the salary to attract a young man or woman to this life of service to their fellow men. I believe there is a dangerous condition which we must confront in our public schools, and that very soon, unless something is done to increase the wages of the teachers and induce young people to prepare themselves for this, the most important work in our country.

As to the wages paid teachers, I think that in most cases the pay is inadequate when one considers the time spent in preparation and the short school year. Many women in this town, without education, are making a yearly wage working in the mills greater than are the teachers, and as we are looking to the teachers for the future of our children the pay should be such as to bring to the profession the best that we have.

It appears to me that school teachers as a rule are underpaid taking into consideration the fact of the time and money which is spent to properly equip them for the work. In this particular locality, a common laborer, unable to either read or write, is able to earn more money than a teacher fitted to teach the high school grades.

As far as my experience goes, taking into account the wages paid teachers, the cost of living and the fact that they are only employed a portion of the year, I believe they are not paid in comparison with other wage earners.

Waldo County.

The school teacher does not get the salary that the position should demand. In many cases it is not equal to the wages of the unskilled laborer of the same sex. My rural teachers get

but \$7.00 a week and have to pay \$3.00 a week for their board. Some of my city teachers get but \$8.57 a week. Board is \$3.00 a week.

At your request I will say that the matter of teachers' wages is one that ought to be acted upon, as young men and women have no incentive to fit themselves for teachers. At the present rate of wages a teacher cannot afford to go away from home to teach for when the board is paid there is very little left. There are so many other kinds of employment that one can follow and get better wages that unless something is done the teaching quality of the State of Maine will certainly decrease.

The teachers in this town do not make much toward a living. Our school year is only twenty-four weeks and the average pay is \$4.50 a week and the teachers board themselves. The town raises only what the law requires and expects us to get good teachers on half wages. This is my first term as superintendent and I shall try next year for more money and new books.

We employ three teachers, all married women, whom we pay \$6.50 per week and they board themselves. These teachers have had much experience and are personally known by me to be first-class teachers. One of them has taught forty-three terms of school. Another has taught our primary school for two years and I have engaged her for the third year. I consider her an ideal teacher in every respect. She is a farmer's wife and teaches school twenty-six weeks out of the year. She and both the others are perfectly satisfied with their wages. They go home Friday night, do their Saturday's work, rest Sunday and are fresh for business the next week. Now these are wage-workers and wage-earners in the broadest sense that the term can be applied, but they are not professional teachers; neither could they be, for there is no opportunity to make teaching a profession in perhaps 400 towns of our State where the school year is not more than twenty-five weeks.

In my experience as a teacher, as a member of the school board, and as supervisor and superintendent of schools for forty years, I have no recollection of knowing personally a teacher who really intended making teaching his life work. Young

men with a little more than average ability, after a term or two at some academy, engage our winter schools and whether successful or not, their purpose is to secure better wages with less arduous labor than chopping down our Maine forests, wading through drifting snows six days in the week or facing our zero blasts. Teaching, with the young men and the young women that I have known, is a temporary business at the best, not because of the low wages, but because girls purpose to marry and become homemakers; boys or young men look forward to a future in the professions or in some one of the great industries of our day.

Then let me say, some things are self evident. The fact that young men and young women from grammar schools, high schools and colleges enter their names at our teachers' agencies, importune our superintendents a half dozen less or more for every school, indicates that there is something about school teaching that is superior to the labor and wages of other wage workers.

I am of the opinion that there is no class of wage workers who receive so low a compensation for their labor as teachers. I believe that the educators of this country are at last looking at this subject in its right light.

One, to be a real teacher, spends not only the five or six hours in the school room but at least three or four hours in preparation for that work. One must be on the alert for any question that may arise from any subject taught.

Of all occupations I think that teaching stands first on the list because those morals taught and practiced at school are the most ennobling and lasting.

The school teachers of this section are paid the least of any wage-earners. If they hadn't homes to go to, or some other employment through vacation, they could not pay their expenses.

We are paying our teachers \$5.00 per week including board. They are mostly young teachers out on summer vacations. It enables them to earn from \$30.00 to \$40.00 each and to keep up their studies. In fall and winter we employ more experienced

teachers and pay from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per week. They are mostly home teachers and they appreciate the opportunity of being at home. I think they are generally satisfied with the compensation.

Expressing my personal opinion, I would say that school teaching is an art rather than a trade. I believe that teachers should receive considerably more pay than they do, but I also think there are many teachers who are not worth what they are paid. I think the schools exist for the scholars, not for the teachers; that we should have, in the rural districts which my town represents, fewer schools, more transportation of scholars, better teachers and pay them better.

There are doubtless many excellent teachers who are underpaid and those, in justice to them and to the cause of education, ought to receive more for their services. There are also, in our small towns, many who to be sure are paid small wages in comparison with other grades of wage workers, but who ought not to teach anyway. But the small towns will raise only about so much money and in order to run all the schools in town for twenty weeks the superintendent has to find his teachers among the young girls, many of whom are not any too well qualified for the instruction of youth.

The school teachers of the rural districts of Maine are the poorest paid of any laboring class we have excepting common kitchen girls. They have to seek other employment during vacations in order to live. The people do not appreciate the school teachers as they should. They ought to have, and deserve at least, three times what they receive at present. A great deal more might be said on this subject.

Washington County.

In reply to your letter of the 10th will say we should be very careful to know something of the character and disposition of teachers we employ.

In regard to the personal expression you asked for I will say that school teachers in Maine, and especially in the eastern part,

do not have as good a chance to make a living as other grades of wage workers. One reason is that teachers in the country districts only obtain work a small part of the year. Another reason is that they are not paid as much as other grades of workers. Our best teachers usually drop out of the ranks because they can obtain better compensation in other lines of work.

The wages paid the teachers in our schools would be all right if we had more weeks of school. Last year we had thirty weeks at the high school and thirty-five in the common schools.

With very few exceptions, school teachers are the poorest paid and the hardest worked of the wage workers. They must spend much time and money in preparation for their life work and receive less during the year than a common laborer whose work requires no preparation. They must work their minds and bodies. They must endure criticism on all sides for trying to do their duty.

My personal expression upon this very important matter of teachers' wages is that, in our town, were we obliged to pay higher wages it would rob our children both of a number of weeks of school each year and of fairly good teachers.

Our town covers a large area thus necessitating many small schools and quite a number to transfer. We now raise \$1,200, all our town is able to, and receive from the State \$1,187 and can have but twenty-eight weeks of school.

My personal expression on the subject of teachers' wages in this State and in fact in this country is that teachers are underpaid. They cannot pay living expenses on salaries received.

I think that teachers in rural schools are inadequately paid on account of the small part of the year they have employment.

You ask for a personal expression on the subject of school teachers, their wages and opportunities to make a living as teachers compared with other grades of wage workers. In this section the school teacher receives the lowest wages for services rendered of any wage worker excepting perhaps the

house maid. The common laborer can command from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day and board no matter how little he has of education. It seems to me the conditions are wrong. It is brawn not brain that is wanted among wage workers, a premium on ignorance.

Young girls with no experience as teachers get \$6.50 per week and pay their board out of this. Those who have taught five or six terms get from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per week. In my opinion \$8.00 a week are fair wages in cases where board may be had for from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. They have short weeks and short days. Bookkeepers (female) work ten hours for about \$8.00 a week about here.

There is no question but teachers in our school are underpaid, chiefly on account of the fact that there is so much lost time for them.

York County.

Concerning the subject of school teachers and their opportunities as wage earners, I can only say that in this region, and in all except large cities, school teachers earn better wages and do it easier than any other class of women. They are mentally and morally superior to girls who work in factories and mills. We pay our teachers from \$6.50 to \$11.00 per week, except the high school principal, whom we pay about \$600 a year. I know of no other women in this town who make over a dollar a day unless it may be two or three who take boarders and have a house and some capital to work with.

The subject of teachers' salaries is one on which I am spending quite a good deal of time and thought at the present time. I have as yet presented no definite proposition to my board for a general increase, but have in individual cases tried to secure increases. The fact is that the average salary paid the teachers here is in excess of any other town in the county.

In the matter of salaries I think that, considering the ability of teachers and the time which they have to spend in preparing themselves for their work, they are not as well remunerated as other wage earners.

Their year is a short one; their work is an exacting work; their expenses for dress, for periodicals, books, etc., are all in excess of the expenses necessary for other wage earners who are receiving a like salary.

I certainly feel that it is a helpful sign that at the present time there is agitation in our State as well as in others looking toward an increase of salary for our teachers.

I feel that the only way in which we shall be able to maintain the grades of work which we have, and must maintain, is by having the best in the teaching profession, and the only way to get the best is to pay for it.

I shall be glad to co-operate with you in any way I may be able and to give any information which I can secure as to conditions in my town, which will help in getting this matter before the people of the State in the right light.

So far as my observation goes the school teachers of New England are amply paid for the services rendered. They are for the most part non-progressive, prone to do year after year the same old things in the same old way, trusting to time to make them better teachers and not to their own study and intelligent effort, demanding an increase of wages each year because they are a year older and not for any increase in ability or skill on their part.

Teaching is an art. To acquire that art a teacher must know the laws of mind and its development. She must further know the subject and all around and through it. The great majority of our teachers fail in one or both of these particulars. Narrowly trained and poorly educated as is our teaching profession in general, I do not see how we (I include myself) can legitimately demand any more wages than the unskilled workman.

In this town the teachers in the common schools receive \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$7.00 per week. The school year has not been over twenty-seven weeks, but will this year be thirty weeks. Ten years ago it was quite a problem for an inexperienced teacher to get a school as there were so many more teachers than schools. This spring I had great difficulty in finding teachers enough for my schools, and in one case had to delay the beginning of a school one week because of the lack of a teacher.

Nearly all of the rural teachers have to supplement their salaries as teachers with an income from some other employment in the summer, consequently they cannot avail themselves of the advantages offered by summer schools. Nevertheless, they are alive to the needs of the day and strive for self-improvement. Although in the last ten years teachers' wages in this town have not improved, I think the teachers have. More teachers attend normal schools than formerly but it is no advantage to the rural schools for as soon as a teacher graduates from a normal school she can usually secure a position with a salary large enough to exist on at least, but if she can't, she is too inefficient for a poor rural school.

The problem that confronts us in this town is serious. In most of the communities the people are well informed. They, to a certain extent, keep in touch with advanced ideas in education. They know what should constitute an up-to-date school, and that is what they want. Yet we cannot afford to hire the teachers who will give us satisfactory schools unless it is our good fortune to get someone who will stay with us because of domestic ties that keep her here. The people are paying all they can in taxes and as cheerfully for schools as anything. We can only struggle with the problem of adjusting our wants to our means. We do not as yet see the solution.

I think the teachers, especially in our small towns, are underpaid. Their pay does not compare favorably with other lines of work.

In accordance with your request for a list of teachers and an expression of opinion in regard to their wages as compared with other employments, I submit the following:

The school teachers of my town are paid about \$200 a year for their services; blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, teamsters and common laborers at various kinds of work, receive not less than \$300 a year, and from this to \$1,200 a year; hence I conclude that the opportunity to make a living at teaching is decidedly unfavorable as compared with other vocations.

The number of persons seeking employment as teachers, in the last ten years, has fallen from thirty to six and the qualifications of those who do apply are fifty per cent. poorer than they

were ten years ago, which is the natural consequence when any wage worker is not properly paid for his services.

In regard to wages I think teachers as a rule are underpaid considering the qualifications they ought to have, and in most cases do have, for their work. One result of low wages in the profession is that those who propose to teach cannot afford to prepare themselves properly by special training, and while we offer such small pay we do not feel free to demand this special training as a requirement before engaging them, hence we do not get a trained teaching force, and most teachers get their experience by practicing on the pupils which is not right.

On the other hand, any material increase of pay of teachers in most towns would cause a burdensome increase of taxes. Cost of school maintenance in this town has more than doubled the past ten years without much average increase in pay of teachers per week, though they receive more in the course of the year due to longer terms. The increased expense is otherwise accounted for in improved buildings, text-books, transportation, janitor service, etc.

The small pay offered and attractions elsewhere have virtually eliminated the male teacher from our common schools. The last one left our schools two years ago and now we have no applications from male teachers for positions in the common schools. The only male teacher we have is the principal of the high school and he receives \$750 per year, just the same as the high school principal was getting ten years ago, and too small pay for a man in middle life who is a college graduate and otherwise qualified to teach a high school where pupils are supposed to be fitted for college. The problem is to increase the teachers' pay and at the same time avoid burdening the people with excessive taxes. Most female teachers eventually marry and so solve the question of future maintenance. Those who remain single must, after passing the age of usefulness as teachers, be cared for by friends or relatives for they cannot be expected to lay by enough from their present small remuneration to provide a competency for old age.

I am strongly of the opinion that the teachers in the grades are underpaid. The responsibility which rests upon them as

compared with that of a high school principal it seems to me is enormous. Hence, I believe that, if for no other reason, teachers in the grades should be paid such salaries that they will be able to enter upon their work much better equipped.

Personally I think teachers are not as well paid as in other lines of work. This could be remedied it seems to me by enacting a law compelling towns to consolidate many of their small schools where the walking distance is not too far. Too many of our little schools are kept open because they are old landmarks and not because there is any necessity for them.

I think the majority of our teachers in the State are not paid well enough for their work. I see no reason why a person who puts all his time and energy into teaching and makes a business of it should not receive wages in proportion to those received by other wage workers.

LETTERS FROM SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Androscoggin County.

Teachers' wages are not in proportion to the work required. We are working at present for an increase of salary, as this city pays its other employes better than its teachers. As several of the teachers have given their lives to the schools, with so small salaries that, with the help required from them for their home expenses, they have been able to save little or nothing for the future. To such the outlook is not very encouraging. If you can do anything to better the condition, I say, "God speed thee."

As I pay no regular amount for my board and room and live at home and help with the work during my vacations, I get along very well. It would be impossible for me to get a room and good board for less than \$5.00 a week. That would mean \$260 for the year. I should then have \$82.00 with which to purchase my clothes and to pay all other bills. One can easily see that it would be very necessary for me to work during every vacation in order to live as a teacher should and must. Unless teachers'

salaries are raised, teaching, it seems to me, will become an occupation solely for girls who have a home to stay in, and parents to help them.

It is too nerve-racking a task for one to be obliged to follow some other occupation, to any extent, during the summer, or at other times when school is not keeping. A worn-out person does not belong in a school room, and the teachers I have known have needed periods of rest in which to gain strength both in body and in mind. I believe they should receive pay enough to be able to do this.

I believe it has been stated that the salaries of the teachers in our city in particular are less than those in others of the State. It seems to me unfortunate that the profession cannot be dignified with a salary which would make its recipients self-supporting. Under present conditions, those teachers who have no homes in which to spend the three months of vacation find it necessary to seek other employment during the summer months, an unwise preparation for the strenuous fall months that are to follow.

Teachers' wages are not what they should be considering the amount of work done by them. I know this to be so judging from my own work. The day's work is from eight o'clock in the morning till five at night and sometimes later, besides papers to be looked over and corrected every evening—all for \$10.00 per week.

If I had no father my salary would be insufficient for my support. Many teachers whom I know are obliged to work every summer in order to supplement their salary. If the teachers of Maine would go "on a strike" the salary question would soon be settled in a satisfactory manner. As it is, many go to Massachusetts where better wages are obtained.

I think teachers in Maine are not paid as much in proportion to their work as other laborers. A teacher, to do the best work, should have all her vacations to rest and prepare for the next term, and many teachers are unable to do that. They have to work vacations as their wages are so small.

I have a home with my brother and now am teaching where I can board at home, but if I had no home I could go to in vacations, my salary would be a very small sum to support myself and do those things a teacher should do, and yet I am one of the best paid teachers in town, getting \$8.00 per week.

Aroostook County.

A friend of mine, who went West April first, is now teaching a school of twelve pupils and she receives \$70.00 a month and pays \$20.00 for board. I am teaching a primary school of 59 pupils and receive \$40.00 a month and pay \$16.00 for board. I think this plainly shows how poorly Maine teachers are paid.

I am one of a club who have been boarding ourselves a part of the year and by so doing I am able to save a very little. In going through normal school I was obliged to hire \$250. This year, by great economy, I have been able to save \$50.00. At that rate it will take five years to pay up the expenses of normal training. Unless one likes teaching very much, it would be more advantageous to do something else, especially for a poor girl.

It is utterly impossible for me to live as a teacher should on my present salary. If I did not have a home to go to when in need of rest I should be in debt. The greatest disadvantage to me is traveling expenses, and I have often thought the town ought to make some allowance for this. Did I not really enjoy teaching I would never teach another term unless I could have my wages increased. I am only too glad to express my mind on this question as it is one I have thought a great deal about, but of course I had no power to make any move in this line. I have taught for three years in this town and no teacher except those in the high school gets over \$8.00 per week. I think that most of us actually earn twice that amount but we would be satisfied with less than that.

Teachers' wages in Maine are sufficient to enable a teacher to earn a bare living without any extras. A teacher who is at all earnest and enthusiastic works from early morning until late at night on her school work, far longer hours than those of the ordinary business man with far less remuneration.

A teacher who loves her work longs for opportunity to travel, to study, to better herself in every way for her life work, but she is hardly able to do this if she depends upon her salary alone, while if she has relatives depending upon her for help, she is obliged to deprive herself of many of the necessaries of life in order that her salary may serve its purpose. Considering the time a teacher spends on her work, the necessity of travel and advanced study, the demands of society, home and pupils upon her, the teacher is much under-paid, and the result is that few experienced, successful teachers feel it for their best advantage to remain in Maine.

I am writing this from the standpoint of one who leaves, next school year, her native state to command a salary of \$1,000 in another state, in a position similar to her present one.

Most of my teaching experience has been in the Province of New Brunswick, where salaries are about the same as in Maine, but board and other expenses much less. I had charge of one school five years, but the long terms of 25 and 19 weeks per year were too wearing. At present, teachers' salaries alone are insufficient for support. I feel the wages of a rural district school teacher should be at least \$15.00 per week. A woman has to pay \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week, with very few exceptions, for board.

As it is, one feels they must do something during the long vacation which is the hottest time of the year. For my part I have taught so long I do not feel capable of filling other positions. I am sure one would not think of following any profession that would not be supporting and neither would teachers if they realized it. Many teachers use the profession as a stepping stone to some other. It seems to me better wages mean better teachers.

I find my salary sufficient only because of the fact that my vacations are spent at home. I taught the second grade in another county for two years and found that I must teach in a rural school if I wish to support myself. The wages were \$10.00 per week with \$4.00 for board. When I had paid bills for clothing, washing, school papers, conventions, etc., I usually had enough money left to pay my fare home and back to school.

Teachers' hours are supposed to be short—they may have been in the past. I have 40 pupils in three grades. Besides preparing topics and correcting papers each evening, written examinations must be given each month, papers corrected and returned, and reports sent to parents. Six dollars and \$8.00 are the amounts paid rural teachers here, while \$2.00 per day is paid one man for conveying pupils a distance of 2 miles. I do not intend to teach longer, but hope for the sake of my fellow teachers that something will be done.

The 17th question on the blank would be easier to answer if you would define the word "support." Of course one can eat, dress, and hire a comfortable room for \$432 a year, but the demands on teachers are great and becoming greater every year. One must study, attend educational meetings, go into society; one needs books, music, recreation, and some assurance of support in case of illness.

Last year my expenses were approximately \$314. That leaves \$118 for all other expenses. As a matter of fact, I spent a great deal more as I have probably averaged \$5.00 per week from my music. But it is a pace that kills. Giving music lessons after school is not the ideal occupation for the school teacher whose regular day's work is from eight until six.

Cumberland County.

I think that no class of laborers, for they are hard laborers, is so poorly paid as teachers. Yet we find a certain class of people that continually grumble because teachers of the present time are paid so much better wages than their aunts or grandmothers who "kept school" for 75 cents or \$1.00 per week and board. Perhaps they were over-paid, for there is a vast difference between "keeping school" and "teaching school." All intelligent persons, however, admit that brain work is more exhausting than manual labor, and that brain workers should receive a remuneration that would enable them to look forward to old age without fear of becoming public charges.

I think teachers' wages are much lower than they should be when one is giving her life to help the boys and girls grow into such men and women as are needed in our country.

Some people are paying their house servants more than the teachers of their children are receiving. If I did not board at home, paying board only during the school year, I should find it hard to save. I think there should be a raise in salary each year after a teacher has had so many years' experience; she should receive at least as much as a good stenographer or book-keeper.

If efficient teachers are to be retained in the State of Maine, sufficient wages must be paid to compensate for the time and energy which they put into the work. If enthusiasm and modern educational methods are desired, a teacher should save enough money, in the course of six or seven years, to allow a year of travel or study. The average teacher in Maine at the present time cannot do this.

I am glad to fill out this report if it is to be used as a means of raising the standard of our profession in Maine. We teachers of Maine enjoy our homes and our own State, but some of our best members feel that they cannot afford to refuse the calls to teach in some other states offering much better salaries. This makes a constant drain upon the educational resources of Maine. When our salaries are made to suffer less by comparison, we shall be able to hold our best teachers and Maine will have reason to congratulate herself on the excellency of her schools.

Maine ranks among the states paying the poorest salaries. I believe no teacher at the present time can live in any degree of comfort under \$600 per annum. The great majority of teachers that I know have others to help beside themselves and find their money problems difficult to solve. I think teachers should start at \$500 per year and work up to at least \$700 by the time they have taught 10 years. Then if the salary is never larger than that, they should be pensioned at the age of sixty as it is the exception to find a teacher over that age doing good work. I find that with the increased cost of living I am able to have much less than I could five years ago on the same salary.

Yes, I can live on my salary of \$475 with due economy, but I have no chance or time to get many little luxuries I should like

as I must count every cent and do my own sewing in order to save for recreation or what little I can lay by for old age. I honestly think that a noble profession as ours should have every recompense. A teacher should be able to feel that when out of the school room she might be able to rest and not have to follow other vocations to make both ends meet. I cannot get the recreation and cultivation I want and live on my present salary, but I can live on it without them.

If what I have said does not give me more, I most sincerely hope it may help those who are getting much less, as I do not see how such small salaries support one. I think that to dress well, cultivate one's self and get proper recreation requires, at the lowest, \$600 per year. Whenever a reform movement is made it is usually the principals who get the benefit of it. I sincerely hope that this reform means the lower teachers as well.

The question of teachers' wages is continually being discussed here among the teachers. We certainly think we do not get enough pay. In my case I get \$7.00 per week and pay \$4.00 per week for board and room. That leaves only \$3.00, part of which has to go for numerous things a teacher needs for her school. The rural teacher has more grades and longer hours, while in some cases the town teacher getting the same pay has but one class and shorter hours.

In regard to other occupations, I think that a teacher cannot follow any other work and have a good school. During the summer vacations I can find something to do, but of course do not make but very little money. Compared with some work, I think that teaching is very nice, but far from paying.

I believe no class of wage-earners are so poorly paid as the teachers of our common schools. We work hard, devote our best days to the profession, and after 25 years of service we are almost town paupers, nothing laid up for a rainy day only the satisfaction of feeling that we have done some good.

"Teachers' wages" is an old familiar saying with us teachers. I can say frankly I do not know what would become of us unless we had a home to go to when we were not teaching, that is, between the terms. A number of us girls during the summer va-

cation wait on tables. The money comes in very handy. We do not dress extravagantly, simply respectably and yet \$50.00 is all that I can save. If the board money did not have to be paid out of our little accumulated sum, what a help it would be. Last year I had one of the largest and hardest schools in town, received \$7.50 a week, board, \$3.00 out of that, and I did my own washing. I do sincerely wish teachers' wages were more.

I have taught, off and on, for about ten years. It seems to be about all I can do real well, but have never felt that my wages have anything to do with my work, due to the fact that they seem so small compared to loss of strength, nerve, etc. Today I have refused to come here again, because I will not give out so much for so little money. I have taught in different grades and places and have had quite a varied experience. The reason of my changing is not that I am not giving satisfaction, but that I either need a rest or something of the kind.

I taught in Portland Emerson Grammar School two years, and was elected for the third year, but resigned to go West. The wages paid there are much higher than in Maine. A teacher, doing the work I am now on \$9.00 a week, would receive \$50.00 per month in Colorado.

The wages for special work are so low in this State that without some other occupation in the vacations one cannot live, therefore the teachers are constantly breaking down because they cannot afford a vacation. The grade teachers get from \$8.00 to \$10.00 and pay usually \$4.00 or \$4.50 for board, and for this reason the best teachers are leaving Maine and getting positions in other states where they are paid for their work.

If the wages should be raised in the grades to \$15.00 and the special teachers in accordance, Maine would soon have a better class of schools than at present, and instead of employing untrained teachers, they could have teachers holding certificates and doing normal work.

The question of wages has come to be a burning one. In this town it would be impossible to live on one's salary for the year, with no outside helps, with the exception of the principal of the grammar and those of the high school. Most

of the teachers here live at home, and have their wages for themselves, consequently it is easy to get teachers for small pay. There is a growing tendency, however, to give up teaching the minute something else offers, even though the pay be very little more.

Fifteen dollars a week in any other profession is a very excessive amount, but if a teacher gets that a great deal is expected. I have a class of 42, and one year I had 55, and am expected to have two compositions a week, tests in four studies once a month, and make out rank cards besides. It means that most of my evenings are spent correcting work. I think any bright, wide-awake girl ought to be worth \$15.00 a week in any profession. Why not at teaching? I think it very little for the work we do. One becomes old and gray here before such a munificent salary is attained.

According to the number of hours necessary to successfully carry on the work required in our course of study, I believe the wages a teacher receives are less than those in any other business calling. The public in general knows very little about the number of hours spent outside the school room in correcting written work, the strain on one's nerves from morning until night, the cost of clothing to keep one even neatly dressed, to say nothing of the extras. When to this is added the expense connected with suitable teachers' helps, books on various subjects taught, which our school board cannot furnish for us, and the conventions every progressive teacher desires to attend, is it any wonder that the average teacher has very little of her salary left at the close of the school year?

The cost of living has increased 25 per cent. within a few years, and my wages only 10 per cent., so that in order to pay my bills and be prepared for a rainy day, I find it necessary, as do many other teachers, to work during vacations, when a teacher needs rest to prepare for the next term. We are servants of the public, doing our best to serve it faithfully, and I think we have a right to demand higher wages in return for the services rendered.

Since 1900 the price of board in this city has risen from \$3.00 per week for board and room to \$3.50 for meals, with room

extra at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per week. The salaries have not increased in proportion to the cost of living and are now wholly inadequate.

In this city many of the teachers continue in their present positions only on account of family ties which make it imperative for them to remain at home. Very few of them have the strength and vitality to take up any regular, confining work during the vacation, though their living expenses go on the same and, moreover, few lines of work offer remunerative employment for so brief a period.

A season of complete rest and change is absolutely essential to the teacher who conscientiously puts her best effort into her vocation. More work and more preparation are required of teachers each year, and the present salaries do not meet the demands. It is for the interest of the schools that the compensation should be sufficient to retain the best and most experienced instructors and to enable them to spend freely for their improvement by attending summer schools, courses of lectures, and other educational gatherings.

It seems to me that the school teachers are very much underpaid. Ten dollars per week for 36 weeks is \$360 for a year, or for 52 weeks a little under \$7.00 per week. Now, although a teacher's salary is cut off during the vacations, she must live.

Many teachers must work through the summer, accept the hospitality of folks or friends, or go without luxuries, it may be necessaries. If they do the first, they are not storing up energy, in fact they are spending energy at a season when they are worn out and need to recruit their strength; if they do the second, it is humiliating when their folks or friends have slender means; if they do the third, considering they go without luxuries only, they must give up many things which tend to educate and uplift.

I suppose that every teacher resolves that her education must not end with her school days. She plans to supplement it with attendance at lectures, concerts, dramas. She plans, oh! how she plans to travel. She would be happier if she were able to purchase some of these luxuries and the happier she is, the more she does give and is able to give for the money received.

It seems, from my own observations, that school teachers are paid wages which average lower than those of a great many other wage earners. I hope the day is coming when comparison will show that this is not true. I am glad that the bureau is investigating conditions and I am sure all teachers will give a hearty "Thank you" for any good thus accomplished.

Franklin County.

Upon the question of teachers' wages I would say that I believe I am obliged to earn more than my salary. The work is hard if one would make a success, especially in our rural schools. I believe that, with the amount of work I am obliged to do, unless I can command more pay for the next year, I will give up the work and try something else. The wages in ungraded work at least are certainly insufficient.

In some towns in the rural schools, wages are \$3.50 and \$4.00 per week, and board. This is altogether too small a compensation for any teacher. Such wages hold out no inducement for a person to take a special preparatory course for the work of teaching. Wages should be high enough to enable teachers to make a living while doing their best for the cause of education, to save annually from their salaries a sum that will be reasonably satisfactory to themselves individually, to take the school papers which they need in their work, and to attend the county and State teachers' conventions.

Hancock County.

If I did not live at home with my father I could not possibly live on these wages (\$8.50). The teacher in the room below me has \$10.00 for the reason that she will not teach for less and I have tried to have my salary raised to that amount. I manage by having many other small talents to earn enough to take a vacation once a year a short distance from home. If a teacher is ever to broaden her views it seems to me she should be able to take trips to see and learn new things.

I have not been teaching so long but that my enthusiasm is still quite ardent. Why is it many old teachers smile and say

“Oh, you’ll get over that in a short time. You will learn to do the least you can.” When my father sells our home, as he intends to do, it means that I must give up this interesting occupation for something more lucrative. My personal opinion is that the money offered the common school teachers in our State shows that teachers are not supposed to dress or dine as well as the most common laborer. How can we save anything for old age on these figures?

I think teachers are paid the least wages of any class of wage-earners, and as the cost of living increases every year, I think their wages should increase also. And I think, too, that those faithful teachers who have devoted the best part of their lives, 35 or 40 years or more, to the cause of education, trying to mould the characters and shape the destinies of the children and youth of our country, trying to fit them for this life and for that larger, longer life beyond the shadows of earth’s little while, should have a pension.

In my opinion Maine teachers do not get enough pay for the work they do. I think it especially true in rural schools. Rural schools are just as hard and in some respects a great deal harder than graded, and \$6.00 or \$7.00 are not enough for a school of twenty uncivilized specimens of humanity. One has to be minister, philanthropist, and teacher all in one, fight battles single-handed and get wages of an ordinary domestic.

I have two sisters who left for Massachusetts schools and I hope to go still farther West. Massachusetts teachers are much better paid and surroundings are much more congenial.

So far as I have been able to determine, teachers do not receive nearly the wages that they earn. Especially is this so in rural communities. When they have to deduct their board, car fare, washing, etc., from their wages, it leaves very little actual gain. Because a school is small or in a rural community it is thought a teacher does not require as much wages; whereas, very often her work is harder, her hours longer and sometimes her expenses are heavier than in a graded school. Had I but my school earnings to live upon, I should fare very badly indeed.

I am of the opinion that, at present, teachers are receiving "starvation pay." I am acquainted with numerous teachers, both of graded and ungraded schools, throughout the State, and I do not know of one whose salary is sufficient to enable her to take a vacation in summer.

I believe that the teacher earns and needs a rest during the summer months in order that she may not enter the school room in the autumn feeling as jaded, worn and nervous as when she left it, but fresh, strong and vigorous both in body and in mind. Moreover, the majority of teachers would, I believe, seek to employ the leisure time in such reading and travel as would broaden their views and better their methods of teaching.

Kennebec County.

In my opinion the wages of the teacher in our State are so low that in many cases our best teachers are obliged to find positions in other states. Our teachers ought to be paid enough so that many more of our first class teachers can afford to hold positions here. Under present conditions, all salaries should be increased. The teacher should not be obliged to follow other occupations to supplement her salary.

There is a part of our work in the training of our children that can never be paid for in dollars and cents, but the wages for the part that can be paid ought to be increased about 50 per cent.

Having no board to pay and having many other expenses paid, I have saved a considerable sum, but even this I have done by exercising the most rigid economy in dress. In a city like this, a grade teacher's salary should be not less than \$500. The time we now spend sewing to save a seamstress's and dressmaker's bill, should be spent resting or cultivating the mind. The day is past when a dowdily-dressed teacher can command the respect of the community. Much can be done with little money spent on materials, but somebody's mind and hands must be taxed in the doing.

I think that the teachers of Maine are a poorly paid class considering the work they are called on to do. Take an ordinary

day laborer and a teacher of a graded school and you will find that the wages of the laborer amount to more than the salary of the teacher, and the teacher no doubt has spent years and a large sum of money in perfecting herself for her position. I think that \$15.00 a week the year round is not too much to give a graded school teacher. Of course we have to consider the locality in which we teach.

Do the people of Maine realize that we are bringing up the rising generation of the United States? Not only the three R's but morality is taught in our schools, and we really ought to receive enough to rest our tired brains for at least two weeks during the summer months, instead of working steadily through them all.

The wages of the ordinary teacher in Maine are certainly insufficient to cover all expenses. She is expected to dress well, to board in the best locality possible in the city where she teaches, to promote church affairs by giving a certain weekly sum, to read progressive school journals, to attend all conventions and to broaden her mind by travel; and all of this is to be accomplished on a salary much less than that of the ordinary experienced shop girl or the stenographer who spends less than a third of the cost to the teacher in obtaining her education. The janitor of the building in which she teaches often receives a much larger salary. Her wages should be at the least \$15.00 per week. The maximum salary should be more than this amount—\$800 per year is certainly not a munificent salary for the conscientious teacher who works for the good of her school. Is it asking too much when the teacher demands a salary sufficient for her to lay by a few dollars each year and to pass her summer vacation free from worry concerning money matters? Most emphatically, No!

Under present conditions it is impossible for the majority of teachers to live upon their wages, much less enjoy any of the broadening influences of travel. It is impossible to save anything for the future, and it is only by the most careful and wearing economy they can live and dress suitably.

A teacher cannot give her best powers and strength when she feels the constant nagging of poverty and has to bend half her energies to planning that both ends may meet. Neither can she

be fresh and vigorous and broad and sympathetic when she can take no relaxation or care-free rest, but must supplement her scanty salary with work through vacation.

If we teachers hold the important position they say we do, then surely we should receive sufficient recompense to live in reasonable comfort and save a little.

If I did not have a home I should be obliged to find some occupation for the summer months. As it is, I have to remain at home, when I should be away in some place trying to get rid of school room cares and renewing strength for the next year. Every teacher, if she does her best, is a mental wreck at the end of the school year. Most workers can rest when they leave their place of occupation. Very few teachers drop their cares from the first Monday in September till the school closes in June.

We are expected to dress well. By making our own waists, as many of us have to, we can make a fairly neat appearance. We are accustomed to meet shop girls, trained nurses, stenographers, and even cooks, who make us feel decidedly shabby by their well-made, stylish dress. It is demanded of us that we attend the teachers' conventions, buy magazines and books on teaching. If by scrimping and saving we can buy a suit that is presentable, we naturally go to church on Sunday. Of course we feel obliged to contribute to the support of the church. As a result of the little that we can give, we frequently have to dye a skirt to last until we can get ahead again.

Knox County.

Were it not for other sources of income that I have, I could not live as decently as I do. Cost of living in this country has advanced. Teachers' wages in Maine have not. It is time the Maine teachers were doing something in regard to this matter.

A teacher should be paid a salary sufficient to allow her, beside the actual cost of living, something for the church, for charity, for new books and magazines, for healthful amusements and a bank account for old age. Under such conditions she would command the respect of the community in which she lives. Under existing circumstances I sometimes doubt if she does.

As one of the teachers of Maine, I thank you for this opportunity of expressing my opinion of the wages of Maine teachers. I know that I am not one of the most poorly paid, and yet think of trying to maintain a family of two on \$375 a year! In 1897 when I first received that salary I found by exercising the strictest economy that I could make it sufficient, but since then the cost of living has nearly doubled, and today it is simply impossible to make it do.

We are so fortunate as to own the house we live in and if we could eliminate taxes, repairs and coal bills, and still follow our present plan of giving up all that makes life pleasant, such as books, concerts, theatres, traveling, entertaining our friends and such trifles, I think my salary might be sufficient. People say "Why you get good pay, \$10.00 a week is good pay for the few hours you have to work." They do not understand that in those few hours one uses up reserve forces of nervous energy that leave her bankrupt, nor that she is left for four or more months of every year not only with not one cent of income, but with no strength or ambition to engage in other business.

They say here, "Oh, this is a poor city, we cannot afford to pay the teachers as much as they do in other places." But I have yet to see the town where, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, there are more telephones, bicycles, automobiles, horses and carriages, fine clothes and pleasure going than there are here. They expect the teachers to make heavy sacrifices that their children may become good citizens, but they are contented to leave that privilege entirely to the teachers. As for me, I believe that every teacher who is worth the name earns a living salary and ought to have it; that it is absolutely necessary in order that she may be able to do good work; that she should have a mind at ease, and opportunity to broaden and enrich that mind by travel, recreation and association with cultivated people in other walks of life.

Teachers' wages, first, what they are: They are sufficient for living for the time being, but unlike any other profession, age, that is middle age, is a serious handicap in teaching. Hence teachers' salaries are insufficient for they do not permit of a provision for that workless future that comes sooner to the teacher

than to the nurse, stenographer, bookkeeper and all other professional women.

Second, what they should be: They should guarantee an honorable living to correspond with the honorable position of teacher; they should be sufficient for the further development of the teacher, for a teacher who does not progress is a menace; they should be all these things, not primarily for the sake of the teacher, but for the future of this country as embodied in the pupil.

In my opinion the wages of teachers are much smaller than they should be. A great deal is required of them and the majority strive faithfully to meet those requirements, but I know that it is impossible for a teacher to attend as many conventions, subscribe for as many school papers and purchase as many books on teaching as she really needs on a salary of \$350 per year, to say nothing of a much smaller sum.

I think a teacher's wages should be large enough to enable her to live comfortably, dress well, attend at least her own State and county conventions, have a goodly number of books and papers on school work, and still be able to lay aside each year some money against the time when, because of ill health or old age, she will be no longer able to labor.

I believe that every teacher who is qualified to teach should receive \$500 a year as a minimum salary. If she is not worth that amount to the city in which she teaches, she should not hold a position. In Maine so many teachers live at home that they can exist on their present wages, but they could not do this if they were obliged to pay for board, washing, car fares and all the other expenses which do not, as a rule, enter into our Maine teachers' expenses.

My experience has been in grammar grades in our surrounding towns, and my usual wages have been \$10.00 or more per week. Circumstances at present call me nearer home so I am teaching one of our smaller schools.

I consider your investigation in this line a noble act, and hope the time is not far distant when teachers shall be paid according to the work they are doing, and that you may receive all the

blessings due you for your effort to bring such laudable changes into effect.

In this town, as in many others, our teachers would be wholly deprived of the comforts of life, let alone the luxuries, if it were not for the shelter of their own homes. There is no better way to get better positions than to leave the State of Maine and accept salaries for teaching in some other state.

It is with pleasure that I endeavor to reply to your questions. I, as a child, desired an education and was willing to work for it.

My father is overseer in a woolen mill and so he helped me all that he was able, but sickness in our family hindered considerably, so I, at the age of twelve, began working during my vacations in the mill, trying to earn my way through school and save a little to go away to school. I have worked all my vacations either in the mill or tutoring since, and I am now twenty-eight.

I went to Maine Central Institute two years, taking the three years' scientific course and was graduated in '98. Since then I have been teaching and can say that I think we receive very poor pay for our services. I teach in my own town because I can board at home and work in vacations and in that way save a very little. I hope some action may be taken to raise the wages of the Maine teachers.

Lincoln County.

I am most heartily glad that an effort is being made to put the hard-worked and often ill-paid teacher in her true position as a wage-earner. I certainly think the teachers are underpaid, and were it not for pinching and saving and doing without lots of necessary things, I could not save a cent, and even now I cannot always.

A teacher's position requires reasonably good clothing, especially if in a society place. My working through vacation with no rest is telling sadly on my health. I hope the work a teacher is required to do will be appreciated, and that speedily a better state financially will be brought about.

For my part, I think that a teacher should receive, at the least, as high wages as officers of any other vocation.

See, for instance, how much more the teacher has entrusted to her care. She has under her instruction the moulding of human lives and souls. It never seemed really plain to me why a father was more willing to pay a higher salary to any of his other employes than to the instructor of his own children. But you see it every day.

This seems to be a topic much discussed in general among the teachers and one which least impresses the vast public of our State.

The State of Maine, ranking among the first, if not the first in all educational advantages, and sending forth from its institutions the best teachers in the United States, as may be seen by the call for a Maine teacher to conduct the model department of education at the Jamestown Exposition, is the forty-first state on the wage-list, or forty-one states pay their teachers higher wages than the State of Maine.

Two years ago I was receiving \$8.00 per week, but the school officials, thinking the number of pupils was decreasing, reduced my wages to \$7.00 and since then the attendance has increased, but my wages remain the same, that being of no importance to them as long as they are able to find some one to fill the place. There are three other districts in the same town each with an average registration of thirteen pupils and those teachers have been receiving the same as I, who register twenty-nine. Now, I wonder if this could be called justice? This is, undoubtedly, only one instance among many of the same nature to be found throughout the State.

Some towns seem to think that all that is necessary in a school room is a teacher and a book, so if she desires blocks, numeral frames, colored crayons, etc., to assist her in the work, and to make it interesting for the pupils, she must pay for all these articles from her own pocket book.

With all these difficulties the school is expected to be a grand success, and if it does not come up to the opinion of the people, the teacher is the one who is unjustly blamed, although she may be in a measure, but generally all the fault is thrown upon her; and again what encouragement has she to do her best when she knows, continually, that she is not justly compensated for her work?

In conclusion, I will state, however, that the statistics prove that the teachers' wages are insufficient for support, as is shown in the recent move at Bangor, and that they ought to be, at least, in proportion to the work performed.

Oxford County.

Teachers in this vicinity are difficult to obtain. I stopped teaching four or five years ago, but as the superintendent found it difficult to find teachers for all his schools, I accepted this little school near my own home, not being able to do hard manual labor. My usual wages during the thirty-five winters that I taught were from \$22.00 to \$28.00 per month and boarded.

I am glad you are taking this matter up, and feel sure that it will lead to an increase in teachers' salaries. Our superintendents are finding it more and more difficult every year to obtain teachers even for little rural schools in the country from the fact that all our best teachers go to the cities, or out of the State where they get better wages, thus leaving our country schools to be supplied by young and inexperienced teachers. School officers in Massachusetts are not slow to recognize this condition in Maine and some of our best teachers in the graded, city schools have responded to their offers of higher salaries. Any intelligent girl can command higher wages in the shops and factories, or even doing housework, than we pay our average country school teachers today. This is not right. The teacher's occupation is the more responsible one, and she should receive sufficient pay to enable her to give her best thought and attention to her work.

I think that the average wage of Maine teachers is not sufficient for their support unless supplemented by some other work during the long summer vacation. The ambitious Maine teacher, after graduating from the normal school and teaching two years in Maine, generally tries for a position in Massachusetts or in some state where a better salary may be obtained.

I taught three years before going to Farmington, at a salary of \$6.00 per week and saved \$100 toward a normal course. I hired the remaining \$300 which I am trying to repay as fast as possible. Have paid about \$40.00 this year but doubt if I could

have paid even this much had I not been at home where my board and room cost only \$2.00 per week.

A common mill hand can earn as much, and often more, than we teachers get per week. The work of the mill hand, after a little practice, becomes mechanical and requires no money and time getting ready for the work, whereas a teacher must spend a great deal of time and money in preparing and then she must continue spending time and money to "keep up with the times." No teacher ought to receive less than \$10.00 per week salary if she has been through a preparatory school, and that is little enough when the thought, time and preparation, which are put into the work outside of school hours, are taken into consideration.

Penobscot County.

I do not think that teachers' wages are sufficient to support them or sufficient for the amount of work required of them, and if women do the work or if they are capable of handling a school equal to a male teacher, why not pay them the same compensation?

Owing to the increased cost of living I find my salary insufficient for my support, and were it not for help from my family I should not be able to meet my expenses. It is discouraging to teach and feel that I am giving the best of my years and strength to my work and yet not able to save each year something for the time when I shall be incapacitated for work.

I sincerely hope that this investigation may lead to better wages for the teachers of Maine. Our State is often spoken of in the educational papers as being one of the two states in the Union that pay the lowest wages to their teachers.

I know teachers, who, to save a little, get their breakfasts in their own rooms. These breakfasts are not such as people should have who go out to work because they are got in bedrooms, which, of course, lack the conveniences for proper preparation to begin with.

One teacher, after over 40 years of school life, an economical life, too, was allowed \$5.00 per week to "help out" in her last sickness. Surely it would be more in keeping with the dignity of the profession if teachers could be given salaries sufficiently

large to pay the expenses of a comfortable living and not be dependent upon charity at life's close.

I think that teachers are the poorest paid class of wage-earners that exists, considering the kind of work they are expected to do. In most places they are poorly paid for about nine months in the year, yet they must exist the remainder of the year on the small amount they have saved, or supplement their salary by some other occupation. I think that when we consider the chief work of the teacher, the moulding of human character, we must admit that she should be paid a sum sufficient to meet her needs, without having to be continually meeting financial difficulties.

Piscataquis County.

Teachers' wages are too little for the amount of work required of them. The work multiplies each year, and more is required than can be done in six hours which is considered a day in school. The successful teacher spends double that time. The wages are very small on an average for 52 weeks. After deducting board, incidentals, etc., if many teachers did not spend their long vacations at home or with friends, the salary would be insufficient for their support, and in case of sickness they would be dependent on their friends. Teaching is only a stepping-stone to a more lucrative occupation, but if continued, it is usually done outside of Maine, where the salary is larger and a pension assures them of a sustenance for the future.

It is said "There are only two classes of teachers, those who quit because they do not know enough to keep on, and those who keep on because they do not know enough to quit."

In regard to the pay that the average teacher receives, she could not begin to support herself if she was obliged to pay her board during the time that school is not in session.

Most of the towns average thirty weeks of school in the year, and there are but few towns that pay over \$6.00 a week in the common schools. There are more that pay \$4.50 and \$5.00 than \$6.00. I, for one, think that if teachers were paid more we would have better teachers than at the present time, for they could better prepare themselves for the work. Many of our

good teachers have taken up other work, for they can earn as much as they can at teaching and do not have to work nearly as hard.

Considering the length of the school year and what is expected of teachers at the present time in the way of attending summer schools, conventions, training schools, etc., also wages in other professions or occupations where one is expected to train for their work, nursing for example, I think \$15.00 per week is little enough. I believe that any person who has come to the years of understanding should live in a way to save something from his salary or earnings, be that salary ever so small.

I am not complaining, as I love the profession, so am content to live plainer than my neighbor. But I think I am safe in saying that the country school teacher at least lives the plainest, considering the position she fills, of any class of people. The most of us are as proud as the average person, I think, and would enjoy living as well, but find ourselves unable to do so on our present salary, after spending for what we consider more necessary than dress, and saving a little for a rainy day, as any one of sound mind would do.

Sagadahoc County.

I think, as compared with other wage earners, teachers are underpaid, especially rural teachers. In this town the pay is from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per week, 30 weeks a year; deducting \$2.50 or \$3.00 per week for board and school helps leaves a girl a small amount to live on the remaining weeks. Rural teachers are expected to dress as well as the city teachers and, if they teach an up-to-date school, they have to purchase with their own funds many helps that the city teacher has furnished her.

In order to meet their expenses many teachers have to find other employment during vacations, often coming to their school work tired and over-worked when their brain should be clear and nerves rested. I think \$10.00 per week for 30 weeks the least a girl could meet the expense of board, clothing, doctor's bills, etc., for a year without other work.

In answering the questions on the blank I have tried to be as truthful as possible, but I would like to add that if obliged to

depend entirely upon my own salary the whole year, I could not live upon it and clothe myself properly without doing work of some kind during the summer vacation. I have the advantage of living at home during all vacations, with no board to pay and living expenses practically reduced to nothing.

I should like to be able to make enough to carry my education on farther than I have been able to do, or to attend a good summer school each year, but seem to find that out of the question with my present salary. The amount of money that I am able to save at present would probably have to be spent upon dressmaker's bills if I had not the advantage over some teachers in being able to make all my own clothes. Then again, I teach so near my home that my traveling expenses are not great.

Many people seem to think that the school teacher is not very poorly paid, that she works only 5 days in the week and that her hours are short and her work easy. But it is not always borne in mind that for the conscientious teacher there are many hours of work after children are dismissed, in correcting papers, putting on blackboard work and planning new lessons. Then fully three months of the year are vacation, which of course, means three months of time with no salary. To be ready for the coming year's duties the teacher needs her summer vacation for recreation, and the study of new work or methods and a general "polishing up" to avoid getting "into a rut." And so her year's salary ought to be sufficient to enable her to do this, and not be obliged to do some kind of work that will add to her income.

I am teaching a rural school and have 21 scholars enrolled. Out of \$6.50 per week, I pay \$2.25 for board for the 5 days I am here, also railroad fare between here and my home where I spend Saturdays and Sundays. All stormy days that we do not teach have to be made up by teaching Saturdays and we teach an hour longer each day than the teachers in town.

Spring and fall are not so bad, but in the country, on a road like this, winter is no dream. Often I have waded through drifts three feet deep, as the men who break the roads out (when they do break them) do not get started till late.

I could make more money working at dressmaking and have steady employment but my heart is set upon teaching. It is what comes natural to me and I never could be contented working at anything else.

Somerset County.

It seems to me that the teachers of Maine are receiving less than girls who work in the mills and shops of the State. I know of girls in this village who are working in the mill and who are getting more per week than most of our teachers. These are girls who have not given of their time and money to fit for the work they are doing.

It is my opinion that a teacher should receive wages enough for the year's service so she will not be obliged to work through the warm summer vacation to eke out a living. How much better it would be if we teachers could use these vacation months for brushing up for our work in attending good summer schools or reading on subjects connected with our work. We ought to get salary enough so we can dress in a manner to command respect and feel that we can go into good society without being noticed for shabbiness.

I think the majority of teachers receive too small salaries. I believe that a teacher should not be compelled to attempt any other occupation; that she should have salary enough to spend all that she desires for books, educational papers, special study and travel, in order to broaden her knowledge and perfect her in her line of work; that she should be able to spend part of her summer vacation in rest, at the seashore or mountains if possible, in order to gain new health and strength for the coming year; and that she should be able to save at least \$100 per year in order to provide an income for a time when she will be too old for service as a teacher. Few of us can do this.

Much has already been said of the meager wages paid to teachers; our educational papers are full to overflowing with the subject, but it is all of little consequence. Speaking from my own experience I am inclined to believe there has been a retrogression rather than an improvement.

When I was 19 years old, ignorant both of teaching and of a normal training, I was hired to teach a district school at \$10.00 per week. Last winter, after finishing a school near Portland, and not feeling able financially to take any vacation, though in justice I deserved one, I hired to teach the village grammar school at this place for \$10.00, paying \$4.00 per week for board. This left me a dollar less per week than I received five years ago, for then I paid but \$3.00 for board.

There seems to be but very little to look forward to in the teaching profession at present. I sometimes feel discouraged and often think if I am to have an existence at all, I must give up my chosen profession, and one in which I delight, to try something else.

I think teachers' wages should be increased. A teacher spends her whole life in teaching and can just live and pay her debts. What has she for old age? Nothing! What has she for sickness? Nothing! A person can tell a teacher the minute she comes in sight. Why? By the dowdy clothes she has to wear to live within her means.

I think that in most of our country schools the teachers receive fairly good wages, \$6.50, \$7.00 and in some cases \$8.00 per week, with only \$2.00 board, or \$2.50 at the most. This seems to me fairly good wages where the schools are small as they are in most towns. However, I think that teachers of the graded schools hardly receive enough for their efforts after going to the expense of graduating from a normal school, as all teachers must in order to secure good positions.

In regard to rural school teachers' wages, will say they are not sufficient for any girl's support. We can make better wages and can really save more money in the factories at our homes.

Waldo County.

I think the teachers in the lower grades in our villages and small cities are poorly paid. The high school in this village has 30 pupils and 2 teachers, the grammar grade has 19 pupils and 1 teacher. I like to see a woman get man's pay if she does his work.

Although my salary has been raised \$2.00 per week within the last year, I could not save one cent unless I were boarding at home. During the time when school is not keeping, I am obliged to seek other employment even though I am at home the greater part of my teaching periods which are usually eight and ten weeks.

I think that no one teaching at the present rate of wages can support herself and not work at something else during the vacations.

I think no teacher can afford to teach for less than \$10.00 per week. The six hours spent in the school room come far from comprising the time a successful teacher must give to her work. If other kinds of labor demand from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, why should not school teaching?

The teachers of Maine are vastly underpaid for services. We cannot possibly provide ourselves with necessary school literature and helps—with that which we absolutely need—attend summer schools and conventions, and live upon the wages paid. I fail to see how anyone not having home support can maintain herself. I have taught in several different towns and seldom received \$1.00 per day, above board. Verily, teaching in Maine does not pay, but after having qualified for the work one dislikes giving it up for something less congenial.

Washington County.

I think a good female teacher should have at least \$5.00 in small schools of from 15 to 25 scholars and \$1.25 for every 5 scholars over 25; male teachers, \$7.00, and \$1.50 for every 5 over 25 scholars. I think they should have this and enough more to pay board which is from \$2.25 to \$3.00. Teachers' wages here are not in proportion to other laborers, and more wages would insure better teachers who will do other work if not paid better.

In regard to teachers' wages, what they are and what they should be, I think I can safely say we are the poorest paid workers in the country, which would seem to show that our

work is regarded as of the least importance, while in reality it is without question the greatest. I have for some time past been teaching in my home town, paying the same board the out of town girls pay, taking as many educational papers and magazines as I could afford, and attending as many conventions as my salary would allow. I find that by economy in dress, and depriving myself of a teacher's much-needed summer vacation, I can, out of my salary, save some years possibly between \$25.00 and \$50.00.

I cannot understand how teachers, whose traveling expenses are high, can live on a salary of \$8.00 per week for only 34 weeks out of the year. I certainly think if our teachers were better paid we would have better teachers, for those who are depending wholly on their small weekly wages for their living cannot afford to expend much in improving themselves by further study.

In regard to teachers' wages I can only speak from my own experience. I am teaching a rural school of 27 scholars of all grades from primary to those who intend entering the high school, I have been teaching four years and my wages are \$6.00 per week. I pay \$2.00 for five days' or \$2.50 for a full week's board.

I have thirty weeks school, making my total earnings \$180 for the year. My board for the 30 weeks, and \$15.00 out for incidentals, being paid, I have \$90.00 left for my expenses during the year and also my board for the other 22 weeks of the year.

I am not hired by the year but by the term. There are no chances for other employment for girls in this town, and as the vacations are too short at any one time to allow us to seek employment elsewhere we are dependent on our school earnings. I have attended the summer schools in this town but could not afford to go out of town to attend them.

The town pays the teachers as much as it can afford, I suppose, but teachers cannot save anything from these wages. They cannot afford to attend conventions, buy books or have many educational papers and many of the other things to benefit the teacher or school. I am interested in all school work and would like to attend conventions.

In a great many instances, as in mine, the wages given the teacher pay for but a small percentage of the work done. This in one way accounts for the small number that continue to teach for years. They teach for a time and then find, even if they like their work, that they cannot afford to remain teachers. Other work with a larger salary and greater privileges awaits the educated woman and teaching has no longer any attraction for her.

I am not a graduate from any school. I attended high and grammar schools, each two years. In 1902 I began teaching. I got \$5.00 per week and boarded myself and walked three miles night and morning, making six miles a day to and from school, and have not received much higher salary since. Have taught thirteen terms of school and I do not see why I cannot have better wages. I cannot support myself on the wages that I receive without working all through my vacations, and why cannot the female teachers receive as much salary as the male teachers?

Last fall I took a school of 21 pupils. The teacher before me was a man and from the appearance of the school room and yard I think he must have encouraged the children to keep them as dirty as possible, yet he received \$10.00 per week for such encouragement and I received \$6.00 for making as many improvements as I could.

I take four educational papers and spend at least \$5.00 a term for school supplies. I love my work and would not give it up if the salaries were but \$2.00 per week, but must say that I think we teachers should have a raise in our salaries.

I hold the teachers' position second to none. No persons living need higher qualifications for their work and yet they are the poorest paid of any class of wage-earners. Their pay does not compare favorably with the pay of other vocations requiring less preparation and ability. In the eleven schools here, nine of them pay only \$6.00 per week, and the other two, \$7.00 per week. This of course includes board and traveling expenses, and if the teacher does not happen to live in town, the reward for her service is very small after those are paid.

Under these conditions, the teachers' wages are insufficient for their support, and I think that is not doing justice to them.

Among no other class of workers is the drain of nervous energy so great as the profession of teaching, and yet they are not allowed pay enough for their support. There seems to be nothing but the love of the work to tempt a man or woman of first-rate ability to take it up as a life work.

Here, and also in other towns in the State, no difference is made in the wages of the teachers of professional training and experience and those who have not either, although the superintendent usually prefers to employ the former. If professional training and experience are valuable, I think that these teachers should receive more for their services, and this would stimulate the others to make better preparations for the work. It is my opinion that this would tend to improve the school system, and whatever tends to do that is valuable and important.

I believe the teachers should be paid according to their ability and preparation for their work, and that even the lowest class should receive enough for their support. Since the larger number of pupils in this age never go beyond the eighth grade, we must bear in mind that the common schools are the people's colleges, they must meet the requirements and responsibilities of every day life, therefore, the work of our best teachers should reach them. Why not raise the teachers' wages and secure a better system of elementary schools doing more efficient work?

Teachers' wages are not far enough above those of the common laborer. The inducements offered are not sufficient to attract the finest minds and highest intellects. Individuals of this description may use teaching as a stepping-stone to something higher, but that is all. Only ordinary or poor results can be expected from the ordinary class of teachers who are attracted by ordinary wages.

School teachers are wage-earners in the broadest sense. In this section, however, teachers' wages are very low and insufficient for support. If one does not have a home to fall back to during vacation, or does not take up some work that could be amply done by those who are not fitted for teachers, the year's wages would be much less than enough for clothing and board. Common school wages ought to be not less than \$12.00 per week

and expenses, yet we should appreciate a gradual increase which, we hope, may be the outcome of this investigation of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

York County.

Teachers' wages are not what they should be. A teacher's life is not an easy one by any means, and it seems to me that she should be paid as much for teaching as one would be able to get were she to choose some other profession. I have known people who were surprised to think that there were no more who chose to become teachers, but if they would stop to consider that a teacher is paid only \$6.00 or \$9.00 a week, while a bookkeeper or stenographer is paid from \$15.00 to \$25.00 a week they would not be so surprised.

I have heard people say that if one teaches school simply for money she is not fitted to be a teacher. This may be true, but if it is true for the teacher, it is also true for everyone who chooses certain professions as a means of getting a living. It is noticeable throughout the different states that a man is paid more for teaching than a woman. Why should this be so? Does not the woman have to do the same kind of work? Is she not expected to cover the same ground and accomplish as much as he is expected to accomplish? Why then is she not entitled to as much as he for doing the same kind of work?

In answering the questions on the blank, I said I did not find my salary insufficient for my support. I could not truthfully answer that otherwise than I did, for I can support myself alone on that sum, but one finds it rather hard to pay one's board, clothe one's self, help in caring for one's brothers and sisters, and still be able to save a dollar or two out of the week's wages, when those wages are but \$8.00 or \$9.00 a week. In answering the question then, "What ought a teacher's wages to be?" let me say it is a teacher's right to receive from \$600 to \$1,000 a year, for this sum is no more than one can receive by choosing some other profession, and no more than is paid in other states today.

It is my honest opinion that teachers of rural schools do not receive wages in proportion to the work they do. It is my experience that the rural schools are poorly equipped with appa-

tus, thus taxing the teacher's brain and pocket book to supply the deficiency.

In the graded school a teacher, having twenty pupils and twelve daily recitations, will receive \$9.00 or \$10.00 per week, while in the ungraded rural school a teacher, having the same number of pupils and thirty-five recitations per day, will receive \$7.00 or \$8.00 per week. It seems to me that an ungraded school requires more work from the teacher than the graded. A teacher in an ungraded school of twenty pupils, aged from 4 to 15 years, earns \$10.00 per week and deserves it if she does thorough, conscientious work. I think \$10.00 is the least that should be paid as weekly wages.

I have taught five years, most of the time in one school. I do not know a teacher in a rural school who gets more than \$8.00 a week, and from \$6.50 to \$7.00 is the average, and I do not know one who could live on her pay if she could not remain at home during vacations, or had not some way of supporting herself during that time.

It doesn't pay for us to take a complete normal course as we get so little money, so these rural schools get the students who are working their way, or high school graduates. I do not know a single normal graduate who is teaching a rural school unless it is near her home so she can board there.

I think if we could get \$10.00 a week we could do quite well, or if we had longer terms it would help, but there is so much vacation that our salaries will not pay our way through them. And besides this, we are often bothered to get our pay. They pay only at the close of the term and I never got my pay in less than a week after school closed but once, and usually it is all the way from two to four weeks, so we cannot pay our board on time. If I had my life to live over again I would not fit for a teacher, at least in the rural schools.

On the whole, teachers' wages are inadequate to their wants. Followers of other professions claim more recompense in proportion for their services, and why not school teachers? Especially in the rural districts where it is very often inconvenient for the teacher to get to her work there is the case where more salary would be appreciated. Again, in the rural districts, the

teacher must provide many things for carrying on the work, which would be furnished in a city or village school.

Many teachers are obliged to work through vacations to help out the school salary. This is not right, for a vacation should be a time of rest for the teacher to enable her to return to her duties with fresh and renewed vigor. Perhaps no definite figures can be given for the teachers' salary, but give them a salary in comparison to that received by the workers of other branches of industry. The public demands the continuous growth of the teacher, and a living salary to make possible these means of growth is the right of every teacher.

My idea on teachers' wages is that if a teacher has to depend wholly for support on what she receives for teaching the wages of today are not enough for her to lay by any for a later day. But during my seven years of teaching I have made it a point to put away \$20.00 at the end of each term, but have worked during my vacations either as seamstress or waitress at some hotel at the beach, and during my unemployed time I am at home.

But for instance, after a woman has spent her time and money preparing for a teacher, and spends several years in teaching, she wants something to show for all this at the end, but to do this she must work outside of the school room. I think that the wages should be sufficient so that teachers would not be obliged to do outside work.

STATISTICS OF TEACHERS' WORK.

Few people realize the number of female teachers in the State when compared with those in other industries. The cotton industry leads in the number of women wage-earners with 6,469, the woolen industry next with 2,283, then the boot and shoe industry with 1,791. The total number of women 16 years of age and over in all the manufacturing establishments in the State is 16,825, while fully 5,000 girls and women are engaged in teaching, and for the most part are employed the full school year. The total number of scholars between five and twenty-one is approximately 210,000. About 116,000 of these are under the care and guidance of our teachers. With nearly one-third as many

female workers in the schoolroom as in all the manufacturing industries, the teachers as a class are certainly entitled to some consideration, and this would seem to fully justify the Labor Bureau in making a special investigation of the industrial conditions surrounding this particular class of workers.

For the purpose of securing the material for this investigation, a circular letter was prepared and sent to the several school superintendents throughout the State, asking for the addresses of teachers employed in the spring term, also calling for personal expressions, from the view point of a school officer, on the subject of "School teachers, their wages and opportunities to make a living as teachers, in comparison with other grades of wage-workers."

From the lists returned by the school superintendents we were enabled to forward a blank to a large number of teachers, calling for certain lines of information in regard to wages, expenses, etc., also asking for an expression on the question of "Teachers' wages, what they are and what they should be."

Returns were received from over 1,600 teachers of the various grades, from the rural teacher to the principal of the city high school. We fully intended to compile all these returns, but the material for our present report has grown to such proportions that we feel obliged to limit this part of the work to the rural and country village schools, subdividing into those taught by teachers having had normal training, and those who had not, thus making four classes of schools.

The compilations made of these four classes are here presented separately, in detail by counties, and also the results of combining all the counties. These classes, we are aware, show the lowest rates of wages and the poorer facilities for prosecuting school work. There are a large number of teachers in the city and high schools who are working on a regular salary which affords a much larger yearly income, but it must be borne in mind that the expenses of the city teacher are much above those of the teacher in the rural or village school.

We are pleased to note that, in some of the cities and several towns in the State, salaries have been increased within the past year, no doubt largely due to the agitation of the matter which has been going on for the last few years.

A careful study of the compilations of the 1,100 returns from the rural and village teachers will show that a very large percentage are working for a wage far below what would pay the bare living expenses of a person dependent wholly on her income for support.

Rural Schools—Female Teachers with no Normal Training.

Androscoggin County.

Returns were received from seventeen teachers of this class. One had graduated from college, fourteen had attended high schools and three had attended academies, for from 2 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$25.00 to \$1,000. One had taught 34 years; one, 10 years; one, 9 years; one, 5 years; five, 3 years; two, 2 years; three, 1 year; and three were beginners. One had taught 3 years in her present position; three, 2 years; four, 1 year; and nine were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per week and averaged \$7.15.

The length of the school year was from 28 to 34 weeks and averaged 30 weeks. Ten returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$1.50 per week. Two teachers boarded at home, and fifteen paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.47. Three did hotel work during vacations, one was engaged in various occupations, one taught music, and twelve remained at home. Eleven reported incidental expenses varying from \$7.00 to \$25.00, averaging \$14.73.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$150 to \$306, averaging \$215.09. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.88 to \$5.88, averaging \$4.12. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks was \$74.10. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$126.26. Three saved sums varying from \$75.00 to \$100, by living at home during vacations.

Aroostook County.

Returns were received from twenty-three teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 6 years, at a cost ranging from \$60.00 to \$1,000. One had taught 12 years;

one, 10 years; one, 9 years; one, 6 years; two, 5 years; two, 4 years; one, 3 years; six, 2 years; four, 1 year; and four were beginners. Five had taught 3 years in their present positions; two, 2 years; five, 1 year; and eleven were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per week and averaged \$7.20.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 36 weeks and averaged 31 weeks. Ten returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$1.00 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, and twenty paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.28. One did housework during vacations, one did sewing, three worked in stores, one tutored, one taught drawing, one was engaged in various occupations, and fifteen remained at home. Thirteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$1.00 to \$40.00 per year, averaging \$14.70.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$150 to \$272, averaging \$220.70. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.89 to \$5.23, averaging \$4.23. The average cost of board for the school year of 31 weeks was \$70.68. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$135.32. Seven saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$125, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Aroostook County—Madawaska.

Returns were received from seventeen teachers. All had attended high schools for from 1 to 8 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$1,200. One had taught 20 years; one, 9 years; two, 6 years; one, 4 years; five, 2 years; four, 1 year; and three were beginners. One had taught 4 years in her present position; two, 2 years; and fourteen were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$4.50 to \$6.25 per week and averaged \$5.31.

The length of the school year was from 20 to 40 weeks and averaged 30 weeks. Three returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$1.00 per week. All teachers paid board, varying from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$1.61. One did housework during vacations, one did dressmaking, one taught music, one worked in a store, one was

engaged in various occupations and twelve remained at home. Thirteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$35.00 per year, averaging \$10.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$90.00 to \$310, averaging \$163.12. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$1.73 to \$5.96, averaging \$3.13. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks was \$48.30. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$104.82. Twelve saved sums varying from \$5.00 to \$96.00, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Cumberland County.

Returns were received from forty-six teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 8 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$1,200. One had taught 42 years; one, 35 years; one, 19 years; one, 15 years; one, 12 years; four, 7 years; three, 6 years; five, 5 years; two, 4 years; four, 3 years; ten, 2 years; six, 1 year; and seven were beginners. One had taught 15 years in her present position; one, 6 years; one, 5 years; one, 3 years; six, 2 years; twelve, 1 year; and twenty-four were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.50 to \$11.00 per week and averaged \$7.55.

The length of the school year was from 27 to 36 weeks and averaged 31 weeks and 3 days. Twenty-one returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$3.00 per week. Nine teachers boarded at home and thirty-seven paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$2.49. Eight did housework during vacations, twelve did hotel work, one did newspaper work, one did bookkeeping, one did stenography, one worked in a store, one taught music, one was engaged in poultry raising, one was engaged in various occupations, and nineteen remained at home. Thirty-two reported incidental expenses varying from \$1.00 to \$90.00 per year, averaging \$23.72.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$148 to \$396, averaging \$240. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.85 to \$7.61, averaging \$4.61. The average cost of board for the school year of 31 weeks and

3 days was \$78.68. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$137.60. Twelve saved sums varying from \$30.00 to \$150, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Franklin County.

Returns were received from eight teachers. Six had attended high schools and two had attended academies for from 2 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$120 to \$250. One had taught 15 years; two, 2 years; two, 1 year; and three were beginners. One had taught 7 years in her present position; one, 1 year; and 6 were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week and averaged \$5.88.

The length of the school year was from 21 to 30 weeks and averaged 25 weeks. No increase in wages was reported, but one teacher was reduced \$1.00 per week in 1906. Two boarded at home, and six paid board varying from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week, averaging \$2.13. Three did housework during vacations, one did hotel work, one worked in a store, one did office work and two remained at home. Three reported incidental expenses varying from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per year, averaging \$18.33.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$110 to \$180, averaging \$148.25. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.11 to \$3.46, averaging \$2.85. The average cost of board for the school year of 25 weeks was \$53.25. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$76.67. One saved \$100 by working during vacations.

Hancock County.

Returns were received from thirty-four teachers. All had attended high schools for from 1 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$1,000. One had taught 40 years; one, 24 years; one, 15 years; one, 11 years; one, 9 years; one, 8 years; four, 7 years; one, 6 years; three, 3 years; three, 2 years; eleven, 1 year; and six were beginners. One had taught six years in her present position; two, 3 years; one, 2 years; seven, 1 year; and twenty-three were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.00 to \$9.50 per week and averaged \$7.37.

The length of the school year was from 20 to 32 weeks and averaged 27 weeks and 3 days. Ten returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$4.50 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, and thirty-one paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$2.59. Eight did hotel work during vacations, four did housework, one did sewing, two taught music, two did bookkeeping, one tutored, one did embroidery, one worked in a store, one did literary work, one was engaged in various occupations and twelve remained at home. Twenty reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$55.00 per year, averaging \$16.40.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$100 to \$304, averaging \$205.38. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$1.92 to \$5.84, averaging \$4.00. The average cost of board for the school year of 27 weeks and 3 days was \$71.48. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$117.50. Five saved sums varying from \$75.00 to \$150, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Kennebec County.

Returns were received from thirty-six teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 term to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$25.00 to \$525. One had taught 38 years; one, 28 years; two, 12 years; three, 10 years; two, 9 years; two, 7 years; three, 6 years; one, 5 years; three, 4 years; four, 3 years; three, 2 years; six, 1 year; and five were beginners. Two had taught five years in their present positions; one, 4 years; two, 3 years; four, 2 years; two, 1 year; and twenty-five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$6.62.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 36 weeks and averaged 29 weeks and 3 days. Twelve returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$1.00 per week. Nine teachers boarded at home and twenty-seven paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.17. Five did housework during vacations, one did stenography, two did hotel work, one did dressmaking, one did office work, one worked in a store, one worked in a shoe factory, one was en-

gaged in various occupations and twenty-three remained at home. Seventeen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$80.00 per year, averaging \$21.94.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$112 to \$300, averaging \$195.86. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.15 to \$5.76, averaging \$3.77. The average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks and 3 days was \$64.23. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$109.69. Eleven saved sums varying from \$15.00 to \$75.00, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Knox County.

Returns were received from twenty-two teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$70.00 to \$300. One had taught 25 years; two, 24 years; one, 19 years; one, 7 years; one, 4 years; three, 3 years; three, 2 years; six, 1 year; and four were beginners. One had taught 10 years in her present position; three, 2 years; seven, 1 year; and eleven were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.50 to \$8.00 per week and averaged \$6.38.

The length of the school year was from 22 to 36 weeks and averaged 29 weeks. Eight returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. Four teachers boarded at home and eighteen paid board, varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.22. Two did housework during vacations, one did dressmaking, one did book keeping, one taught music, one did hotel work, one worked in a doctor's office, one worked in a post office, one picked berries, one was engaged in various occupations, and twelve remained at home. Twelve reported incidental expenses varying from \$2.00 to \$18.00 per year, averaging \$9.08.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$154 to \$252, averaging \$184.86. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.96 to \$4.85, averaging \$3.38. The average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks was \$64.38. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$111.40. Four saved sums varying from \$50.00 to \$100 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Lincoln County.

Returns were received from seventeen teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$75.00 to \$385. One had taught 28 years; one, 17 years; one, 10 years; one, 8 years; one, 7 years; one, 6 years; three, 4 years; two, 2 years; one, 1 year; and five were beginners. One had taught 5 years in her present position; one, 4 years; two, 3 years; three, 1 year; and ten were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.50 to \$8.00 per week and averaged \$7.12.

The length of the school year was from 22 to 32 weeks and averaged 28 weeks. Six returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$1.50 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, and fourteen paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per week, averaging \$2.57. Six did hotel work during vacations, two did sewing, one worked in a publishing house, one worked in a post office, one was engaged in various occupations and six remained at home. Ten reported incidental expenses varying from \$3.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$19.90.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$154 to \$256, averaging \$200.26. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.96 to \$4.92, averaging \$3.85. The average cost of board for the school year of 28 weeks was \$71.96. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$108.40. Six saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$90.00 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Oxford County.

Returns were received from thirty-seven teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$600. One had taught 32 years; one, 16 years; one, 11 years; two, 9 years; one, 7 years; five, 5 years; two, 4 years; three, 3 years; seven, 2 years; eight, 1 year; and six were beginners. One had taught 9 years in her present position; one, 3 years; two, 2 years; eleven, 1 year; and twenty-two were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per week and averaged \$6.42.

The length of the school year was from 23 to 33 weeks and averaged 28 weeks. Sixteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$2.50 per week. Eight teachers boarded at home, and 29 paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.03. Thirteen did housework during vacations, six did hotel work, one did canvassing, one did bookkeeping, one worked in a shoe factory, one worked in a post office, one was engaged in various occupations, and thirteen remained at home. Nineteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$75.00 per year, averaging \$13.84.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$138 to \$225, averaging \$180.03. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.65 to \$4.32, averaging \$3.38. The average cost of board for the school year of 28 weeks was \$56.84. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$109.35. Fifteen saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$125 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Penobscot County.

Returns were received from forty-eight teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 term to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$30.00 to \$600. One had taught 15 years; one, 11 years; four, 10 years; one, 9 years; one, 8 years; one, 7 years; one, 6 years; three, 5 years; one, 4 years; seven, 3 years; eleven, 2 years; eight, 1 year; and eight were beginners. One had taught 3 years in her present position; five, 2 years; eleven, 1 year; and thirty-one were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$4.50 to \$7.50 per week, averaging \$6.55.

The length of the school year was from 18 to 36 weeks and averaged 27 weeks. Seventeen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$2.50 per week. Five teachers boarded at home, and 43 paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.06. Fourteen did housework during vacations, four did hotel work, one did nursing, one taught music, one was superintendent of schools, one worked at photography, one was a nursery maid, and twenty-five remained at home. Twenty-six reported incidental expenses varying from \$4.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$14.35.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$100 to \$270, averaging \$177.03. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$1.92 to \$5.19, averaging \$3.40. The average cost of board for the school year of 27 weeks was \$55.62. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$107.06. Eleven saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Piscataquis County.

Returns were received from twelve teachers. Seven had attended high schools and five had attended academies for from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$300. One had taught 20 years; one, 17 years; one, 15 years; one, 6 years; three, 3 years; one, 2 years; three, 1 year; and one was a beginner. One had taught 6 years in her present position; three, 1 year; and the other 8 were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week and averaged \$6.75.

The length of the school year was from 21 to 32 weeks and averaged 29 weeks and 2 days. Six returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$1.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home, and eleven paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.16. One did housework during vacations, three did hotel work, one worked in a store, one did nursing, and six remained at home. Five reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$30.00 per year, averaging \$14.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$136 to \$256, averaging \$199.79. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.62 to \$4.92, averaging \$3.84. The average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks and 2 days was \$63.50. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$122.29. Three saved sums varying from \$35.00 to \$100, one by living at home and two by working during vacations.

Sagadahoc County.

Returns were received from eight teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 2 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$250 to \$600. One had taught 7 years; one, 5

years; one, 4 years; one, 2 years; three, 1 year; and one was a beginner. Four had taught 1 year in their present positions and four were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per week and averaged \$6.83.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 36 weeks and averaged 30 weeks and 2½ days. Three returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to 75 cents per week. One teacher boarded at home, and seven paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.39. One did canvassing during vacations and seven remained at home. Five reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$12.00 per year, averaging \$8.80.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$162 to \$252, averaging \$201.75. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.11 to \$4.84, averaging \$3.88. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks and 2½ days was \$72.90. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$120.95. Two saved sums varying from \$50.00 to \$100 by living at home during vacations.

Somerset County.

Returns were received from forty-eight teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$80.00 to \$925. One had taught 34 years; one, 25 years; one, 20 years; one, 8 years; two, 7 years; one, 5 years; two, 4 years; nine, 3 years; eleven, 2 years; nine, 1 year; and ten were beginners. One had taught 10 years in her present position; one, 5 years; two, 3 years; four, 2 years; eleven, 1 year; and 29 were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.50 to \$8.00 per week and averaged \$6.55.

The length of the school year was from 20 to 34 weeks and averaged 27 weeks and 3 days. Eighteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$3.00 per week. Four teachers boarded at home, one kept house, and forty-three paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$1.90. Fourteen did housework during vacations, two did hotel work, one did nursing, one did sewing, two worked in woolen mills, one worked in a publishing house, one worked in a store, one taught music, one was engaged in various occu-

pations and twenty-four remained at home. Twenty reported incidental expenses varying from \$4.00 to \$40.00 per year, averaging \$13.55.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$120 to \$264, averaging \$182.46. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.30 to \$5.07, averaging \$3.50. The average cost of board for the school year of 27 weeks and 3 days was \$52.44. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$116.47. Five saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$75.00 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Waldo County.

Returns were received from nineteen teachers. All had attended high school or academies for from 1 to 6 years, at a cost ranging from \$125 to \$500. One had taught 15 years; one, 7 years; one, 6 years; two, 5 years; four, 2 years; three, 1 year; and seven were beginners. One had taught 7 years in her present position; three, 4 years; two, 3 years; and thirteen were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per week, averaging \$5.28.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 30 weeks and averaged 25 weeks and 3 days. Four returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$1.00 per week. Eight teachers boarded at home, and eleven paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, averaging \$1.73. Two did housework during vacations, two did hotel work, two did sewing, one did nursing, one was engaged in various occupations and eleven remained at home. Four reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per year, averaging \$6.25.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$96.00 to \$182, averaging \$141.72. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$1.85 to \$3.50, averaging \$2.62. The average cost of board for the school year of 25 weeks and 3 days was \$44.29. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$91.88. One saved \$20.00 by living at home during vacations.

Washington County.

Returns were received from thirty-seven teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$175 to \$500. One had taught 33 years; one, 15 years; four, 5 years; four, 4 years; one, 3 years; seven, 2 years; eleven, 1 year; and eight were beginners. One had taught three years in her present position; two, 2 years; six, 1 year; and twenty-eight were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$4.50 to \$9.00 per week and averaged \$6.49.

The length of the school year was from 20 to 36 weeks and averaged 27 weeks and 4 days. Eight returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. Two teachers boarded at home, and thirty-five paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.29. Six did housework during vacations, one did canvassing, one did sewing, one did bookkeeping, one did dressmaking, one did hotel work, two worked in stores, two worked in post offices, and twenty-two remained at home. Twenty reported incidental expenses varying from \$3.00 to \$40.00 per year, averaging \$17.40.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$100 to \$288, averaging \$180.08. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$1.92 to \$5.53, averaging \$3.46. The average cost of board for the school year of 27 weeks and 4 days was \$63.66. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$99.02. Eight saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$96.00, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

York County.

Returns were received from thirty-five teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 6 years, at a cost ranging from \$54.00 to \$1,000. One had taught 30 years; one, 16 years; three, 15 years; one, 13 years; one, 12 years; one, 11 years; one, 9 years; one, 8 years; one, 7 years; three, 5 years; two, 4 years; five, 3 years; four, 2 years; six, 1 year; and four were beginners. One had taught 5 years in her present position; two, 4 years; four, 3 years; three, 2 years; eight, 1 year;

and seventeen were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$7.49.

The length of the school year was from 26 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 1 day. Fifteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$1.00 per week. Eight teachers boarded at home, one boarded herself and twenty-six paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$2.36. One did housework during vacations, two did sewing, three did hotel work, three did canvassing, two did bookkeeping, one did dressmaking, one was engaged in various occupations and twenty-two remained at home. Twenty-two reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$15.23.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$176 to \$350, averaging \$243.41. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.38 to \$6.73, averaging \$4.68. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 1 day was \$75.99. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$152.19. Thirteen saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Recapitulation.

The 464 returns from rural school teachers, with no normal training, compiled above by counties, are here considered as a whole. Calculations on these 464 returns show the following results:

Average length of the school year, 29 weeks and 1 day; average weekly wages, \$6.70; average gross salary, \$196.21; average weekly board, \$2.20; average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks and 1 day, \$64.24; average incidental expenses, \$16.81; average net salary, after deducting board and incidental expenses, \$115.16; average weekly income on the basis of 52 weeks in the year, \$3.77.

Of the above 464 teachers, 220, or 47.4 per cent., remained at home during vacations; and 244, or 52.6 per cent., supplemented their incomes by other gainful occupations, as follows:

Housework, 75; hotel work, 54; in retail stores, 12; in mixed or various occupations, 12; sewing, 10; bookkeeping, 8; teach-

ing music, 8; canvassing, 6; dressmaking, 5; in post offices, 5; nursing, 4; office work, 3; woolen mills, publishing houses, shoe factories, stenography, and tutoring, 2 each; drawing, newspaper work, literary work, poultry raising, embroidering, picking berries, superintendent of schools, photography, and as nursery maid, 1 each.

Rural Schools—Female Teachers with Normal Training.

Androscoggin County.

Returns were received from eight teachers of this class, whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$150 to \$300. One had taught 24 years; two, 15 years; one, 11 years; one, 10 years; one, 7 years; one, 3 years; and one, 2 years. One had taught 5 years in her present position; three, 2 years; two, 1 year; and two were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.50 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$7.74.

The length of the school year was from 27 to 35 weeks and averaged 30 weeks. Four returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00. Six teachers boarded at home, and two paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per week, averaging \$2.13. Two did housework during vacations, one combined poultry raising with housekeeping, and five remained at home. Three reported incidental expenses varying from \$6.00 to \$18.00 per year, averaging \$13.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$188 to \$315, averaging \$234.56. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.62 to \$6.05, averaging \$4.48. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks was \$63.90. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$157.66. One saved \$50.00 by working during vacations.

Aroostook County.

Returns were received from twenty-two teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 3 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$650. One had taught 15 years; one, 13 years; one, 8 years; two, 7 years; three, 6 years; six, 5 years;

three, 4 years; one, 3 years; one, 2 years; and three, 1 year. Six had taught 2 years in their present positions; five, 1 year; and eleven were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$8.25.

The length of the school year was from 20 to 36 weeks and averaged 30 weeks and 4 days. Fifteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.50 per week. One teacher boarded at home, and 21 paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week, averaging \$2.49. Three worked in stores during vacations, one taught music, one did dressmaking, two did housework, one did hotel work, one was engaged in various occupations and thirteen remained at home. Seventeen reported incidental expenses varying from \$1.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$16.30.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$150 to \$360, averaging \$254.55. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.88 to \$6.92, averaging \$4.89. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks and 4 days was \$76.69. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$161.56. Ten saved sums varying from \$20.00 to \$200, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Aroostook County—Madawaska.

Returns were received from twenty-eight teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 2 to 7 years, at a cost ranging from \$47.00 to \$600. One had taught 17 years; one, 12 years; one, 7 years; four, 6 years; five, 5 years; two, 4 years; six, 3 years; three, 2 years; three, 1 year; and two were beginners. Two had taught 5 years in their present positions; one, 1 year, and twenty-five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$5.95.

The length of the school year was from 20 to 34 weeks and averaged 25 weeks. Ten returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$1.25 per week. One teacher boarded at home and twenty-seven paid board varying from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$1.62. Seven did housework during vacations, two did sewing, four worked in stores, one was engaged in various occupations, and fourteen remained at

home. Twenty reported incidental expenses varying from \$3.00 to \$25.00, averaging \$8.95.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$100 to \$320, averaging \$149.57. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$1.95 to \$6.15, averaging \$2.87. The average cost of board for the school year of 25 weeks was \$40.50. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$100.12. Nine saved sums varying from \$20.00 to \$50.00, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Cumberland County.

Returns were received from fourteen teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$1,000. One had taught 35 years; one, 16 years; one, 14 years; one, 9 years; two, 5 years; one, 3 years; three, 2 years; three, 1 year; and one was a beginner. One had taught 11 years in her present position; one, 7 years; two, 3 years; five, 1 year; and five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per week and averaged \$7.82.

The length of the school year was from 28 to 38 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 4 days. Six returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$1.00 per week. Three teachers boarded at home and eleven paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per week, averaging \$2.68. One did housework during vacations, six did hotel work, one did farm work, one did dressmaking, one worked in a store, one was church organist, and three remained at home. Twelve reported incidental expenses varying from \$2.00 to \$25.00 per year, averaging \$10.67.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$203 to \$342, averaging \$257. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.90 to \$6.57, averaging \$4.94. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 4 days was \$87.90. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$158.43. Five saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$150, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Franklin County.

Returns were received from four teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$20.00 to \$300. One had taught 5 years; one, 4 years; one, 1 year; and one was a beginner. All were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$8.00.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 30 weeks and averaged 27 weeks. One return indicated an increase in wages in recent years of \$3.00 per week. All teachers paid board, varying from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.50. Two did housework during vacations, one was engaged in various occupations and one remained at home. Two reported incidental expenses varying from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per year, averaging \$27.50.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$182 to \$300, averaging \$215.75. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.50 to \$5.77, averaging \$4.15. The average cost of board for the school year of 27 weeks was \$67.50. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$120.75.

Hancock County.

Returns were received from thirty-six teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 3 years, at a cost ranging from \$30.00 to \$600. One had taught 18 years; one, 15 years; two, 13 years; one, 8 years; one, 7 years; three, 6 years; seven, 5 years; three, 4 years; five, 3 years; six, 2 years; three, 1 year; and three were beginners. One had taught 5 years in her present position; one, 3 years; three, 2 years; twelve, 1 year; and nineteen were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$4.50 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$7.72.

The length of the school year was from 20 to 34 weeks and averaged 28 weeks and 2 days. Twenty-two returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$3.00 per week. Four teachers boarded at home, and thirty-two paid board, varying from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week, averaging \$2.76. Eight did housework during vacations, nine did hotel work, one tutored, one worked in a store, one was superintendent of

schools, one was a lady's maid and fifteen remained at home. Thirty reported incidental expenses varying from \$2.00 to \$40.00 per year, averaging \$19.17.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$108 to \$340, averaging \$222.36. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.08 to \$6.53, averaging \$4.26. The average cost of board for the school year of 28 weeks and 2 days was \$78.38. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$124.81. Ten saved sums varying from \$20.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Kennebec County.

Returns were received from sixteen teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$60.00 to \$800. One had taught 15 years; one, 10 years; one, 8 years; one, 7 years; one, 6 years; two, 5 years; two, 4 years; two, 3 years; three, 1 year; and two were beginners. One had taught 9 years in her present position; three, 1 year; and twelve were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per week and averaged \$6.89.

The length of the school year was from 25 to 36 weeks and averaged 29 weeks and 1 day. Five returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$1.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home and fifteen paid board varying from \$1.75 to \$4.25 per week, averaging \$2.44. Two did dressmaking during vacations, three did hotel work, one worked in a store, three did housework, one did farm work and six remained at home. Nine reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$75.00 per year, averaging \$23.89.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$150 to \$360, averaging \$211.06. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.88 to \$6.92, averaging \$4.06. The average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks and 1 day was \$71.25. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$115.92. Four saved sums varying from \$40.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Knox County.

Returns were received from nine teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$400. One had taught 12 years; one, 8 years; two, 5 years; one, 4 years; one, 3 years; and three, 2 years. One had taught 5 years in her present position; one, 4 years; one, 2 years; one, 1 year; and five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per week and averaged \$7.28.

The length of the school year was from 28 to 36 weeks and averaged 30 weeks and 1 day. Six returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. All teachers paid board, varying from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.58. Two did housework during vacations, three did hotel work, one did dressmaking, one was engaged in various occupations, and two remained at home. Eight reported incidental expenses varying from \$4.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$18.38.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$168 to \$270, averaging \$220.11. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.23 to \$5.19, averaging \$4.23. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks and 1 day was \$77.92. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$123.81.

Lincoln County.

Returns were received from two teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$90.00 to \$200. One had taught 35 years, and the other 1 year. One had taught 6 years in her present position, and the other was new in her present school. Wages in either case were \$6.50 per week.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 25 weeks, averaging 24 weeks and $2\frac{1}{2}$ days. No increase in wages indicated. Both teachers paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, averaging \$2.25. One did hotel work during vacations and the other remained at home. They reported incidental expenses varying from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per year, averaging \$12.50.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$156 to \$162, averaging \$159. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross

income per week varied from \$3.00 to \$3.12, averaging \$3.06. The average cost of board for the school year of 24 weeks and 2½ days was \$54.56. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$91.94. One saved \$50.00 by working during vacations.

Oxford County.

Returns were received from five teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 1 year, at a cost ranging from \$35.00 to \$500. One had taught 16 years; one, 14 years; two, 8 years; and one, 2 years. Two had taught 2 years in their present positions; one, 1 year; and two were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$7.50 per week and averaged \$6.70.

The length of the school year was from 29 to 30 weeks and averaged 29 weeks and 4 days. Four returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of 50 cents per week. Two teachers boarded at home, and three paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.17. One did hotel work during vacations, and four remained at home. Three reported incidental expenses varying from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per year, averaging \$13.33.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$174 to \$225, averaging \$199.80. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.34 to \$4.32, averaging \$3.84. The average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks and 4 days was \$64.67. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$121.80. Three saved sums varying from \$40.00 to \$50.00 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Penobscot County.

Returns were received from eight teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$400. One had taught 10 years; one, 9 years; one, 8 years; one, 5 years; two, 3 years; one, 2 years; and one, 1 year. Two had taught 3 years in their present positions; two, 1 year; and four were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per week and averaged \$7.63.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 30 weeks and averaged 28 weeks. Four returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home and seven paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, averaging \$2.36. One did office work during vacations, one did hotel work, one worked in a printing office, one taught music, one did millinery work, and three remained at home. Six reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per year, averaging \$13.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$168 to \$265, averaging \$221.75. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.20 to \$5.09, averaging \$4.26. The average cost of board for the school year of 28 weeks was \$66.08. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$142.67. One saved \$20.00 by living at home during vacations.

Piscataquis County.

Returns were received from five teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 3 years, at a cost ranging from \$40.00 to \$320. One had taught 14 years; one, 6 years; one, 4 years; one, 3 years; and one was a beginner. One had taught 2 years in her present position: three, 1 year; and one was new in her present school. Wages varied from \$6.50 to \$8.00 per week and averaged \$7.20.

The length of the school year was from 22 to 34 weeks and averaged 29 weeks and 3 days. Two returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of 50 cents per week. All teachers paid board, varying from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, averaging \$2.20. One did housework and dressmaking during vacations, and the others remained at home. Four reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per year, averaging \$11.25.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$164 to \$255, averaging \$215. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.15 to \$4.90, averaging \$4.14. The average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks and 3 days was \$65.12. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$141.28. One saved \$50.00 by working during vacations.

Sagadahoc County.

Returns were received from three teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 3 years, at a cost ranging from \$75.00 to \$250. One had taught 5 years; and two, 4 years. One had taught 2 years in her present position; one, 1 year; and one was new in her present school. Wages varied from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per week and averaged \$6.67.

The length of the school year was from 30 to 33 weeks and averaged 31 weeks and 2 days. Two returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of 50 cents per week. One teacher boarded at home, and two paid \$2.00 each per week for board. One did millinery during vacations, and the other two remained at home. Two reported incidental expenses varying from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per year, averaging \$12.50.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$195 to \$217, averaging \$208.83. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.75 to \$4.17 and averaged \$4.01. The average cost of board for the school year of 31 weeks and 2 days was \$62.80. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$133.53.

Somerset County.

Returns were received from six teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$125 to \$1,000. One had taught 10 years; one, 9 years; one, 2 years; two, 1 year; and one was a beginner. One had taught three years in her present position, and five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$8.25 per week, and averaged \$7.04.

The length of the school year was from 23 to 34 weeks and averaged 28 weeks and 1 day. Five returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$1.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home and five paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.35. Three did housework during vacations, one did dressmaking and two remained at home. Five reported incidental expenses varying from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$25.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$161 to \$272, averaging \$197.33. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the

gross income per week varied from \$3.10 to \$5.23, averaging \$3.79. The average cost of board for the school year of 28 weeks and 1 day was \$66.27. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$106.06. Three saved sums varying from \$40.00 to \$150, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Waldo County.

Returns were received from twenty-one teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$90.00 to \$500. One had taught 18 years; two, 12 years; one, 10 years; one, 8 years; two, 6 years; one, 5 years; five, 4 years; one, 3 years; two, 2 years; two, 1 year; and three were beginners. One had taught 3 years in her present position; three, 2 years; one, 1 year; and sixteen were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$4.25 to \$8.00 per week and averaged \$6.08.

The length of the school year was from 22 to 30 weeks and averaged 26 weeks and 1 day. Six returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$1.50 per week. Eight teachers boarded at home and thirteen paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, averaging \$1.83. Five did housework during vacations, three did hotel work, one did dressmaking, one was engaged in various occupations and eleven remained at home. Ten reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$60.00 per year, averaging \$18.30.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$102 to \$240, averaging \$159.50. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$1.96 to \$4.61, averaging \$3.08. The average cost of board for the school year of 26 weeks and 1 day was \$47.96. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$93.24. Four saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$75.00 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Washington County.

Returns were received from fifteen teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$60.00 to \$500. One had taught 30 years; one, 24 years; one, 14 years; one, 8 years; three, 3 years; three, 2

years; and five, 1 year. One had taught 3 years in her present position; three, 2 years; two, 1 year; and nine were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$7.43.

The length of the school year was from 21 to 36 weeks and averaged 28 weeks. Four returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. Two teachers boarded at home and thirteen paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.15. Five did housework during vacations, one did hotel work, one taught music and eight remained at home. Eight reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per year, averaging \$11.12.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$136 to \$300, averaging \$208.60. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.62 to \$5.77, averaging \$4.01. The average cost of board for the school year of 28 weeks was \$60.20. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$137.28. Two saved sums varying from \$15.00 to \$100 by living at home during vacations.

York County.

Returns were received from eight teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$150 to \$400. Two had taught 20 years; one, 8 years; one, 5 years; one, 4 years; one, 2 years; and two, 1 year. One had taught 4 years in her present position; two, 1 year; and five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.50 to \$9.00 per week and averaged \$8.06.

The length of the school year was from 28 to 36 weeks and averaged 33 weeks. Three returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of \$1.00 each per week. Four teachers boarded at home, and four paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, averaging \$2.50. One did housekeeping and farm work during vacations, and seven remained at home. Six reported incidental expenses varying from \$3.00 to \$75.00 per year, averaging \$24.67.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$182 to \$324, averaging \$269. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.50 to \$6.23, averaging \$5.17.

The average cost of board for the school year of 33 weeks was \$82.50. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$161.83. Four saved sums varying from \$35.00 to \$70.00 by living at home during vacations.

Recapitulation.

The 210 returns from rural school teachers, with normal training, compiled above by counties, are here considered as a whole. Calculations on these 210 returns show the following results:

Average length of the school year, 29 weeks; average weekly wages, \$7.21; average gross annual salaries, \$209.09; average weekly board, \$2.31; average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks, \$66.99; average incidental expenses, \$16.14; average net salaries, after deducting board and incidental expenses, \$125.96; average weekly income on the basis of 52 weeks in the year, \$4.02.

Of the above 210 teachers, 101 or 48.1 per cent. remained at home during vacations; and 109 or 51.9 per cent. supplemented their incomes by other gainful occupations, as follows:

Housework, 41; hotel work, 29; in retail stores, 10; dress-making, 7; in mixed or various occupations, 4; teaching music, 4; farm work, 3; sewing and millinery, 2 each; tutoring, poultry raising, office work, superintendent of schools, in printing office, church organist, and lady's maid, 1 each.

Village Schools—Female Teachers with no Normal Training.

Aroostook County.

Returns were received from twenty-three teachers of this class. Four were college graduates and the other nineteen had attended secondary schools for from 2 to 6 years, at a cost ranging from \$250 to \$1,500. One had taught 24 years; one, 20 years; one, 14 years; one, 12 years; one, 11 years; two, 7 years; three, 6 years; three, 5 years; one, 4 years; two, 3 years; six, 2 years; and one was a beginner. Two had taught 4 years in their present positions; eight, 2 years; nine, 1 year; and four were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.50 to \$15.28 per week and averaged \$9.84.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 3 days. Sixteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$3.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home, and twenty-two paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per week, averaging \$2.88. Five did housework during vacations, two taught music, one taught elocution, one did hotel work, two did sewing, one worked in a post office, one did bookkeeping, one did canvassing and nine remained at home. Nineteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$125 per year, averaging \$45.68.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$168 to \$550, averaging \$314.87. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.23 to \$10.57, averaging \$6.04. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 3 days was \$93.49. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$175.70. Nine saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$200, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Aroostook County—Madawaska.

Returns were received from six teachers. All had attended high schools for from 2 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$25.00 to \$450. One had taught 11 years; one, 2 years; two, 1 year; and two were beginners. All were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week and averaged \$5.39.

The length of the school year was from 12 to 36 weeks and averaged 23 weeks. Two returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 75 cents to \$1.50 per week. Two teachers boarded at home and four paid board varying from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per week, averaging \$1.56. All remained at home during vacations. Three reported incidental expenses varying from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per year, averaging \$30.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$60.00 to \$225, averaging \$125.50. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$1.15 to \$4.32, averaging \$2.41. The average cost of board for the school year of 23 weeks was \$35.88. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$59.62. Two saved sums varying from \$30.00 to \$50.00 by remaining at home during vacations.

Cumberland County.

Returns were received from twenty-five teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 2 to 6 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$1,300. One had taught 38 years; one, 29 years; two, 28 years; one, 20 years; one, 14 years; two, 10 years; three, 7 years; two, 6 years; six, 5 years; one, 4 years; three, 3 years; one, 2 years; and one was a beginner. One had taught 26 years in her present position; two, 6 years; two, 4 years; two, 3 years; two, 2 years; nine, 1 year; and seven were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$13.88 per week and averaged \$9.57.

The length of the school year was from 26 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 4 days. Eighteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.50 per week. Eight teachers boarded at home, and seventeen paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per week, averaging \$3.32. Two did housework during vacations, three taught music, one worked in a store, one worked in a box factory, one worked in a telephone office, two did bookkeeping, one did canvassing, one did dressmaking, one did hotel work, and twelve remained at home. Seventeen reported incidental expenses varying from \$8.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$23.71.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$208 to \$500, averaging \$315.68. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.00 to \$9.61, averaging \$6.05. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 4 days was \$108.90. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$183.07. Seven saved sums varying from \$40.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Hancock County.

Returns were received from fourteen teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. Two had taught 12 years; one, 11 years; one, 10 years; two, 7 years; one, 6 years; three, 5 years; two, 4 years; one, 3 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 10 years in her present position; one, 5 years; one, 4 years; two, 3 years; two, 2 years; six, 1 year; and one was new

in her present school. Wages varied from \$7.50 to \$17.50 per week and averaged \$10.28.

The length of the school year was from 23 to 36 weeks and averaged 30 weeks and 1 day. Nine returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$3.00 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, and eleven paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week, averaging \$3.52. Two did hotel work during vacations, one did sewing, one did bookkeeping, one did embroidery, one was a librarian, one was a nursery maid, one was engaged in various occupations and six remained at home. Twelve reported incidental expenses varying from \$3.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$23.58.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$172 to \$595, averaging \$314.50. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.31 to \$11.44, averaging \$6.05. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks and 1 day was \$106.30. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$184.62. Four saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$100 by working during vacations.

Kennebec County.

Returns were received from nineteen teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 2 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$300 to \$1,000. One had taught 32 years; one, 24 years; one, 20 years; one, 14 years; one, 12 years; one, 9 years; one, 7 years; three, 6 years; one, 5 years; two, 4 years; two, 3 years; one, 2 years; one, 1 year; and two were beginners. One had taught 14 years in her present position; one, 9 years; two, 7 years; one, 6 years; one, 4 years; three, 3 years; one, 2 years; five, 1 year; and four were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per week and averaged \$8.40.

The length of the school year was from 27 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 1 day. Thirteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$5.00 per week. Six teachers boarded at home, and thirteen paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$5.50 per week, averaging \$2.94. Three did housework during vacations, three did hotel work, two did office work, two worked in stores, two did bookkeeping, one did

insurance business, and six remained at home. Ten reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$54.00 per year, averaging \$19.70.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$175 to \$432, averaging \$272.37. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.37 to \$8.30, averaging \$5.23. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 1 day was \$94.67. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$158. Five saved sums varying from \$30.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Knox County.

Returns were received from twenty-three teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$20.00 to \$1,000. One had taught 19 years; one, 17 years; one, 16 years; one, 14 years; one, 13 years; one, 10 years; one, 9 years; one, 8 years; two, 7 years; three, 5 years; two, 4 years; one, 3 years; two, 2 years; and five, 1 year. One had taught 14 years in her present position; one, 13 years; one, 11 years; one, 8 years; one, 5 years; three, 4 years; four, 3 years; three, 2 years; seven, 1 year; and one was new in her present school. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$17.00 per week and averaged \$8.89.

The length of the school year was from 30 to 37 weeks and averaged 35 weeks. Thirteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$5.00 per week. Four teachers boarded at home and nineteen paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week, averaging \$3.67. One did housework during vacations, two tutored, one worked in a bank, one did stenography, four did office work, one did dressmaking, one worked in a woolen mill, and twelve remained at home. Eighteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$3.00 to \$150 per year, averaging \$24.94.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$221 to \$476, averaging \$295.78. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.25 to \$9.15, averaging \$5.66. The average cost of board for the school year of 35 weeks was \$128.45. The net earnings per year, after deduct-

ing board and incidental expenses, averaged \$142.39. Seven saved sums varying from \$40.00 to \$125, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Lincoln County.

Returns were received from nine teachers. All had attended high schools for from 2 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$75.00 to \$200. One had taught 27 years; one, 20 years; one, 13 years; one, 10 years; one, 4 years; one, 3 years; two, 2 years; and one was a beginner. One had taught 11 years in her present position; one, 9 years; one, 8 years; one, 7 years; one, 4 years; one, 2 years; and three were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per week and averaged \$8.11.

The length of the school year was from 30 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 1 day. Six returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$1.50 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, and six paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$2.87. Two did hotel work during vacations, one did stenography, one did millinery work, one worked in a post office, one was engaged in various occupations, and three remained at home. Eight reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$75.00 per year, averaging \$21.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$210 to \$330, averaging \$262.11. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.03 to \$6.34, averaging \$5.04. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 1 day was \$92.41. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$113.41. Four saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$150, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Oxford County.

Returns were received from eighteen teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 2 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$1,000. One had taught 25 years; one, 22 years; one, 16 years; one, 10 years; one, 9 years; one,

6 years; three, 5 years; two, 3 years; four, 2 years; two, 1 year; and one was a beginner. One had taught 10 years in her present position; two, 4 years; two, 3 years; two, 2 years; one, 1 year; and ten were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$8.19.

The length of the school year was from 22 to 36 weeks and averaged 29 weeks. Eleven returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, and fifteen paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$2.73. Three did hotel work during vacations, one did sewing, one did dressmaking, two did writing, one did newspaper work, one taught elocution, one did book canvassing, one was superintendent of schools, one worked in a store, one worked in a library and five remained at home. Twelve reported incidental expenses varying from \$2.00 to \$40.00 per year, averaging \$23.17.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$143 to \$330, averaging \$239.69. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.75 to \$6.34, averaging \$4.61. The average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks was \$79.17. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$137.35. Five saved sums varying from \$45.00 to \$85.00 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Penobscot County.

Returns were received from sixteen teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 2 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$800. One had taught 20 years; one, 18 years; one, 16 years; one, 13 years; two, 12 years; one, 11 years; one, 8 years; two, 7 years; one, 6 years; two, 5 years; one, 3 years; and two, 1 year. One had taught 7 years in her present position; one, 6 years; one, 5 years; one, 4 years; two, 3 years; one, 2 years; three, 1 year; and six were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.50 to \$12.75 per week and averaged \$9.92.

The length of the school year was from 20 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 1 day. Fourteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.25 per

week. Four teachers boarded at home, and twelve paid board varying from \$1.75 to \$5.00 per week, averaging \$3.14. One taught music during vacations, one taught in a summer school, two worked in post offices, one worked in a store, one did housework, one did hotel work, one did bookkeeping, one was engaged in poultry raising and seven remained at home. Eleven reported incidental expenses varying from \$6.00 to \$30.00 per year, averaging \$18.73.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$180 to \$395, averaging \$319.51. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.46 to \$7.60, averaging \$6.14. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 1 day was \$101.11. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$199.67. Ten saved sums varying from \$20.00 to \$300, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Piscataquis County.

Returns were received from five teachers. All had attended high schools for from 2 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$200 to \$500. One had taught 30 years; one, 10 years; one, 9 years; one, 4 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 2 years in her present position; three, 1 year; and one was new in her present school. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$8.80.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 36 weeks and averaged 30 weeks and 1 day. One return indicated an increase in wages in recent years of 50 cents per week. All teachers paid board, varying from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per week, averaging \$2.70. One did sewing during vacations, one did housework, one was engaged in various occupations and two remained at home. Three reported incidental expenses varying from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per year, averaging \$23.33.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$168 to \$360, averaging \$269.60. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.23 to \$6.92, averaging \$5.18. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks and 1 day was \$81.54. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$164.76. Three saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$90.00, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Somerset County.

Returns were received from twenty-three teachers. They had attended high schools or academies and in a few cases colleges for from 2 to 5 years, at a cost ranging from \$200 to \$1,200. One had taught 38 years; one, 35 years; one, 31 years; one, 26 years; one, 19 years; one, 15 years; one, 13 years; one, 12 years; one, 11 years; two, 8 years; two, 6 years; two, 5 years; one, 4 years; four, 2 years; and three, 1 year. One had taught 19 years in her present position; one, 14 years; one, 12 years; one, 11 years; one, 10 years; one, 8 years; one, 5 years; three, 4 years; two, 3 years; four, 2 years; three, 1 year; and four were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$16.67 per week and averaged \$9.51.

The length of the school year was from 30 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks. Fourteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$3.75 per week. Seven teachers boarded at home, one boarded herself, and fifteen paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.50 per week, averaging \$3.18. Two did housework during vacations, two did book-keeping, one tutored, one did nursing, one taught music, one worked in a woolen mill, and fifteen remained at home. Thirteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$70.00 per year, averaging \$22.31.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$210 to \$517, averaging \$304.09. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.03 to \$9.93, averaging \$5.84. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks was \$101.76. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$180.02. Six saved sums varying from \$30.00 to \$128 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Waldo County.

Returns were received from seven teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 2 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$350. One had taught 18 years; one, 16 years; one, 5 years; two, 3 years; and two, 2 years. One had taught 8 years in her present position; three, 1 year; and three were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week and averaged \$7.00.

The length of the school year was from 27 to 34 weeks and averaged 29 weeks and 2 days. Three returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of 50 cents per week. One teacher boarded at home and six paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, averaging \$2.33. One did housework during vacations, one did canvassing, two worked in stores and three remained at home. Five reported incidental expenses varying from \$8.00 to \$25.00 per year, averaging \$18.60.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$162 to \$240, averaging \$206.21. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.11 to \$4.61, averaging \$3.96. The average cost of board for the school year of 29 weeks and 2 days was \$68.50. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$119.11. Three saved sums varying from \$20.00 to \$100 by living at home.

Washington County.

Returns were received from twenty-two teachers. Two were college graduates and twenty had attended high schools or academies for from 2 to 6 years, at a cost ranging from \$200 to \$1,500. One had taught 42 years; one, 18 years; one, 16 years; two, 14 years; one, 11 years; one, 9 years; six, 7 years; two, 5 years; one, 3 years; two, 2 years; three, 1 year; and one was a beginner. One had taught 28 years in her present position; one, 15 years; one, 9 years; one, 6 years; three, 5 years; one, 4 years; one, 3 years; three, 2 years; five, 1 year; and five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$8.28.

The length of the school year was from 22 to 38 weeks and averaged 32 weeks. Thirteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. Eight teachers boarded at home and fourteen paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$3.00. Two did housework during vacations, four did hotel work, one did dressmaking, one did bookkeeping and fourteen remained at home. Thirteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$3.00 to \$75.00 per year, averaging \$21.85.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$165 to \$360, averaging \$264.80. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the

gross income per week varied from \$3.17 to \$6.92, averaging \$5.09. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks was \$96.00. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$146.95. Four saved sums varying from \$20.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

York County.

Returns were received from twelve teachers. All had attended high schools or academies for from 3 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$200 to \$500. One had taught 16 years; one, 12 years; two, 11 years; one, 10 years; one, 8 years; one, 6 years; two, 5 years; one, 4 years; and two, 2 years. One had taught 12 years in her present position; two, 3 years; five, 2 years; three, 1 year; and one was new in her present school. Wages varied from \$6.50 to \$14.00 per week and averaged \$8.85.

The length of the school year was from 30 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 2 days. Nine returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$4.00 per week. Three teachers boarded at home and nine paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.50 per week, averaging \$2.78. Four did housework during vacations, four did hotel work, and four remained at home. Eight reported incidental expenses varying from \$10.00 to \$150 per year, averaging \$33.13.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$182 to \$504, averaging \$289.88. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.50 to \$9.70, averaging \$5.58. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 2 days was \$90.07. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$166.68. Five saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Recapitulation.

The 222 returns from village school teachers, with no normal training, compiled above by counties, are here considered as a whole. Calculations on these 222 returns show the following results:

Average length of the school year, 31 weeks and 4 days; average weekly wages, \$8.94; average gross annual salaries, \$284.29; average weekly board, \$3.06; average cost of board for the school year of 31 weeks and 4 days, \$97.31; average incidental expenses, \$25.95; average net salaries, after deducting board and incidental expenses, \$161.03; average weekly income on the basis of 52 weeks in the year, \$5.47.

Of the above 222 teachers, 104, or 46.8 per cent., remained at home during vacations; and 118, or 53.2 per cent. supplemented their incomes by other gainful occupations, as follows:

Housework, 22; hotel work, 21; bookkeeping, 10; teaching music, 7; in retail stores, 7; office work, 6; sewing, 5; dress-making, 4; in post offices, 4; in mixed or various occupations, 3; tutoring, 3; canvassing, 3; stenography, nursing, woolen mills, teaching elocution, library work, and writing, 2 each; newspaper work, poultry raising, embroidering, superintendent of schools, nursery maid, millinery, box factory, telephone office, insurance office, bank, and teaching in summer school, 1 each.

Village Schools—Female Teachers with Normal Training.

Aroostook County.

Returns were received from twenty teachers of this class whose normal school attendance varied from 1 year to 2 years and 1 term, at a cost ranging from \$75.00 to \$500. One had taught 25 years; one, 20 years; two, 14 years; two, 11 years; one, 10 years; two, 7 years; three, 6 years; one, 5 years; three, 4 years; two, 3 years; one, 2 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 12 years in her present position; one, 6 years; one, 5 years; one, 4 years; three, 3 years; two, 2 years; ten, 1 year; and one was new in her present school. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$12.50 per week and averaged \$10.12.

The length of the school year was from 26 to 40 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 3 days. Ten returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$3.00 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, and seventeen paid board varying from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week, averaging \$3.69. Two did housework during vacations, one canvassing, one dressmaking, three sewing, one hotel work, two worked in stores, two taught music, one tutored and seven remained at

home. Fourteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$100 per year, averaging \$31.14.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$195 to \$450, averaging \$334.40. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.75 to \$8.65, averaging \$6.42. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 3 days was \$120.30. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$182.96. Six saved sums varying from \$20.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Cumberland County.

Returns were received from eleven teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 2 years at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$700. One had taught 29 years; one, 12 years; one, 11 years; two, 8 years; one, 7 years; one, 6 years; one, 5 years; two, 3 years; and one, 2 years. One had taught 6 years in her present position; one, 5 years; one, 4 years; one, 3 years; three, 2 years; two, 1 year; and two were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$8.00 to \$12.50 per week and averaged \$9.73.

The length of the school year was from 28 to 36 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 4 days. Seven returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. All teachers paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.50 per week, averaging \$2.91. One did hotel work during vacations, one did dressmaking, one taught music, one tutored, one took summer boarders, and six remained at home. Seven reported incidental expenses varying from \$7.00 to \$40.00 per year, averaging \$14.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$264 to \$450, averaging \$318.09. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$5.00 to \$8.65, averaging \$6.11. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 4 days was \$95.45. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$208.64. Six saved sums varying from \$26.00 to \$120, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Franklin County.

Returns were received from five teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$75.00 to \$475. One had taught six years; one, 4 years; two, 3 years; and one, 2 years. One had taught 2 years in her present position; two, 1 year; and two were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$8.90.

The length of the school year was from 29 to 32 weeks and averaged 30 weeks and 1 day. One return indicated an increase in wages in recent years of \$1.00 per week. All teachers paid board, varying from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per week, averaging \$3.07. Two did dressmaking during vacations and the other three remained at home. Four reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per year, averaging \$15.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$224 to \$300, averaging \$268. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.30 to \$5.77, averaging \$5.16. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks and 1 day was \$92.71. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$160.29. One saved \$50.00 by living at home during vacations.

Hancock County.

Returns were received from sixteen teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$160 to \$600. One had taught 25 years; one, 15 years; two, 14 years; one, 12 years; one, 10 years; one, 9 years; one, 7 years; two, 6 years; one, 5 years; two, 3 years; two, 2 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 15 years in her present position; one, 10 years; one, 4 years; seven, 2 years; four, 1 year; and two were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$8.00 to \$17.50 per week and averaged \$10.84.

The length of the school year was from 24 to 36 weeks and averaged 31 weeks. Seven returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$3.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home, and fifteen paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$5.50 per week, averaging \$4.18. Three did hotel work during vacations, one did sewing, two tutored, one taught

physical culture, and nine remained at home. Thirteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$10.00 to \$200 per year, averaging \$36.38.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$192 to \$595, averaging \$340.25. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.70 to \$11.44, averaging \$6.54. The average cost of board for the school year of 31 weeks was \$129.58. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$174.29. Seven saved sums varying from \$30.00 to \$125, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Kennebec County.

Returns were received from six teachers, all of whom had attended normal school for 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$250 to \$600. One had taught 14 years; two, 12 years; one, 10 years; one, 8 years; and one, 4 years. One had taught 8 years in her present position; two, 3 years; one, 2 years; one, 1 year; and one was new in her present school. Wages varied from \$8.25 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$9.38.

The length of the school year was from 27 to 36 weeks and averaged 33 weeks. Two returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of \$1.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home, and five paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$3.00. One did housework during vacations, two did hotel work, one did sewing, and two remained at home. Five reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$23.00.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$222 to \$360, averaging \$309.33. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.28 to \$6.92, averaging \$5.95. The average cost of board for the school year of 33 weeks was \$99.00. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$187.33. Two saved sums varying from \$75.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Knox County.

Returns were received from fifteen teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$175 to \$500. One had taught 27 years; one, 22 years; one, 14 years; two, 10 years; three, 8 years; two, 5 years; one, 4 years; two, 3 years; one, 2 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught seventeen years in her present position; one, 10 years; one, 8 years; two, 4 years; two, 3 years; three, 1 year; and five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$11.00 per week and averaged \$9.23.

The length of the school year was from 26 to 36 weeks and averaged 31 weeks and 4 days. Ten returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$4.00 per week. Two teachers boarded at home, one boarded herself and twelve paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$2.96. Three did hotel work during vacations, one did housework, one did dressmaking, one did sewing, one tutored, one did canvassing, one engaged in fruit raising and six remained at home. Thirteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$40.00 per year, averaging \$18.38.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$182 to \$360, averaging \$293.13. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.50 to \$6.92, averaging \$5.63. The average cost of board for the school year of 31 weeks and 4 days was \$94.13. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$180.62. Four saved sums varying from \$50.00 to \$100 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Lincoln County.

Returns were received from eleven teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$500. One had taught 16 years; one, 15 years; one, 10 years; one, 7 years; three, 6 years; one, 4 years; two, 2 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 6 years in her present position; one, 5 years; two, 4 years; one, 3 years; two, 2 years; and four, 1 year. Wages varied from \$7.50 to \$11.50 per week and averaged \$9.09.

The length of the school year was from 29 to 38 weeks and averaged 33 weeks. Four returns indicated an increase in

wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$1.00 per week. Four teachers boarded at home, and seven paid board varying from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week, averaging \$3.65. Two did book-keeping during vacations, one did hotel work, one did millinery work, one taught music and six remained at home. Ten reported incidental expenses varying from \$6.00 to \$100 per year, averaging \$23.70.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$225 to \$437, averaging \$298.63. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.32 to \$8.40, averaging \$5.74. The average cost of board for the school year of 33 weeks was \$120.45. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$154.48. Six saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$60.00 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Oxford County.

Returns were received from ten teachers, all of whom had attended normal school 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$400. One had taught 18 years; one, 10 years; three, 8 years; three, 4 years; one, 2 years; and one, 1 year. Two had taught 3 years in their present positions; two, 2 years; and six, 1 year. Wages varied from \$7.50 to \$12.00 per week and averaged \$9.10.

The length of the school year was from 21 to 36 weeks and averaged 30 weeks. Six returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 25 cents to \$2.00 per week. All teachers paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per week, averaging \$2.85. Two did hotel work during vacations, one worked in a post office, and seven remained at home. Seven reported incidental expenses varying from \$8.00 to \$40.00 per year, averaging \$26.86.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$168 to \$360, averaging \$273.90. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.23 to \$6.92, averaging \$5.26. The average cost of board for the school year of 30 weeks was \$85.50. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$161.54. Two saved sums varying from \$65.00 to \$75.00 by living at home during vacations.

Penobscot County.

Returns were received from twenty teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$65.00 to \$600. One had taught 32 years; two, 15 years; one, 13 years; one, 10 years; four, 8 years; two, 6 years; one, 5 years; two, 4 years; two, 3 years; and four, 2 years. One had taught 6 years in her present position; two, 5 years; one, 3 years; four, 2 years; seven, 1 year; and five were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$8.00 to \$13.97 per week and averaged \$10.16.

The length of the school year was from 25 to 36 weeks and averaged 31 weeks and 4 days. Fifteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$4.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home, and 19 paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$2.69. One did housework during vacations, three did hotel work, one did canvassing, one worked in a store, and fourteen remained at home. Thirteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$20.46.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$240 to \$475, averaging \$324.40. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.61 to \$9.13, averaging \$6.23. The average cost of board for the school year of 31 weeks and 4 days was \$85.54. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$218.40. Eight saved sums varying from \$15.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Piscataquis County.

Returns were received from seventeen teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$475. One had taught 31 years; one, 19 years; four, 8 years; one, 7 years; three, 5 years; four, 4 years; one, 3 years; and two, 1 year. One had taught 6 years in her present position; one, 4 years; one, 3 years; three, 2 years; seven, 1 year; and four were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$8.00 to \$13.50 per week and averaged \$10.47.

The length of the school year was from 28 to 35 weeks and averaged 32 weeks and 3 days. Twelve returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$4.50 per week. One teacher boarded at home and sixteen paid board varying from \$1.25 to \$5.00 per week, averaging \$3.42. Two did housework during vacations, two tutored, one did dressmaking, one hotel work, one office work and ten remained at home. Eleven reported incidental expenses varying from \$3.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$29.45.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$224 to \$476, averaging \$342.20. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.30 to \$9.15, averaging \$6.57. The average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 3 days was \$111.49. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$201.26. Eight saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$100, four by living at home and four by working during vacations.

Sagadahoc County.

Returns were received from four teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$340. One had taught 6 years; one, 5 years; one, 3 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 3 years in her present position; one, 1 year; and two were new in their present schools. Each received \$9.00 per week for wages.

The length of the school year varied from 27 to 36 weeks and averaged 31 weeks. Four returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$4.00 per week. All teachers paid board varying from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per week, averaging \$2.81. All remained at home during vacations. Four reported incidental expenses varying from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per year, averaging \$16.25.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$243 to \$324, averaging \$279. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.67 to \$6.23, averaging \$5.36. The average cost of board for the school year of 31 weeks was \$87.11. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$175.64. Three saved sums varying from \$50.00 to \$75.00 by living at home during vacations.

Somerset County.

Returns were received from twenty-five teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$600. Two had taught 28 years; two, 26 years; one, 19 years; one, 17 years; one, 12 years; two, 10 years; one, 9 years; two, 8 years; three, 6 years; two, 5 years; one, 4 years; six, 3 years; and one, 2 years. One had taught 19 years in her present position; one, 8 years; three, 6 years; three, 5 years; three, 3 years; five, 2 years; six, 1 year; and three were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$8.00 to \$14.39 per week and averaged \$10.49.

The length of the school year was from 30 to 36 weeks and averaged 33 weeks and 2 days. Seventeen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.50 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, two boarded themselves and twenty paid board varying from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$3.55. One did farm work during vacations, five did housework, five did hotel work, one did office work, one did bookkeeping, one tutored, one worked in a store, one was engaged in various occupations, and nine remained at home. Twenty-four reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$20.87.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$225 to \$504, averaging \$351.92. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.22 to \$9.69, averaging \$6.76. The average cost of board for the school year of 33 weeks and 2 days was \$118.57. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$212.48. Thirteen saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$200 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Waldo County.

Returns were received from six teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$100 to \$400. One had taught 9 years; one, 7 years; two, 4 years; one, 2 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 2 years in her present position; one, 1 year; and four were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$7.13.

The length of the school year was from 22 to 30 weeks and averaged 28 weeks. Two returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per week. One teacher boarded at home, and five paid board varying from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$2.65. One did housework during vacations, one did dressmaking, one worked in a store and three remained at home. Four reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per year, averaging \$18.75.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$110 to \$300, averaging \$202.42. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$2.11 to \$5.76, averaging \$3.89. The average cost of board for the school year of 28 weeks was \$74.20. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$109.46. One saved \$30.00 by living at home during vacations.

Washington County.

Returns were received from twenty-six teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 term to 4 years, at a cost ranging from \$50.00 to \$750. One had taught 18 years; one, 16 years; one, 15 years; four, 10 years; one, 8 years; two, 6 years; six, 5 years; three, 4 years; three, 3 years; three, 2 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 11 years in her present position; one, 9 years; two, 4 years; five, 3 years; five, 2 years; six, 1 year; and six were new in their present schools. Wages varied from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week and averaged \$8.56.

The length of the school year was from 27 to 38 weeks and averaged 33 weeks and 3 days. Thirteen returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. Seven teachers boarded at home and nineteen paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.50 per week, averaging \$3.25. One did housework during vacations, four did hotel work, one tutored, three worked in stores, one worked in a library, and sixteen remained at home. Eighteen reported incidental expenses varying from \$5.00 to \$55.00 per year, averaging \$21.56.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$180 to \$360, averaging \$288.02. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$3.46 to \$6.92, averaging \$5.53. The average cost of board for the school year of 33

weeks and 3 days was \$109.20. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$157.26. Eight saved sums varying from \$25.00 to \$100 either by living at home or by working during vacations.

York County.

Returns were received from twelve teachers whose normal school attendance varied from 1 to 2 years, at a cost ranging from \$175 to \$400. One had taught 15 years; one, 14 years; one, 10 years; two, 6 years; one, 5 years; two, 4 years; one, 3 years; two, 2 years; and one, 1 year. One had taught 9 years in her present position; two, 4 years; one, 3 years; three, 2 years; four, 1 year; and one was new in her present school. Wages varied from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per week and averaged \$10.21.

The length of the school year was from 30 to 36 weeks and averaged 35 weeks. Eight returns indicated an increase in wages in recent years of from 50 cents to \$2.00 per week. Three teachers boarded at home, and nine paid board varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per week, averaging \$3.58. One did housework during vacations, one taught music, one played as a musician, and nine remained at home. Eleven reported incidental expenses varying from \$10.00 to \$84.00 per year, averaging \$37.91.

The gross annual school salaries varied from \$225 to \$432, averaging \$360.17. On the basis of 52 weeks in a year, the gross income per week varied from \$4.32 to \$8.30, averaging \$6.92. The average cost of board for the school year of 35 weeks was \$125.30. The net earnings per year, after deducting board and incidental expenses, averaged \$196.96. Nine saved sums varying from \$50.00 to \$100, either by living at home or by working during vacations.

Recapitulation.

The 204 returns from village school teachers, with normal training, compiled above by counties, are here considered as a whole. Calculations on these 204 returns show the following results:

Average length of the school year, 32 weeks and 3 days; average weekly wages, \$9.71; average gross annual salaries, \$316.55; average weekly board, \$3.29; average cost of board for the school year of 32 weeks and 3 days, \$106.25; average incidental expenses, \$24.56; average net salaries, after deducting board and incidental expenses, \$185.74; average weekly income on the basis of 52 weeks in the year, \$6.09.

Of the above 204 teachers, 111, or 54.4 per cent., remained at home during vacations; and 93, or 45.6 per cent., supplemented their incomes by other gainful occupations, as follows:

Housework, 15; hotel work, 26; tutoring, 9; in retail stores, 8; dressmaking, 7; sewing, 6; teaching music, 5; bookkeeping, 3; canvassing, 3; office work, 2; in mixed or various occupations, in post office, farm work, millinery, library work, caring for summer boarders, teaching physical culture, fruit raising, and playing as a musician, 1 each.

Work During Vacations.

Of the 1,100 teachers in rural and village schools, both with and without normal training, 559, or 50.8 per cent., remained at home during vacations; and 541, or 49.2 per cent., supplemented their incomes by other gainful occupations. Of the 541 at work, 283, or 52.4 per cent., were engaged in hotel and housework; and 258, or 47.6 per cent., in other avocations.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW INDUSTRIES.

Believing that within the State of Maine there were many industrial opportunities as yet undeveloped, and with a view of ascertaining as far as possible their nature and extent, early in the season a blank was prepared and a copy forwarded to the assessors of each of the cities, towns and plantations in the State, calling for such information as would be valuable in the work of writing-up a correct and intelligent description of such industrial advantages as each municipality might possess.

It was believed that this opportunity to show to the public what each town had to offer in the way of new business openings would be readily grasped by every official to whom the blank was sent, but, while a comparatively few entered enthusiastically into the scheme, for the most part the questions were answered indifferently, conveying but little information of value, or not answered at all, and in a large number of cases we have been obliged to supplement the meager information furnished by knowledge gained from other sources.

There are at the present time in the State 20 chartered cities, 428 incorporated towns, and 73 organized plantations, a total of 521. Of these, in response to the blank sent out, we received returns from 16 cities, or 80 per cent. of the whole number; from 312 towns, or 73 per cent.; and from 43 plantations, or 59 per cent.; being a total of 371 returns received, or 71 per cent. of the whole number of municipalities in the State.

There are, no doubt, in every town, men who are earnestly interested in their local business progress, but, unfortunately for our purpose, comparatively few of such occupied the position of chairman of boards of town assessors in 1907.

Few have any conception of the vast industrial resources of the State of Maine. There are few areas of equal extent on the face of the earth having the volume of water power, largely undeveloped, contained within our borders. The granite in our

hills is sufficient to furnish the world with that material for untold centuries. The clay and sand, usually deposited side by side, and found in nearly every section of the State, would furnish the material for all the brick and tile the world could use in thousands of years. Our lime and slate deposits have scarcely been touched, comparatively speaking, and are practically as inexhaustible as our granite, clay and sand.

Much is being said and written in regard to the exhaustion of our soft wood lumber supply. But any person, familiar with the habits of our spruce and pine, is aware that, as long as judicious cutting is practiced and fire kept out of our woods, an annual crop of hundreds of millions of lumber will be harvested from our forests for all time to come. The reproducing process of our spruce may be well illustrated by referring to our lobster industry. By the destructive methods of the past, the retaining of short lobsters, the supply of these fish has been greatly reduced along our shores, but by the more sensible methods of retaining only the larger ones and returning to the water the small ones that may enter the traps, it follows that the supply will be increased and continued indefinitely.

We have a vast area of the hard woods as yet but little utilized. Here a mine of wealth is stored, to be wrought out by those who may convert them into such articles of use as are required by mankind.

The agricultural possibilities of Maine are no doubt many fold greater than the present products of our farms. By the use of increased knowledge and improved machinery our potato crop has more than doubled in the last few years, and there is room for still greater expansion not only for this crop but of all others in the line of fruits, grain and vegetables.

As examples of what may be done in the way of creating new towns and building up old ones, we may cite the cases of Millinocket and East Millinocket, developed from an unbroken forest far from civilization; and Rumford Falls, East Livermore, Madison and other towns which have forged rapidly ahead in wealth and population, by the development of the water powers within their borders and the utilization of the natural wealth of our forests in manufacturing industries.

To get at the facts in regard to our vast resources, and to publish and place them before those who are willing to invest their

capital in safe manufacturing enterprises, is the object of this investigation. Every mill wheel put in motion, every stone quarried, and every kiln of bricks burned, not only puts a dollar into the pockets of both the investor and the laborer, but also transfers a part of that dollar to the farmer, the gardener, the trader and the mechanic.

In writing out the information in regard to the several towns we have arranged them alphabetically by towns and counties. The number of towns reporting each of the natural products is added, also a list of the industries best suited to different towns, giving names of towns desiring each separate industry.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

Auburn.

The city of Auburn lies on the west side of the Androscoggin river opposite the city of Lewiston. It is the shire town of Androscoggin county. It was first settled in 1786. It was set off from Minot and incorporated as a town February 24, 1842, and a city charter adopted February 22, 1869. It has an area of about 32,000 acres, and the population in 1900 was 12,951.

The Maine Central Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway both have stations here, and there are thirty passenger and eleven freight trains daily making the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight first class in every particular.

Auburn has several valuable water powers all of which are in active use. There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The leading industry is the manufacture of shoes. Under existing conditions this business is best adapted to the city, but conditions could be readily adjusted to meet the requirements of any manufacturing industry that will locate here. There would be no difficulty in obtaining help for new industries, notwithstanding the fact that there is a demand for additional labor in the industries that are already established.

The water supply for household and other purposes is taken from Lake Auburn, which the people of Auburn claim to be the best in New England. The city has telegraph and telephone service, gas and electric light plants.

Durham.

Durham is twenty-five miles from Portland, and is the terminus of the stage line from North Yarmouth on the Grand Trunk Railway. It was first settled in 1763, was incorporated February 17, 1789, has an area of about 18,000 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 1,230.

The town has no facilities for handling freight, but there is an abundance of land available and suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. The conditions are favorable for the manufacture of bricks, there being plenty of clay and sand. There is also a supply of lumber. Help for any industry could be secured in this and adjoining towns, but there is no industry in town that requires additional labor. The water supply for household purposes comes from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

The surface of the town is somewhat undulating from the northeast to the southwest, with a slope at the north toward the river. Most of the soil is well adapted to farming, and in all parts of the town are rich meadows and loamy uplands producing good crops of hay. In the eastern part of the town is a large peat bog that at some future day may be a source of revenue to its owner.

East Livermore.

East Livermore lies thirty miles north of Auburn, on the Maine Central Railroad, and it is also on a branch of the Portland and Rumford Falls Railway. It was set off from Livermore and incorporated March 20, 1843, and in 1900 had a population of 2,129. There are sixteen passenger and the same number of freight trains daily. There is an abundance of available lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes within a reasonable distance from the railroad station.

There is a considerable quantity of clay, granite, sand and lumber accessible for manufacturing purposes. The industries of the town consist of pulp and paper mills, a wood turning mill, saw mills, and a foundry and machine shop, but help is scarce in many of the industries. There is a never failing supply of pure water for household uses, furnished by the Livermore Falls Water Company. The town has the service of two

telephone lines and an electric power plant. The Androscoggin river furnishes the power for the pulp and paper mills. East Livermore is progressive, prosperous, and growing, and will welcome the advent of any new industry.

Greene.

Greene is seven miles northeast of Auburn on the Maine Central Railroad. It was originally a part of Lewiston plantation and was settled in 1773. It was incorporated June 18, 1788, and in 1900 the population was 826. Eight passenger and six freight trains pass through the town daily and the facilities for handling freight are good.

There are several unused water powers that can be utilized for manufacturing purposes with land in abundance available for any purpose. The water powers are about five miles from the railroad station. The manufacture of lumber is the business most desired. The town has a supply of clay, sand and lumber. The water supply for household purposes comes from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Leeds.

Leeds is fifteen miles northeast of Auburn, on the Maine Central Railroad, and has an area of 22,000 acres. It was first settled in 1779, was incorporated February 16, 1801, and in 1900 had a population of 1,065. Four passenger trains arrive daily, also three freight trains which furnish ample opportunities for handling freight.

There is one unused, available water power of about 40 horse power with plenty of lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town. There is also a supply of clay, granite and sand, offering an opportunity for the developing of industries along these lines. Help could be secured in this or adjoining towns for new industries.

Wells and springs furnish the water supply for household purposes. No special inducements have been offered by vote of the town or otherwise for the location of new industries. The town of Leeds is bounded on the west by the Androscoggin river

which would furnish a vast amount of water power if utilized. Androscoggin lake, which is within the limits of the town, is a very desirable and popular summer resort.

Lisbon.

Lisbon lies eight miles southeast of Auburn on the Maine Central Railroad. It was incorporated June 22, 1799, under the name of Thompsonsborough, and the name changed to Lisbon February 20, 1802. In 1900 the population was 3,603. There are twelve passenger and six freight trains daily which furnish excellent facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There are two unused, available water powers, one of 150 and the other of 1,500 horse power. There is an abundance of land suitable for buildings for manufacturing and other purposes which, with the water powers, is situated within one-third of a mile of the railroad station. The industries best adapted to the town are the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, and paper. The Worumbo Manufacturing Company has a water power of 600 horse power not in use, and plenty of land suitable for the installation of a large woolen or worsted mill.

The town contains a good supply of granite, sand, clay and lumber. There is no great surplus of unemployed labor in this town. Wells and small aqueduct systems supply water for household purposes. The town has telephone service and gas, and an electric light plant is now being installed. Lisbon is a busy town, but can give homes to more workmen.

Livermore.

Livermore is located twenty miles north of Auburn. It was incorporated February 28, 1795, has an area of about 17,800 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 1,125.

There are three unused, available water powers of about 15 horse power each, and land suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes situated from three to six miles from the railroad station. Any industry that would not require a great deal of trucking would be adapted to this town under present conditions. There is plenty of granite and sand. There is generally a scarcity of help for agricultural purposes. An extension of

the electric road from Turner to Livermore would be of great benefit to any manufacturing industry and aid materially in developing these water powers.

Mechanic Falls.

Mechanic Falls lies ten miles west of Auburn, on the Grand Trunk, and the Rumford Falls branch of the Maine Central railroads. It was set off from Minot and Poland and incorporated March 22, 1893, and in 1900 had a population of 1,687. Twelve passenger and fourteen freight trains arrive daily, so the facilities for handling freight are all that could be desired.

There are no unused, available water powers, but the town has plenty of available land on the line of the railroad suitable for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes. A shoe factory is much desired and would be a good industry to locate here. Help could be secured for new industries in this and adjoining towns. There is a fair supply of clay, granite, sand and lumber.

A large brook, the outlet of several lakes, furnishes a supply of water for household purposes. The town has telephone service and an electric light plant. Inducements in the way of abatement of taxes for a term of years has been offered to new industries locating here. Mechanic Falls is situated upon the Little Androscoggin river, making it a desirable residential and business location.

Minot.

Minot is five miles west of Auburn, on the Portland and Rumfords Falls division of the Maine Central Railroad. It was set off from Poland and incorporated February 18, 1802, has an area of 14,270 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 808.

Six passenger and four freight trains pass daily, which make the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight very good. The town contains a supply of clay, sand and lumber. Good farm laborers are generally at a premium. The two principal industries, manufacturing and agriculture, make Minot a thrifty town. The water supply for household purposes is furnished by wells and aqueducts. The town has telephone service.

Poland.

Poland is the southwestern town of Androscoggin county, ten miles from the city of Lewiston, thirty-five miles from Portland, and is on the Grand Trunk, and the Portland and Rumford Falls branch of the Maine Central railroads. It was incorporated February 17, 1795, has an area of about 23,000 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 1,648.

There are six good-sized ponds wholly within the limits of the town and another, Thompson's, in part, which contains eight square miles. Twenty-four passenger and from thirty to forty freight trains pass through the town each day. There are no unused, available water powers, but there is plenty of available land suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Help could be secured for new industries in this and adjoining towns, and additional labor can find employment at Poland Springs. The water supply for household purposes comes from wells and springs. There is telephone service, also a local electric light plant.

Poland is one of our best agricultural towns, all of the usual crops having a good yield. The town, however, is most noted for its mineral springs. These springs are all situated at an elevation and are highly recommended for their medicinal qualities.

The Poland spring, known as Ricker's, has been in the family since 1794. Not much attention was given to the spring, however, until about 1858, when the valuable qualities of the water becoming generally known, it became necessary to build hotels to accommodate the patrons who flocked thither during their summer vacation months. The Poland Spring House, the principle hotel, contains one hundred and twenty sleeping rooms. The situation is upon the top of a high, extended hill or ridge, 800 feet above the ocean level, and from its broad and numerous piazzas, an excellent view of the surrounding country can be had.

Turner.

Turner lies on the western side of Androscoggin river. It was incorporated July 7, 1786, and in 1900 the population was 1,842. The area is 33,793 acres. There are fairly good facilities for handling freight as Turner is connected with the city of

Auburn by an electric railway and there are two freight trains daily. There are many desirable sites for manufacturing and business purposes convenient to the railroad.

There are two unused, available water powers situated five rods and two miles respectively from the railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Agriculture is carried on very successfully, furnishing material for several canneries that are located in different parts of the town. Help would be available for new industries.

The water supply for household purposes is furnished by a private company. There is telephone service, and electricity is used for lighting purposes. The town has voted an exemption from taxation as an inducement for manufacturers to locate here.

Wales.

Wales is twelve miles northeast of Auburn on the Maine Central Railroad. It was first settled in 1773, has an area of 7,844 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 436. It was incorporated February 1, 1816.

There are fourteen passenger and fourteen freight trains daily and the facilities for handling freight are all that can be desired. The manufacture of bricks is best adapted to the town, there being a good supply of clay and sand. The supply of water for household purposes is taken from springs and wells. The town has telephone service.

Webster.

Webster is situated on the Maine Central Railroad seven miles east of Auburn. It was incorporated March 7, 1840, and in 1900 had a population of 1,131. The area is 12,000 acres. The facilities for handling freight are good, there being four passenger and two freight trains daily.

The return states that the town has voted to exempt from taxation a corn canning factory if such an establishment will locate here. This proposition indicates that the conditions must be good and the opportunities favorable for the carrying on of the corn canning industry.

There are several good water powers, but none that are unused. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs. The town has telephone connection.

Failed to Report.

The city of Lewiston failed to make return.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

Amity.

Amity is situated on the east line of the State in the southern part of Aroostook county. The surface of the town is rolling and it is well covered with hard wood. It was incorporated March 19, 1836, and in 1900 the population was 404. The facilities for handling freight are very poor, as it is fifteen miles to the nearest railroad station.

There is one water power, good but not large, the fall being about ten feet. There is a good supply of lumber and its manufacture is best adapted to the town. Some help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Ashland.

Ashland is situated near the middle of Aroostook county, and is sixty-six miles northwest of Houlton. It was incorporated February 18, 1862, and in 1900 the population was 1,513. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has a station here which provides good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There are two unusual, available water powers, the horse power of which has not been estimated. These powers are situated two and three miles respectively from the railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, granite and lumber, the manufacture of the latter being mentioned as best adapted to the town. Help would be available if required for new industries. Additional labor can find employment with the Ashland Lumber Company. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Benedicta.

Benedicta was incorporated February 1, 1873, and in 1900 the population was 350. There are no railroads entering the town which necessitates the hauling of produce and supplies eight and one-half miles by team.

There is a good supply of clay and lumber, and with the advent of a railroad into this section would come good opportunities for the developing of industries along these lines. There are no water powers. Agriculture is the chief dependence of the people. The town has telephone connection.

Blaine.

Blaine is situated on the eastern border of the State and county. It is twenty-six miles north of Houlton. It was incorporated February 10, 1874, and in 1900 had a population of 954. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has a station here and provides good facilities for receiving supplies and shipping farm products and manufactured articles.

There is one unused, available water power situated one-half mile from the railroad. Land is available for manufacturing or other purposes. There is a good supply of lumber. The principal manufacturing industries are lumber and starch. The people are engaged chiefly in agriculture. Help could be obtained for new industries. The town has telephone service.

Crystal.

Crystal was incorporated March 31, 1901, and in 1900 had a population of 370. It is situated on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and, excepting an occasional shortage of potato cars, there are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There are two undeveloped, available water powers of sufficient volume to operate good-sized saw mills, situated one and two miles respectively from the railroad station. Lumber is plenty and there are good streams upon which it could be driven to the mills, and its manufacture is mentioned as best adapted to the town. A starch factory is needed and could be operated with profit both to the owner and farmer.

There is no surplus of labor and farm help is hard to procure. The water supply for household purposes is taken mostly from wells, and the town has telephone service.

Easton.

Easton was incorporated February 24, 1864, and in 1900 the population was 1,215. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs through the northeast part of the town and provides good

facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight, there being twelve mixed trains daily.

The town contains four water powers all in use, situated from two to six miles from the railroad station and land is available for sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes. The principal industry of the town is agriculture, and this is carried on very successfully. There is a limited supply of lumber and its manufacture is mentioned as being well adapted to the town. There is also a good opening for a starch factory.

Help is scarce and there are no industries in town requiring additional labor. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Fort Kent.

Fort Kent is situated on the south bank of the Saint John river in the northern part of Aroostook county. The Province of New Brunswick bounds it on the north. Fort Kent was first settled by French refugees from Acadia. It was incorporated February 23, 1869, and in 1900 had a population of 2,528. It is the northern terminus of the Fish River branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad which provides good accommodations for the receipt and shipment of freight.

Fort Kent contains one unused, available water power and several others awaiting improvement. It is safe to say that the water power at Fort Kent, if properly improved, would be among the best in the State, and easily capable of driving twice the amount of machinery now in operation at Millinocket. This power is situated along the line of the railroad about four miles from the present station.

The manufacture of pulp, long and short lumber, furniture and bricks is mentioned as best adapted to the town. No additional labor is needed at present and help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household uses is taken mostly from springs and wells. The town has telephone connection but no gas or electric light plants. No special inducements have been offered, by vote of the town or otherwise, for the location here of industrial enterprises.

The opportunities offered by Fort Kent to establish manufacturing industries are exceptionally favorable. There are hundreds of acres of a superior quality of clay and sand, suitable

for the manufacture of bricks or other clay products; also a large amount of lumber of all kinds which can be easily secured as the water which flows by here drains the best timber sections of Aroostook and other counties, and part of the Province of New Brunswick. The facilities for the storage of water which supplies the power here are almost beyond description and must be seen to be appreciated.

Haynesville.

Haynesville is situated twenty-four miles southwest of Houlton on the old military road. It is the terminus of the stage line from Wytovitlock station in Reed plantation. On account of the distance to a shipping point the town is at a great disadvantage in the matter of receiving supplies and shipping home products. Haynesville was incorporated February 18, 1876, and in 1900 the population was 316.

The town contains two unused, available water powers, one of 150 and the other of 500 horse power. These powers are situated eleven and fifteen miles respectively from the railroad station referred to. There is a good supply of growing timber and the manufacture of this material into lumber and pulp is said to be best adapted to the town.

Some help could be secured for new industries but there are no industries in town where additional labor is needed. Water for household purposes is supplied by wells and cisterns. There is telephone service.

Hersey.

Hersey was incorporated January 25, 1873, and in 1900 the population was 199. There are no railroads and the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are not favorable. The return states that there are several unused, available water powers, no mention being made of the power they are capable of developing. These powers are situated about five miles from the nearest railroad station.

The town contains a good supply of lumber. Help could be secured for new manufacturing industries. No additional labor is required for present needs. The water necessary for household purposes is taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service. The principal industry is farming. The soil is good and yields well of all crops cultivated.

Hodgdon.

Hodgdon is situated five miles south of Houlton on the stage line to Danforth. It was incorporated February 11, 1832, and in 1900 the population was 1,130. The area is 23,040 acres. The nearest railroad station is Houlton, and the facilities for shipping must be considered accordingly.

There are several water powers in the town but none are reported as being unused or available. There is a good supply of lumber and its manufacture is mentioned as best adapted to the town. Help could be secured for new enterprises. There is no employment for additional labor. The town is supplied with telephones.

Houlton.

Houlton, the shire town of Aroostook county, is situated on the eastern border of the State. It was incorporated March 8, 1831, and the census of 1900 credits the town with a population of 4,686. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railway have stations here, and the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good, there being eleven passenger and the same number of freight trains daily.

There are three unused, available water powers situated within one-half mile of the railroad station. The capacity of these powers is not reported, but from outside sources we learn that they are all good ones, the fall of each being about twelve feet and sufficient for large manufactories. Water is abundant all the year. There are numerous lakes which could be converted into large reservoirs at small expense. Land is available for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes situated near the railroad stations.

Houlton has a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber, and the town offers excellent opportunities for the location of manufacturing plants, a woolen mill and shoe factory being particularly well adapted to the town. There is help here and in adjacent towns that would gladly embrace the opportunity to engage to work in any manufacturing enterprises as there are no industries at present where additional labor can find employment.

The water supply for household purposes is pumped from springs into a reservoir and from there distributed. There is

telegraph and telephone service and two electric light plants. The town has offered special inducements to the proprietors of a woolen mill to locate here, and no doubt any other manufacturing industry would be equally favored.

Houlton is very favorably situated in a section of Aroostook county that abounds in excellent farms and prosperous farmers. The Meduxnekeag river, a branch of the Saint John, flows through the center of the town, which adds materially to the beauty of the surroundings. The soil is rich and yields abundantly of potatoes and other crops. There are many beautiful residences and the streets are laid out very attractively. Educational opportunities are maintained at a high standard. The people all wear a smile that indicates prosperity and that they are at peace with themselves and the rest of the world.

Island Falls.

Island Falls was incorporated February 27, 1872, and in 1900 the population was 1,063. It is situated on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, twenty-seven miles southwest of Houlton. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are of the best, there being six passenger and six freight trains daily.

The town contains several excellent water powers but none that are unused. There are good building sites suitable for manufacturing purposes situated one-half mile from the railroad station.

There are good opportunities for an industry requiring hard wood as a raw material, or one that would use the large quantities of soft wood waste from the lumber mills. These industries are suggested as being well adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help could be secured for certain lines of new industries, and additional labor can find employment in the industries that are in operation.

Water for household purposes is taken from wells. The town has telephone service and an electric light plant. The principal business of the town is the manufacture of lumber and sole leather.

Limestone.

Limestone was incorporated February 26, 1869, and the population in 1900 was 1,131. There are good facilities for the re-

ceipt and shipment of freight by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad which has a station here. There are no unused water powers.

Limestone is a thrifty and prosperous agricultural town with no special desire for manufacturing industries. The principal wants of the town are an electric light plant and a system that will supply the village with water.

There is no clay, sand, granite, or slate, and but a small supply of lumber. Help can be secured for all present needs. The water supply for home use is taken from wells and springs. The town has telegraph and telephone service.

Littleton.

Littleton is situated on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and lies north of Houlton. It was incorporated March 19, 1856, and in 1900 the population was 834. The return states that there are plenty of building sites for mills but no available water powers. Complaint is made that the facilities furnished by the railroad for handling freight are handicapped at times by lack of potato cars.

Help could be secured if needed for new industries. The people are engaged principally at farming, the manufacturing industries consisting of two saw mills and a starch factory. Water for household purposes is taken from cisterns and wells. There is telephone service.

Ludlow.

Ludlow has an area of but half a township. It is situated on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and lies west of Houlton. It was incorporated March 18, 1837, and in 1900 had a population of 394.

The water power is unimportant and the people are devoted entirely to farming, the lumber having been nearly all cut off. The town has telephone service but no gas or electric light plants.

Madawaska.

Madawaska lies in the extreme northern curve of the Saint John river in the northeastern part of Aroostook county. It is

on the stage line from Van Buren to Fort Kent. It was first settled by those French, or their descendants, who fled from Acadia in 1754 to escape transportation and separation from each other by the English authorities in America. It was incorporated February 24, 1869, and in 1900 had a population of 1,698.

There are no railroads entering the town, the nearest station being at Edmundston, New Brunswick, on the opposite side of the Saint John river. There are two unused, available water powers, one of 60 and the other of 40 horse power, with plenty of land available as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes. The manufacture of lumber is mentioned as being best adapted to the town.

There is a good supply of clay, sand, stones and lumber, and help would be available for new industries. Water for household purposes is supplied largely by wind pumps and hydraulic rams. The town has telephone service.

The fact that this section is not reached by a railroad is a serious handicap to the development of the natural resources of the town and seriously interferes with the farmers in the marketing of their produce.

Mapleton.

Mapleton was incorporated March 5, 1880, and in 1900 had a population of 853. It is situated on the stage line from Presque Isle to Castle Hill and the nearest railroad station is Presque Isle seven miles distant.

Inducements have been offered the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad to extend their road to this town, but so far without result. Until something is accomplished along this line, the present method of hauling supplies and transferring farm products to Presque Isle with teams will have to be continued.

The water powers of Mapleton are all utilized but land could be had conveniently located and suitable as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes. The principal industry is agriculture, and the manufacture of lumber is mentioned as best adapted to the town. The water supply for home uses is taken from wells and springs. There is telephone service.

Mars Hill.

Mars Hill was organized as a plantation in 1866 and incorporated as a town February 21, 1867. The population in 1900 was 1,183. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, which has a station here, provides the facilities for receiving and shipping freight. Occasionally complaint is made of a shortage of box cars in which to ship potatoes during the fall and winter months.

There are several water powers in the town, but none are reported as being unused or available. There are deposits of clay and sand, no granite or slate and but little lumber. Help could be secured for new industries. No additional labor is required for present needs. Water for household purposes is supplied by wells and springs. The town has telephone service, and an electric light plant is to be installed the present season.

Mars Hill is a progressive and prosperous town, surrounded for miles by healthy farming communities. A bank and a new hotel have been opened during the past season, and a school building which will cost \$20,000 is in process of construction.

Masardis.

Masardis is situated on the Aroostook river and is fifty miles northwest of Houlton. It was incorporated March 21, 1839, and in 1900 the population was 438. The Fish River branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has a station here and provides good facilities for handling freight. The railroad, in entering the town, follows along the bank of the river which makes it very convenient for loading lumber.

There are no unused, available water powers in town and steam power is used. The territory reached by the Aroostook river, which flows through the town, is heavily timbered with spruce, pine, and the finest quality of cedar. In addition to these the town contains a good supply of clay and sand. Brick making and the manufacture of lumber are mentioned as being best adapted to the town.

Help for new industries could be secured here and in adjacent towns, and additional labor could find employment in the saw mills. The New England Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Independent Telephone Company give good service. The water supply for home uses is taken from wells and springs.

Monticello.

Monticello is twelve miles north of Houlton. It was incorporated July 29, 1846, and in 1900 had a population of 1,332. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs through the town and provides the facilities for receiving and shipping freight. Complaint is made that at times cars in sufficient number to handle outgoing freight are not available.

There are three water powers, one being unused and available, and within one-half mile of the railroad station, but the volume of power is not reported. A great forest above is drained by the Meduxnekeag river, the north branch of which runs through the middle of the town.

Monticello contains a good supply of lumber, the manufacture of which is mentioned as being well adapted to the town. Help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service, but no gas or electric light plants.

New Sweden.

New Sweden is situated in the northeastern part of Aroostook county, sixty-two miles from Houlton and eight miles from Caribou. It was first settled July 23, 1870, by fifty colonists from Sweden, under the direction of Hon. William W. Thomas, Jr., Commissioner of Immigration. It was organized into a plantation April 6, 1876, and incorporated as a town January 29, 1895. The population in 1900 was 867.

The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs across the northeast corner of the town, and provides facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight. Complaint is made by this town that some years there has been a shortage of cars for outgoing freight.

The town contains a good supply of sand, clay and lumber. The manufacture of starch and lumber are mentioned as well suited to the town. Help could be secured for new manufacturing industries and additional labor could find employment as farm laborers. The water supply for household purposes is taken from drilled wells and springs. The town has telephone service but no gas or electric light plants.

The members of this Swedish colony brought with them \$100,000 in cash. They are a thrifty and successful agricultural community, and have attracted to Maine more than three thousand Swedish immigrants who have located in every section of the State.

Oakfield.

Oakfield is at the junction of the Ashland branch with the main line of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, fifteen miles west-southwest from Houlton. It was incorporated February 25, 1897, and in 1900 the population was 860.

There are good facilities for handling freight. There are few natural products or deposits. There are no industries where additional labor can find employment. The town has telephone service.

Orient.

Orient was incorporated April 9, 1856, and in 1900 had a population of 208. There are no railroad facilities for handling freight, the nearest station being Danforth, in Washington county, about ten miles distant.

The town contains several unused, available water powers, but they are small, and land suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes can be easily obtained. Milling is mentioned as being the industry that would be best adapted to the place. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. A limited amount of help for new industries could be obtained.

There is a good supply of water for household purposes. The town has telephone service. Special inducements are offered by the town to any industrial enterprises that will locate here.

Perham.

Perham was organized as a plantation in 1867, and incorporated as a town March 26, 1897. The population in 1900 was 580. It is located off the line of the railroad, the nearest station being Caribou, ten miles distant. This is chiefly an agricultural town, the manufacturing industries being confined to two lumber mills and a starch factory.

The town contains a valuable deposit of ore which yields about 44 per cent. of iron quite free from sulphur. There are no water powers. Some help could be secured for certain lines of new industries, but the mills are generally short-handed, and it is almost impossible to secure the necessary assistance required to operate the farms. The town has telephone service.

Presque Isle.

Presque Isle is situated on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. It is also the terminus of a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was incorporated April 4, 1859, and Maysville was annexed February 14, 1883. The population in 1900 was 3,804.

There are two water powers both of which are in use. There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. The town has a good supply of clay and sand, but no granite or slate. Presque Isle is one of the centers of trade for the county, being one of the large shipping points for potatoes, and is a busy and thrifty town. It contains the Aroostook State Normal School.

Saint Agatha.

Saint Agatha was set off from Frenchville and incorporated as a town March 17, 1899. The population in 1900 was 1,396. It is situated on the stage line from Van Buren to Fort Kent.

There are no water powers. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs and wells. The town has telephone service. An abatement of taxes has been voted by the town as an inducement for the building of a starch factory.

Sherman.

Sherman was incorporated January 28, 1862, prior to which it was known as Golden Ridge. In 1900 the population was 980. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs across the northwest part of the town, and provides the facilities for receiving and shipping freight. There are six passenger and eight freight trains daily.

There are three water powers, one being unused and available, the power of which is only sufficient to run a small saw mill part of the year. Land suitable as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes is available and conveniently located near the village. The manufacture of lumber is mentioned as being best adapted to the town.

There is a limited supply of clay, sand and lumber and the lumber supply is gradually being diminished. There would be difficulty in securing the necessary help for new industries as all available labor is needed upon the farms. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. The town has telephone service.

Smyrna.

Smyrna is situated eleven miles west of Houlton. It was incorporated March 7, 1839, and in 1900 the population was 411. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has a station in town and the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good.

There is one very good water power. Farming is the principal business, the chief crop being potatoes. In 1904, 67,100 bushels of potatoes were shipped from this point requiring the services of 122 cars. Most of the land is high and fertile.

Help is quite scarce during the farming season, and yet machinery is used to such an extent in all of the different branches of agriculture that a comparatively small number of laborers would relieve a great many of the wants. The town has quite a quantity of lumber and granite. The granite is accessible and is used quite extensively by the Houlton Granite Works, the proprietors of which operate a quarry here. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Van Buren.

Van Buren lies on the Saint John river and is the present terminus of a branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. It was incorporated February 11, 1881, and in 1900 had a population of 1,878.

The water powers are unimportant but the town contains several large lumber mills which are run by steam, and there is a prospect of a pulp and paper mill in the near future. The loca-

tion is favorable for obtaining a bountiful supply of lumber for all purposes.

Just across the Saint John river from Van Buren is Saint Leonards which is coming into prominence as an important railroad center, and a survey has been made for a railroad bridge to connect the two towns and make possible the interchange of freight between the roads of Canada and the United States at this point.

Westfield.

Westfield was formed from Deerfield and Westfield Academy Grants. It was incorporated March 7, 1905. In 1900 the population was 259. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad which has a station here, there being six passenger and four freight trains daily.

No water powers are reported. The town has a good supply of lumber, but no deposits of clay, sand, granite or slate. The manufacture of hard wood lumber is the industry most desired by the town. Help could be secured for new industries. No additional labor is required for the present business of the town. Water necessary for household purposes is taken from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Woodland.

Woodland was organized as a plantation in 1861, and was incorporated as a town March 5, 1880. The population in 1900 was 1,096. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs across the corner of the town but there are no shipping facilities within its limits, the nearest stations being in the adjoining towns of Caribou and New Sweden, where farm products have to be hauled for shipment.

Agriculture is the almost exclusive occupation of the people. The soil is very fertile and yields abundantly of potatoes, grain and hay. There are two starch factories in the town, and an extension of this industry is mentioned as being most desired by the town. There are no natural products or deposits. There is generally a scarcity of help for farm purposes. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs and drilled wells. The town has telephone service.

Chapman Plantation.

Chapman plantation was organized in 1874, and in 1900 had a population of 285. There are no railroad facilities in the plantation, the nearest station being Presque Isle about eight miles distant. There are four unused, available water powers but no information is given in the return of the power they are capable of developing.

No difficulty would be experienced in obtaining lands for buildings for manufacturing purposes. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber. There is generally a scarcity of laborers for farm purposes. Wells and springs supply the water necessary for household purposes. There is telephone service.

Connor Plantation.

Connor plantation is situated on the stage line from Caribou. It was organized in 1877, and in 1900 the population was 453. There are no railroads and the facilities for handling freight are correspondingly deficient. There is a good supply of lumber, and its manufacture is mentioned as best adapted to the place. There is telephone service.

Eagle Lake Plantation.

Eagle Lake plantation is situated on the Fish River branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad twelve miles south of Fort Kent. It was first settled in 1840, and organized in 1856. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight. The western part of Eagle lake lies in the eastern part of the plantation, and the Wallagrass lakes in the northwestern part.

The return mentions several unused, available water powers, but gives no information in regard to them. The manufacture of all kinds of lumber is reported as being well adapted to the place, there being a good supply of this material. Help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells, springs and brooks. There is telephone service.

Garfield Plantation.

Garfield plantation lies west of Ashland. It was organized April 13, 1885, and in 1900 had a population of 111. There are four unused, available water powers mentioned, situated from three to eight miles from Ashland, the nearest railroad station.

The manufacture of lumber and pulp is mentioned as best adapted to the place. There is a good supply of clay and lumber, and a limited amount of help could be secured for new industries. There is telephone service.

Merrill Plantation.

Merrill plantation is twenty miles west of Houlton. It was organized in 1876, and in 1900 had a population of 298. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs along its eastern border and provides the facilities for handling freight. There is one small, unused water power situated about twenty rods from the railroad station.

There is no clay, sand, granite or slate, but there is a fair amount of lumber, and its manufacture is mentioned as best adapted to the place. Some help could be secured for new industries. Springs and wells supply the water for household purposes. Farming is the chief occupation, the soil yielding good crops of potatoes and other products. There is telephone service.

Nashville Plantation.

Nashville plantation was organized April 17, 1889, and in 1900 had a population of 32. There are no railroad facilities. The Fish River branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs through the township but there is no station.

There is one unused, available water power of about 50 horse power situated one-half mile from the railroad line. There is a good supply of lumber and its manufacture is mentioned as being best adapted to the place. The supply of labor available for new industries is very limited. Wells furnish the water supply for household purposes. There is telephone service.

Portage Lake Plantation.

Portage Lake plantation is situated on the Fish River branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. It was organized in 1872, and in 1900 the population was 241. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There are no unused water powers. There is a good supply of lumber, but no deposits of clay, sand, granite or slate. The manufacture of lumber is mentioned as best adapted to the prevailing conditions. Some help could be secured for new industries and there is generally a demand for men to work at lumbering.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service and an electric light plant. No inducements have been offered for new industries to locate here.

Reed Plantation.

Reed plantation was first settled in 1830, and in 1900 had a population of 399. The Maine Central Railroad has a station here and the trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway run over the same rails. There are six passenger and from twelve to twenty-four freight trains daily, and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

There are two unused, available water powers, situated about one mile from the railroad station, but no mention is made in the return of their capacity. The manufacture of lumber, of which there is a good supply, is mentioned as being best adapted to the place. A limited amount of help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Silver Ridge Plantation.

Silver Ridge plantation is a half township. It was organized July 20, 1863, and in 1900 had a population of 168. There are no railroad accommodations, the nearest station being ten miles distant.

There is an abundance of lumber of all kinds, but the principal industry of the people is farming. The soil is very fertile and produces good crops of potatoes, hay and grain. There is telephone service.

Stockholm Plantation.

Stockholm plantation was settled by Swedes from New Sweden. It was organized March 23, 1895, and the population in 1900 was 191. It is situated on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and there are good facilities for handling freight. There are four passenger and two freight trains daily.

There is one small, unused, available water power situated one-fourth of a mile from the railroad station. There is a good supply of lumber and clay and the manufacture of lumber is mentioned as best adapted to the place. A small amount of help could be secured for some lines of new industries, but there is always an opportunity for additional labor to find employment in the lumber and wood working mills already established. The water supply for household use is taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service.

Wade Plantation.

Wade plantation was organized in 1859, but the organization was lost in 1862. It was reorganized May 2, 1874, and in 1900 had a population of 271. There are no railroad facilities and no unused available water powers.

There is a fair supply of both soft and hard wood lumber and this gives a good opening for a steam saw mill, the greatest difficulty being the distance from a railroad station which is fifteen miles. A limited amount of help could be secured for new industries. Wells are depended upon for the water supply for household purposes. There is no telephone service, gas or electric light plants.

Wallagrass Plantation.

Wallagrass plantation was settled by Canadian French. It is situated in the northern part of Aroostook county, eight miles south of Fort Kent, and in 1900 had a population of 784. The Fish River branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs through the plantation but as the station is in the southern part the facilities for receiving and shipping freight are not convenient for those living in other sections.

There are two good water powers in Wallagrass but the return gives no information except that they are situated handy to

the railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The manufacture of lumber, a pulp mill, starch factory and wheat mill are mentioned as being the industries best adapted to the plantation. Help could be secured for new industries. The supply of water for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Westmanland Plantation.

Westmanland plantation was organized June 1, 1892. It was settled by Swedes from New Sweden and lies west of that town. The population in 1900 was 100. The nearest railroad station is New Sweden.

There are no water powers reported. A starch factory is much desired by the people of the plantation. There is a good supply of clay and lumber and a limited supply of sand. The opportunities for manufacturing are not encouraging as the population is small, and the lumber was retained by the land owners when the land was sold. This lumber is now taken out of town to be manufactured.

There would be difficulty in securing the necessary help for any manufacturing industry. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs and drilled wells. There is telephone service only to a limited extent.

Winterville Plantation.

Winterville plantation was organized in 1884. The name was changed to Hill, March 28, 1903, and changed back to Winterville February 22, 1907. The population in 1900 was 124. The Fish River branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad runs through the plantation and the facilities for handling freight are very good.

There are no water powers reported, but there is a good supply of lumber, and its manufacture is mentioned as best adapted to the place. There is an opportunity to engage in agriculture and from the return received it is learned that land can be purchased for six dollars per acre. The household water supply is taken from wells and springs. There is telephone service.

Failed to report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Bancroft, Bridgewater, Caribou, Castle Hill, Dyer Brook, Fort Fairfield, Frenchville, Grand Isle, Linneus, New Limerick, Washburn and Weston; the plantations of Allagash, Cary, Caswell, Cyr, E. Glenwood, Hamlin, Hammond, Macwahoc, Moro, New Canada, Oxbow, Saint Francis, and Saint John.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Baldwin.

Baldwin is located twenty-nine miles west-northwest of Portland, on the White Mountain division of the Maine Central Railroad. It was first settled in 1735 and incorporated June 23, 1802. Its population in 1900 was 821. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are first class as there are six passenger and five freight trains daily.

The town has one unused, available water power of about 375 horse power, situated on the Saco river, with an abundance of available lands suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes, all within one mile of the railroad station. The manufacture of pulp is best suited to existing conditions. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help could be secured in this and adjoining towns for new industries. Springs furnish an excellent supply of pure water for household purposes. The town has telephone service.

Bridgton.

Bridgton is situated twenty-eight miles northwest of Portland on the line of the Bridgton and Saco River Railroad and the Sebago Steamboat Company. The facilities for handling freight are excellent as there are eight mixed trains daily. It was incorporated February 7, 1794, and in 1900 had a population of 2,868. The area is about 30,000 acres. The soil is generally very productive and there are many excellent and well-cultivated farms.

The town contains five unused, available water powers all capable of improvement. These powers and land suitable for

manufacturing purposes are located within one-half mile of the railroad station. Some of the leading industries are the manufacture of woolen goods, lumber and machinery, and the location is favorable for additional industries for which help could be secured in the vicinity, and there are present enterprises where additional labor can find employment. There is a good supply of granite, sand and lumber.

The Bridgton and Harrison Electric and Water Company supplies the town with water and with electricity for lighting and other purposes. There is telegraph and telephone service.

Cape Elizabeth.

Cape Elizabeth, five miles from Portland, has an area of 7,000 acres. The original town formed a part of ancient Falmouth and was first settled about 1630. It was incorporated November 1, 1765, and in 1900 had a population of 887.

Cape Elizabeth is the most interesting of the environs of Portland on account of its historic associations, ocean scenery, and bold and picturesque shores. The hotels, of which there are many, furnish the comforts of home life and a hospitality that has been handed down from the early settlers. As an ocean summer resort, Cape Elizabeth has but few equals.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from Sebago lake, wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Casco.

Casco is thirty miles northwest of Portland, on the stage line from Portland to Bridgton. It was set off from Raymond and incorporated March 18, 1841. The population in 1900 was 783. There are twenty or more small water powers here, most of which are utilized. The town is one of the smallest in Cumberland county as it contains but little more than three square miles.

Freeport.

Freeport was set off from North Yarmouth and incorporated February 14, 1789, and in 1900 had a population of 2,339. It is twenty-one miles from Portland, on the Maine Central Railroad. There are nine passenger and six freight trains and four steam-

boats daily, which make the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight all that is necessary.

There are no unused water powers, but there is sufficient available land adjoining the railroad, suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. Any kind of manufacturing would be suitable to the wants of the town. There are excellent facilities for shipbuilding plants. There is a supply of clay and sand and an excellent quality of granite. Help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes comes from springs. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Gray.

Gray is sixteen miles north of Portland, on the Maine Central Railroad, and as there are eight passenger and two freight trains daily, the facilities are good for the receipt and shipment of freight. It was incorporated June 19, 1778, and in 1900 had a population of 1,388. There are three unused, available water powers, two of 30 horse power each, and one of 100 horse power. The water powers, with plenty of available land for building purposes, are located within two miles of the railroad station.

There is plenty of clay and a small supply of lumber. Help is scarce for present needs. Water for household purposes comes from springs and wells. The town has telephone service.

New Gloucester.

New Gloucester lies twenty-two miles north of Portland on the Maine Central and Grand Trunk railroads. The town was incorporated March 8, 1774, and in 1900 had a population of 1,162. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are excellent as there are fourteen passenger and fifteen freight trains daily.

There are no unused water powers but plenty of available lands near the railroad, suitable for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town. There is much good intervalle land and the uplands are generally loamy, making the town one of the best for farming purposes. The town is growing in favor as a summer resort.

Exemption from taxation has been offered as an inducement to any manufacturing company that will locate here. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service, but no gas or electric light plants.

North Yarmouth.

North Yarmouth is situated fourteen miles north of Portland on the Grand Trunk and Maine Central railroads. Six freight trains daily provide ample facilities for the shipment of freight. The town was first settled about 1680 and had a population in 1900 of 642. There is one unused, available water power of 30 horse power that is about three miles from a railroad station.

The town contains clay, sand, granite and a small amount of lumber. There is one brickyard and one saw mill, outside of which there are no favorable opportunities for manufacturing. This is a farming community. The soil is good and productive, and agriculture is the almost exclusive industry of the people. The water supply for household purposes is from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Otisfield.

Otisfield, thirty-six miles from Portland, is the terminus of the daily stage line from Oxford station on the Grand Trunk Railway. It was incorporated February 19, 1798, and had a population in 1900 of 728. The principal industry is farming. The soil is strong and productive and there are many good farms in the town, but help is scarce for present needs. There is telephone service.

Pownal.

Pownal is seventeen miles from Portland. It was set off from Freeport and incorporated March 3, 1808, has an area of about 18,000 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 592. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Railway and has good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight, six passenger and six freight trains arriving at the station each day. There is land in abundance within three miles of the railroad station suitable for the location of manufacturing plants.

Pownal has a good supply of clay, granite, sand and lumber. Help could be secured for new industries, although there is generally a scarcity of agricultural labor. Agriculture is the principal industry, the soil being generally fertile. The home water supply is taken from springs and wells. The town has telephone service.

Scarboro.

Scarboro is seven miles southwest of Portland on the Maine Central Railroad. It was first settled about 630, and was incorporated in May, 1658. In 1900 it had a population of 1,865. There are fifty-five passenger and from twenty to twenty-five freight trains daily, making the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight first class.

There are three unused, available water powers, one large and two of lesser power, which are located about two miles from the railroad station. There is plenty of available land that can be used for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The manufacture of bricks is best adapted to the town. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. There is a good water supply for household purposes, Pine Point being served by the Saco River Water Company.

Sebago.

Sebago is situated on the northwestern shore of Sebago lake, thirty miles northwest of Portland. It was set off from Baldwin and incorporated February 10, 1826, and in 1900 had a population of 576. There is one unused, available water power of about 20 horse power. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town.

The surface is very broken and rocky and the work of clearing up a farm was very slow and arduous, but the soil is strong and amply repays the industrious with abundant crops. Sebago lake is one of the State's most popular and charming inland summer resorts. The town has telephone service.

Standish.

Standish is sixteen miles west-northwest of Portland on the southern shore of Lake Sebago. It was incorporated November 30, 1785, and was named in honor of Miles Standish. Its population in 1900 was 1,504.

There are ample facilities for handling freight as the Maine Central Railroad has stations at Sebago Lake and Steep Falls, both within the town. Much of the land is sandy plains formerly covered with pines, yet there is considerable good farming land. There is one unused, available water power which, with available lands for buildings for manufacturing purposes, is situated within six miles of a railroad station.

The town has a supply of clay, sand and lumber. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town. A limited amount of help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. The town has telephone service, and gas for lighting purposes.

Westbrook.

The city of Westbrook is situated six miles northwest of Portland, on the Boston and Maine, and Maine Central railroads. It was set off from Falmouth and incorporated as a town February 14, 1814, by the name of Stroudwater. In 1815 the name was changed to Westbrook. It contains two large villages. Deering was set off in 1871. A city charter was granted March 1, 1889, and adopted February 24, 1891. The population in 1900 was 7,283. The area is about 15,000 acres. There are excellent facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

Westbrook contains twelve water powers all of which are utilized. These powers are among the best in the State. There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes situated from one-fourth mile to three miles from the railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, granite, sand and lumber. Help could be secured for any new business, there being no industry in the city requiring additional labor.

The water supply for household and other purposes is taken from Sebago lake. The city has telegraph and telephone con-

nection, and an electric plant owned and operated by the Westbrook Electric Light and Power Company. No special inducements have been offered to manufacturing industries to locate here.

Westbrook city is one of the busy manufacturing centers of the State, and conveniently situated near Portland, the metropolis of the State.

Yarmouth.

Yarmouth is located eleven miles northeast of Portland, on the Grand Trunk and Maine Central railroads. It was set off from North Yarmouth and incorporated August 8, 1849, and had a population, by the census of 1900, of 2,274. The facilities for handling freight are excellent as eight freight trains pass through the town each day.

Among the industries of the town are a cotton mill, pulp mill, shoe factory, grist mill and electric light plant. These are located on Royal river and they utilize all the available water power of the town. There are sufficient available lands for the location of manufacturing industries and help could be secured for the operation of the same.

There is a supply of clay, sand and granite. The water supply for home use is pumped from springs and distributed from a standpipe. There is telephone service, and electricity for lighting purposes.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The cities of Portland and South Portland; the towns of Brunswick, Cumberland, Falmouth, Gorham, Harpswell, Harrison, Naples, Raymond and Windham.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Carthage.

Carthage was incorporated February 20, 1826, and the census of 1900 credits the town with a population of 334. There is no railroad connection, communication being by stage line from Dixfield and North Jay. There are two unused, available water powers reported of about 60 horse power each, situated about

ten miles from a railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, sand, lumber and limerock.

Novelty wood working is the industry best adapted to existing conditions, there being an abundance of hard wood, the only drawback being the distance from railroads. Help could be secured for new industries, and some additional labor can find employment at the steam saw mill. Springs and wells furnish a good supply of water for household purposes, and there is telephone service. The town has voted to exempt from taxation for a term of years any new industry.

Chesterville.

Chesterville is situated in the southeastern part of Franklin county. It was incorporated February 20, 1802, and in 1900 the population was 709. The area is about 19,000 acres. There is no railroad station within ten miles of the village, connection being made by daily stage with the Maine Central Railroad at Farmington and Livermore Falls.

There is one available water power situated at Farmington Falls, five miles from the railroad station. There is a good supply of pine, spruce, hemlock and the different kinds of hard woods. There is also clay, sand, and an abundance of granite of a superior quality.

An abatement of taxes has been offered to any manufacturing company that would invest in a plant not less than \$1,000. There would be no difficulty in securing the necessary help required for any new industry. The household water supply is taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service.

Industry.

Industry is situated six miles northeast of Farmington on the stage line from Farmington to West's Mills in this town. The nearest railroad station is Farmington seven miles distant. The town was incorporated June 20, 1802, and by the census of 1900 the population was 553. The soil is productive and yields good crops.

There are several water powers but none that are unused. The manufacture of lumber is engaged in to some extent, and this business is reported as being best adapted to the town.

There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. A limited number of hands would be available for new industries and a few laborers who want work in the lumber and box mills can find employment. The town has telephone service, but no public water system.

Kingfield.

Kingfield was incorporated January 24, 1816, and by the census of 1900 the population was 693. The area is 24,650 acres. The northern part of the town, being mountainous, affords much fine scenery. The Franklin and Megantic Railway runs through the town, and there are six passenger and four freight trains daily. This arrangement offers good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There is one unused, available water power of about 100 horse power situated about fifty rods from the railroad station. There is lumber in abundance and of all kinds, and here is a good opportunity for any industry requiring hard wood as a raw material. A chair factory is mentioned as being well adapted to the place. All existing mills are well supplied with workmen and some help could be secured for new industries.

There is an excellent water supply from a spring pond for household purposes, an electric light plant, and telephone service. The town has offered to abate all taxes assessed on mills built by the Hudson Lumber Company within two years.

Madrid.

Madrid is situated twenty-three miles northwest of Farmington on the Phillips and Rangeley Railroad. It was incorporated January 29, 1836, and in 1900 the population was 326.

The manufacture of long and short lumber and wood novelties from white birch is best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand and granite. Help could be secured for additional manufacturing plants. Springs furnish the water for household purposes. There is telephone service.

New Sharon.

New Sharon is situated twenty-three miles northwest of Farmington and is the terminus of the stage line from Phillips. It was incorporated June 20, 1794, and in 1900 had a population of 949. The area is 28,600 acres.

It contains two unused, available water powers of about 50 horse power each. There is a good supply of clay, sand, lumber and granite, and help could be secured for new industries.

The village of New Sharon is one of the prettiest in the State, situated as it is on both sides of the Sandy river. There are several telephone companies and good service is given.

New Vineyard.

New Vineyard was first settled in 1791 by parties from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. It was incorporated February 22, 1802, and in 1900 had a population of 584. There are no railroad facilities, the mode of transportation being by stage from Farmington.

The town contains two unused, available water powers, one of 20 and the other of 50 horse power. These powers are situated six and ten miles respectively from the nearest railroad station. Building sites, conveniently located and available for manufacturing purposes, are to be had at reasonable prices. The manufacture of lumber into its different products is mentioned as being best adapted to the town. It is also suggested that a factory for canning farm produce might do well here. Help could be obtained for new industries.

The water supply for household purposes is taken mostly from wells, but there is a good supply of spring water that can be easily reached as it is located on a hill near the village. There is no gas or electric light plant, but there is a prospect that these conditions will be improved upon in the near future. There is telephone connection. No special inducements have been offered to manufacturing industries to locate here.

Phillips.

Phillips is the northern terminus of the Sandy River Railroad from Farmington, and the southern terminus of the Phillips and Rangeley Railroad. It was incorporated February 25, 1812, and the census of 1900 credits the town with a population of 1,399. The facilities for handling freight are good, as there are six passenger and two freight trains daily.

There is land available as sites for manufacturing purposes near the railroad station. The manufacture of lumber is men-

tioned as being the industry best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, lumber and granite. New industries would find no difficulty in securing the necessary help. There is an excellent supply of water for home uses, furnished from Mount Blue pond by the Phillips Water Company. There is telephone service, and an electric light plant.

Rangeley.

Rangeley was incorporated March 8, 1855, has an area of 25,792 acres, and the population in 1900 was 961. Rangeley village near the east line of the town is the terminus of the Phillips and Rangeley Railroad, and Oquossoc near the west line is the terminus of the Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad, thus giving good facilities for the shipment of freight.

There is one unused water power situated at Oquossoc, seven miles from Rangeley village. The Rangeley region is a lumber country and the manufacture of lumber or pulp is best adapted to existing conditions.

Rangeley lakes and the surrounding country are well known as the sportsman's paradise, and one of the principle occupations is that of serving as guides for the sportsmen who are seeking for the haunts of the fish and game so plentiful in this region. Rangeley has telephone service and uses the gravity system in supplying the village with water.

Salem.

Salem according to the census of 1900 had a population of 195. It was incorporated January 10, 1823. The Franklin and Megantic Railway has a station here which provides good accommodations for the receipt and shipment of freight. There are six passenger and two freight trains daily.

The manufacture of small wooden wares, such as spools, bobbins, dowels or other similar goods, is reported as being best adapted to the town. There is a fairly good supply of clay, sand and granite. Help could be secured for new industries. There is telephone service. The report states that the best lumber has been pretty well culled out and that in the future the supply will have to come from the increase of annual growth.

Strong.

Strong had, in 1900, a population of 637. It was incorporated January 31, 1801. It is the junction of the Sandy River, and Franklin and Megantic railroads over which there are eight passenger and six freight trains daily.

There are several water powers, two of which are unused and available, one being on the Sandy river. There is plenty of land available for sites for manufacturing purposes. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. There is a demand for additional labor in the established industries. Wood turning is mentioned as being the industry best adapted to the town.

It has been voted to exempt from taxation, under certain conditions, any industrial enterprise that will locate here. There is a good supply of water for household purposes, and the town has telephone service.

Temple.

Temple was incorporated June 20, 1803, and in 1900 was credited with a population of 394. It is located five miles west of Farmington, and is the terminus of the stage line from Farmington through West Farmington.

Three unused water powers are reported, two of 50 horse power each, and one of 40. These powers, with available lands for buildings and yards for manufacturing plants, are situated from four to seven miles from the nearest railroad station. There is a good supply of clay and lumber, and the manufacture of lumber is mentioned as being best adapted to the town. There is no available help for new industries.

Wells and springs furnish the water supply for household uses. The town has telephone service. Mount Blue stands on the north line of the town and according to the return there is an abundance of hills, brooks and abandoned farms.

Weld.

Weld, in 1900, had a population of 738. It was incorporated February 8, 1816, and has an area of 48 square miles. The town is almost surrounded by mountains, and owing to this and other features, the scenery is beautiful and grand. There are

no unused water powers of any account. Weld is twenty miles west of Farmington, and there is no railroad station within twelve miles.

Among the present industries are two steam mills and one novelty woodworking mill. There is a good supply of hard and soft woods and the manufacture of lumber is said to be best adapted to the town. Help could be secured for some lines of new industries although there is a scarcity of hands for the lumber and novelty mills. There is telephone service and a good water supply from springs and wells for household purposes.

Coplin Plantation.

Coplin plantation was organized in 1856, and in 1900 had a population of 70. It is situated on the Eustis Railroad and the facilities for receiving and shipping freight are reported as being quite good, there being six mixed trains daily.

There is one unused, available water power of about 100 horse power situated about two miles from the railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber, and the manufacture of hard wood lumber is mentioned as being best suited to the opportunities offered. Some help could be secured for new industries. Water for household purposes comes from springs and wells. There is telephone service.

Dallas Plantation.

Dallas plantation was organized in 1845, and in 1900 had a population of 172. The Phillips and Rangeley Railroad runs through the center of the town. There is one unused, available water power reported, but the power that it is capable of developing is not given.

There is an abundance of all kinds of lumber, and any kind of manufacturing requiring such material would find a favorable location here. Help could not be secured for new industries, and no additional labor is required for present needs. The plantation has telephone connection.

Rangeley Plantation.

Rangeley plantation was organized in 1859, and by the census of 1900 the population was 98. It is situated on the south side of Rangeley lake, the area being about 25,000 acres. Two

passenger and two freight trains of the Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad arrive daily, and the steamboats that ply on the Mooselucmaguntic and Cupsuptic lakes make landings here.

There are several small, unused available water powers situated from one-half mile to two miles from the railroad station. The opportunities are favorable for the manufacture of pulp and all kinds of lumber. There is a good supply of lumber, and a limited amount of help could be secured for new industries. Wells and springs furnish the water supply for household purposes, and the town has telephone service.

Sandy River Plantation.

Sandy River plantation was organized by a special act of the legislature March 23, 1905. It comprises what was formerly Sandy River and Greenvale plantations. The population is about 80. There are two unused, available water powers estimated to be from 50 to 100 horse power. From the return received it is learned that there is a good opening for some company to engage in the manufacture of lumber as there is an abundance of all kinds of hard and soft woods, and quite a favorable chance for shipping by towing a few miles to Rangeley station. A limited amount of help could be secured for new industries, and in the winter season there is a demand for men to work in the lumber woods. The plantation has a good water supply for household purposes, and telephone service.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Avon, Eustis, Farmington, Freeman, Jay, Wilton, and Lang plantation.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Amherst.

Amherst was incorporated February 5, 1831, and by the last census the population was 364. The area is about 23,000 acres. It is situated on the stage line from Ellsworth to Great Pond and also on the line from Aurora to Bangor. There are no

facilities for the receipt or shipment of freight, the town being located in the interior of the county twenty-two miles from a railroad station.

There are two unused, available water powers. Soft wood is not very plenty but there is an abundance of hard wood, the manufacture of which is said to be best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand and granite. Help could not be secured for any new industry and no additional laborers are required for present needs. There is a good supply of water for household purposes, supplied from springs and wells. There is telephone connection.

Aurora.

Aurora was incorporated February 1, 1831, and in 1900 had a population of 152. The area is 23,040 acres. It is situated in the northern part of Hancock county twenty-four miles from Ellsworth, and twenty-five miles from Bangor. There are no facilities for handling freight, and no unused water powers.

There is a supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town. Some help could be secured for new industries and all wants are supplied at present. There is a good water supply for household purposes, furnished by wells and springs. The town has telephone communication with the outside world.

Bluehill.

Bluehill is situated on Union River bay in the southwestern part of Hancock county. The name Bluehill comes from a commanding elevation of land near the center of the town. It was incorporated January 30, 1789, and in 1900 the population was 1,828.

There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight by the Eastern Steamship Company from Rockland and Boston, and the Ellsworth, Bluehill and Swan's Island Steamboat Company, both lines making landings daily. Sufficient available lands for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes can be had within a comparatively short distance from steamboat landings.

The town contains extensive deposits of manganese and limestone. The copper mines of Bluehill were worked quite exten-

sively in 1879-80 but the ore taken out was not of a sufficiently high grade to pay for mining, so the business was abandoned. The advance in the price of copper has created a possibility that operations may be resumed at these mines, in which case Bluehill would be greatly benefited. Lumber is manufactured to some extent, and agriculture is engaged in quite largely and with profit.

The principle industry is the quarrying and cutting of granite. Bluehill has extensive deposits of this material and there are three firms engaged in the business, employing a considerable force of men. This industry is mentioned as being best adapted to the town, an extension of which is desired.

Bluehill has many advantages to offer to the business man looking for a favorable location to establish a manufacturing industry. It is situated on the coast and therefore there is no extreme heat. Land in the vicinity of the village can be had at a minimum price, which makes it possible for those industrially employed to own their homes. The markets are supplied with home products which are sold at reasonable prices. The educational opportunities are first class. There are good schools, and Stevens academy is located in the village. Supplementing these advantages, the town has voted to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years any manufacturing company that will locate here.

There are no industries in town where additional labor can find employment. The water supply for household purposes is taken from cisterns and wells. Telephone connects adjoining towns.

Brooklin.

Brooklin was set off from Sedgwick and incorporated June 9, 1849, under the name of Port Watson, but a month later the name was changed to Brooklin. By the last census the population was 936. Brooklin is the most southerly part of the mainland of Hancock county. It is twenty-six miles from Ellsworth and fifty miles from Bangor. The town has several good harbors and the facilities for handling freight are good, the steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company from Boston and Rockland, and the Maine Central Railroad steamer making daily landings.

There are no available water powers reported. The canning of fish and clams is mentioned as the industry best adapted to existing conditions and opportunities. Help could be secured for new industries, but no additional labor is required at present. No inducements have been offered by the town in the way of exemption from taxation. There is telephone service.

Brooksville.

Brooksville was set off from Castine, Penobscot and Sedgwick, and incorporated June 13, 1817, and in 1900 had a population of 1,171. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good, three steamboats making landings daily, connecting with Rockland, Bangor and Belfast. Brooksville has several splendid natural harbors and would make a good shipping point for this section of Hancock county enjoying, as it does, an open harbor in the coldest weather.

There are two unused, available water powers, but no estimate of horse power is given. There is plenty of land adjacent to the steamboat landing suitable for the location of manufacturing plants. The quarrying of granite is mentioned as being the leading industry at present, but the manufacture of lumber is claimed to be best adapted to the town.

There is no surplus of labor here or in the vicinity and no industry in town where additional labor can find employment. Wells and springs supply water for household purposes. There is telephone service.

Bucksport.

Bucksport was incorporated June 25, 1792, under the name of Buckstown, and the name changed to Bucksport in 1817. In 1900 it had a population of 2,339. It is beautifully situated on the east side of Penobscot river just above the Narrows.

There are excellent facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight both by rail and water. Ten unused, available water powers are reported capable of developing about 200 horse power each. These powers are situated from one to eight miles from the railroad station and steamboat landing.

There are exceptionally favorable opportunities at Bucksport for the carrying on of any manufacturing business. The water

powers are being improved to the extent that 1,000 horse power will be developed. This power will be electrically transmitted to wherever required. The manufacture of textile fabrics, bricks and tiles are mentioned among the industries best adapted to and desired by the town.

There is a good supply of clay, granite and sand. Help could be secured here and in adjacent towns for new industries and additional labor can find employment in the tanneries. The East Maine Conference Seminary is located in this town. There is an excellent water supply taken from Silver lake and distributed by the gravity system. The town contains an electric light plant and has telephone service.

Castine.

Castine occupies a peninsula in the southwestern portion of Hancock county overlooking the eastern entrance of Penobscot bay. It was first settled in 1626. It was set off from Penobscot and incorporated February 10, 1796, and in 1900 the population was 925. The facilities for handling freight are excellent as there is direct communication by steamers connecting with trains at Bucksport, Belfast and Rockland.

There are no water powers, but land is available suitable for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes. Most any kind of manufacturing would find favorable opportunities here. There is an excellent harbor and good wharf privileges. Help could be secured for new industries.

The Castine State Normal School is located in the village, offering excellent educational advantages, and for an interesting and quiet summer resort, Castine has no superior. It is rich in ancient historic reminders of early settlement and occupation by friend and foe. Its homelike hotels, its enterprising people and its beautiful and convenient location by the sea make Castine a desirable place for business or pleasure. There is an excellent water supply and telephone service. Acetylene gas is used for lighting purposes.

Cranberry Isles.

Cranberry Isles is a group of islands in Hancock county lying from three to six miles south of Mount Desert island. The town was set off from Mount Desert and incorporated March 16, 1830, and in 1900 the population was 374.

These islands are included in the list of delightful summer resorts so numerous along the Maine coast, and being purely a summer resort there are no opportunities for carrying on a manufacturing business. The town has telephone service.

Dedham.

Dedham was incorporated February 7, 1837, and in 1900 the population was 327. The Mount Desert branch of the Maine Central Railroad runs through the center of the town, making good facilities for the handling of freight.

There are two excellent, unused water powers in town, and land is available for building sites, and any kind of manufacturing would be suitable to the town. There is a good supply of granite. Help could be secured for new industries, but no additional laborers are required for present needs. Water for home uses is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Deer Isle.

Deer Isle was incorporated January 30, 1789, and by the census of 1900 the population was 2,047. As a summer resort Deer Isle is deservedly popular, having good hotels, ample and excellent boating and fishing facilities, as well as good drives. There are good accommodations for receiving and shipping freight by the steamers of both the Eastern Steamship Company and the Maine Central Railroad, which make daily landings.

Deer Isle has four unused, available water powers situated from three to four miles from the steamboat landing. Saw mills or grist mills are mentioned as being the industries best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, and granite and roofing slate of a good quality is said to be found at Little Deer Isle. Help could be secured for new industries and no additional laborers are needed at present. There is a good water supply for household purposes. Acetylene gas is used for lighting, and the town has telephone service.

Eastbrook.

Eastbrook was incorporated February 8, 1837, has an area of 23,040 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 248. There are

no shipping facilities, the nearest railroad station being Franklin seven miles distant.

Two water powers are reported, both being in use. There are plenty of building sites. The manufacture of hard wood lumber and novelties and the canning of farm products and wild berries are mentioned as being best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help could be secured if wanted for new industries, but there is no additional labor required under present conditions.

The water supply for household purposes comes mostly from springs. There are four lakes with an area of about 5,000 acres, well supplied with trout, salmon, perch and bass, which furnish an excellent opportunity for inland fishing.

Ellsworth.

The city of Ellsworth, the shire town of Hancock county, is situated at the head of Union River bay and near the center of the county. It was incorporated as a town February 26, 1800, and became a city by legislative act of February 6, 1869. In 1900 it had a population of 4,297. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight both by rail and water are good.

There are six or seven unused, available water powers of about 25 horse power each, situated from one-half mile to six miles from the railroad station. The return gives the information that the Bar Harbor and Union River Power Company is building a 60-foot concrete dam which will develop 2,500 horse power. This power will be for sale at a price as low if not lower than any other power in the United States. Five thousand more horse power can be developed on the same river. This offers an exceptionally good opportunity for the location of any manufacturing industry requiring power.

The manufacture of lumber, furniture, bricks and shoes are among the industries best adapted to the city. Help could be secured for new industries here and in adjacent towns and there are industries where additional labor can find employment at present. There is a good public supply of excellent water for household purposes. The city has telephone service and an electric light plant. To new industries taxes are made very low.

Franklin.

Franklin is situated on the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad which provides good facilities for the shipment of freight. It was incorporated January 24, 1825, and in 1900 had a population of 1,201. The material wealth of the town is mainly in its water power and its granite.

There are two unused, available water powers situated about one and one-half miles from the railroad station. Any kind of manufacturing requiring hard wood lumber as a raw material is best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help would be available for new industries, but no assistance is required in established business.

Springs and wells furnish water for household purposes. No inducements have been offered to new industries in the way of exemption from taxation.

Isle au Haut.

Isle au Haut was set off from Deer Isle and incorporated February 28, 1874. It had a population according to the census of 1900 of 182.

The steamer of the Rockland and Vinalhaven line, which runs east to Swan's Island makes daily landings and furnishes ample facilities for handling freight.

There are no water powers in town. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing, mostly lobstering. There is said to be a good opening to engage in the buying and selling of fish, and this is the industry best adapted to the town. The town contains no granite, clay or slate, but has a good supply of sand and some lumber. The island is a very desirable location for a summer resort and many valuable cottages have been erected here. The water supply is from wells. There is no telephone, gas, or electric light plant.

Lamoine.

Lamoine, in the southern part of Hancock county, embraces the peninsula lying between Jordan's river on the west, and Skilling's bay on the east. It was set off from Trenton and incorporated February 11, 1870, and in 1900 had a population of 594. The nearest railroad station is Franklin Road in the town

of Hancock four miles distant. There is a daily stage line from Ellsworth.

There are no water powers in town. There are exceptional facilities for the manufacture of bricks, tiles or cement blocks, there being a plentiful supply of clay of first class quality and good sand near by, also an abundance of gravel of all the different grades, and good facilities for shipping by water freights. Help could be secured for new industries, but there is no business in town where additional labor can find employment.

There are two companies furnishing water for household purposes, the supply being taken from lakes and springs. The town has telephone service.

Orland.

Orland was incorporated February 21, 1800, and by the census of 1900 the population was 1,251. It is on the stage lines from Bucksport to Castine and Brooksville. The nearest railroad station is Bucksport three miles distant.

There are two unused, available water powers situated five and seven miles respectively from the nearest railroad station. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and hard wood lumber. Any kind of manufacturing industry would be favorably received. Help could be secured here and in adjacent towns for new industries. There is no industry in town where additional labor can find employment at present.

As an inducement, the town has voted to exempt from taxation for a period of five years any party who may establish any business enterprise in Orland. The town has telephone service, and an electric light plant is in process of construction.

Otis.

Otis is located on the stage line from Bangor to Mariaville. It was incorporated March 9, 1835, and in 1900 had a population of 152.

There are five unused, available water powers situated about eight miles from the nearest railroad station. The manufacture of hard wood lumber is best adapted to the town. There is no surplus help and no industries where additional labor can

find employment. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is no telephone, gas or electric light plant.

Penobscot.

Penobscot is situated on the east side of Penobscot bay. It was incorporated February 23, 1787, and in 1900 the population was 1,156. There are two very good, unused, available water powers situated about four miles from the nearest steamboat landing. There is land conveniently located and available as sites for manufacturing industries.

The manufacture of lumber and bricks are best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of granite and clay. Help could be secured for new industries, but no additional labor is required at present. The water supply for home use is from wells and cisterns. There is telephone connection.

Sedgwick.

Sedgwick was incorporated January 12, 1789, and the census of 1900 credits the town with a population of 902. The area is about 14,000 acres. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good as the steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company and of the Maine Central Railroad make regular landings here.

The town contains no unused, available water powers. There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. Help could be secured for new industries, but no additional labor is required at present. The town has telephone service.

Southwest Harbor.

Southwest Harbor was set off from Tremont and incorporated February 21, 1905, the population at that time being about 700. It is situated on the Eastern Steamship Company's line from Rockland, and the Bangor and Bar Harbor Steamboat line from Bangor. In winter there is one boat every other day.

The town contains no available water powers. From information received we learn that there are no opportunities for the establishing of any kind of manufacturing industry. There is

a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. No additional labor is required. The water supply for household purposes is taken from Long pond by an excellent system of water works.

Stonington.

Stonington was set off from Deer Isle and incorporated February 18, 1897. The population in 1900 was 1,648. The town has good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight, being on the direct line of steamers running between Rockland, Bar Harbor and way landings.

There is one unused, available water power reported and building sites can be had for manufacturing purposes. There is a practically unlimited supply of granite and the principal industry outside of granite is fishing. The granite business at Stonington is very extensive and here are located some of the best quarries in the country.

This is a favorable location for some manufacturing industry. Help could be easily secured and the report says that additional labor can find employment in the granite industry. The water supply comes mostly from cisterns. There is telephone service, but no gas or electric light plant.

Sullivan.

Sullivan is situated on the eastern side of Taunton bay, an extensive inlet of Frenchman's bay. It was incorporated February 16, 1789, and by the census of 1900 the population was 1,034.

There are several good water powers but from the return received it is learned that there are none unused. Land is available for building purposes within one mile of a railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, sand and granite.

The principal business is the quarrying and cutting of granite. This industry, which is carried on chiefly at the northern part of the town, furnishes employment to a goodly number including many out of town people. The development of the granite industry is what is desired at Sullivan. There are large tracts of granite lands that are as yet undeveloped, the granite being of an excellent quality and easily accessible for shipment by water.

Along the shore of Sullivan river and nearly parallel to it is located the famous Sullivan lode which at one time was considered to be one of the most remarkable silver-bearing veins that had ever been discovered. During the mining excitement of 1879-80 several companies operated along this vein, but the ore taken out did not prove to be valuable enough to warrant a continuance of operations and the mines have not been worked since that time.

Labor is available to operate new industries and additional help can find employment at present in the granite industry. The water supply for household purposes at West, and North Sullivan is taken from wells. There is a regular water system at Sullivan proper.

Swan's Island.

Swan's Island was incorporated March 26, 1897, and in 1900 the population was 758. It is on the line of the Vinalhaven and Rockland Steamboat Company and the facilities for handling freight are good.

There is plenty of land available for sites for manufacturing purposes. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand and granite. The granite business is carried on to some extent but there are good opportunities for investment and further development of this branch of an important industry. There is telephone service.

Tremont.

Tremont was set off from Mount Desert and incorporated June 3, 1848, and in 1900 had a population of 2,010. It embraces the southwestern portion of Mount Desert island and is on the line of the Eastern Steamship Company. There is one unused, available water power, the capacity of which is not reported. This power, with land available for buildings for manufacturing purposes, is situated about two miles from a steamboat landing.

Fishing is the principal industry and there are several firms engaged in curing fish and canning sardines and clams. The Tremont Brick Company at one time carried on quite an extensive brick-making business, and there is a good opportunity for some party to renew this industry. There is a good supply of

clay and sand, and help could be secured for new industries. There is no industry in town where additional labor can find employment. The household water supply is from wells and cisterns. There is telephone service.

Trenton.

Trenton is eight miles south-southeast of Ellsworth on the stage line from Ellsworth to Bar Harbor, the nearest railroad station being Ellsworth. It was incorporated February 16, 1789, has an area of about 10,000 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 459. There is a tide water frontage of about fifteen miles.

The farms, for the most part small, fringe the shore, while the interior is woodland. The eastern part has a clay soil which in several places makes to the shore in banks twelve to fifteen feet high, and brick-making could probably be made a profitable business as the product could be shipped by schooners of from nine to ten feet draft. The western part of the town has a dry soil which slopes gradually to Union River bay, a magnificent sheet of water navigable by any craft, and free from rocks and ledges.

On the Union River in Ellsworth a dam is being constructed which will make available several thousand horse power to be applied to the development of electricity, which will be sold at a reasonable rate. This will make excellent opportunities for the location of manufacturing industries in Trenton and the surrounding country. Help could be secured as many of the young men are obliged to go away from home to seek employment.

There are good springs which provide water for household purposes. The town has telephone service, but no gas or electric light plant at present.

Verona.

Verona was incorporated February 18, 1861, and in 1900 had a population of 234. It is an island connected with Bucksport by a bridge, and it has an area of 5,600 acres. There are good facilities at Bucksport for handling freight. Farming, fishing and shipbuilding are the principal industries.

There are no unused water powers reported. There is a good supply of clay and sand and a brick-making plant could be established under very favorable conditions. Springs and wells furnish water for household purposes, and the town has telephone connection with the main land. At the present time an arsenic mine is being opened.

Waltham.

Waltham in 1900 had a population of 192. It was incorporated January 29, 1833. Union river forms the western boundary of the town. There are no facilities for handling freight, the nearest railroad station being ten miles distant. The return reports that there are a number of water powers but no estimate of their capacity is given.

There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The manufacture of hard wood is mentioned as being best adapted to the town. A limited amount of help could be secured for new industries. There is no industry in town where additional labor can find employment. The town has telephone service but no gas or electric light plant.

Winter Harbor.

Winter Harbor was set off from Gouldsboro and incorporated February 21, 1895, and in 1900 had a population of 571. It is in direct steamboat communication with Bar Harbor, connecting there with boats of the Maine Central Railroad and the Eastern Steamship Company which provide good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There are no unused water powers reported. Land is available for building purposes, and any kind of manufacturing that would use steam for power would be adapted to the town. Help would be available for new industries. There is no employment to be had for additional labor. There is telephone service and gas for lighting purposes. No inducements have been offered in any way to have new industries locate here.

Number 33 Plantation.

Number 33 plantation was organized in 1840, and in 1900 had a population of 82. It is situated in the northwestern section of the county thirty-three miles from the nearest railroad

station. There are several large ponds emptying into Union river which runs through the township.

The report says that there are three good, unused, available water powers, that the township and several others adjoining are covered principally with old growth hard wood, and that there is an excellent opportunity for the location of an industry requiring hard wood for manufacturing purposes.

Farming and lumbering are the principal occupations, and but little help could be secured for new industries. There is telephone service.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Eden, Gouldsboro, Hancock, Mariaville, Mount Desert, Sorrento and Surry; the plantations of Long Island, No. 8 and No. 21.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Albion.

Albion was incorporated March 9, 1804, under the name of Fairfax, the name was changed to Ligonias, and later on, February 25, 1825, it was changed to Albion. It has an area of 23,000 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 878. It is the present terminus of a branch of the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad, and is forty-three and one-half miles from Wiscasset. It is about twenty-seven miles northeast of Augusta, and forty-four miles southwest of Bangor.

There are no unused water powers reported. Farming is the principal industry and there would be difficulty in securing the necessary help for a new manufacturing industry. The town has telephone service.

Augusta.

Augusta, the capital of the State and shire town of Kennebec county, is beautifully situated upon both banks of Kennebec river. It is sixty-two miles from Portland, seventy-five from Bangor and one hundred and seventy from Boston. It was set off from Hallowell and incorporated as a town February 20, 1797, and obtained a city charter in 1849. Augusta was desig-

nated as the State capital in 1828, the State House was completed late in 1831 and first occupied by the Legislature in January, 1832.

The Maine Central Railroad follows the river on the west side from Brunswick to Augusta where it crosses the river and continues on to Waterville. Augusta is also the terminus of the Eastern Steamship Company's line from Boston, and the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight both by land and water are exceptionally good. Land is available as sites for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes near the railroad station and steamboat landing. There are no unused water powers, but electric power is available for all purposes and at moderate cost.

The principal established industries are the Edwards Manufacturing Company's cotton mill operating over 100,000 spindles, a shoe factory, lumber, pulp and paper mills, publishing houses, etc., all of which carry on a large and flourishing business. Any of the small manufactories would find excellent opportunities and favorable conditions. There is an abundance of granite of a superior quality and a limited quantity of clay and sand. There would be no difficulty in securing the necessary help for carrying on new enterprises, and there is a constant demand for additional labor for present industries.

Augusta has a district water system which supplies water for both manufacturing and household purposes, and in quantity and quality it is one of the best in the State. There are both gas and electric light plants, and electric railways connect with adjoining towns and cities. The city has always been very liberal in dispensing favors to manufacturing plants locating or contemplating locating within its limits and will continue along the same lines.

Physically and morally Augusta is one of the cleanest and best cities in the country. It is attractively situated, has stately public buildings, beautifully shaded streets, and excellent homes, an abundance of churches, banks and business houses of great strength, fine school buildings, a business college, and an excellent free public library. There is a population of 12,000 honest, law-abiding, God-fearing people, a taxable valuation of seven and one quarter millions of dollars and an untaxable wealth of public spirit always ready to meet public demands.

Belgrade.

Belgrade was incorporated February 3, 1796, and in 1900 the population was 1,058. It is on the line of the Maine Central Railroad and there are good facilities for handling freight. There are several good water powers, but none that are unused. These powers are situated from one to six miles from the railroad station. Land is available suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes.

There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The clay deposit is extensive and of good quality. This is a favorable place for the location of most any kind of manufacturing industry and help could be obtained without difficulty. There is no industry where additional labor can find employment.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells, springs and lakes. The town is partially supplied with telephones and electric lights.

Benton.

Benton is situated on the east side of Kennebec river about twenty-three miles from Augusta. It was set off from Clinton and incorporated March 16, 1842, under the name of Sebastcook, and the name changed in 1850. In 1900 it had a population of 1,097. The Maine Central Railroad has a station in the west part of the town and the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good. The principal industry is agriculture, and there are many fine farms.

There are no unused water powers, but there is plenty of land available for manufacturing plants. Any kind of manufacturing would be adapted to the town. Help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

China.

China was incorporated February 3, 1796, under the name of Harlem. On June 5, 1818, parts of Harlem, Albion and Winslow were incorporated under the name of China, and in 1822 the remainder of Harlem was annexed to China. In 1900 the town

had a population of 1,380. It is located on the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad thirty-eight miles from Wiscasset, and is eighteen miles northeast of Augusta. The facilities for handling freight are good, there being two mixed trains daily.

There are several water powers but none that are unused. China lake, which is all within the town limits, is a beautiful sheet of water and a favorite summer resort. It is about seven miles long and one mile wide.

Farming is carried on very successfully. Manufacturing of any kind would be adapted to the opportunities offered. Clay and lumber exist in limited quantities but there is no sand, granite or slate. There would be difficulty in securing help for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service, but no gas or electric light plant.

Clinton.

Clinton is situated on the Maine Central Railroad twenty-eight miles north-northeast of Augusta. It is bounded on the east by the Sebasticook river and on the west by the Kennebec. It was incorporated February 28, 1795, and at the last census had a population of 1,398.

There are two unused, available water powers near the railroad station, but no estimate of the volume of power is given. There is also land suitable and conveniently located for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. The town has a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. No difficulty would be had in securing help for new industries. This is a desirable location for some manufacturing industry. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Farmingdale.

Farmingdale is situated on the west bank of Kennebec river five miles south of Augusta and adjoining Gardiner. It was set off from Hallowell, Gardiner and West Gardiner and incorporated April 3, 1852, and in 1900 the population was 848. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight at Gardiner only one mile away, both by the Maine Central Railroad and Eastern Steamship Company from Boston.

There are no unused water powers, but there is land in sufficient quantities and convenient for manufacturing sites. A plant requiring wood for manufacturing material is mentioned as being best adapted to the town. There is only a meager supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Some help could be secured for new industries.

Water for household purposes is supplied by the Gardiner Water District. There is telephone service and gas for illuminating purposes. Exemption from taxation has been offered as an inducement for manufacturing plants to locate here.

Fayette.

Fayette is situated in the western part of Kennebec county, eighteen miles west of Augusta. There are no railroads and the facilities for handling freight are poor. It was incorporated February 28, 1795, and in 1900 had a population of 560. There are several excellent water powers but all are utilized.

The manufacture of lumber is carried on to a considerable extent, and this industry is mentioned as being best adapted to the town. Land is available for sites for manufacturing purposes, and help could be secured for new industries.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Gardiner.

Gardiner was set off from Pittston and incorporated as a town February 17, 1803, and in 1850 it became a city. In 1900 it had a population of 5,501. It is situated on the western bank of Kennebec river six miles south of Augusta, and about twenty-five miles from the sea. The rural portion of the city is a thrifty agricultural region.

The Maine Central Railroad runs through the length of the city along the river, and it is the terminus of the ocean-going boats of the Eastern Steamship Company, and it is also on the Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville Street Railway. These lines of communication provide excellent facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

Of the water power at Gardiner, some 800 or more horse power is unused. This water power and land suitable for

buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes are located within a short distance of the railroad station and steamboat landing. Some of the principal industries of Gardiner are the manufacture of lumber, pulp, paper and shoes, all of which are well adapted to the town.

Most any kind of manufacturing would be welcomed and would find favorable locations and opportunities, and help could be secured without difficulty. There is generally an opportunity for additional labor to find employment at the shoe factories.

The water supply for household purposes is furnished by the Gardiner Water District. The city has voted an exemption from taxation as an inducement for shoe factories and box factories to locate here. The city has telephone service, gas and electric light plants.

Hallowell.

Hallowell was incorporated as a town April 26, 1771, and became a city August 29, 1850. In 1900 it had a population of 2,714. It is situated on the western bank of the Kennebec river, and adjoins Augusta on the north and Farmingdale on the south. The Maine Central Railroad and Eastern Steamship Company provide excellent facilities for handling freight.

There are no unused water powers but there are several suitable sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes convenient to the railroad station and steamboat landing. The principal industries of Hallowell are the production of granite and shoes. Hallowell granite is one of the best of the white granites, and is used very extensively both for building and monumental purposes. These leading industries are best adapted to the city and their further development is what is desired, yet Hallowell offers a good opening for any kind of manufacturing and favorable rates of taxation have been given as an inducement for business enterprises to locate in town.

The municipal water supply, which is of excellent quality, is taken from spring brooks. There is telephone service, and both gas and electric light plants.

Monmouth.

Monmouth was incorporated January 20, 1792, and in 1900 had a population of 1,236. It is on the Maine Central Railroad and is forty-eight miles from Portland. Fourteen freight

trains pass daily making ample facilities for the shipment of freight.

The town contains no unused water powers, but there are available lands for manufacturing sites near the railroad station. There is no surplus help and more could find employment in established industries.

Wells and springs furnish the household supply of water and the town has telephone service.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon was incorporated June 28, 1792, and in 1900 the population was 906. The nearest railroad station is Readfield eight miles distant, connection being made by stage twice daily. There are nine water powers but none are reported as being unused. There is a limited supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Mount Vernon is situated on high land and is an ideal residential location.

Pittston.

Pittston was incorporated February 4, 1779, and in 1900 had a population of 1,177. It lies on the east side of Kennebec river, six miles below Augusta. At East Pittston, seven miles from the railroad station at Gardiner, is an available, unused water power of about 50 horse power with sufficient available lands for buildings and yards.

The town is devoted principally to agriculture but has a very good growth of pine and oak lumber. Some help could be obtained for new industries. There are several graded lots with wharfage on the water front, where ice houses have been burned, suitable for most any kind of manufacturing. The town has telephone service, but no public water system.

Randolph.

Randolph was set off from Pittston and incorporated March 7, 1887, and the population in 1900 was 1,077. It is situated on the eastern bank of Kennebec river. A narrow gauge railroad runs from Randolph to Togus. Randolph is connected with Gardiner and the Maine Central Railroad there by a bridge, making the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight very convenient.

There are no unused water powers. Any kind of manufacturing using steam would be adapted to the town. Land is available for building purposes, and help could be secured for new industries. Water for household purposes is supplied by the Gardiner Water District. There is no gas or electric light plant in town but power for electric lights is supplied from Gardiner.

Readfield.

Readfield is situated twelve miles west of Augusta on the line of the Maine Central Railroad. Stage lines connect it with Fayette, North Wayne, Mount Vernon and Vienna. It was incorporated March 11, 1791, and in 1900 had a population of 994. There are seven passenger and sixteen freight trains daily which secure excellent facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There are three unused, available water powers situated one and two miles from the railroad station, but no estimate of their volume is given. Land can be had conveniently located and suitable as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Any kind of manufacturing industry would be adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, lumber and granite. Help could be secured here and in adjoining towns for new industries.

From the return received we learn that there are industries in town where additional labor can find employment. The water supply for household purposes is taken principally from wells. Exemption from taxation has been granted in case of a corn factory and woolen mill that have been built and like concessions have been offered to other industries.

Readfield is an ideal place in which to establish a home. The soil is very productive. For stock-raising and dairying it ranks among the best in the State. The Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College, located at Kent's Hill in this town, offers exceptionally good educational opportunities. There is telephone service, but no gas or electric light plants.

Rome.

Rome was incorporated March 7, 1804, and at the last census had a population of 420. It is located in the northwest part of Kennebec county on the stage line from Belgrade to New

Sharon. There are no unused water powers, and the facilities for handling freight are not very convenient.

Sidney.

Sidney is situated on the west bank of Kennebec river ten miles north of Augusta. It was set off from Vassalboro and incorporated January 30, 1792, and in 1900 the population was 1,068. The area is about 20,000 acres. There are no available water powers nor railroads.

Agriculture is the principal business of the town, for which it is much better adapted than for manufacturing. There is a fair supply of clay, granite and sand, but not much lumber. The demand for farm laborers generally exceeds the supply.

Waterville.

The city of Waterville lies on the western bank of Kennebec river twenty miles north of Augusta. It was set off from Winslow and incorporated as a town June 22, 1802, and became a city February 28, 1883, and in 1900 had a population of 9,477. It has an area of about 7,680 acres. Waterville is at the junction of two branches of the Maine Central Railroad which provides excellent passenger accommodations and facilities for handling freight.

Electric railways connect with Fairfield and Oakland, and there is being constructed an electric road from Waterville to Augusta by way of Winslow and Vassalboro touching at China lake. These roads bring the surrounding rural districts into close touch with the city, and make it possible for city workers to reside at suburban homes.

There are no unused water powers. Land as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes is available and conveniently located. The industries of Waterville are numerous and varied, among which may be mentioned the cotton mills of the Lockwood Company operating about 84,000 spindles, the Chase Manufacturing Company and the Terry Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of woolen goods, the Hathaway Shirt Company, and the Maine Central Railroad repair shops. In addition to these the industries best adapted to the city are the manufacture of lumber and pulp.

Clay and sand are abundant and brick-making is carried on to a considerable extent. Granite can be obtained in sufficient quantities for local uses. All present industries are well supplied with the necessary employes and there would be no difficulty in securing desirable help for new industries.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from China lake and is sufficient in quantity and excellent in quality. There is telephone service and an electric light plant. Waterville's citizens are public spirited, progressive and enterprising, and along this line offer an exemption from taxation to new manufacturing industries.

One of the principal educational institutions of Maine, Colby College, is located here, and the Central Maine State Fair, which is held during the month of September annually, is one of the attractions offered by the city. Waterville has many attractions not enumerated here, and the business man looking for a favorable location and the working man seeking wholesome home surroundings and opportunities will do well to investigate Waterville conditions before passing by.

Wayne.

Wayne is situated sixteen miles from Augusta on the stage line from North Leeds. It was incorporated February 12, 1798, and in 1900 had a population of 707. No railroad enters the town. The station for Wayne village is North Leeds, three miles, and the station for North Wayne is Winthrop, six miles.

There is one unused water power on which were formerly located a saw mill and a woolen mill. There are several building sites suitable for manufacturing purposes situated three and one-half miles from the railroad station at North Leeds. The manufacture of lumber into apple barrels or something of that kind is mentioned as being best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help could be secured for new industries, provided the number required was not too large. Farmers find it difficult to obtain the necessary help.

Wayne is progressive and has at different times offered to abate taxes or place a nominal value upon any manufacturing industry that would locate in town. Water for household purposes is supplied by wells and springs. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

West Gardiner.

West Gardiner was set off from Gardiner and incorporated August 8, 1850, and in 1900 had a population of 693. It is situated west of Gardiner and has no railroads, the nearest shipping points being Gardiner and Hallowell, each five miles distant.

There is one unused, available water power capable of developing 300 horse power. Some light manufacturing would be best suited to the existing conditions as freight has to be transferred by teams. Aside from this disadvantage the conditions are very favorable. Locations for buildings are plenty and help for new industries could be obtained.

There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber, but no slate or granite. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells and springs. Farming is the principal occupation and the land is generally under a good state of cultivation.

Winslow.

Winslow was incorporated April 26, 1771, and in 1900 had a population of 2,277. It is situated upon the eastern side of Kennebec river opposite Waterville. The Maine Central Railroad runs through the town and provides good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight east and west. Winslow is the northern terminus of the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad by which an open seaport is easily reached.

The town contains one unused, available water power of about 25 horse power, and land suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes situated about one mile from the railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber. There is no surplus of labor and additional help can find employment in established industries.

The water supply for household purposes is furnished mostly by the Kennebec Water District. There is telephone service, and electricity is used for lighting purposes. An abatement of taxes for a term of ten years is offered as an inducement to any manufacturing industry that will locate in town.

The principal industries are a pulp and paper mill, a shoddy mill and lumber mills. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. There are many good farms,

and Winslow village and Waterville furnish a ready market for farm products. There are good opportunities for home building, the surroundings being attractive and healthy, and continuous employment is generally to be had here or in the vicinity.

Winthrop.

Winthrop lies in the southwestern part of Kennebec county twelve miles from Augusta. It was incorporated April 26, 1771, and in 1900 the population was 2,088. The Maine Central Railroad runs through the center of the town and provides good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

The town contains no unused water powers, but land in sufficient quantity suitable as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes and located convenient to the shipping point is available. Conditions are favorable for the carrying on of any kind of manufacturing. There is plenty of sand, and a limited supply of lumber, but no granite or clay. There would not be much difficulty in securing the necessary help for any new business, and there are industries in town where additional labor can find employment.

The supply of water for household purposes is fairly good and of excellent quality. There is telephone service and an electric light plant. The town voted to exempt from taxation for a term of ten years some of the industries which have located here, and doubtless the same concession would be granted to others.

Winthrop is a thrifty agricultural town possessing many natural attractions. The greater part of Cobbosseecontee, Annabessacook and Maranocook lakes and several smaller bodies of water lie within the limits of the town. These lakes are delightful and popular summer resorts, and are included in the opportunities offered by Winthrop as a business or residential location.

Unity Plantation.

Unity plantation lies in the northeasterly section of Kennebec county and in 1900 had 50 inhabitants who are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The plantation has no water powers and the facilities for manufacturing are very meager. It is four miles from Unity station on the Belfast branch of the Maine Central Railroad.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Chelsea, Litchfield, Manchester, Oakland, Vassalboro, Vienna and Windsor.

KNOX COUNTY.

Camden.

Camden is situated on the west side of Penobscot bay and is the northeastern town of Knox county, being eight miles north of Rockland. It was first settled in 1769, was incorporated February 17, 1791, and in 1900 the population was 2,825. It is the terminus of the Rockland, Thomaston and Camden Street Railway, and the boats of the Eastern Steamship Company from Boston to Bangor make regular landings, thus giving excellent facilities for handling freight.

There are two unused, available water powers, one of about 2,000 horse power, and one of from 100 to 150 horse power. There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes which, together with the water powers, are situated within two and one-half miles of the steamboat landing. There is an excellent opportunity for the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, and for the location of a shoe factory.

There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber, and there would be no difficulty in securing the necessary help for new industries. The town has an excellent water supply for household purposes furnished by the Camden and Rockland Water Company. It also has telephone service, and electric lights are furnished by the Rockland, Thomaston and Camden Street Railway Company. The citizens of Camden are willing and ready to encourage any new industry that will establish itself here.

Cushing.

Cushing is situated on the western side of the Saint Georges river in the southern part of Knox county. It is ten miles southwest of Rockland on the stage line from Thomaston to Friendship. It was incorporated January 28, 1789, and in 1900 had a population of 604.

Cushing has no water power but there is plenty of available land suitable for sites for manufacturing purposes. The town has granite of good quality, and clay and sand suitable for the manufacture of bricks, and there are excellent opportunities for outside capital to develop industries requiring such materials. The occupation of the people is largely on the sea. The surface is very rocky and tillage difficult.

Friendship.

Friendship is situated on the northwest side of Muscongus bay, and is fourteen miles from Rockland. It was first settled in 1743, and the population in 1900 was 814. It was incorporated February 25, 1807, and has an area of about 8,000 acres. The surface of the town is rough and ledgy having but a thin layer of sand and alluvium.

Friendship has an abundance of granite of excellent quality, and its manufacture is best adapted to the town. The water supply for household purposes comes from cisterns, springs and wells. In the southern part of the town a summer resort has been started which promises to become very popular.

Hurricane Isle.

Hurricane Isle is situated in Penobscot bay twelve miles east of Rockland. It was formerly a part of Vinalhaven from which it was set off and incorporated February 7, 1878. The population in 1900 was 257. The town is notable for its small size.

The one and only industry of the town is the quarrying and manufacture of granite which is here in practically unlimited quantities. The Booth Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company operates the quarries, and from here has been taken the granite which entered into the construction of many of our public and private buildings. The entire male population are employed in the granite industry.

North Haven.

North Haven is situated at the entrance of Penobscot bay, twelve miles from Rockland. It consists of an island about eight miles long and from four to five miles wide. It is separated from Vinalhaven by a thoroughfare about one mile in

width. It was set off from Vinalhaven and incorporated June 30, 1846, under the name of Fox Island, and the name changed to North Haven July 13, 1847. In 1900 it had a population of 551. The steamboats of the Eastern Steamship Company, the Rockland and Vinalhaven Steamship Company, and a boat that connects with the Maine Central Railroad touch at North Haven daily during the open season.

There are two very good, unused, available water powers and plenty of available lands for manufacturing purposes within two miles of the steamboat landing. The manufacture of lumber and a fish canning factory are best suited to the opportunities offered by the town. There is also a good supply of clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks. Fishing and farming are the principal occupations.

North Haven is one of the delightful summer resorts that have made Maine famous in this particular, and along the rocky shores of the thoroughfare can be seen the many stately cottages whose occupants are reveling in the natural opportunities offered for boating and fishing, and the cool ocean breeze that is always here.

Rockland.

Rockland was set off from Thomaston and incorporated under the name of East Thomaston July 28, 1848, and the name changed to Rockland July 17, 1850. A city charter was granted April 17, 1854, and when Knox county was incorporated Rockland was made the shire town. In 1900 it had a population of 8,150.

The city is situated on Rockland bay on the western side of Penobscot bay. Its harbor, which is protected by a breakwater nearly a mile in length and which is often referred to as the "Harbor of Naples of America," is enclosed by two headlands, Jameson's Point on the north, and the long projection of South Thomaston, terminating in Owl's Head, on the south, the water front being practically three and one-half miles.

The city, being located on level land, is better seen from the neighboring headlands and the hills in the rear than from the approaches of the harbor. At the western side, forming a grand, picturesque background, is a chain of hills extending northward to and ending in the Camden mountains. The view

from these hills, which includes the beautiful marine scenery of Penobscot bay, is not surpassed on the entire seaboard.

Rockland is the terminus of the Knox and Lincoln division of the Maine Central Railroad, over which there are eight passenger and four freight trains daily. The boats of the Eastern Steamship Company, which ply between Boston and Bangor, make daily landings here and at other Penobscot bay and river ports. In connection with these boats are steamers of the same line running to and from Portland touching at shore ports as far west as Boothbay Harbor, while other boats of the same line run east to Bar Harbor, Bluehill, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, etc.

The steamers of the Maine Central Railroad connect with trains and transfer passengers and freight to Castine and Islesboro on the bay and to landings along the coast as far east as Sargentville in the town of Sedgwick. In addition to these there are six other steamboat lines running boats to and from Rockland which bring the outlying island towns into close touch with the city.

The Rockland, Thomaston and Camden Street Railway extends to Thomaston, three miles; Warren, eight miles; Rockport and Camden, eight miles; and there is contemplated an electric shore line which will extend to Belfast, all of which tends to make Rockland a very important receiving and distributing point.

The city has no water powers, but there are sufficient available lands suitable as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes situated within a short distance from the railroad station and steamboat landings. The principal industry is the manufacture of lime, three million casks being approximately the annual output.

Shipbuilding is another industry, there being three ship yards and two marine railways. Rockland's past history in connection with shipbuilding is referred to with pride. In 1854 her shipyards sent out eleven ships, three barks, six brigs and four schooners, their total tonnage being 17,365 tons. The "Red Jacket," registering 2,500 tons, was built here in 1853, being one of the largest and finest vessels ever sent out from our ports. She made the quickest passage across the Atlantic ever made by a sailing vessel.

Among the other industries may be mentioned a wholesale fish house, three firms dealing in live lobsters, a wholesale dry goods house, three wholesale groceries, a canning factory, lumber yards, a tool factory, cigar factories, an extract and spice mill, machine shops, etc. There are five banks and trust companies, a loan and building association, three newspapers, daily, weekly and semi-weekly, good schools, a business college, public library, etc.

Rockland contains a good supply of the best of clay and plenty of sand. Help could be secured for any new business. The industries that would be favored by the existing conditions and opportunities are shipbuilding, the manufacture of lime, bricks, cement, clothing, gasolene engines and other machinery, in fact most any kind of small manufacturing.

The business man seeking a favorable location should not overlook the advantages offered by Rockland. The city wants industries and is willing and ready to assist in every way possible any reliable business. Rockland has an excellent water supply for household and manufacturing purposes. There is telephone and telegraph service, gas and electric light plants.

Rockport.

Rockport was set off from Camden and incorporated February 25, 1891, and in 1900 had a population of 2,314. It is located six miles north of Rockland on the Rockland, Thomaston and Camden Street Railway. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight by street railway and a boat which lands at Camden, one and one-half miles away. There are available lands for buildings for manufacturing purposes within half a mile of the village.

Any kind of manufacturing requiring women employes is best adapted to the town. Help could be secured for new industries in this and adjoining towns. There is a good supply of clay, also an excellent water supply from a lake for household and other purposes. Rockport has one of the best winter harbors on the coast, having bold water at the shores and wharves. Rockport lime, manufactured here, has a national reputation.

Saint George.

Saint George is the most southerly town of Knox county. It is thirteen miles south of Rockland on the stage line from Thomaston. It was incorporated February 7, 1803, has an area of 11,026 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 2,206. It includes Metinic, Elwell, Clark and Georges islands. Tenant's Harbor is the principal village.

The granite produced at Saint George is of a superior quality, Clark island stone being especially adapted for building and monumental purposes, and the black granite produced here has few equals for monumental and decorative work. A large number of men are constantly employed in the manufacture of granite paving blocks. The town has telephone service, and the water supply for household purposes is taken from wells.

South Thomaston.

South Thomaston, four miles south of Rockland, was first settled in 1776, and the population in 1900 was 1,426. It was set off from Thomaston and incorporated July 28, 1848. The surface of the town is rough and rocky along the coast, but back some distance there are many excellent farms. Clay and granite abound and the granite business furnishes employment to many of the inhabitants, while fishing and farming are also engaged in to a considerable extent.

The rocky and picturesque shores of South Thomaston furnish an excellent location for summer hotels and cottages.

Union.

Union is situated thirteen miles from Rockland, and is the terminus of the Georges Valley Railroad from Warren Junction on the Knox and Lincoln division of the Maine Central Railroad. It was first settled in 1774 and incorporated October 20, 1786. The population by the census of 1900 was 1,248. There are four passenger and two freight trains daily, which offer good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

Within the limits of the town are ten unused, available water powers, with plenty of land suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes, conveniently near to the railroad sta-

tion. A carriage manufactory, canning factory, or any manufacturing industry will find a favorable opportunity to locate here, and the town is ready and willing to assist in any way possible. There is a supply of clay, sand and lumber, and help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries.

The water supply for household purposes comes from springs and a reservoir with gravity pressure. The town excels in picturesque arrangement of hill, dale, water and forest, and in the summer season the scenery is very beautiful. The soil is good and the farmer receives profitable returns for his toil.

Vinalhaven.

Vinalhaven lies at the entrance of Penobscot bay. It is what was known in the early history of New England as South Fox island, taking its name from a number of silver gray foxes seen upon the shores of the islands by the early explorers as they sailed along the coast. It is twelve miles east of Rockland, with which it has direct communication by steamboat twice a day for nine months of the year, and once a day for three months. It was incorporated June 25, 1789, and the population in 1900 was 2,358.

The principal industries are fishing, granite working, horse net manufacturing and farming. The surface of the island is very broken, so that not more than one-third of the area is suitable for cultivation. The fishing industry is engaged in extensively by the Vinalhaven Fish Company, and lobster fishing furnishes employment for about 150 men. The business opportunities offered by the natural and ready facilities of the town are those of fishing and the production of granite.

Quarries, developed and undeveloped, of superior quality of stone are here awaiting the magic touch of the wand of capital and business enterprise so much needed and necessary to develop the town into a busy hive of prosperous and contented industrial workers. There is also an opportunity to develop the fishing industries, including ground fish, lobsters and herring. It would be a good location for a sardine factory, there being over one hundred fish weirs within ten or fifteen miles of the town.

There is a fine harbor, Carver's, upon which the government has recently expended sixty thousand dollars in dredging, there

now being sixteen feet of water at low tide. The island is connected with the main land by cable, so the inhabitants are in touch with the rest of the world by telephone and telegraph communication. There is gas for lighting purposes.

Warren.

Warren, one of the western towns of Knox county, is situated upon the Saint Georges river which passes through it from north to south dividing it into nearly equal sections. It is on the Knox and Lincoln division of the Maine Central Railroad, the Georges Valley Railroad to Union, and the Rockland, Thomaston, and Camden Street Railway. It was incorporated November 7, 1776, and the census of 1900 gives the population as 2,069. The soil is chiefly clay loam and good crops are obtained.

Lime burning was formerly one of the principal industries and the business is followed to some extent at the present time. Shipbuilding also was once a flourishing industry but it has been suspended and is awaiting the revival of American shipbuilding. Between the years 1770 and 1850 there were built in Warren 224 vessels, varying from 50 to 1,000 tons burden.

The principal industries are a woolen mill and a shoe factory which are situated in the village about one mile from the Maine Central depot. Any manufacturing industry would find a favorable location in Warren. The town has a good water supply and telephone service. It has an area of 27,000 acres.

Washington.

Washington is the northwestern town of Knox county, and is an agricultural district. It is twenty-two miles from Rockland, was incorporated under the name of Putnam February 27, 1811, and the name was changed to Washington January 31, 1823. The population in 1900 was 1,019.

There are four unused, available water powers, and plenty of land suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes. The town has a supply of clay and sand and plenty of lumber, and would welcome any industry requiring lumber for manufacturing purposes.

Matinicus Isle Plantation.

Matinicus Isle plantation is twenty miles south-southeast from Rockland in the broad Atlantic. It is made up of six islands. Matinicus, the largest of the group, contains about eight hundred acres. It was organized in 1840 and the population in 1900 was 184. The people are engaged principally in the fisheries, and there is no opportunity for carrying on any other branch of industry.

Mussel Ridge Plantation.

Mussel Ridge plantation is made up of several islands located about eight miles from Rockland. It was organized in 1904 and has a population of 72. Dix island, the principle one of the group, is where the quarries are located from which was taken the granite for the construction of the Treasury building at Washington, D. C., the New York post office, and other public buildings.

The quarries are still here, and the wish is that at some time in the near future there may be a renewal of the extensive activities that at one time supported a prosperous community. Fishing is the principal industry.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Appleton, Hope and Thomaston, and Criehaven plantation.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna.

Alna was part of ancient Pownalborough from which it was set off and incorporated June 25, 1794, under the name of New Milford, and the name changed in 1811. The area is 15,360 acres, and the population in 1900 was 444. There are good facilities for handling freight as the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad runs through the town and there are two mixed trains daily.

There are two unused, available water powers of about 100 horse power each which, together with lands suitable for sites

for manufacturing purposes, are situated within one mile of the railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, and some lumber. Any kind of manufacturing would be suitable to the town.

Help could be secured for new industries but there is no opportunity for additional labor in present industries. Springs are the source of the water supply for household purposes. The town has telephone service.

Boothbay.

Boothbay was incorporated November 3, 1764. It is supposed to have been settled about 1630, and the population in 1900 was 1,766. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good as the steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company, the Portland and Boothbay Steamboat Company, and the Damariscotta and Bristol Steamship Company all make regular landings. The building of schooners and yachts and the manufacture of motor engines are the industries that are most desired. There is a supply of clay, granite, sand and lumber.

Boothbay, with its numerous harbors and outlying islands, is a delightful summer resort. The opportunities for boating and fishing are unexcelled, and the hotels, of which there are several, are noted for their excellent service and New England hospitality. The Boothbay Water Company supplies the town with water. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Bristol.

Bristol was first settled about 1625, and was incorporated June 18, 1765. It embraces the ancient Pemaquid, a place deservedly recorded in the early history of New England as one of the earliest and most important settlements on the coast. The population in 1900 was 2,572. The area of the town is very large, including within its boundaries the settlements at South Bristol, Round Pond, New Harbor, Walpole, Heron Island, Pemaquid and Pemaquid Harbor. It is the terminus of the stage line from Newcastle and Damariscotta, and steamers from Portland and Rockland make tri-weekly landings at South Pemaquid, Round Pond and New Harbor.

There are several water powers in the town that are but partially used, and plenty of available lands that would be suitable

as the location for buildings for manufacturing purposes, within two or three miles of the steamboat landing. The manufacture of lumber is claimed by the selectmen to be the industry best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, lumber and granite, the granite at Round Pond being of an exceptionally fine quality.

The principal business is the fisheries, but there would probably be no difficulty in securing the necessary help for any new industry that might choose to locate here, and there is no doubt that the town would offer inducements in the way of exemption from taxation for a term of years to any such new industry. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells and springs. There is telephone communication with adjoining towns.

Damariscotta.

Damariscotta is on the direct line of the Knox and Lincoln branch of the Maine Central Railroad. It is part of the Pemaquid patent and was first settled about 1640. It was set off from Nobleboro and Bristol and incorporated July 26, 1847. The town has no unused water powers, but there are lands conveniently located and suitable as sites for manufacturing purposes. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber.

A woodworking plant or any other business that will furnish employment is what is desired and there is no doubt that the town would assist in every way possible to make a success of any industry that might see fit to locate here. Help could be secured in the vicinity for new enterprises. There is a municipal water system, telephone service and an electric light plant.

Dresden.

Dresden is the most westerly town of Lincoln county. It is situated upon the Kennebec river opposite Richmond, and was first settled by French Protestants in 1752. It was set off from Pownalborough, formerly the shire town of Lincoln county, and incorporated June 25, 1794, and the population in 1900 was 882. The soil is a sandy loam and clay. Farming is carried on to a considerable extent. Eastern river runs through the town, and Gardiner's pond, one mile in length, is the chief body of water.

The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good,

as the steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company make landings three times per week. There are no unused water powers but land is available upon which could be erected buildings for new industries, for which a limited amount of help could be secured in the vicinity. The town has a good supply of clay and sand. The building of boats and yachts is one of the present industries. The town has telephone service, but no public water system.

Edgecomb.

Edgecomb is four miles southeast of Wiscasset on the semi-daily stage line from Wiscasset to Boothbay Harbor. It was incorporated March 5, 1774, and in 1900 the population was 607.

Two unused, available water powers are reported but the estimated power that could be developed is not given. There is a good supply of clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks, and a good quality of granite. Some help could be secured for any industry that would locate here. There is a good supply of water from wells and springs for household purposes, and the town has telephone service.

Newcastle.

Newcastle was incorporated June 19, 1753, and in 1900 the population was 1,075. The area is 15,360 acres. A remarkable and interesting feature of the town is the oyster beds on the northern shore of a peninsula in Damariscotta river a short distance above the village. A bank of these shells thirty feet in depth and, at some points, of a corresponding width, extends the entire length of the peninsula. When or by whom deposited is not known; but the supposition is that they were taken from the adjoining salt-water basin in the river by the Indians.

The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight at Newcastle are good, as the town is located on the Knox and Lincoln branch of the Maine Central Railroad, and there are four freight trains daily.

There are two unused, available water powers, one of which, with a 51-foot fall, is partially utilized, the estimated horse power used being 700. There would be no difficulty in securing land near the railroad station for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes. There is a good supply of clay, sand, gran-

ite and lumber, but the industries best adapted to and desired by the town are a shoe factory or woolen mill. Help could be secured here and in adjoining towns. The town has telephone service.

Nobleboro.

Nobleboro is located on the Knox and Lincoln division of the Maine Central Railroad. It was incorporated November 20, 1788. The census of 1900 credits the town with a population of 810. The area is about 10,000 acres. The soil is well adapted to agriculture, in which pursuit the inhabitants are chiefly engaged.

There is one unused, available water power of about 100 horse power situated within one-eighth of a mile of the railroad station, also land suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. There is a good supply of lumber, clay and sand, but the industry most desired is a woolen mill.

The Centrifugal Leather Board Company has just completed a new mill and is running it night and day. Having an excess of water power, the company is contemplating the erection of another mill of the same size as the one completed which furnishes employment to 45 persons. There is a good water supply for household uses, and the town has telephone service.

Somerville.

Somerville is thirty miles north-northeast of Wiscasset. It was incorporated March 25, 1858, and by the last census it had a population of 374. The principal occupation of the people is farming. There is one good, unused, available water power on the Sheepscot river. There is a good supply of hardwood lumber and any industry that would require such material for manufacturing purposes would be best adapted to the town.

Southport.

Southport is an island at the mouth of the Sheepscot river. It was formerly a part of Boothbay but was incorporated under the name of Townsend, February 12, 1842. The name was changed to Southport in 1850. It is ten miles from Bath and

fourteen miles south of Wiscasset with both of which it is connected by steamers.

The island is about five miles long and two and one-half miles wide at the broadest part. The population in 1900 was 527. The principal industries are the fisheries and catering to summer visitors. There are several good hotels in town and the opportunities offered for boating, fishing and direct communication with the salt breezes of the ocean are not surpassed by any other resort on the coast.

Waldoboro.

Waldoboro is twenty-eight miles from Bath and sixteen miles from Rockland, on the Knox and Lincoln division of the Maine Central Railroad. It was settled between 1733 and 1740 by Scotch-Irish and German immigrants. This settlement was completely broken up by the Indians, the people being tomahawked or carried away captive. About 1748 the settlement was revived and in 1752-3 about 1,500 settlers arrived from Germany. The town was incorporated June 29, 1773. It has an area of 25,376 acres, and the population by the census of 1900 was 3,145. Being situated on the direct line of the railroad, there are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight. There are six unused, available water powers and an abundance of land suitable for the location of manufacturing industries or for other purposes.

The manufacture of shoes and woolen goods is best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and some lumber. There are many good farms and the soil generally yields well when thoroughly cultivated. Help could be secured for new industries in this and adjoining towns. Here is a building unused which was erected for a shoe factory at a cost of \$40,000. The town is desirous of having the factory operated and will offer extra inducements to any business firm that will locate here. There is telephone service and an electric light plant, and a municipal water system is about to be installed.

Westport.

Westport is an island situated in the Sheepscot river, between Woolwich and Boothbay. It is eleven miles long and about a mile wide. It was set off from Edgecomb and incorporated

February 5, 1828, and by the last census the population was 330. There are two unused, available tide water powers suitable for running saw-mills. The soil is a clay loam. Fair crops of potatoes, barley, oats and wheat are readily obtained, but the principal occupation of the inhabitants is on the sea.

Whitefield.

Whitefield is eighteen miles north-northeast of Wiscasset on the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad.

It was settled about 1770 by Irish Roman Catholics, has an area of about 29,000 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 1,156. It was incorporated June 19, 1809.

There are two passenger trains daily and freight trains sufficient to make good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight. There are two unused, available water powers and plenty of land suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes within one mile of the railroad station.

Whitefield has a good supply of granite and lumber. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town. Agriculture is the principal industry and in the farming season there is generally a scarcity of laborers. The water supply for household uses is taken from wells, springs and cisterns. The town has telephone service.

Wiscasset.

Wiscasset was incorporated February 13, 1760, under the name of Pownalborough and the name changed to Wiscasset June 10, 1802. It is the shire town of Lincoln county and is on the Knox and Lincoln division of the Maine Central Railroad, and is also the terminus of the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad. It is ten miles from Bath. It was first settled about 1663 and the population in 1900 was 1,273.

Eight passenger and four freight trains arrive daily, and in addition to this Wiscasset has one of the best harbors on our eastern coast. It is thoroughly protected, capacious and open when the rest of our coast is ice-bound, and there is anchorage for a hundred vessels of the largest size in from twelve to twenty fathoms of water. With these advantages Wiscasset offers an excellent opportunity for the carrying on of any manu-

facturing business as raw material can be brought by water at all times of the year.

The town contains plenty of clay, sand, and a fair supply of lumber. There would be no difficulty in securing help for any new industries, and the people would gladly co-operate to the extent of their ability to make a success of any new enterprise that would establish itself in town. There is telephone service but no public water system.

Monhegan Plantation.

Monhegan plantation is an island situated nine miles southeast of Pemaquid Point light, and sixteen miles from Boothbay Harbor, and is about two and one-half miles long and one mile wide. The population in 1900 was 155, and fishing is the principal industry

Monhegan is the "Saint George's" island of Captain George Weymouth who landed here in 1605. Here also, Popham's colonists landed on the 29th of August, 1607, and Richard Seymour, their chaplain, preached the first English sermon ever given in America. In the early days of our history, and for many years after, Monhegan was an objective point for vessels coming to our coast, and also a popular resort for European fishermen and traders.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Boothbay Harbor, Bremen and Jefferson.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Andover.

Andover is situated in the interior of Oxford county. It was incorporated June 23, 1804, and the population in 1900 was 727. The town is surrounded by mountains and is a region of grand and beautiful scenery. Upon the elevated pine plains there are extensive intervalles, and there is a large quantity of good farming land within the town.

The town contains five unused, available water powers, one of 40, one of 60, two of 100 and one of 200 horse power. These

powers are from eight to twelve miles from a railroad station. There is plenty of available land for any and all purposes, also a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The manufacture of lumber and wood working are mentioned as best adapted to the opportunities and natural advantages offered by the town.

Additional labor can find employment in established industries. The town has telephone service, and an electric light plant. There is a semi-daily stage from Rumford Falls sixteen miles distant.

Brownfield.

Brownfield was credited with a population of 1,019 in 1900. It was incorporated February 20, 1802. It is situated on the White Mountain division of the Maine Central Railroad and there are eight passenger and four freight trains daily.

The town contains several good water powers but only one that is unused and available. This is located about one mile from the railroad station. There is plenty of land suitable for sites for manufacturing purposes, also a good supply of lumber, and the manufacture of this material is mentioned as best adapted to the town.

The Saco river runs through the eastern part of the town and there is much fine intervale land along the river and its tributary, the South branch. Farming is the principal occupation. The town is desirous of locating some permanent manufacturing industry and has voted to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years any such industrial plant that may locate here. The town has telephone service but no public water system.

Buckfield.

Buckfield is situated on the Rangeley division of the Maine Central Railroad. It was incorporated March 16, 1793, and in 1900 the population was 1,139. The soil is generally deep and dark, good for grain and Indian corn. There are in the town several beds of magnetic iron ore and also a fine quality of limx rock. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight, six passenger and eight freight trains arriving daily.

There are no unused water powers, but plenty of land suitable for the location of industrial establishments near the railroad

station. Among the industries are a brush shop and a die-block shop and there is said to be a good opening for any kind of wood working industry.

Some classes of help could be secured for new industries, but more workmen, such as are required in established industries, could find employment. The town has telephone service and an electric light plant.

Byron.

Byron was incorporated January 24, 1833, has an area of 30,720 acres, and in 1900 the population was 204. The town is very mountainous, there being about ten in number, and the highest, Mount Turk and Broad, being about 3,000 feet. Byron is rich in wild and grand scenery. The soil under cultivation is quite rich and yields good crops of corn, potatoes and grain. The train accommodations both for passengers and freight are good, as the Maine Central Railroad has a station here.

A location for buildings for manufacturing purposes can be had without any difficulty. The manufacture of all kinds of lumber is well adapted to the town. There is within the boundaries of the town a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. A limited supply of help for new industries could be obtained here and in adjoining towns. The water supply for family use is taken from wells and springs.

Canton.

Canton, the most easterly town in Oxford county, was incorporated February 5, 1821, and in 1900 the population was 946. It has an area of 34,560 acres. Through its midst flows the Androscoggin river in a zigzag course. Along the river there is much fine intervale and the town has few equals for agricultural purposes.

The Maine Central Railroad has a station at the center of the town, and there are six passenger and four freight trains daily. This arrangement ensures good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight. There are many good water powers but all are utilized.

There is land available and convenient for buildings for manufacturing purposes, and the manufacture of boots and shoes is mentioned as best adapted to the town. There would be no

difficulty in securing the necessary help to operate new industries. At the tannery there is generally an opportunity to secure employment.

The citizens have always been liberal in extending aid to any industry or enterprise that might be beneficial to the town. There is a good supply of water from springs and wells, and the town has telephone service.

Dixfield.

Dixfield is situated on the north side of the Androscoggin river. It has an area of 23,680 acres. It was incorporated June 2, 1803, and by the census of 1900 the population was 1,052. Dixfield village is beautifully situated, and the Maine Central Railroad has a station at West Peru just across the river which is spanned by a bridge.

There are several water powers but none that are unused. One of the principal industries of the town is the manufacture of wood novelties, and an extension of this business is mentioned as best adapted to the town. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Fryeburg.

Fryeburg is an old and interesting town. Its area is 53,760 acres. It was incorporated January 11, 1777, and in 1900 the population was 1,052. The surface is much varied with hills, plains and streams. The intervalles are noted for their richness and beauty, and many city residents find this a delightful resort when seeking rest and health. The White Mountains are in plain view.

The White Mountain division of the Maine Central Railroad has a station in Fryeburg, and there are eight passenger and two freight trains daily. There are two unused, available water powers, one of 500, and the other of 200 horse power, one, two miles, and the other, eight miles, from the railroad station. The manufacture of lumber is mentioned as best adapted to the town.

Help could be secured for new industries, and there are industries in which additional labor can find employment. There is a good water system and telephone service.

Gilead.

Gilead is located on the Grand Trunk Railway which has a station in the center of the town. It was incorporated June 23, 1804, and the population in 1900 was 340. The town is very hilly and mountainous.

From west to east through the middle of the town flows the Androscoggin river. There are two unused, available water powers of about 20,000 horse power each. One of these is near the railway station, the other about two miles distant. These conditions, as reported from Gilead, would seem to offer an exceptional opportunity for the location of some manufacturing industry, pulp and paper making, it is suggested, being best adapted to the town.

Farm labor is scarce and only a limited amount of help could be secured for manufacturing industries. There is a good supply of clay, sand and granite and some lumber. The water supply for household uses is taken from wells and springs. There is telephone service.

Grafton.

Grafton is situated on the western border of Oxford county adjoining New Hampshire. It was incorporated March 19, 1852, and in 1900 the population was 81. Farming and lumbering are the principal industries.

There are no unused water powers, but the town contains a good supply of sand and lumber. A limited number of hands could be obtained for new industries. There is a good supply of water for household purposes and the town has telephone service.

Greenwood.

Greenwood is ten miles west of Paris on the Grand Trunk Railway which affords good facilities for the shipment of freight. It was incorporated February 2, 1816, and in 1900 had a population of 741.

There are three unused, available water powers at various distances from the railroad station, the most distant being five miles. The volume of power is not stated. The principal industries are the manufacture of long lumber, spool stock and

spools, and a dowel mill is mentioned as best adapted to the town.

There is a shortage of labor at the present time both for the farms and manufacturing plants. No inducements are offered to new industries. The town has telephone service, but no public water system.

Hebron.

Hebron is situated on the southeastern border of Oxford county, on the Rangeley division of the Maine Central Railroad. It was incorporated March 6, 1792, and in 1900 had a population of 494. There are no unused water powers, and according to the return the town has no inducements to offer to parties looking for an opportunity to locate manufacturing industries. The principal business is farming which absorbs all the available help, a specialty being made of apple raising.

In Hebron is located the Maine State Sanitorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. This Sanitorium stands upon an elevation about eight hundred feet above the plain. The pure cool air and healthy conditions which naturally exist at this height make this place particularly and specially adapted to the purpose for which it is used.

There is a good supply of water for household purposes, the village being supplied from Hall's pond in Paris. There is telephone service, and an electric light plant, the power being generated at Mechanic Falls.

Lovell.

Lovell was incorporated November 15, 1800, and by the census of 1900 the population was 693. The area is 24,000 acres. The soil in this town is very good, yielding abundantly of all the usual crops. There is one unused, available water power and land available for the location of manufacturing plants.

Lovell has no railroad connection, the nearest station being Fryeburg ten miles away. The building of an electric railroad from Fryeburg is contemplated, and when this project is carried out it will be of great benefit to Lovell and adjoining towns. The manufacture of lumber is mentioned as best adapted to the town. There is no help available for new industries.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells and springs. The town has telephone service, and gas for lighting purposes is used to some extent.

Mason.

Mason is a small mountainous town in the western part of Oxford county. It was incorporated February 3, 1843, and in 1900 the population was 67. The nearest railroad station is that of the Grand Trunk Railway at West Bethel. There is one unused, available water power of from 50 to 100 horse power, and land for any manufacturing purposes three and one-half miles from a railroad station.

There is a good supply of hard wood of all kinds, also pine and spruce, and some kind of hard wood manufacturing such as spools, bobbins, dowels, etc., is what is mentioned as best adapted to the town. Some help could be secured in this and adjoining towns for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs that yield abundantly of pure water. There is telephone service.

Norway.

Norway was incorporated March 9, 1797, and by the census of 1900 the population was 2,902. It is the terminus of the Norway branch of the Grand Trunk Railway and of the Norway and Paris Street Railway, and the facilities for handling freight are good. The area is about 25,000 acres. The soil is fertile ensuring good and profitable returns to those engaged in agriculture.

There are a number of water powers within the limits of the town and they are used largely for generating and distributing electric power for lighting, street car power, the running of grist mills, shoe factory, printing office, etc. The smaller powers outside of the village are used for lumber sawing usually. There is one unused, available water power of about 50 horse power located one-half mile from the railroad station.

There are plenty of opportunities for the location of manufacturing industries, the kind best adapted to the town being the manufacture of shoes and lumber. There has been no difficulty in securing the necessary help for established industries, and

there is no doubt that additional labor could be had for new industries. The town has been liberal in the way of exempting from taxation most of the shoe factory property.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from a lake and distributed from a reservoir. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Paris.

Paris, the shire town of Oxford county, is forty-six miles north-northwest of Portland on the Grand Trunk Railway. It was incorporated June 20, 1793, and in 1900 had a population of 3,225. The area of the town is 70 square miles.

Paris is a very interesting town. The Little Androscoggin river runs through its whole length. Paris Hill, near the center of the town, is the most elevated village in the county, and the surrounding scenery, as viewed from this elevation, is grand beyond description and tends to make Paris a favorite and popular summer resort.

There are seven unused, available water powers of sufficient capacity to run small manufacturing plants. These powers are located from one-quarter to one mile from the railway station. There is also plenty of land suitable for the location of manufacturing establishments.

The manufacture of wood novelties is one of the leading industries of Paris where is located the largest plant of its kind in the State. This and other lines of lumber manufacturing are the industries best adapted to the town.

Help could be secured for new industries in this and adjoining towns. The water supply for household purposes is furnished by the Norway Water Company. The town has telephone service and an electric light plant.

Roxbury.

Roxbury was incorporated March 17, 1835, and in 1900 had a population of 238. It lies on the Rangeley division of the Maine Central Railroad which furnishes good facilities for the shipment of freight.

The town contains one unused, available water power capable of developing 50 horse power with available land for build-

ings situated one mile from the railroad station. A wood-working plant is mentioned as best adapted to the place.

There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. A limited number of workmen could be obtained for new industries, lumbering being the only industry where men can find employment. The town has telephone service but no water system.

Stoneham.

Stoneham was incorporated January 31, 1834, and in 1900 had a population of 284. There are no railroad facilities, the nearest station being that of the Grand Trunk Railway at Paris seventeen miles distant. The mode of travel from Stoneham is by stage, and all freight has to be hauled fifteen miles.

There are no unused water powers, but plenty of available lands suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes. There is a good supply of lumber and sand, but being so far from a shipping point it is deemed not advisable to try to induce any manufacturing industry to locate under present conditions.

The water supply for home uses is taken from springs. The town has telephone service.

Sumner.

Sumner was incorporated June 13, 1798, and in 1900 had a population of 802. It is situated on the Rangeley division of the Maine Central Railroad and the facilities for the shipment of freight are ample.

The town contains no unused water powers, but has a good supply of clay and limited quantities of sand, granite and lumber. A limited number of hands could be obtained for new industries, but there is no call for additional help in existing mills.

The town has telephone service but no public water system. No inducement has ever been offered for the location of new industries.

Upton.

Upton lies on the New Hampshire border in the southern part of the Rangeley lake region. It was incorporated February 9, 1860, and in 1900 the population was 242. There are ten unused, available water powers, mostly on the main Androscog-

gin where there is a fall of 200 feet in five miles, making a series of powers among the best in the State. Upton is on the stage line from Bethel to Cambridge, New Hampshire, the nearest railway station being Bethel thirty miles away.

There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. Any kind of manufacturing where water power is required would find good opportunities here. There is a supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs. There is telephone service.

Waterford.

Waterford is situated on the stage line from Norway station eleven miles, also on the stage line from Harrison station, four miles. It was incorporated March 2, 1797, and in 1900 had a population of 917.

There are seven unused, available water powers of sufficient horse power for any ordinary use, also plenty of available sites suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes. There is a good supply of granite, sand and lumber. The town is in need of a carriage maker and repairer, and power can be furnished for a machine shop and blacksmith shop.

The business best suited to the town is the manufacture of hard wood novelties. This could be carried on profitably notwithstanding the handicap of a four-mile haul to the station. Farm labor is scarce, but there would be little difficulty in securing help for new industries.

Water for home use is taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service but no gas or electric light plants. The town has much beautiful scenery, especially about the ponds of which there are several. There are excellent roads and nowhere are more enjoyable drives to be found.

Woodstock.

Woodstock was incorporated February 7, 1815, and the population in 1900 was 816. The principal village is Bryant's Pond, situated on the border of a pond of that name and on the Grand Trunk Railway, on which it is a station. The soil is loamy and

fertile, especially the alluvial lands that skirt the ponds and streams. The scenery of the town is varied and beautiful.

There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight, there being six passenger and seven freight trains daily. There are no unused water powers but there are lands available and suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. A wood working mill is mentioned as best adapted to the town. There is a fair supply of lumber within the town limits.

There is a demand for farm labor but some kinds of help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Lincoln Plantation.

Lincoln plantation has the New Hampshire state line for its western boundary. There are numerous mountains, the highest being about 5,000 feet. It was organized under its present name in 1875, and in 1900 the population was 73.

There is no railroad station within thirty-five miles. The assessors report that the manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the place. The water supply for family uses is taken from wells and springs. There is telephone service.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Albany, Bethel, Denmark, Hanover, Hartford, Hiram, Mexico, Newry, Oxford, Peru, Porter, Rumford, Stow and Sweden; the plantations of Magalloway and Milton.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Alton.

Alton was set off from Argyle and incorporated March 9, 1844, and in 1900 had a population of 314. It is eighteen miles north of Bangor on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad which furnishes ample facilities for the shipment of freight.

The return states that the town contains no available, unused water powers or land suitable or available for building sites for

manufacturing purposes; that no kind of manufacturing would be adapted to the town; that there is no good supply of sand, clay, granite, slate or lumber; no available help and no industries where additional labor could find employment; and that no inducement has ever been offered for new industries to locate in town.

Argyle.

Argyle lies along the west bank of Penobscot river, twenty miles northerly of Bangor. It was incorporated March 19, 1839, and in 1900 had a population of 320. The inhabitants are mostly farmers and river men.

The town has two very good water powers, five and eight miles from Alton station on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, but no manufacturing is carried on. The town contains a good supply of clay and lumber, and the manufacture of the latter would be best adapted to the place. A limited number of hands could be supplied for local industries. Wells supply water for household purposes.

Bangor.

Bangor was incorporated as a town February 25, 1791, and became a city February 12, 1834. It is situated at the head of navigation on Penobscot river.

Transportation facilities are excellent. Railroads well covering the eastern section of the State center here, and there is daily communication by steamers with Boston and all bay landings and, during the time the river is closed by ice, transshipment is made at Bucksport which is connected with Bangor by rail.

The geographical situation of Bangor makes it the natural distributing point for eastern Maine and also a most favorable location for manufacturing industries. The manufacture and shipment of lumber has always been a leading industry here, although a large part of the lumber shipped came from mills further up the river.

There are already 87 manufacturing establishments in Bangor, giving employment to 1,496 hands, and producing goods to the value of \$3,408,355 annually. Boots and shoes and foundry and machine shop products are among the larger industries.

Help is generally available, this being a central point from which many workmen are sent away to other localities. The city has a very efficient public water system, telephone, gas and electric light plants.

Bradford.

Bradford was incorporated March 12, 1831, and in 1900 had a population of 954. It is twenty miles northerly from Bangor and lies on the Seaport branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The town contains a fair supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The water powers are small and are occupied by three saw mills which supply lumber for local use. A limited number of laborers would be available for new industries. There is no public water system but the town is supplied with telephones.

Bradford does not seem to have any special facilities for any kind of manufacturing except such as are closely related to agriculture. A creamery, starch factory and cannery for fruit and vegetables would be best adapted to the place.

Brewer.

Brewer is situated on the east bank of Penobscot river opposite Bangor. It was incorporated as a town February 22, 1812, and a city charter adopted March 11, 1889. Its water powers, of which there are several on the Segeunkedunk stream, are all utilized, but there are sufficient available lands close to the railroads where industries, using other power than water, might locate.

Brewer is at the junction of the Bar Harbor and Bucksport branches of the Maine Central Railroad. Fourteen passenger and four freight trains pass daily, and the facilities for the shipment of freight by rail are good; and besides, a large amount of heavy freight, such as lumber and its products, are shipped by schooners.

Besides lumber, the manufacture of pulp and paper, bricks and leather are important industries, the material for brick-making being especially abundant. Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries, yet such as desire work in the established manufactories can usually find employment. Water for

household and fire purposes is obtained from the Penobscot river at Veazie. The city has telephone service, gas and electric lights. Abatement of taxes for a term of years has been voted for new industries.

Carmel.

Carmel was incorporated June 21, 1811, and had a population in 1900 of 962. It is situated on the Maine Central Railroad fourteen miles west of Bangor. Five passenger and four freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

Five small, unused water powers are reported, with sufficient available lands for buildings and yards, located from twenty rods to four miles from the railroad station. The canning of corn and fruit is best suited to this town. A small number of hands could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries.

There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber, but there is no local call for help except farm laborers. The town has telephone service, and water for household purposes comes mostly from wells. An exemption from taxes for a term of ten years has been voted in case of new industries.

Carroll.

Carroll was incorporated March 30, 1845, and in 1900 had a population of 487. It lies seventy-five miles northeast of Bangor on the road from Lincoln to Topsfield. One unused water power of about 40 horse power is reported, situated ten miles from a railroad station.

The town contains a good supply of lumber and some good limestone. The principal business is farming and lumbering, and the manufacture of butter, cheese and lumber, while formerly a considerable quantity of lime was manufactured for the local trade. Help could be obtained for new industries, the principal call now being for woodsmen.

Wells and springs furnish water for household purposes. The town has telephone service.

Charleston.

Charleston was incorporated February 16, 1811, and in 1900 had a population of 842. It is situated twenty-five miles north-westerly of Bangor at the terminus of the northern branch of the Bangor Railway and Electric Company's road. There are fourteen passenger trips and two freight trains run over the road daily, but freight rates are reported high.

The town has one small, unused water power with sufficient lands for buildings for manufacturing purposes on the line of the railroad. Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. Water is furnished mostly by wells, and the town has telephone service.

Chester.

Chester lies on the west bank of Penobscot river fifty-six miles northerly from Bangor. It was incorporated February 26, 1834, and had a population of 363 in 1900. The Canadian Pacific Railroad runs through the town, over which pass two passenger and two local freight trains daily. There are two unused water powers of 100 horse power each, located one and one-half miles and one-fourth mile respectively from the railroad station.

The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber, and the manufacture of the latter is best suited to the town. Help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries. Water for household purposes is obtained from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Clifton.

Clifton was incorporated August 7, 1848, and in 1900 had a population of 236. It is situated thirteen miles east of Bangor, and has two unused water powers of about 150 horse power each, with sufficient available land for all purposes about eight miles from a railroad station.

The town contains a good supply of hard and soft wood lumber and some black granite. The manufacture of the hard woods is best adapted to the place. Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. Wells and springs furnish water for household purposes, and the town has telephone service.

Corinth.

Corinth was incorporated June 21, 1811, and in 1900 had a population of 1,042. It lies eighteen miles northwest of Bangor on the Bangor Railway and Electric Company's trolley line. There are fourteen passenger trips and two freight trains daily and the facilities for the shipment of freights are good although it is claimed the rates are a little high.

There are two unused water powers, one of 50 horse power and the other of 75 horse power, with sufficient available lands for buildings and yards, situated one and one-fourth miles from the railroad station. The town contains a good supply of clay and sand, a small amount of lumber and granite enough for building purposes.

There is no surplus help and no industries where workmen from away could find employment. Water for household purposes is obtained from wells. The town has telephone service. A hotel is much needed, on which the town would abate the tax for a term of years, and any new industry would receive like liberal consideration.

Dexter.

Dexter was incorporated June 17, 1816, and in 1900 had a population of 2,941. It is situated on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad between Newport and Foxcroft. Twelve passenger and four freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are excellent.

One water power of 50 horse power and several smaller powers with sufficient lands for buildings and yards are available for manufacturing purposes, all located within a few rods of the railroad track. The town contains a good supply of clay and considerable lumber. The industries most urgently needed are a starch mill and shoe factory, the large increase in the acreage of potatoes in recent years rendering the former a pressing necessity. Help for new industries could be obtained in this and adjoining towns.

The town has a good water system, the water being pumped to the reservoir from Silver lake. The town has always been liberal with new industries, having voted a ten year exemption from taxation. Dexter offers an exceptional advantage to

manufacturers in the class of laborers employed, almost all having homes of their own and being well to do, industrious people who never enter into strikes, the understanding between capital and labor having always been perfect.

Silver lake, at the foot of which is situated Dexter village, is one of the most beautiful in Maine, well stocked with fish, a fine drive around the entire lake where cottages and cottage lots abound and where a summer hotel business might easily be built up equal to any at a village and lake of similar size. The school system of Dexter is of the best and the people are always wide awake and progressive, as the numerous woolen mills and the other manufacturing plants give evidence.

Dixmont.

Dixmont was incorporated February 28, 1807, and in 1900 had a population of 843. There are no unused water powers, but an abundance of land for building sites located ten miles from a railroad station. The town contains considerable growing timber and its manufacture is mentioned as best adapted to the place.

A limited amount of help could be secured for new industries but there is no opportunity for employment except on farms. The town has telephone service but no public water system.

Eddington.

Eddington was incorporated February 22, 1811, and in 1900 had a population of 663. It is situated on the east bank of Penobscot river five miles from Bangor. The town has one unused water power of about 60 horse power with plenty of available lands for buildings and yards about four miles from a railroad station. Woodworking and lumber mills are mentioned as best adapted to the town. Help is scarce. Wells supply water for household purposes. The town has telephone service.

Edinburg.

Edinburg was incorporated January 31, 1835, and in 1900 had a population of 65. It is thirty miles above Bangor on the west bank of Penobscot river. The settlement is practically all on

the river road which passes through the town from north to south. It is entirely a rural community without water powers or manufacturing of any sort.

The township is mostly a wilderness and contains considerable lumber. The nearest railroad station is Passadumkeag across the Penobscot river. Water is obtained from wells.

Enfield.

Enfield was incorporated January 31, 1835, and in 1900 had a population of 1,062. It is situated on the east bank of Penobscot river thirty-five miles north of Bangor on the line of the Maine Central Railroad. A track three miles in length runs westerly to West Enfield where is an immense water power on Penobscot river which is utilized by the International Paper Company in the running of a ground wood pulp mill, 2,694 horse power being used.

One and one-fourth mile easterly from the railroad, at the outlet of Cold Stream lake which has an area of 6 square miles, is an excellent water power now out-of use. The fall is 50 feet in 80 rods. There were formerly saw and grist mills and a wood novelty mill on these falls. The buildings with some machinery are in a fair state of preservation. Some sort of wood-working plant is suggested as best adapted to this place. The town contains two unused granite quarries and a fair supply of lumber. Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. The town has telephone service and a small electric light plant.

Etna.

Etna was incorporated February 15, 1820, and in 1900 had a population of 527. It is situated on the Maine Central Railroad seventeen miles west of Bangor and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good. Etna is strictly an agricultural town, practically no manufacturing being done. Market gardening is carried on to a considerable extent, from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of green peas being shipped annually to the Bangor and Boston markets. A canning factory is mentioned as best adapted to the place.

There are extensive peat bogs in town, but little else in the line of raw material. Help for new industries could be obtained

in the vicinity. Wells furnish a good supply of water for household purposes, and the town has telephone service.

Garland.

Garland was incorporated February 16, 1811, and in 1900 had a population of 857. There are a large number of water powers in town near the head of Kenduskeag river, but they furnish power only about one-half the year. Most of them are occupied in small local manufacturing plants, such as lumber, grist and wool carding mills. Only one is reported as unoccupied, that being four miles from a railroad station. The town has telephone service.

Glenburn.

Glenburn was incorporated January 29, 1822, under the name of Dutton, but the name was changed March 18, 1837. It had a population in 1900 of 461. The town is situated on the Seaport branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad about fourteen miles from Bangor by way of Northern Maine Junction, but several miles less by the electric road.

Farming is better adapted to this town than any line of manufacturing. There is no water power of any kind and but little lumber. There is clay in plenty. At one time an attempt was made to manufacture roofing slate but was abandoned. On the borders of Pushaw lake are many summer cottages, this being quite a favorite resort for Bangor people.

Greenbush.

Greenbush was incorporated February 28, 1834, and in 1900 had a population of 586. It lies on the east side of Penobscot river twenty-three miles above Bangor. The Maine Central Railroad has two stations, one in the southern and the other in the northern part of the town, thus affording good facilities for the shipment of freight.

There is a good water power with sufficient lands for building purposes within fifty rods of a railroad station. Two other smaller powers are at a greater distance. The manufacture of lumber and the canning of corn and vegetables are best adapted to the town. Clay, sand and lumber are present in large

quantities, and a limited amount of help for new industries would be available.

A good supply of water for household purposes is obtained from wells either dug or driven. The town has telephone service. It has been voted to exempt from taxation for a term of years an idle lumber mill provided some one will run it.

Greenfield.

Greenfield was incorporated in 1831, and in 1900 had a population of 231. The nearest railroad station is Milford on the Maine Central Railroad ten miles distant. The town contains four unused water powers of from 40 to 50 horse power each, with sufficient available lands for buildings and yards.

One-half the township is covered with forest, the old growth consisting of pine, spruce, hemlock, yellow birch, beech, maple, elm and basswood; while of second growth there are large quantities of white birch and poplar, and any industry that could utilize the above named woods would be best suited to this town. There is also a good supply of clay and sand.

Some help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. The town has telephone service but no public water system, wells and springs furnishing the water supply for household purposes. It has been voted to exempt manufacturing plants from taxation for a term of years.

Hampden.

Hampden was incorporated February 24, 1794, and in 1900 had a population of 2,182. It lies on the west bank of Penobscot river five miles below Bangor.

The Seaport branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has a station in town and the boats of the Eastern Steamship Company make regular landings, thus making the facilities for the shipment of freight first class.

The town contains three unused, available water powers of approximately 75 horse power each, from three to five miles from shipping points. Lumber is manufactured by steam power on tide water and the product is loaded on schooners direct from the mill. The running of saw mills is mentioned

as best adapted to the place. The town contains considerable growing timber.

Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. There is no public water supply but the town has telephone service and electric lights. It has voted to exempt from taxation for a term of ten years any manufacturing industry investing \$1,000 or upwards.

Holden.

Holden lies six miles southeast of Bangor on the Bar Harbor branch of the Maine Central Railroad. It was incorporated April 13, 1852, and in 1900 had a population of 602. Four passenger and two freight trains pass daily, giving good facilities for the shipment of freight.

The town has one unused water power of about 100 horse power situated one-fourth mile from the railroad station. There is a good supply of sand and a small amount of lumber, and a limited supply of help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. The town has telephone service, but no public water supply.

Howland.

Howland lies on both sides of the Piscataquis river at its junction with the Penobscot. It was incorporated February 10, 1826, and in 1900 had a population of 519. Howland village is about three-fourths of a mile from a spur track in Enfield, over which one freight train runs each day connecting with the Maine Central railroad.

Howland has a water power near the mouth of the Piscataquis capable of developing 3,000 horse power, only a fraction of which is used in the manufacture of sulphite pulp and paper. A limited number of hands could be secured in the vicinity for new industries. The town has telephone service, but no public water supply.

Hudson.

Hudson was incorporated February 25, 1825, and in 1900 had a population of 430. It is on the Seaport branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good. The town contains one unused water power of 60 horse power with sufficient available lands for building purposes about one-fourth mile from the railroad station.

The manufacture of woolen goods and lumber are mentioned as best adapted to the place. There is a good supply of lumber and sand, and help for new industries could be secured in the vicinity. The town has telephone service, and would exempt new industries from taxation for a term of ten years.

Kenduskeag.

Kenduskeag was set off from the towns of Levant and Glenburn and incorporated February 20, 1852, and in 1900 had a population of 423. It is twelve miles from Bangor on the electric car line to Charleston. Two freight trains, besides numerous passenger cars, pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are ample.

Two unused water powers and an electric power house with sufficient available lands for building purposes are very near the station. A woolen factory is suggested as best adapted to the place. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and some lumber, and a limited amount of help could be obtained for new industries. Any large new industry would be exempted from taxes for a term of years.

Wells and cisterns supply water for household purposes and the town has telephone service.

Kingman.

Kingman was incorporated January 25, 1873, and in 1900 contained a population of 936. It is sixty-six miles above Bangor on the Maine Central Railroad, and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

It contains one available, unused water power on the Mattawamkeag river, of several hundred horse power, and about fifty rods from the railroad station. The manufacture of lumber and starch is best adapted to the place. The town has telephone service, but no public water system.

Lagrange.

Lagrange was incorporated February 11, 1832, and in 1900 had a population of 574. It has two stations on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

One-half mile from a railroad station is a small, unused water power with available lands for buildings. Clay and lumber are plenty and the manufacture of the latter is mentioned as best adapted to the town. Help could be secured in the vicinity.

The town has voted to exempt permanent manufacturing plants from taxation for a term of ten years. There is telephone service, but no public water supply.

Lee.

Lee was incorporated February 3, 1832, and in 1900 had a population of 801. It lies ten miles south of Winn station on the Maine Central Railroad. It has two unused water powers, with a flowage reservoir of about 1,000 acres. The industries include the manufacture of long and short lumber, grist mill products, wool rolls, butter and tinware.

The town has a good supply of lumber and granite. A starch factory and wood novelty mill would be best adapted to the town. A limited number of hands could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. At the village water for household purposes is piped from springs, otherwise it is obtained from wells. The town has telephone service.

Agriculture is the principal industry of the town. Potatoes are quite extensively cultivated, 25,000 barrels being hauled to Winn station in 1906. At the village is located Lee Normal academy, the oldest normal school in the State.

Lowell.

Lowell was incorporated February 9, 1837, and in 1900 had a population of 300. It has one unoccupied water power of 125 horse power, six miles from the nearest railroad station. The manufacture of hard wood novelties is mentioned as best suited to the town. Help for new industries could be obtained in the vicinity. The town has telephone service, but no public water supply.

Mattawamkeag.

Mattawamkeag was incorporated February 14, 1860, and in 1900 had a population of 527. It is situated on the east bank of Penobscot river, at the mouth of the Mattawamkeag, and at the

junction of the Maine Central and Canadian Pacific railroads. Ten passenger and eight freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are excellent.

The town contains three good, unused water powers with sufficient available lands for buildings and yards, from one to four miles from the railroad station. The manufacture of lumber is mentioned as best suited to the place. Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. The town has telephone service but no public water system.

Maxfield.

Maxfield was incorporated February 6, 1824, and in 1900 had a population of 115. Its total area is 11,520 acres. It lies on both sides of the Piscataquis river and is west of Howland. The town contains two unused water powers, one of 35 and the other of 500 horse power, about six miles from a railroad station. There is abundance of land for buildings and yards, and the location is well adapted to the manufacture of pulp and paper. The town is partially supplied with telephones, but has no public water system.

Medway.

Medway was incorporated February 8, 1875, and in 1900 had a population of 297. It lies on both sides of Penobscot river at the mouth of the Mattagamon. The Schoodic Stream branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad reaches the western border of the town.

Three unused water powers of large capacity exist within the town, being from one to five miles from the railroad station. The manufacture of pulp and lumber both hard and soft is best adapted to the town. Granite and sand are plenty, and there is a large amount of growing timber. Help is scarce. Wells and springs furnish the water and the town has telephone service.

Milford.

Milford lies on the east bank of Penobscot river thirteen miles from Bangor. It was incorporated February 28, 1833, and in 1900 had a population of 838. The Maine Central Railroad has two stations within the limits of the town, and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

There is one unused water power of 1,000 horse power with sufficient available land for buildings and yards one-half mile from a railroad station. Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. The town has telephone service and electric lights.

Millinocket.

Millinocket is situated on Penobscot river and is eighty-three miles from Bangor by way of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. It is small in area, being set off from township No. 3 Indian Purchase and incorporated March 16, 1901. To the utilization of the immense water power in the manufacture of pulp and paper the town owes its existence, as it is a section unfit for agricultural purposes and the township contained but a single family of four persons when the paper company commenced the development of the place.

The water power is practically all in use, and the manufacture of lumber and paper is mentioned as best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of lumber and sand, and a person in search of work can usually find employment. The town has telephone service, gas and electric lights, as well as a good water system, the water being taken from Penobscot river.

Newport.

Newport is twenty-five miles west of Bangor at the junction of the Dexter and Newport branch with the main line of the Maine Central Railroad. Twenty passenger and eighteen freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are excellent. It was incorporated June 14, 1814, and in 1900 had a population of 1,533.

Among the present products of Newport are wool, pulled and scoured, woolen goods, condensed milk, canned corn, lumber and a variety of wood products, carriage tops, etc. There is one unused water power with sufficient lands for buildings adjacent to the railroad tracks. The manufacture of cloth or boots and shoes is mentioned as best adapted to the town. Usually help can be obtained in the vicinity, but at the present time more hands could find employment at both the wood novelty and woolen mills.

The town has a good water system, the water for household and municipal purposes being taken from a pure lake and

brought two miles by gravity. There is good telephone service and a fine system of electric lighting, both public and private, including forty-seven street lights. This town is always liberal with new industries, making a low rate of taxation which practically amounts to an exemption for a term of ten years.

Newport has unsurpassed railroad facilities, and much land now vacant lies contiguous to the railroad and could be readily reached by spur tracks or sidings. The town has good schools and churches, a sewer system through nearly the entire village and pure water in all its streets. Much time and expense is being devoted to permanent road building as suggested by the State highway commissioner. A lake of 6,000 acres well stocked with fish and noted as a summer resort is only a short distance from the village. The population is almost entirely native, and some of the best farms in the State are found within this and adjoining towns.

Old Town.

Old Town was set off from Orono and incorporated as a town March 16, 1840, became a city February 19, 1891, and in 1900 had a population of 5,763. It is situated twelve miles above Bangor on Penobscot river and at the junction of the Maine Central and Bangor and Aroostook railroads. Twelve passenger and eight freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are excellent.

Old Town is for the most part an island in Penobscot river with rapid water on both sides thus making an immense volume of water power. Five powers are unused, and in addition there has recently been completed one of the finest electric power plants in New England, and ready to furnish power for any enterprise. The city has great natural advantages and all that is needed is capital and some good live citizens to make this what it should be, one of the largest manufacturing cities in the State.

There is a good supply of clay, gravel, sand and lumber, and available help for new industries; a good water system, telephone service and electric lights, and a willingness to abate taxes for a term of years on new industries giving employment to labor.

Orono.

Orono was incorporated March 12, 1806, and in 1900 had a population of 3,257. It lies eight miles above Bangor on the west bank of Penobscot river and has excellent facilities for the shipment of freight by the Maine Central Railroad, twenty passenger and fifteen freight trains passing daily. It has one unused water power of 1,000 horse power with sufficient available lands for buildings and yards within three hundred feet of the railroad station.

All present industries have a full complement of workmen and there is available help for new industries. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand and lumber. The water for household purposes comes from Chemo lake. The town has telephone service and electric lights. No doubt a vote could be secured to give low taxes for a term of years as an inducement to the right parties to locate some industry here.

Passadumkeag.

Passadumkeag was incorporated January 31, 1835, and in 1900 had a population of 409. It is thirty-one miles above Bangor on the east bank of Penobscot river at its junction with the Passadumkeag, and on the line of the Maine Central Railroad. Eight passenger and four freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

The town has one large, undeveloped water power three-fourths of a mile from the railroad station with land in abundance and at a low price for mills and dwellings. There is clay in large quantities, some sand and considerable lumber, but a scarcity of granite which would have to be brought from the adjoining town of Enfield, six miles away.

The only industries at present are the manufacture of long and short lumber and kindling wood, the mills being run by steam power, but with the development of the power on the Penobscot river the town would offer facilities for almost any industry adapted to this section. There is telephone service, but no public water supply. The town has always voted exemption from taxes for a term of years on new industries established.

Patten.

Patten was incorporated April 16, 1841, and in 1900 had a population of 1,172. It is ninety-six miles from Bangor and at the terminus of the Patten branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, and the facilities are good for the shipment of freight.

There are some unused water powers close by the railroad station, and a hard-wood novelty mill is mentioned as best adapted to the place. Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. The Patten Water Company furnishes spring water for household purposes. The town has telephone service and electric lights.

Plymouth.

Plymouth was incorporated February 21, 1826, and in 1900 had a population of 658. It is twenty miles west of Bangor and is three and one-half miles from a railroad station. It contains one unused, available water power capable of developing nearly 1,000 horse power.

A starch factory is very much needed in the north part of the town about one-half mile from East Newport station, as this is one of the best potato growing sections outside of Aroostook county. There is also a good supply of sand, clay, granite and lumber.

Wells furnish the water for household purposes and the town has telephone service. Exemption from taxes on new industries for a term of years has been voted, and there would be considerable available help in the vicinity.

Prentiss.

Prentiss was incorporated February 27, 1858, and in 1900 had a population of 502. It is seventy-five miles northeast of Bangor. The soil is very fertile and the principal business is agriculture, one lumber mill constituting all there is in the line of manufacturing.

The town has two unused, available water powers of 100 horse power each, situated seven miles from the railroad station at Kingman. The town contains clay, sand and lumber and the manufacture of the latter is mentioned as best adapted to the place. There is a demand for farm laborers but doubtless a lim-

ited amount of help could be secured in the vicinity for some lines of manufacturing. The town has telephone service, but no public water system.

Stetson.

Stetson was incorporated January 28, 1831, and in 1900 had a population of 503. It lies twenty miles westerly of Bangor and five miles from a railroad station. The water powers, while not large, are very constant, and a woolen mill is mentioned as best adapted to the town.

There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber, and a limited amount of help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. The town has telephone service, and water for household purposes is obtained from wells.

Veazie.

Veazie was set off from Bangor and incorporated March 26, 1853, and in 1900 had a population of 555. It is on the line of the Maine Central Railroad and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

The water power at Veazie is utilized in the development of electricity by the Bangor Electric and Railway Company. There is a good supply of clay and sand, and a limited amount of help would be available for new industries. The town has telephone service and electric lights.

Drew Plantation.

Drew plantation lies on Mattawamkeag river seventy-six miles northerly from Bangor and on the line of the Maine Central Railroad, and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good. In 1900 the population was 120. There are no unused water powers, all being utilized in the manufacture of lumber.

Lakeville Plantation.

Lakeville plantation lies about seventy-five miles northeasterly from Bangor and from twenty to twenty-five miles from a railroad station. In 1900 it had a population of 129. A small amount of lumber is manufactured for local use. The planta-

tion has several water powers but they are in the unsettled parts and are not at present available for manufacturing purposes. The place has telephone service.

Seboeis Plantation.

Seboeis plantation is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway, midway between Mattawamkeag and Brownville junctions, being about twenty-two miles from either. In 1900 it had a population of 96. Its unused water powers are small and not very near the railroad station. The township contains a good supply of lumber, also clay, sand and granite.

Stacyville Plantation.

Stacyville plantation was organized in 1860, and in 1900 had a population of 374. It lies on the line of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad eighty-five miles from Bangor, and borders on Aroostook county. The facilities for the shipment of freight are good. Some lumber is manufactured but the water powers are small. Telephones are in use and water for household purposes is obtained from wells.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Bradley, Burlington, Corinna, East Millinocket, Exeter, Hermon, Levant, Lincoln, Mount Chase, Newburg, Orrington, Springfield, Winn and Woodville; the plantations of Grand Falls and Webster.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Atkinson.

Atkinson was incorporated February 12, 1819, and in 1900 had a population of 495. This is almost exclusively an agricultural town, has no railroad and no valuable water powers. It lies east of Dover, on the south bank of the Piscataquis river, and the nearest railroad station is South Sebec very near the north line of the town. The town contains considerable lumber, and has telephone service. Help for new industries could be obtained in the vicinity.

Blanchard.

Blanchard was incorporated March 17, 1831, and in 1900 had a population of 248. It lies on both sides of the Piscataquis river, twenty miles above Dover, and the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has a station in town. Four passenger and two freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

On account of the mountainous surface, only a small portion of the town is susceptible of cultivation and the farms are mostly along the river valley and are very fertile. There is a good supply of lumber and slate, the manufacture of which is best adapted to this town. Several slate quarries have already been opened. There are two good, unused water powers one mile from the railroad station. Water for household purposes is obtained from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Brownville.

Brownville lies on Pleasant river, a branch of the Piscataquis, and was incorporated February 3, 1824. Its population in 1900 was 1,570. It lies seventeen miles northeast of Dover.

Brownville has the distinction of being the pioneer Maine town in the slate industry, work on the ledge being commenced at the old Crocker quarry August 19, 1844, and on December 19 of the same year the first two loads of slate were started for Bangor, 35 miles away. The dates here given were taken from the original account books of the company, which are still in the possession of the superintendent and must therefore be correct, although they differ from some published accounts. The manufacture of slate is still a leading industry of the town.

Both the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific railroads pass through the town, giving a daily passenger service of eight trains on the former and four on the latter, and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good. The town contains two good, unused water powers with available lands for manufacturing plants from one to two miles from the railroad station at Brownville village. There is a good supply of slate, lumber, sand and some clay. Any industry requiring slate or lumber for a raw material would be well adapted to the town. Help for new industries could be obtained in the vicinity. Such

as desire to work in the slate quarries can usually get employment.

Brownville has always been liberal in the matter of abatement of taxes for a term of years on new industries established within its borders. The village is partially supplied with water by two pipe systems from springs, otherwise wells furnish the household supply. The town has telephone service and electric lights.

Dover.

Dover is thirty-five miles from Bangor by road and fifty-two miles by rail. It is the shire town of Piscataquis county and in 1900 contained a population of 1,889. It was incorporated January 19, 1822. The facilities for the shipment of freight are good, the stations just across the town line in Foxcroft being used, and are equally convenient for both towns; also there are good facilities at East Dover station.

There are two good, unused, available water powers reported, with plenty of land for manufacturing plants, one about sixty rods and the other one hundred and twenty rods from the railroad station. The town contains a good supply of clay and considerable granite, lumber and sand. Help for new industries could be obtained in the vicinity. All present industries are well supplied with workers. The water supply for household purposes, electric light plant, and telephone exchange are used in common with Foxcroft.

Foxcroft.

Foxcroft was incorporated February 29, 1812, and in 1900 had a population of 1,629. It lies north of Dover and the village is situated at the junction of the Dexter branch of the Maine Central and the Bangor and Aroostook railroads, and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

Three unused, available water powers are reported with sufficient lands available for manufacturing plants within one-fourth of a mile of the railroad station. The manufacture of woolen goods and lumber are best adapted to this town, and efforts are being made at the present time for the establishment of a second woolen mill.

The town is well supplied with granite, lumber, clay and sand. Help could be secured in the vicinity for new indus-

tries, and all present industries are well supplied with workmen. This town, in connection with the adjoining town of Dover, has a good water service, the Piscataquis river being the source of supply. Foxcroft has an electric light plant and telephone service. Any new manufacturer could get taxes abated for a term of years.

Greenville.

Greenville was incorporated February 6, 1836, and in 1900 had a population of 1,117. It is situated at the southern extremity of Moosehead lake at the junction of the Canadian Pacific and Bangor and Aroostook railroads. The facilities for the shipment of freight are good. The Coburn Steamboat Company connects Greenville with Kineo and all points on the lake. Ten passenger trains and from six to thirteen freight trains pass through the town daily, and through the summer season there are ten arrivals and as many departures of steamboats.

One unused, available water power is reported of from 300 to 500 horse power with plenty of available lands for manufacturing plants. This power is located one-half mile from the nearest railroad station. Any kind of lumber or woodworking plant would be well adapted to this town. Help could be secured in this and adjoining towns. For the most part water for household purposes is brought from springs on the hillside. The town is connected by telephone and has an electric light plant. To encourage new industries, taxes have been abated for a period of ten years.

Guilford.

Guilford is situated eight miles northwest of Dover on the line of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, and had a population in 1900 of 1,544. It was incorporated February 8, 1816. Four passenger trains and two freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good. Guilford has a fine water power but it is all improved. The town has two woolen mills, large lumber mills, box and kindling-wood mills, besides several minor industries, and is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in the county.

A good supply of sand and clay is found within the town and bricks are made for local use. Help for new industries could

be secured from adjacent towns, and many from away find employment in the industries already established. Water for household purposes is supplied from a private reservoir. Guilford has telephone service and electric lights are furnished by a plant connected with one of the woolen mills. The town has voted to exempt from taxation for a term of years all industries investing \$5,000 or more and giving employment to labor. An effort is being made at the present time to secure the erection of a starch factory.

Medford.

Medford was incorporated January 31, 1824, under the name of Kilmarnock, and the name changed in 1856. It had a population in 1900 of 282. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company is building a "cut off" line through this town the present season. Medford has two unoccupied, available water powers capable of developing from 1,000 to 2,000 horse power each with available lands for buildings and yards.

The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber, and has available help for local industries. With the exception of a small amount of lumber there is no manufacturing in town, but the building of the railroad will doubtless stimulate new industries.

Milo.

Milo, by the census of 1900, had a population of 1,150. It is thirteen miles northeast of Dover, on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, and was incorporated January 21, 1823. There are ten passenger and two freight trains daily, furnishing admirable facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There are three unused, available water powers, one of about 100 horse power, which is developed, and two others which would furnish good power if dams were built. These water powers, together with sufficient available lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes, are but a few rods from the railroad station. A shoe factory is best adapted to the wants of the town. Help of the kind necessary for manufacturing could be secured in this and adjacent towns.

There is a good supply of clay, granite, sand, slate and lumber; also a good supply of water for household purposes. The

town has telephone service and is supplied with electricity for lighting purposes.

There is a new mill to be run by water power and owned by the Boston Excelsior Company. This mill has never been fitted with machinery and can no doubt be leased upon favorable terms. The mill is 100 by 50 feet and two stories high. It is located in the center of the village and would be suitable for the manufacture of any line of small goods. But the industry most desired is a starch factory to use the "cull potatoes" which increase in quantity from year to year, and which the farmers are unable to dispose of advantageously.

Milo has always been favorably disposed to assist any new manufacturing industry by an abatement of taxes, and will no doubt continue to do so. The extensive repair shops of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad are located at Milo Junction in this town.

Monson.

Monson was incorporated February 8, 1822, and had a population in 1900 of 1,116. The principal industry is the manufacture of slate. Monson village is the terminus of the Monson Railroad which runs four passenger and four mixed trains daily. The selectmen report four unused, available water powers of 50, 200, 250 and 300 horse power respectively, with sufficient lands for mills and yards, all within three miles of the railroad station. The manufacture of slate, woolen goods, and any industry requiring hard or soft wood as a raw material are best suited to the place.

The town has always been liberal with new industries in the matter of low taxes. Water for household purposes comes mostly from wells but the hotel and several residences have water piped from springs on the hillside. A man can generally find employment at the slate quarries but there is little opportunity for women wage workers. It is suggested that here is a good location for a summer hotel. The town is situated in the midst of a fine fish and game section, is easy of access, and the lake and mountain scenery is charming. The town has telephone service.

Parkman.

Parkman was incorporated January 29, 1822, and in 1900 had a population of 718. This is almost exclusively an agricultural town with no manufacturing save the sawing of a small amount of long lumber and shingles for local use. The water powers are unimportant and raw material not abundant. Parkman Corner is about three and one-half miles from the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The town has telephone service.

Sangerville.

Sangerville was incorporated June 13, 1814, and in 1900 had a population of 1,294. The town lies west of Dover and the village is seven and one-half miles from the "twin villages" of Dover and Foxcroft. It has three unused, available water powers suitable for small industries, with lands adjacent for mill sites, and some help could be obtained for local industries. The town has a good supply of sand, clay, granite and lumber. The village is supplied with spring water distributed from a reservoir.

Sangerville is a good farming town, and the village contains three woolen mills in successful operation about one mile from the railroad station on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. It has telephone service and an electric light plant.

Sebec.

Sebec was incorporated February 28, 1812, and had a population of 593 in 1900. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad passes across the southerly part of the town, running four passenger and four freight trains daily.

At the foot of Sebec lake, five miles from the railroad station, is one of the best water powers in the county, with a fall of 18 feet in 25 rods. The area of Sebec lake is given as 14 square miles and other lakes and ponds in the same system fully as much more. The manufacture of lumber and woolen goods is mentioned as best adapted to the town. There are sufficient available lands suitable for locating manufacturing plants.

Sebec contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite, slate and lumber. Help could be obtained for new industries. The town has telephone service but no public water system.

Shirley.

Shirley lies twenty-five miles northwest of Dover, was incorporated March 9, 1834, and in 1900 had a population of 248. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has a station in town, offering good facilities for the shipment of freight.

Shirley has at least twenty unused, available water powers, the most of which, by properly constructed flowage dams, could be made constant. These powers are situated from ten rods to three miles from the railroad station and land for building sites could be obtained at low cost.

Shirley contains a good supply of granite, slate and lumber, and the manufacture of lumber and slate is best adapted to the place. Some local help could be secured for new industries. The town has electric lights and telephone service, but no public water system.

Wellington.

Wellington was incorporated February 23, 1828, and had a population of 413 in 1900. The town has one unused, available water power about seven miles from Main Stream station on the Seabcook and Moosehead Railroad, with sufficient available lands for buildings and yards, and a large amount of standing timber, the manufacture of which is mentioned as best suited to the place. The town also contains a good supply of granite, clay and sand. A limited amount of help could be secured for local industries. Water for household purposes is furnished from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Williamsburg.

Williamsburg was incorporated June 21, 1820, the year Maine became a state, and had a population in 1900 of 117. The Canadian Pacific Railroad crosses the town and has a siding for the shipment of lumber and pulp wood but no station. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad also crosses the northeast corner of the town. There is one unused, available water power suitable for a small business, situated about one mile from the railroad. There is no lack of available lands for the location of manufacturing plants. The manufacture of slate, wood novelties and hubs would be best adapted to the town.

There is no surplus help of either sex. Wells and springs furnish water for household purposes. Some inducements in the way of exemption from taxation for a term of years have been offered for improvements on slate quarries.

Willimantic.

Willimantic was incorporated February 22, 1881, and had a population of 419 in 1900. It has six unused, available water powers about eight miles from Abbot station on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The town has an abundance of the finest granite, clay, sand and slate and a considerable supply of lumber. Help could be supplied for new industries. The town has telephone service.

Barnard Plantation.

Barnard plantation was set off from Williamsburg and incorporated as a town February 8, 1834, incorporation repealed in 1877, reorganized as a plantation March 15, 1895, and in 1900 had a population of 98. The Canadian Pacific Railroad crosses the northern section of the plantation.

The water powers are small and about five miles from the railroad. There is a good supply of granite, sand, clay, lumber and slate, the latter having been quarried to some extent. The only industries at present to give employment to labor are farming and lumbering. Water for household purposes is obtained from wells and springs and the place has telephone service.

Kingsbury Plantation.

Kingsbury plantation was incorporated as a town March 22, 1836, incorporation repealed February 25, 1885, and reorganized as a plantation July 20, 1886. It had a population of 106 in 1900. It has two unused, available water powers of 75 horse power each besides several smaller powers, with plenty of available land for manufacturing plants, about seven miles from Abbot depot on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The manufacture of lumber is regarded as best adapted to the place. The plantation has a good supply of clay, granite, sand, lumber and slate and is connected by telephone.

Lake View Plantation.

Lake View plantation was organized June 16, 1892, and in 1900 contained a population of 173. The Canadian Pacific and the Bangor and Aroostook railroads run through the plantation and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good. Two passenger and two freight trains pass daily over the Canadian Pacific road, while the line of the Bangor and Aroostook through this plantation is under construction the present season.

There are three unused, available water powers, one of 100, one of 200, and one of 1,000 horse power, all near the line of railroad, with an abundance of available land for buildings and yards. The manufacture of spools is mentioned as best suited to the place as this section produces large quantities of white birch. Other kinds of lumber are plentiful. There is no surplus help and more men could find employment in the spool mill. The place is connected by telephone, and electric light is furnished by the American Thread Company.

The American Thread Company has a large plant employing 100 men in the manufacture of thread spools which is the only manufacturing industry in the place. The township is practically a wilderness, only about forty acres being cleared. Nearly one-half of the surface is water, the larger part of Schoodic lake and a considerable part of Seboeis lake being within its borders.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Abbot, Bowerbank and Orneville, and Elliottsville plantation.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Arrowsic.

Arrowsic is an island, situated near the mouth of Kennebec river, four miles southeast of Bath. It was set off from Georgetown and incorporated February 17, 1841, and in 1900 had a population of 180. The area of the town is about 5,000 acres.

Iron ore is found on the island, and for some time a mineral was mined here which was ground in a crushing mill at Bath for use as a substitute for emery in grinding and polishing metals. There is an unused, available tide water power, and a con-

siderable amount of clay and lumber. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town, and for this industry sufficient help could be secured.

Bath.

Bath is situated on Kennebec river near the center of Sagadahoc county of which it is the shire town. It was set off from Georgetown and incorporated February 17, 1781. A city charter was granted June 4, 1847. The population in 1900 was 10,477. The area is 4,800 acres. The Maine Central Railroad has a station here, and the Eastern Steamship Company's boats, which ply between Gardiner and Boston, make regular landings. There are good facilities both by land and water for the receipt and shipment of freight.

The principal unused water power is the Winnegance tide power located on the line between Bath and Phippsburg. This power was formerly used in the manufacture of lumber. There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes. The manufacture of lumber, shipbuilding, and iron work of any kind is best adapted to the city. The water supply for household purposes is taken from Nequasset lake in Woolwich on the opposite side of the river. The city has telegraph and telephone service, gas and electric light plants. No abatement of taxes has been offered by the city as an inducement for business firms to locate here.

The principal industry of Bath is shipbuilding, both wood and iron. At the extensive plant of the Bath Iron Works many ships have been constructed for the American Navy. The history of Bath's shipbuilding is as old as the history of the first settlements made upon the Kennebec river. In 1607 the Popham colonists built the first vessel constructed in the United States, and the tercentennial of the historic event was fittingly celebrated by Bath during the past summer.

During the year ending June 30, 1852, there were forty ships, five brigs, and three schooners built here, having an aggregate of 24,339 tons. In 1854 there were fifty-six ships built, besides thirteen other vessels amounting to 58,454 tons. In 1899 the tonnage built in Bath was 39,120, the largest for several years. Following this there was considerable fall off, but for the past few years the tonnage constructed in Bath has been steadily increasing, but is yet below the figures of 1899.

Bowdoin.

Bowdoin is situated seventeen miles northwest of Bath, on the daily stage line from Bowdoinham to Lisbon. It was incorporated March 21, 1788, and in 1900 had a population of 937. The town has an area of 28,800 acres. The people are principally engaged in agriculture. The soil is clay and sandy loam, and good crops of hay, grain, corn, potatoes and apples are obtained. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells.

Bowdoinham.

Bowdoinham is situated on the west bank of Kennebec river at its junction with the Androscoggin, ten miles north of the city of Bath, and is on the Maine Central Railroad. It was incorporated September 18, 1762, has an area of 25,600 acres, and in 1900 had a population of 1,305.

There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight, and plenty of available building sites suitable for the location of manufacturing industries, all within a short distance of the railroad station.

Clay and sand are abundant and there is an excellent opportunity for the manufacture of bricks. There was formerly considerable shipbuilding done here, and this industry could be carried on with profit. There is plenty of available help in this and adjoining towns for new industries. The town has voted to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years any new industrial enterprise.

Georgetown.

Georgetown is an island town situated twelve miles from Bath, at the mouth of Kennebec river. It was incorporated June 13, 1716, and in 1900 had a population of 799. The area is about 11,520 acres. There is considerable salt marsh in the southern and northeastern parts of the town. A good portion of the town is good for tillage and grazing. The people are largely engaged in the fisheries and this industry always affords an opening for those seeking employment.

Facilities for shipment of freight are ample by the Boothbay division of the Eastern Steamship Company. There is one unused tide power in town with sufficient available lands for build-

ings and yards. The town contains limited quantities of clay, sand, granite and lumber, also a feldspar quarry. Telephone service has been established, but there is no public water system.

Perkins.

Perkins is an island picturesquely situated in Kennebec river, fourteen miles north of Bath. It is four miles long and less than a mile in width. It was formerly known as Swan island. It was incorporated June 24, 1847, and in 1900 had a population of 61. The post office is Richmond.

There is plenty of land available and suitable for manufacturing purposes and as the town is only one-half mile from Richmond, the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight could be made satisfactory. Any kind of manufacturing would be acceptable to the town. A limited amount of help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber.

Phippsburg.

Phippsburg is located eight miles south of Bath. It was first settled by Popham's colony in 1607, and was set off from Georgetown and incorporated February 26, 1814. The population in 1900 was 1,254. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight as the boats of the Popham Beach Steamboat Company make regular landings. Phippsburg is about twelve and one-half miles long and an average of about three and one-half miles wide. Bays and inlets mark its entire circumference.

There is one unused, available water power of fully 5,000 horse power. This is a tide power and is situated at Winnegance, two miles from the steamboat landing and four miles from Phippsburg Center village. Lumber manufacturing and shipbuilding are the industries best adapted to the town. On the western side there is plenty of granite and lime rock. Help could be secured here for new industries. The town has telephone service.

Richmond.

Richmond is situated on the west bank of Kennebec river, seventeen miles south of Augusta. The Maine Central Railroad has a station here and the steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company make regular landings which guarantee ready facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight. The town was set off from Bowdoinham and incorporated February 10, 1823, and the population in 1900 was 2,049.

There is plenty of land suitably located as sites for the establishment of manufacturing industries. There is a good supply of clay suitable for brick-making, and a limited supply of granite and sand. The manufacture of lumber, shoes, cotton goods, bricks and the building of vessels are the industries best adapted to and desired by the town. Help could be secured in this and adjoining towns for new industries and additional labor can find employment in some of the established industries.

There is telephone service, and acetylene gas is used for illuminating purposes. The town has voted to exempt from taxation for a term of years any new industry that will locate here. The town is supplied with water from Kennebec river by The Richmond Water Works.

Woolwich.

Woolwich is situated on the east side of Kennebec river opposite Bath and has about eight miles of shore line. The town was first settled in 1638, was set off from Georgetown and incorporated October 20, 1759, and in 1900 had a population of 880. The area is 20,000 acres. This is almost exclusively a farming town, and the soil is well adapted to the growth of every kind of produce for which the State is noted.

There are excellent facilities for handling freight as the town lies on the direct line of the Maine Central Railroad. There is land in abundance suitable for building sites for residential or manufacturing purposes. Shipbuilding is the industry best adapted to the natural opportunities offered by the town. This was formerly the leading industry, but since the "decline of American shipbuilding" it has shared the fate of many of the other river and coast towns and the inhabitants have had to seek other employments.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Topsham and West Bath.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson.

Anson is situated ten miles northwest of Skowhegan, on the Somerset branch of the Maine Central Railroad, which provides good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight. The town was incorporated March 1, 1798, and in 1900 the population was 1,830.

There are no available water powers, all being in use or about to be utilized. Anson is a thrifty town, busily engaged in manufacturing and agriculture. Land can be obtained conveniently located and desirable as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes and some help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries.

The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. There is no regular water system, the supply for household purposes being taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service and an electric light plant. At the village of North Anson there is being constructed a pulp mill which, when completed, will require considerable additional labor.

Athens.

Athens was incorporated March 7, 1804, and in 1900 had a population of 896. The nearest railroad station is Skowhegan, ten miles distant, transportation between Athens and Skowhegan being by stage.

There are four unused, available water powers of about 75 horse power each, and building sites for manufacturing purposes are numerous and conveniently situated. There is a good supply of clay, granite and lumber. The manufacture of lumber and wood novelties is mentioned as best adapted to the town. Help necessary for new industries could be obtained here or in adjoining towns. No additional labor is required at present. The household water supply is taken from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Bingham.

Bingham is situated on the east bank of Kennebec river, and on the Somerset branch of the Maine Central Railroad. It was incorporated February 6, 1812, and in 1900 had a population of 841. The area is 23,040 acres. There are six passenger and four freight trains daily which provide good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

The town contains no good water powers and the principal manufacturing industries are a shank factory and a dowel mill both run by steam. There is a good supply of hard wood, and any industry that would use this material would be best adapted to the town. There is also plenty of clay and sand. Laborers are well employed and all industries have help enough at present.

There is an excellent supply of spring water for household purposes, the water being brought from springs by aqueducts. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Cambridge.

Cambridge is situated in the southeastern part of Somerset county. It was incorporated February 8, 1834, and the population in 1900 was 364. There are neither railroads nor unused water powers in town, but there is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber, and the manufacture of the latter is mentioned as best adapted to the place.

The town has no surplus help and there are no industries where additional labor can find employment. Wells and springs furnish the water supply for household purposes. There is telephone service, but no gas or electric light plants.

Concord.

Concord is situated on the west side of Kennebec river opposite Bingham. It was incorporated January 25, 1821, and in 1900 had a population of 291. There is a railroad station at Bingham, and a good iron bridge connects the towns, which make the accommodations for receiving and shipping freight very convenient.

The town contains two small, unused water powers, and there is plenty of available land for manufacturing or other purposes. There is a large supply of available lumber and its manufacture would be well suited to the place. There is some surplus labor that would be available for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service but no gas or electric light plants.

There has lately been opened in the western part of the town a silver mine that gives promise of being of some value. Machinery, consisting of an engine, crusher, magnetic table to be used to separate the silver from the other metal, power drills, etc., are being set up and it is the intention of the owner to operate quite extensively the coming season. The ore taken out is said to assay about \$200 to the ton. If the work at this mine proves a success financially it will mean a great deal to the town.

Detroit.

Detroit was incorporated February 19, 1828, and in 1900 the population was 527. The Maine Central Railroad runs through the northern part of the town and provides good facilities for receiving and shipping freight.

The northern branch of the Sebecoocook river runs centrally through the town, furnishing its chief water power at which there is a fall of from 30 to 40 feet in one-fourth of a mile. Sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes are conveniently situated near the railroad and can be obtained on reasonable terms. There is an excellent supply of lumber and a wood-working plant would be well adapted to the town.

The unemployed are not very numerous but there would probably be no difficulty in securing help in the vicinity for new industries. There is an electric light plant from which power might be obtained sufficient to run a chair factory, wood novelty plant or something in that line.

Embden.

Embden lies in the southern part of Somerset county on the west bank of Kennebec river and twelve miles northwest of Skowhegan. It was incorporated June 22, 1804, and the population in 1900 was 567.

There are six passenger and four freight trains daily over the Maine Central Railroad, and the facilities for handling freight are sufficiently good. There are no unused water powers. Land is available and in sufficient quantities for all purposes. A limited amount of help could be secured for new industries.

There is a good supply of water for household purposes, and telephone connects it with the surrounding towns and business centers.

Fairfield.

Fairfield is beautifully situated on the west bank of Kennebec river, twenty-three miles north of Augusta. It was incorporated June 18, 1788, and in 1900 the population was 3,878. The area is 26,880 acres. The Maine Central Railroad has a station here and there are seven passenger and four freight trains daily making the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight first class.

There is one unused, available water power of about 400 horse power, and lands available and suitable as sites for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes are situated contiguous to the railroad. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The manufacture of shoes, lumber or pulp, in fact any industry that would use steam or electricity for power, would find a desirable and favorable location here.

Present industries have a full supply of help and new industries could doubtless be supplied with workmen from the vicinity. The water supply for household purposes is taken from China lake. There is telegraph and telephone service and electricity is used for lighting purposes.

Fairfield is one of the energetic, industrious centers of central Maine. Her industries are successfully managed which insures steady and profitable employment for wage earners. Excellent and comfortable homes are the rule and not the exception. There are good schools supplemented by a public library, churches of several denominations, street railways connecting

with the city of Waterville and the surrounding farming communities, all of which go to make Fairfield a desirable place in which to do business.

The town has voted an exemption from taxation as an inducement for manufacturers to locate here, and the board of trade is always ready and anxious to assist in every way possible any legitimate manufacturing industry seeking a permanent location.

Hartland.

Hartland is situated in the southeastern part of Somerset county and nineteen miles east of Skowhegan. It was organized as a plantation October 11, 1811, and incorporated as a town February 17, 1820. The census of 1900 credits the town with a population of 1,115. The Seabastcook and Moosehead Railroad has a station in the town and the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good.

There are two unused, available water powers of approximately 150 horse power each, situated almost contiguous to the railroad. Land suitable as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes is available and conveniently located near the railroad and business center. There is an abundance of lumber and a good quality of granite.

The manufacture of hard and soft wood lumber are industries well adapted to the town. Help could be secured for new industries, and at the shirt factory and woolen mills, additional labor can usually find employment with an assurance of good pay.

There is no regular water system, wells and springs being resorted to for a supply for household purposes. The town has telegraph and telephone service and an electric light plant. Hartland is reaching out for more industries and to this end has voted to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years any new manufacturing industry that will establish itself in town.

Madison.

Madison is a pleasant farming and manufacturing town on the eastern bank of Kennebec river. It was incorporated March 7, 1804, and in 1900 the population was 2,764. The area is 30,000 acres. The Somerset branch of the Maine Central Railroad runs through the western part of the town and there are four

passenger and four freight trains daily. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good.

There is a large undeveloped water power situated near the railroad station with available land suitable for sites for manufacturing plants. Any kinds of manufacturing, large or small, would find favorable opportunities at Madison. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help could be secured for new industries. No additional labor is required for present industries.

The Madison Water Company provides a good supply of water for household and other purposes. There is telephone service and an electric light plant. The principal industries of the town are the manufacture of sulphite pulp and paper, woolen goods, lumber and bricks.

The large increase in the population of Madison during the past few years indicates prosperous and progressive conditions. Notwithstanding the town's rapid growth there is a continual reaching out for more business, and to this end it has been voted to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years any manufacturing industry that will cast in its lot, and share in the progress and prosperity of the town.

Mercer.

Mercer is situated in the southwestern part of Somerset county. It was incorporated June 22, 1804, and in 1900 the population was 493. It is the terminus of the stage line from South Norridgewock at which place there is a station of the Somerset branch of the Maine Central Railroad. The facilities for handling freight are not very good.

There is one unused, available water power on Sandy river which here forms the dividing line between Mercer and Starks, capable of developing 500 horse power. A part of the power was formerly used but the dam has gone to decay.

There is a good supply of granite and lumber. Help could not be readily obtained for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs and wells. The town has telephone service.

New Portland.

New Portland was incorporated March 9, 1808, and in 1900 had a population of 913. It is on the stage line from North Anson at which place there is a station of the Somerset branch of the Maine Central Railroad, the distance being about ten miles.

The town contains two unused, available water powers, the horse power they are capable of developing not being reported. There is a good supply of clay, granite, sand and lumber. A woodworking plant is best adapted to the place. Help could be secured for new industries.

The town has telephone service and an electric light plant. An exemption from taxation for a period of ten years has been voted as an inducement for manufacturing industries to locate here. New Portland has much attractive scenery, and the general conditions, outside of lack of transportation facilities, are very favorable for manufacturing industries.

Norridgewock.

Norridgewock was incorporated June 18, 1788, and in 1900 had a population of 1,495. The area is 26,000 acres. It is situated on Kennebec river in the southern part of Somerset county. The Somerset branch of the Maine Central Railroad has a station here and provides good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight.

There is one unused, available water power of 2,000 horse power situated about three miles from the railroad station. There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings and yards for manufacturing purposes conveniently located near the village and railroad. Clay, sand, granite and lumber are here in sufficient quantities for all purposes. Help could be secured for new industries. There are no industries in town that can use additional labor at the present time.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service and an electric light plant. The town offers opportunities that should not be overlooked by any one looking for a business location. Norridgewock is beautifully and favorably situated upon both sides of the river, and the village, which occupies both banks, is con-

ned by a bridge 500 feet in length. The scenery is attractive, the soil is productive, and the whole surroundings are rich in historic reminders of the days when the French and English were struggling for the possession of the territory.

Pittsfield.

Pittsfield, one of the hustling busy towns of Somerset county, was incorporated June 19, 1819, and in 1900 had a population of 2,891. The Maine Central Railroad passes through the southeastern part, having a station at the main village. This is also the junction of the Sebecook and Moosehead Railroad with the Maine Central. There are ten passenger and eight freight trains daily and the facilities for handling freight are good.

Near the railroad there is one unused, available water power of about 600 horse power and electric power is delivered at any required point. There are several very desirable sites for the location of manufacturing industries that could be obtained by the right parties at a nominal cost, which demonstrates the fact that the people of the town will do anything in reason to encourage the location of new industries. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber.

Included in the industries of Pittsfield are corn canning, the manufacture of lumber and wood novelties, and several woolen mills. Any kind of manufacturing business would find the opportunities offered to be very advantageous. Help could be secured for new industries as all present industries are well supplied with the necessary help.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from the Sebecook river. There is telephone service and electricity is used for lighting purposes. The town has voted to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years all industries that employ labor provided their plant is worth \$10,000 or more.

Skowhegan.

Skowhegan is a prosperous manufacturing town lying on both sides of the great bend of Kennebec river in the southern part of Somerset county of which it is the shire town. It was set off from Canaan and incorporated February 5, 1823, under the name

of Milburn and the name changed to Skowhegan March 25, 1836. The population in 1900 was 5,180. The area is about 31,000 acres. The Maine Central Railroad has a station in the town, and an electric railway connects it with Madison. The shipping facilities are good.

There are two unused, available water powers of about 250 horse power each, one of which is already developed and another that can be developed covering the entire flow of the Kennebec river. There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes situated near the water powers and but a few rods from the railroad station.

Any kind of manufacturing would be welcomed, but the industries best adapted to the town are the manufacture of woolen goods and wood novelties. The town contains clay, sand, granite and lumber in sufficient quantities for manufacturing purposes. Like other manufacturing towns, help is constantly changing but no difficulty would be experienced in securing labor for new industries.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs, and is supplied both by gravity and pumping to a stand pipe. There is telephone service and an electric light plant. As an inducement to new industries the town has always assessed a nominal tax only upon their property holdings for a term of years.

Smithfield.

Smithfield was incorporated February 29, 1840, and in 1900 had a population of 449. The facilities for handling freight are not very good, the nearest railroad station being South Norridgewock, five miles distant.

The town contains two unused, available water powers, one of 20, and the other of 8 horse power. There is a good supply of clay, and also of lumber, consisting of hemlock, poplar, fir and considerable pine, and woodworking of any kind would be best adapted to the place. Help is not plenty but probably enough could be secured in the vicinity for any small industry.

Water for household purposes is taken from wells. The town, owing to its situation, is claimed to be best suited for a summer and fishing resort. There are two ponds, each about

three miles long and two miles wide, surrounded by high hills. These ponds are beautiful sheets of water with excellent facilities for sailing, fishing and shooting.

Solon.

Solon lies on the east bank of Kennebec river in the southern part of Somerset county. It was incorporated February 23, 1809, and in 1900 had a population of 996. It is situated on the Somerset branch of the Maine Central Railroad and has good facilities for handling freight.

The town contains two unused, available water powers, one near the station and the other one mile away. Land is available and in sufficient quantity to supply all requirements for manufacturing purposes. Wood working of any kind is mentioned as best adapted to the town.

There is a strip of land on the bank of the Kennebec river through which the railroad runs where a steam mill could be located and be supplied with logs either from the river or from the railroad. There is also an excellent chance to locate a canning factory near the depot yard. Such an industry would be favorably received and would be well supplied with products necessary for canning purposes.

There is a good supply of sand, clay and lumber. Some help would be available for new industries although at times there is a scarcity of hands in the lumber and pulp mills. The water supply for household purposes is taken mostly from wells. The town has telephone service.

Starks.

Starks was incorporated February 28, 1795, and in 1900 had a population of 636. The area is 17,154 acres. It is on the stage line from Anson station on the Somerset branch of the Maine Central Railroad, the distance being six miles.

There are two unused, available water powers, one of 100 and the other of 500 horse power. Land for buildings for manufacturing purposes is available. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help can be secured for new industries here and in adjoining towns. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs. The town has telephone service.

Bigelow Plantation.

Bigelow plantation was organized in 1895, and in 1900 had a population of 57. There is one unused, available water power, the horse power of which is not reported. The accommodations for transferring freight are not very good, the distance to the nearest station being fourteen miles. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The manufacture of long lumber is mentioned as best adapted to the place. A limited supply of help for new industries could be secured. There is telephone service.

Brighton Plantation.

Brighton plantation was incorporated as a town May 11, 1816, under the name of North Hill, and the name changed to Brighton January 29, 1827. The act of incorporation was repealed March 6, 1895, and a plantation organization adopted April 18, 1895. The population in 1900 was 368. Situated as it is, thirteen miles from the nearest railroad station, there would be considerable difficulty experienced in transferring materials necessary for manufacturing purposes.

There is one unused, available water power, the horse power of which is not reported. The plantation contains clay, sand, granite and lumber. A limited amount of help would be available for new industries. There is telephone service.

Dead River Plantation.

Dead River plantation is situated in the western part of Somerset county on Dead river, a western tributary of the Kennebec. The population in 1900 was 91. The area is 23,040 acres. There are no facilities for the rapid or convenient transmission of freight or supplies as it is fourteen miles to the nearest railroad station.

There are two unused, available water powers, but no definite information has been received relating to the horse power that they are capable of developing. Dead River plantation is in a lumber country and the manufacture of this material is best adapted to prevailing conditions. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. There is no labor that could be utilized for new industries. The plantation has telephone service.

Dennistown Plantation.

Dennistown plantation is situated well up on the Canada road, the township cornering on the Canadian border. In 1900 the population was 96. Lumbering and farming are the principal vocations of the inhabitants. The town contains a good supply of lumber and its manufacture is best adapted to the place. Wells and springs furnish the water supply for household purposes. There is no telephone service.

Flagstaff Plantation.

Flagstaff plantation occupies the southern township of the western range in Somerset county. It takes its name from the fact that Gen. Benedict Arnold, on his way to invade Canada in 1775, while encamped here for three days, displayed the continental flag which had recently been adopted from a tall staff beside his tent, and as the staff remained standing for years the township soon became known as Flagstaff. The population in 1900 was 115. Being outside of the territory reached by the railroad the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are not very good.

There are no unused water powers reported. There is an abundance of lumber and the manufacture of pulp and paper is mentioned as best adapted to the plantation. Help is difficult to secure and many that work in the lumber woods come from towns over the Canadian border. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs. In 1900 it was voted to exempt from taxation a wood novelty mill that is located here. There is telephone service.

Highland Plantation.

Highland plantation is situated on the stage road from North Anson to Dead River. The distance to North Anson, which is the nearest railroad station, is twenty miles. The population in 1900 was 67.

There are four unused, available water powers of about 500 horse power each, located on Sandy stream. Three-fourths of the territory is forest, consisting of pine, spruce, poplar, birch, etc. Under these circumstances, the manufacture of lumber is

best adapted to the place. Help could be obtained only to a limited extent. The principal employment offered is that of **cutting and hauling lumber**. Wells and springs furnish the water supply for household purposes. There is telephone service.

Jackman Plantation.

Jackman plantation is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway and is also on the old Canada road. It is the terminus of the stage line from Quebec. The population in 1900 was 352.

There is one water power and a good chance for improvement of the same. There is an abundant supply of all kinds of hard and soft wood lumber, and a wood novelty mill and spool factory are mentioned as best adapted to the place. In addition to the timber there is clay, sand and granite. If required some help could be secured for new industries.

There is generally a chance to secure employment in the lumbering business. For household purposes water is taken from streams and wells. The Moosehead Telephone Company has an exchange here.

Mayfield Plantation.

Mayfield plantation originally formed a part of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase. It was incorporated as a town March 7, 1836, the act of incorporation repealed February 25, 1887, and it was reorganized as a plantation July 5, 1892. The population in 1900 was 89. It is on the stage line from Bingham to Abbot. There are no facilities for handling freight other than by stage or private teams.

There are several unused, available water powers. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite, slate and lumber. The principal difficulty experienced in developing the resources of Mayfield is lack of transportation facilities.

If a highway were built from the slate quarry here to Dead Water railroad station in Moscow, it would be of great benefit in opening up this property. The development of our water powers would create a demand for additional labor, a limited amount of which could be obtained in the vicinity. Water for household use is taken from wells. There is no telephone service.

Moose River Plantation.

Moose River plantation was organized October 16, 1852, reorganized December 21, 1903, and in 1900 the population was 239. It is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are good facilities for handling freight.

There is a good water power which is utilized for the manufacture of lumber, also a good supply of all the natural products, lumber predominating. The manufacture of wood novelties is mentioned as best adapted to the town. Help could be secured for new industries in the vicinity. There is generally a demand for additional labor in the lumbering industry. The town has telephone service.

West Forks Plantation.

West Forks plantation lies on the western bank of Kennebec river on the daily stage line from Bingham to Caratunk and tri-weekly from The Forks to Lake Parlin, and it is six miles to the nearest railroad station. It was reorganized March, 1893. The population in 1900 was 160. There are no ready conveniences for handling freight.

There is one unused, available water power situated partially in the plantation, the power of which is not reported. Lumber of both the hard and soft varieties exists in large quantities, and its manufacture would create a business that is best adapted to the existing conditions. Help could be secured for new industries. There are no opportunities for additional labor to find employment. Springs and wells furnish the water supply for household purposes. There is telephone service.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Canaan, Cornville, Harmony, Moscow, Palmyra, Ripley and Saint Albans; the plantations of Caratunk, Lexington, Pleasant Ridge and The Forks.

WALDO COUNTY.

Belfast.

Belfast was incorporated as a town June 22, 1773, adopted a city charter in 1853, and in 1900 had a population of 4,615. It is the shire town of Waldo county. It is situated on Penobscot bay at the terminus of the Belfast branch of the Maine Central Railroad. The Boston and Bangor boats of the Eastern Steamship Company make regular landings besides several local steamboat lines and the facilities for the shipment of freight are excellent.

Belfast has no unused water powers but has an abundance of available land suitable for the establishment of manufacturing plants within a mile of the wharves and railroad station. The manufacture of shoes and lumber and the building of vessels are mentioned as best adapted to the place.

There would be available help for certain new industries, but such as desire work in a shoe or clothing factory can usually find employment, there being a constant call for girls in the clothing factories. The city has a good water system, gas and electric lights.

Frankfort.

Frankfort was incorporated June 25, 1789, and in 1900 had a population of 1,211. It lies on Penobscot bay fifteen miles above Belfast and on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. Four passenger and eight freight trains pass daily and the facilities for the shipment of freight are first class.

There is one unused water power of 500 horse power one-half mile from the railroad station and three miles from a steamboat landing. A cotton mill or shoe factory is mentioned as best adapted to the place. The town contains a good supply of clay and a practically inexhaustible deposit of granite, in fact the principal business of the place is the manufacture of granite.

There would be some available help for new industries but such as desire work in the quarries can usually get employment. The town has telephone service but no water system.

Freedom.

Freedom was incorporated June 11, 1813, and in 1900 had a population of 479. It is situated eighteen miles westerly of Belfast and is four miles from a railroad station. There are several small water powers but they are all occupied. The manufacture of lumber is mentioned as best suited to the town. Water for household purposes is obtained from Sandy pond. The town has telephone service.

Islesboro.

Islesboro was incorporated January 28, 1789, and in 1900 had a population of 923. This is an island town in Penobscot bay ten miles southeast of Belfast. It has steamboat connections with the main land and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

Limestone of a superior quality is abundant and its manufacture is best suited to the place. Some help would be available for new industries. Several summer resorts are being built up at different points. The town has telephone service. Water for household purposes is obtained from wells.

Jackson.

Jackson was incorporated June 12, 1818, and in 1900 had a population of 439. It lies fifteen miles northerly of Belfast and is four miles from a railroad station. The town has two or three small water powers but they are available for only a portion of the year. Farming is the principal industry. There is telephone service.

Knox.

Knox was incorporated February 12, 1819, and in 1900 had a population of 558. It is twelve miles from Belfast on the line of the Belfast branch of the Maine Central Railroad which affords good facilities for the shipment of freight. The water powers are unimportant and but very little manufacturing is attempted.

Farming is the main industry of the town and it is often difficult to procure a sufficient number of farm laborers to meet the demand. The town has telephone service.

Liberty.

Liberty was incorporated January 31, 1827, and in 1900 had a population of 737. It lies sixteen miles westerly of Belfast and is twelve miles from a railroad station. It has several unused water powers suitable for small industries. The town has telephone service but no public water system.

Lincolnville.

Lincolnville was incorporated June 23, 1802, and in 1900 had a population of 1,223. It lies twelve miles south of Belfast on Penobscot bay. Ducktrap stream, with a fall of 300 feet in three miles, furnishes a series of good water powers, five of which are unused. The ponds connected with this stream have a surface of 2,800 acres and the powers are very constant.

A large part of the town is underlain with gray granite, the quarrying of which has been carried on to some extent. There are also deposits of black granite. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber, and plenty of good limestone. The burning of lime is carried on here in a small way.

In her immense deposits of granite, limestone and material for brick-making Lincolnville has the raw material for industries that could give employment to hundreds of workmen for centuries, and her water powers, if properly utilized, would furnish many more with employment. Help could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries.

The town is connected with the New England Telephone Company's system and also has a local telephone service, but has no public water system. Inducements would be made to responsible parties who would establish industries here giving employment to labor.

Monroe.

Monroe was incorporated February 12, 1818, and in 1900 had a population of 958. It is situated thirteen miles north of Belfast. It has three good water powers with available lands for building sites from six to eight miles from a railroad station. A woolen mill is suggested as best adapted to the place.

Montville.

Montville was incorporated February 18, 1807, and in 1900 had a population of 982. It is sixteen miles west of Belfast and ten miles from a railroad station. There is a very good supply of lumber and a steam mill for its manufacture is mentioned as best adapted to the place. Wells and springs furnish excellent water for household purposes and the town has telephone service.

Morrill.

Morrill was set off from Belmont and incorporated March 3, 1855, and in 1900 had a population of 420. It is six and one-half miles west of Belfast. There are two water powers of about 100 horse power each. The town has a good supply of lumber, the manufacture of which is mentioned as best adapted to the place. The town has telephone service and water is obtained from wells.

Northport.

Northport was incorporated February 13, 1796, and in 1900 had a population of 545. It is four miles south of Belfast on the stage line to Camden. It has no railroad but the boats of the Eastern Steamship Company and of several local lines make landings.

The town contains one available, unused water power of 60 horse power one mile from the steamboat landing. A lumber mill and wood-working plant are mentioned as best adapted to the town. Some help could be secured for new industries. The town has telephone service and good water mostly from wells.

The town contains a large amount of soft wood suitable for barrel and tub making, lumber for sawing, small growth for millions of hoop poles, the best granite in the world and lots of it.

Palermo.

Palermo was incorporated June 23, 1804, and in 1900 had a population of 757. It lies twenty-five miles west of Belfast and six miles from a railroad station. There is one valuable, unused water power in town on the Sheepscot river, with sufficient

lands available for buildings and yards. A limited number of hands could be obtained in the vicinity for new industries. Wells furnish the water for household purposes and the town has telephone service.

Prospect.

Prospect was incorporated February 24, 1794, and in 1900 had a population of 648. It is fourteen miles northeast of Belfast on Penobscot river. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has a station in town. There is one small, unused water power one mile from the station. The town has a good supply of sand, clay, granite and lumber. It has telephone service, but no public water system.

Searsport.

Searsport was set off from Prospect and Belfast and incorporated February 13, 1845, and in 1900 had a population of 1,349. It is six miles northeast of Belfast and is the terminus of the Seaport branch of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The Boston and Bangor steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company make landings here and the facilities for the shipment of freight are good.

Two unused water powers of 200 horse power each are about one-half mile from the steamboat landing. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help is scarce and more hands could find employment in present industries.

Water for household purposes is furnished by the Stockton Springs Water Company. The town has telephone service and an electric light plant. In the matter of the electric light plant the town voted to exempt from taxation for a term of years, and no doubt would give like encouragement to manufacturing plants that might see fit to locate there.

The location of Searsport at the terminus of the railroad and the additional facilities for shipment by water with an abundance of available land for the erection of buildings make this a most favorable place for manufacturing industries.

Stockton Springs.

The town of Stockton was set off from Prospect and incorporated March 13, 1857, and the name changed to Stockton Springs February 5, 1889. The population in 1900 was 872. It

lies ten miles northeast of Belfast on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, and while not literally the terminus of the road, it is practically so as far as the transshipment of freight between cars and vessels is concerned.

Two regular freight trains arrive daily, and four steamers arrive daily and one weekly, making the facilities for the shipment of freight first class. A very large amount of lumber and potatoes are shipped, the lumber mostly by schooners. The town has two unused water powers, one of which is a tide power of considerable magnitude, also plenty of clay and considerable granite. The location of the town as a shipping point makes it a favorable location for manufacturing plants. The town has telephone service and a good water system.

Swanville.

Swanville was incorporated February 19, 1818, and in 1900 had a population of 502. It is six miles north of Belfast, its nearest railroad station. It has one unused water power of 50 horse power with sufficient available lands for buildings and yards. The town has a good supply of sand, clay and granite, has telephone service but no public water system.

Thorndike.

Thorndike was incorporated February 15, 1819, and in 1900 had a population of 497. It lies twenty miles northwest of Belfast on the Belfast branch of the Maine Central Railroad. The sawing of lumber is mentioned as best adapted to the town. A limited number of hands would be available for new industries. Farm laborers are in demand. The town has telephone service but has no public water system.

Troy.

Troy was incorporated February 12, 1812, and in 1900 had a population of 766. It is twenty-two miles northwest of Belfast, has no railroad nor unused water power. This is an agricultural town and the facilities for manufacturing are not inviting. The town has telephone service.

Unity.

Unity was incorporated June 22, 1804, and in 1900 had a population of 877. It is situated twenty-four miles northwest of Belfast on the Belfast branch of the Maine Central Railroad, and the facilities for the shipment of freight are ample. There are no unused water powers. The town contains a fair quantity of sand, clay and lumber, has telephone service, but no public water supply.

Winterport.

Winterport was set off from Frankfort and incorporated March 12, 1860, and in 1900 had a population of 1,623. It lies twenty miles above Belfast on the west side of Penobscot river. There are good facilities for the shipment of freight both by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and the Eastern Steamship Company.

The town has several unused water powers a short distance from the railroad, also considerable clay and lumber. Help could be obtained in the vicinity to work at new industries. Winterport has telephone service and a fine water system, the water coming from springs.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Belmont, Brooks, Burnham, Searsmont and Waldo.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison.

Addison is situated on both sides of Pleasant river about eighteen miles westerly of Machias. It was incorporated February 14, 1797, and the population in 1900 was 1,059. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight at Columbia station in the town of Columbia.

The town contains plenty of land available and suitable for sites for manufacturing purposes. There is an abundance of good clay, granite and sand. The black granite is especially suitable for monumental and ornamental purposes.

The manufacture of short lumber is best adapted to the town. Help could be secured here and in adjoining towns for new

industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs. There being from twelve to fifteen feet of water in the river up to Addison village and the southern part of the town being on the seaboard, there is an excellent opportunity to engage in the fisheries. The town has telephone service.

Alexander.

Alexander is fourteen miles inland from Calais. It was incorporated January 19, 1825, and the population in 1900 was 333. The surface is somewhat uneven but there is a variety of good farming land. Agriculture is the almost exclusive occupation of the inhabitants. The town has telephone service.

Baring.

Baring is situated five miles north-northwest of Calais on the east bank of the Saint Croix river. It was incorporated January 19, 1825, and the population in 1900 was 231. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight as the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad runs through the town.

There are two unused, available water powers in town, one of about 50 and the other of about 700 horse power, both of which are within two hundred yards of the railroad station.

What the town wants is a pulp mill to use the immense quantity of poplar with which the town and surrounding country abound. There are no pulp mills on the Saint Croix river that use poplar, and large quantities of this wood are shipped from here to different parts of the State and the desire is to have it manufactured here. There is telephone service but no public water system.

Calais.

The city of Calais is situated at the eastern extremity of Washington county at the head of the tide on Saint Croix river. It was incorporated as a town June 16, 1809. The census of 1900 credits the city with a population of 7,655.

Calais is a port on waters navigable by large vessels and has a harbor that is open nine months in the year. The Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad, which has a

station here, and the Frontier Steamboat Company, connecting at Eastport with steamers for Portland, Boston and the ports of the Maritime Provinces, provide excellent transportation facilities for both passengers and freight.

When Napoleon excluded the British from the Baltic, they resorted to Calais for the supplies of timber necessary to their shipyards. From that time to the present the place has been noted for its lumber business.

Within the city limits are eight valuable water powers, three of which are unused and available. Land conveniently located is available as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes. The city is favorably situated for the carrying on of any kind of manufacturing business. Help could be obtained for new industries. There is no opportunity for additional labor to find employment.

The water supply for household purposes is taken from the Saint Croix river. There is telegraph and telephone service, gas and electric light plants. Exemption from taxation has never been offered as an inducement for new industries to locate here.

Charlotte.

Charlotte is situated in the eastern part of Washington county, thirty-five miles northeast of Machias and thirteen miles south of Calais. It was first settled in 1809, was incorporated January 19, 1825, and the population in 1900 was 315.

The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. The soil is quite productive. There is generally a scarcity of farm laborers and help for the steam lath mills in the winter. The town has telephone service.

Cherryfield.

Cherryfield is situated on both sides of the Narraguagus river. It is thirty miles west of Machias. It was first settled about 1775, was incorporated February 9, 1816, and in 1900 the population was 1,859. There are good facilities for handling freight by land or water, as the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad, which has a station here, connects with steamers at Milbridge.

There are two unused, available water powers of sufficient horse power for ordinary use, and plenty of available land suitable for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes. The manufacture of lumber and some wood-working industry are best adapted to the town.

There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber. Help could be secured in this and adjoining towns for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is from wells and aqueducts. The town has telephone service and an electric light plant.

Columbia Falls.

Columbia Falls is situated in the southwestern part of Washington county on Pleasant river. It was set off from Columbia and incorporated March 25, 1863, and the population in 1900 was 569. The falls at the head of the tide, at the village, have a fall of 16 feet in three hundred yards. This power is utilized, but two and one-half miles above there is an unused, available water power of fully 200 horse power.

The town has regular daily train service and the facilities for handling freight are good. The manufacture of short lumber is best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Crawford.

Crawford is a small town situated twenty-four miles north of Machias on the stage line to Baring. It was incorporated February 11, 1828, and the population in 1900 was 112. There are several excellent unused, available water powers, but distance from shipping points renders them of but little value at the present time.

Cutler.

Cutler is situated on the sea-coast eighteen miles east of Machias. It was incorporated January 26, 1826, and in 1900 had a population of 565. The steamers of the Maine Transportation Company, which make landings twice a week, furnish good facilities for handling freight. There are large quantities of small growing timber within the town.

The people depend almost entirely upon the fisheries. Cutler has one of the best harbors on the Maine coast, and the location is particularly favorable for the carrying on of the fishing business in all of its different branches. The town would like to have a sardine factory and has voted to abate for a term of years the tax upon any such industry that will locate here. Help could be secured for new industries. The town has telephone service.

Deblois.

Deblois is forty-two miles west-northwest of Machias, on the stage line from Cherryfield to Beddington. It was incorporated March 4, 1852, and in 1900 the population was 73. There are two unused, available water powers of 50 to 100 horse power each. There is plenty of lumber and the manufacture of this material is best adapted to the opportunities offered by the natural facilities of the town.

Dennysville.

Dennysville is seventeen miles west of Eastport, on the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad. It was first settled in 1786, and incorporated February 13, 1818. The population in 1900 was 482. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight by land or water, as the railroad connects with the steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company at Eastport. These steamers make landings four times per week.

There are four unused, available water powers, one of 1,000, one of 500 and two of 25 horse power each, two of these being located within a short distance of the railroad station, and two at a distance of about four miles. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town. Help could be secured for new industries that would locate here. The town has telephone service.

Eastport.

The city of Eastport is an island situated in the southeasterly part of Washington county in Passamaquoddy bay whose waters divide it from Campobello and Deer islands, which belong to the Dominion of Canada. The greatest length of the island is

about five miles and the greatest width two miles. It was incorporated as a town February 24, 1798, under its present name on account of being the most easterly port in the United States, and accepted a city charter March 31, 1893. The population in 1900 was 5,311.

There are excellent facilities for the handling of freight by way of the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad, and the International division of the Eastern Steamship Company. There are no water powers. Land is available for building purposes situated within city limits. A shoe factory is mentioned as best adapted to the place. The return states that since the loss by fire of the Quoddy Hotel two years ago, there are only a few small hotels to accommodate the largely increasing travel and that in consequence there is a fine opening for a new public house for which a good lot, owned by the Eastport savings bank, is available.

Plenty of help could be secured for new industries, and there is a large supply of laborers to draw from on the adjacent islands. There is no granite, lumber or slate, but there is a plentiful supply of clay and sand suitable for the manufacture of bricks. No industries require additional labor except the sardine factories during the fishing season from May to December.

The city has a good water system with sufficient water for household and manufacturing purposes. Electric power is furnished from a plant located at Pembroke. There is telephone and telegraph service. Inducements have been offered in the past in the way of exemption from taxation for a term of years to any manufacturing industry that would locate here, and no doubt would be again, provided occasion required.

Edmunds.

Edmunds is situated twenty-three miles northeast of Machias on the line of the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad. The area is 17,696 acres. It was incorporated February 7, 1828, and in 1900 had a population of 492. There is a good supply of clay and sand and some lumber. At the saw mills additional labor can find employment.

Harrington.

Harrington was incorporated June 17, 1797, and in 1900 had a population of 1,165. It is situated on the seaboard, twenty-four miles west of Machias. The Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad has a station here and four passenger and four freight trains arrive daily. The facilities for handling freight are good.

The manufacture of boots and shoes, wood novelties and short lumber are best adapted to the town. There is plenty of clay, a limited supply of granite and lumber, and a considerable quantity of peat. There is plenty of available lands for buildings for manufacturing purposes and help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is brought by an aqueduct from springs. The town has telephone service.

Jonesboro.

Jonesboro is a seaport town situated at the head of Mason's bay, seven miles west of Machias. It was incorporated March 4, 1809, and in 1900 had a population of 606. The Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad runs through the northern part of the town but the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are better by water than by rail, as vessels up to three hundred tons can load and discharge near the village.

The principal industry, and the one best adapted to the town, is the manufacture of long and short lumber. There are large quantities of fine clay on the river banks, and the red granite produced here in large quantities has no superior for building or ornamental purposes. There is generally a demand for additional labor. Excellent water is furnished for household purposes from wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Jonesport.

Jonesport was incorporated February 3, 1832, and in 1900 had a population of 2,124. The town is nearly all seaboard and is located twenty miles southwest of Machias. There is a good supply of clay, granite and sand. The water supply for household purposes is mostly from cisterns. The town has telephone service.

Lubec.

Lubec embraces the southeasterly angle of the State of Maine. It was incorporated June 21, 1811, and in 1900 the population was 3,005. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good, Lubec being on the direct line of the Eastern Steamship Company and of the Maine Coast Transportation Company.

A shoe factory is best adapted to the town. The need is for some industry that will furnish employment in the winter season, as the sardine factories make business good in the summer and fall during which time there is a demand for additional labor in this industry. The town has an excellent supply of pure water for household purposes, piped from springs about two miles distant.

Lubec has a large and admirable harbor of sufficient depth for the largest vessels and is never obstructed by ice. The town has telephone service and an electric light plant.

Machias.

Machias is the shire town of Washington county and is situated on the Machias river at the head of navigation. A trading post was established here in 1633, but the town was not incorporated until June 23, 1784. This town is rich in historic lore, and it was from here the expedition sailed that fought "the Lexington of the Seas." In 1900 the population was 2,082. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight as the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad has a station here. There are also excellent shipping facilities by water.

There are four unused, available water powers and plenty of land suitable as sites for buildings for manufacturing industries, all within one-half mile of the railroad station. These water powers will develop from 100 to 350 horse power, and are well adapted to the generation of electricity. The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Water for municipal and household purposes is supplied by an excellent system of water works. There is telephone and telegraph service and an electric light plant.

Machiasport.

Machiasport was incorporated January 24, 1826, and the population in 1900 was 1,218. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are by the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad, and the Maine Coast Transportation Company's steamers.

Machiasport is a seaport town and is favorably located for the carrying on of the fishing industry. The town contains three sardine factories and one clam factory, and there are excellent opportunities for extending these industries.

Shipbuilding and repairing are carried on to some extent, and there is a marine railway here. There is a supply of clay, sand and lumber. Additional labor can find employment here, especially in the canning season. The town has telephone service.

Marshfield.

Marshfield is situated two miles north of Machias. It was incorporated June 30, 1846, and in 1900 had a population of 227. The town is small in area, but pleasantly situated. There are three unused, available water powers with sufficient available lands suitable as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes from three to five miles from a railroad station.

The town contains a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber, and the manufacture of lumber is mentioned as best adapted to the place. Help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries. Boiling springs furnish an excellent supply of water for household purposes. The town has telephone service.

Meddybemps.

Meddybemps was incorporated February 20, 1841, and the population in 1900 was 154. There is no railroad station within five miles of the village.

There is one unused, available water power sufficient for any general use. Meddybemps lake lies in this town, the area of which is fifteen square miles. The fall at the outlet is twenty feet in one-eighth of a mile, and this is but a fair sample of the extraordinary and wonderful water powers that are running to

waste throughout Maine. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to present conditions.

The town has a good supply of clay, granite and lumber. A limited amount of help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries. Water for household purposes is supplied by wells and springs. The town has telephone service.

Milbridge.

Milbridge was incorporated July 14, 1848, and the population in 1900 was 1,921. It is on the seaboard, and the principal industries are fishing, coasting, shipbuilding, canning and farming. It has daily steamboat service.

There is one unused, available tide power of about 5,000 horse power. This power and plenty of available building sites are situated within two miles of the wharf. There is an excellent opportunity for the location of a shoe factory, and this industry is much desired by the town. Help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries. The town has telephone service.

Perry.

Perry is situated on Passamaquoddy bay in the southeastern part of Washington county. It was incorporated February 12, 1818, and in 1900 the population was 1,245. The Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad has a station at Perry and provides good accommodations for the receipt and shipment of freight. The shores are bold, and the adjacent waters are deep, so that vessels of one hundred tons can, in most places, lie so near as to be laden from the bank by wheeling the cargo from fifty to eighty feet. The tide rises here thirty feet.

There are five unused, available water powers of about 75 horse power each, situated from one to five miles from the railroad station. There are sufficient lands available and conveniently situated as sites for buildings for manufacturing purposes. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber. The manufacture of lumber and bricks, and the canning of fish are mentioned as the industries that would be most favored by the existing conditions and opportunities. Help could be obtained for new industries. Additional labor can find employment in the saw mills which operate here. The town has telephone service, but has no gas or electric light plant.

Princeton.

Princeton lies in the eastern part of Washington county. It was incorporated February 3, 1832, and in 1900 had a population of 1,094. It is the terminal of the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad. It has one mixed train daily each way.

There is one unused, available water power of about 500 horse power within easy reach of the railroad station. The manufacture of soft and hard wood lumber is best adapted to the town as there is an abundance of this material near at hand. Help could be secured of the kind required for the manufacture of lumber or other industries. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Robbinston.

Robbinston lies on the Saint Croix river in the southeastern part of Washington county, and has an area of 17,800 acres. It was incorporated February 18, 1811. The population in 1900 was 844. It has daily communication with Calais by the Frontier Steamboat Company.

There are two unused, available water powers of about 500 horse power each, situated within two miles of the village. The manufacture of cotton goods or paper is best adapted and most desired by the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, and granite. Help could be secured for new industries. The town has telephone service.

Steuben.

Steuben was incorporated February 27, 1795. The population in 1900 was 901. The Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad does not come within six miles of the village, but as the town is almost surrounded by water, sailing vessels have no difficulty in coming to the wharves.

There are two unused, available tide powers of about 200 horse power each, near the village. A woodworking plant is best adapted to the town.

The town contains clay, sand, granite and lumber, and sufficient help could be secured to operate manufacturing plants along these lines. The water supply for home uses is taken from springs and wells. There is telephone service.

Talmadge.

Talmadge is an inland town thirty miles from Calais, on the Houlton and Baring road. It was incorporated February 8, 1875, and in 1900 had a population of 93. There is one unused water power of about 100 horse power about eleven miles from a railroad station. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town. It has telephone service.

Topsfield.

Topsfield was incorporated February 24, 1838, and the population in 1900 was 282. It is situated on the stage road from Princeton to Forest station on the Maine Central Railroad. There are several unused water powers of about 300 horse power each about eleven miles from a railroad station. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town.

It is claimed that Topsfield offers one of the best opportunities in the State for the location of lumber mills and novelty works, as there is plenty of water power and an abundance of lumber. Help could be secured in the vicinity for new industries. The town has voted to abate for a term of ten years all taxes that may be assessed upon any new industry. There is an excellent supply of spring water for household purposes. The town has telephone service.

Trescott.

Trescott is situated on the coast and connection is made with Lubec by stage. It was incorporated February 17, 1827, and the population in 1900 was 463. There is one unused, available water power of about 80 horse power, and an abundance of land for all purposes about ten miles from the nearest steamboat landing. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town.

There is a good supply of clay and sand, and the conditions are good for the manufacture of bricks. This is also a favorable location for a sardine factory. There is a good supply of water for household purposes.

Vanceboro.

Vanceboro was incorporated March 4, 1874, and in 1900 had a population of 550. It is situated at the meeting of the Maine Central and Canadian Pacific railroads, which make the facilities for the handling of freight first class in every particular. There are several unused, available water powers of approximately 800 horse power each. These powers have the full flowage of the large lakes on the north branch of the Saint Croix river. These, with available land in any quantity, are within one mile of the railroad station.

Any manufacturing plant requiring constant and available water power in a locality where there is abundant labor, is what is desired here. There is a good supply of granite, sand and lumber. There is telephone communication with the surrounding country. The town would exempt from taxation for a term of years and probably offer other inducements for the location of permanent manufacturing plants.

Wesley.

Wesley is one of the interior towns of Washington county. It is situated twenty miles northwest of Machias. It was incorporated January 24, 1833, and in 1900 the population was 198.

East Machias river crosses the northwestern part and several tributaries of the Machias river run southward through the town. There are twelve water powers of from 50 to 100 horse power each, which are unused and available, but the location is a serious handicap as they are twenty miles from a shipping point.

There is a very fine growth of white birch suitable for wood-novelty manufacturing, and an industry of this kind is what is desired by the town. Under present conditions, unfavorable though they may appear, a lumber mill was operated for fourteen years, the finished product being hauled by teams to market twenty miles away. Unfortunately this mill was accidentally burned recently and has not been rebuilt, and the opportunity is open for some enterprising firm to engage in the business.

Whiting.

Whiting was incorporated February 15, 1825, and in 1900 had a population of 399. It is the terminus of the stage line from Lubec. The soil is principally of loam and clay, and the most profitable crops are hay and potatoes.

Orange lake is in the center of the town, and Gardner's and Rocky lakes are partially within its limits. There is plenty of lumber and the manufacture of this material, of either hard or soft wood, is well adapted to the town. Labor in sufficient quantity could be had. There is telephone service.

Whitneyville.

Whitneyville is situated on the Machias river three and one-half miles from Machias. It is about eleven miles in length and its greatest width is scarcely two miles. It was set off from Machias and incorporated February 10, 1845, and in 1900 had a population of 424. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight as the Washington County branch of the Maine Central Railroad has a station at the center of the town.

There is one unused, available water power capable of developing 1,000 horse power. This power, with land in sufficient quantities for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes, is about one-fourth mile from the railroad station. The manufacture of lumber and pulp is mentioned as best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. Help could be secured for new industries. The town has telephone service.

Codyville Plantation.

Codyville plantation is situated in the northeastern part of Washington county adjoining Topsfield and forty miles from Calais. Its population in 1900 was 68. There is a good supply of lumber, but no water powers. The nearest shipping point is twelve miles distant.

Number 14 Plantation.

Number 14 plantation is situated fourteen miles northeast of Machias on the road to Cooper and Calais. It had a population of 77 in 1900.

On the Cathance stream are three water powers capable of developing 300 horse power each, but they are in an undeveloped section of the plantation and are about four miles from a railroad station. Lumber is plenty.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The towns of Baileyville, Beddington, Brookton, Centerville, Columbia, Cooper, Danforth, East Machias, Forest City, Marion, Northfield, Pembroke, Roque Bluffs and Waite; the plantations of Grand Lake Stream and Number 21.

YORK COUNTY.

Acton.

Acton lies for its whole length of nine miles along the New Hampshire border. It was incorporated March 6, 1830, and in 1900 the population was 778. There are six unused, available water powers of about 40 horse power each, situated on the Salmon Falls and Little Ossipee rivers. There is no railroad station in Acton, the nearest being at East Lebanon on the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

There are sufficient available lands suitable for buildings for manufacturing purposes. There are good opportunities at Acton for the manufacture of lumber and shoes, and these industries are mentioned as best adapted to the town. The town has a good supply of lumber and granite. Help could be secured for new industries, but there is generally a scarcity of farm laborers.

The principal industry of the town is farming, although lumber manufacturing is engaged in to some extent by means of portable steam saw mills. People seeking an inland summer resort find at Acton ideal conditions as the Salmon Falls river courses along the western border for about seven miles and the accompanying scenery is very attractive. The town has telephone service.

Alfred.

Alfred is the shire town of York county. It is thirty-two miles from Portland on the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It was incorporated February 4, 1794, and in 1900 the population was 937. The area is 12,989 acres. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good, there being twenty-five freight trains daily, and the railroad station is in the center of the town.

There are two unused, available water powers of approximately 100 horse power each, situated about one mile from the railroad station, also land available for the establishing of manufacturing plants. The manufacture of woolen goods is mentioned as best adapted to the town. There is within the town limits a good supply of clay, sand, granite and lumber. A limited amount of help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells. There is telephone service.

Berwick.

Berwick was incorporated June 9, 1713, and in 1900 the population was 2,280. The area of the land surface is 13,071 acres. The trains of the Western division of the Boston and Maine Railroad cross the southeastern part of the town where a station is located, but most of the business goes to the station at Somersworth, New Hampshire.

There are three unused, available water powers and land available for plants for manufacturing purposes located one-fourth mile, two and four miles respectively from a railroad station. Any kind of manufacturing would be a welcome addition to the present industries of the town for which help could be secured in the vicinity, although there is generally a scarcity of farm labor.

The town contains a good supply of clay, sand and lumber. The Berwick Water Company furnishes a good supply of water for household purposes. There is telephone service, gas and an electric light plant.

Buxton.

Buxton contains 16,224 acres of land which is well suited for farming. It was incorporated July 14, 1772, and in 1900 the population was 1,838. There are several excellent water powers

located on the Saco river, but they are reported as being all utilized. The Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston and Maine Railroad has a station at the center of the town, which makes the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight very good.

There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber, and the manufacture of lumber is said to be the industry best adapted to the town. There is no surplus of labor for present industries, the farmers are generally in want of help, and there would be very little help available for new industries. The water supply for household purposes is taken from springs and wells. The town has telephone service. One manufacturing plant was exempted from taxation for a term of ten years and doubtless like inducements would be offered to others.

Cornish.

Cornish was incorporated February 27, 1794, and in 1900 the population was 984. Its area is about 10,700 acres. The White Mountain division of the Maine Central Railroad has a station here, and there are four freight trains daily which make the facilities for receiving and shipping freight all that can be desired.

There are two unused, available water powers situated upon Great Ossipee river, one-half mile and one and one-half miles respectively from the railroad station. There is a good supply of clay, sand and lumber. The manufacture of lumber is one of the principal industries, and the manufacture of shoes is mentioned as best adapted to the town. Help could be secured here and in adjacent towns for an industry of this kind and additional labor to a limited extent can find employment in the present established industries.

An excellent supply of spring water for household purposes comes from springs located on the sides of the hills. There is telephone service, and electricity, supplied by a plant located at Parsonsfield, three miles away, is used for lighting all public buildings, business blocks, streets and most of the private buildings.

Eliot.

Eliot was set off from Kittery and incorporated March 1, 1810. The population in 1900 was 1,458. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight, seven passenger and five freight trains of the Boston and Maine Railroad arriving daily.

The Piscataqua river, which forms the western boundary, is navigable the whole length of the town, which affords water communication with several New Hampshire towns. There are no water powers, but land suitable for the location of buildings for manufacturing purposes can be had within one-half mile of the railroad station. The manufacture of shoes and machinery are the industries most desired and they are mentioned as best adapted to the town. Eliot contains a good supply of clay, sand and lumber.

There is a scarcity of help for farm purposes and in the brick yards, but help could be secured for some new lines of manufacturing. The water supply for household purposes is taken from wells and springs. The town has voted to exempt from taxation for a term of years any new industry that will locate here. There is telephone service.

Hollis.

Hollis was incorporated February 27, 1798, and in 1900 the population was 1,274. The area of the land surface is about 13,600 acres. The Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston and Maine Railroad has a station here and there are from twenty to thirty freight trains daily.

Hollis has four unused, available water powers, one of 3,000, one of 2,500 and two of 50 horse power each. These powers, with available sites for locations of buildings for manufacturing purposes, are situated from two to six miles from the railroad station. The opportunities existing here offer a good opening for the manufacture of lumber and pulp, these being the industries mentioned as being best adapted to the town.

There is a good supply of granite, clay, sand and lumber. The help problem for new industries can be easily solved here and in adjoining towns. The water supply for household purposes is

taken from wells and springs. There is limited telephone service. Some concessions have been made by the town in the way of exemption from taxation to a pulp mill.

Kennebunk.

Kennebunk was set off from Wells and incorporated June 24, 1820. The population in 1900 was 3,228, the area of the land surface being 9,876 acres. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are all that can be desired as both the Eastern and Western divisions of the Boston and Maine Railroad run through the town and there are twenty-three passenger trains and a large number of freight trains daily.

The town contains two unused, available water powers of about 500 horse power each, which are located within two miles of the railroad station. There is abundant land conveniently located for manufacturing purposes. The town has a good supply of granite, clay, sand and lumber, and help could be secured in this and adjacent towns for new industries. The industries best adapted to the town are the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. The return states that the citizens would be glad to assist in every way possible any manufacturing company that will locate here.

Aside from the industrial opportunities, Kennebunk is a very popular summer resort. It is situated on the coast and its sea beaches and ocean-worn cliffs offer attractions such as go to make life worth living. There is a good supply of water, taken from Branch river, for household purposes, also telephone service and an electric light plant.

Kennebunkport.

Kennebunkport was incorporated as the town of Arundel June 5, 1718, and its name changed February 19, 1821. Its area, exclusive of water, is 14,108 acres. The population in 1900 was 2,123. It is situated on the Boston and Maine Railroad and there are twelve passenger trains daily. There are good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight. The town contains a good supply of clay, granite and lumber, and help could be secured for new industries.

From the return received the information is given that Kennebunkport is an old ship-building town, and notwithstanding the industry has gone to decay, the ship yards, considered the best in the State for the building of small and medium sized vessels, yet remain, and a revival of this industry would be very pleasing to the citizens and is considered best adapted to the town. There are no water powers, but there is land conveniently located and suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Kennebunkport has developed into an important port of entry for those in quest of the invigorating, cool sea breezes so abundant upon the Maine coast. Already there are some twenty hotels catering to the wants of these summer tourists, and the industry is continually expanding in order to meet the demand that is being made upon this popular resort. There is a good supply of water for household purposes, furnished by the Mousam Water Company. There is telephone service and an electric light plant.

Kittery.

Kittery forms the extreme southwestern part of Maine, and has the distinction of being the first incorporated town in the State, the act taking effect October 20, 1647. The population in 1900 was 2,872. The area is 7,347 acres. In 1806 the United States Government purchased an island of sixty acres which is connected with Kittery village by a bridge, and has ever since used it as a navy yard. It is known as the Portsmouth Navy Yard, but it is located wholly in Kittery, Maine.

Kittery has good facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight both by land and sea. There are no water powers, but land can be obtained near the railroad suitable as sites for manufacturing purposes.

There is a good opening here for most any kind of manufacturing, and there would be no difficulty in securing help of the kind desired.

There is a municipal water supply that furnishes water both for household and manufacturing purposes. The town has telephone service. Some years ago the town voted to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years any company that would employ twenty men the year round.

Limerick.

The town of Limerick is situated in the northern part of York county, and is the terminus of the daily stage line connecting with the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston and Maine Railroad at East Waterboro, ten miles distant. It was incorporated March 6, 1787, and in 1900 the population was 874.

There are several good water powers within the limits of the town, some of them being unused and available. There is also the necessary land that would be required for buildings and yards for manufacturing plants from eight to ten miles from a railroad station.

There is a good opportunity in Limerick to engage in the manufacture of yarn, cloth and lumber, and these are the industries that it is claimed are best adapted to the town. There is a good supply of clay, sand, lumber and granite. There is telephone service, and in the village gas is used for lighting.

Limington.

Limington is one of the most northerly towns in York county. The Saco river forms the boundary line of the town on the entire north and east. It was incorporated February 9, 1792, and in 1900 the population was 1,001.

There are several good water powers but only one is reported as being unused and available. This power and building sites are situated about four miles from the railroad station at Steep Falls in the northern part of the town. There is a good supply of lumber, and the manufacture of this material is the industry best adapted to the town. Help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for home uses is taken from springs. The town has telephone service.

Old Orchard.

Old Orchard was set off from Saco and incorporated February 20, 1883, and in 1900 had a population of 964. The Boston and Maine Railroad furnishes ample facilities for the shipment of freight.

Land for building sites for manufacturing purposes is available at a distance of one-eighth of a mile from the railroad sta-

tion, and an abatement of taxes for a term of years has been offered as an inducement for the location of manufacturing plants in town.

The town has electric lights and telephone service, and water for household purposes is furnished by the Biddeford and Saco Water Company. Old Orchard is noted as a summer resort, there being from thirty-five to forty summer hotels in town.

Saco.

Saco was set off from Biddeford and incorporated June 19, 1762, under the name of Pepperellboro and the name changed to Saco February 23, 1805, and a city charter adopted February 18, 1867. The area is about 17,500 acres. The manufacture of lumber was the early business of the place, and a large trade was carried on with the West Indies.

In 1829 a company, consisting mostly of Boston capitalists, commenced running a cotton mill of 1,200 spindles and 300 looms, giving employment to 400 persons, but the following year it was destroyed by fire. This mill was located on Factory island and the site is now occupied by the York Manufacturing Company which now operates 50,000 spindles and employs 2,100 hands.

The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight at Saco are excellent as the city is on the line of both the Eastern and Western divisions of the Boston and Maine Railroad. There are excellent water powers at Saco but none that are unused. The city is alive to its possibilities of becoming a manufacturing center, and toward this end will welcome any addition to the already large cotton manufacturing industry, the establishing of plants for the manufacture of boots and shoes, machinery, automobiles, etc., these being the industries mentioned as best adapted to the city. There are good, available sites for the location of such plants within a short distance of the railroad stations.

Help is scarce and Italian labor is about all that is available for general purposes. There is also a scarcity of help at the cotton mills and yards, although wages are higher than for several years past. The water supply for household purposes is taken from Saco river. The city has telephone service, gas and electricity, the electric plant being located in Biddeford.

Realizing the benefits that must necessarily come to a community from an extension of its present industries or the advent of new ones, the city government on July 2, 1906, passed the following resolves :

RESOLVED, That the City Council extends its thanks to Agent Page of the York Manufacturing Company for his explanation of its plans for future growth, believing that the carrying out of said plans means a new era of prosperity for the city; in consideration whereof, be it further

RESOLVED, That, so far as the city council is empowered so to do, all additions and improvements made to the plant of the York Manufacturing Company, as it existed on May 1, 1906, be exempt from taxation for the term of ten years from date.

South Berwick.

South Berwick was set off from Berwick and incorporated February 12, 1814, and in 1900 the population was 3,188. The area is 13,856 acres. The Eastern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad has a station here and the facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are good.

There are no unused water powers. Any manufacturing industry would be welcome and there would be no difficulty in securing land suitable for a location. Help could be secured for new industries.

Berwick academy which is located here is one of the most noted in the State. It is situated upon a commanding site and the grounds are adorned with hedges and shrubbery. The South Berwick Water Company furnishes a good supply of water for household purposes. The town has telephone service and an electric light plant.

Waterboro.

Waterboro was incorporated March 6, 1787, and the population in 1900 was 1,169. The facilities for the receipt and shipment of freight are excellent as the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston and Maine Railroad has a station in the southern part of the town and from thirty to forty freight trains arrive daily.

There are several unused water powers located from one to five miles from the railroad station. There is land in sufficient quantities and available as sites for the location of manufacturing plants. The manufacture of lumber is best adapted to the town, and it is claimed that Waterboro would be an ideal place for the manufacture of boxes, sash and blinds.

South Waterboro, the largest village, is the shipping point for several stationary and portable saw mills, and there are large quantities of lumber piled up there most of the time awaiting shipment. There is a good supply of sand, granite and lumber. Help could be secured for new industries. The water supply for home uses is taken from wells. The town has telephone service.

Failed to Report.

The following failed to make returns: The city of Biddeford; the towns of Dayton, Lebanon, Lyman, Newfield, North Berwick, Parsonsfield, Sanford, Shapleigh, Wells and York.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

The number of towns containing a good supply of each of the natural products, as indicated by the returns, many towns reporting several kinds, are as follows:

Arsenic	1
Clay	232
Granite	177
Iron	1
Limestone	6
Lumber	275
Manganese	1
Peat	2
Sand	214
Silver	1
Slate	13
Stone, not specified	1

INDUSTRIES WANTED.

The industries wanted, or those best suited to the several towns, as indicated by the returns, are as follows:

Apple barrel manufacturing; Wayne.

Automobile plant; Saco.

Boot and shoe manufacturing; Acton, Auburn, Augusta, Belfast, Camden, Canton, Cornish, Dexter, Eastport, Eliot, Ellsworth, Fairfield, Frankfort, Hallowell, Harrington, Houlton, Lubec, Mechanic Falls, Milbridge, Milo, Newcastle, Newport, Norway, Richmond, Saco, Waldoboro.

Brick making; Cushing, Durham, Ellsworth, Fort Kent, Penobscot, Perry, Richmond, Rockland, Scarboro, Verona, Wales.

Brick and tile making; Bucksport, Lamoine.

Canning—fish; Brooklin, North Haven, Perry.

Canning—fruit and vegetables; Bradford, Carmel, Eastbrook, Etna, New Vineyard, Union.

Carriage making; Union.

Cement making; Rockland.

Clothing making; Rockland.

Cotton manufacturing; Augusta, Camden, Frankfort, Kennebunk, Lisbon, Richmond, Robbinston, Saco, Veazie.

Creamery; Bradford.

Dowel making; Greenwood, Mason.

Fish curing; Isle au Haut, Machiasport.

Furniture making; Ellsworth, Fort Kent.

Granite working; Bluehill, Cushing, Friendship, Hallowell, Hurricane Isle, Mussel Ridge plantation, Sullivan, Swan's Island.

Hardwood working; Bingham, Clifton, Coplin plantation, Franklin, Island Falls, No. 33 plantation, Otis, Patten, Princeton, Rangeley plantation, Waltham.

Hotels—summer; Corinth, Monson.

Hub making; Williamsburg.

Lime manufacturing; Islesboro, Rockland.

Lobster pot manufacturing; Mussel Ridge plantation.

Lumber manufacturing; Acton, Addison, Amherst, Amity, Argyle, Arrowsic, Ashland, Atkinson, Aurora, Barnard plantation, Bath, Belfast, Bigelow plantation, Blanchard, Bowdoinham, Bristol, Brooksville, Brownfield, Brownville, Buxton, Byron,

Cambridge, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherryfield, Chester, Columbia Falls, Concord, Connor plantation, Crawford, Crystal, Dallas plantation, Dead River plantation, Deblois, Deer Isle, Dennysville, Dixmont, Drew plantation, Eagle Lake plantation, Eastbrook, Easton, Eddington, Edinburg, Ellsworth, Fairfield, Fayette, Fort Kent, Foxcroft, Freedom, Fryeburg, Garfield plantation, Greenbush, Greene, Greenfield, Hampden, Harrington, Hartland, Haynesville, Highland plantation, Hodgdon, Hollis, Hudson, Industry, Jonesboro, Kingfield, Kingman, Kingsbury plantation, Lagrange, Leeds, Limerick, Limington, Lincoln plantation, Lovell, Madawaska, Madrid, Mapleton, Marshfield, Masardis, Mattawamkeag, Meddybemps, Medway, Merrill plantation, Millinocket, Montville, Morrill, Nashville plantation, New Gloucester, New Sweden, New Vineyard, North Haven, Northport, Norway, No. 14 plantation, Paris, Penobscot, Perry, Phillips, Phippsburg, Portage Lake plantation, Prentiss, Princeton, Rangeley, Rangeley plantation, Reed plantation, Richmond, Sebago, Sebec, Seboeis plantation, Sherman, Shirley, Standish, Stockholm plantation, Talmadge, Thorndike, Topsisfield, Trescott, Van Buren, Wade plantation, Wallagrass plantation, Washington, Waterboro, Waterville, Wellington, Westfield, West Forks plantation, Whitefield, Whiting, Whitneville, Winterville plantation.

Machine shops; Eliot, Rockland, Saco.

Manufacturing—not specified; Alna, Bangor, Belgrade, Berwick, Brewer, Calais, Castine, Corinth, Dedham, Gardiner, Kittery, Milford, Old Town, Orland, Passadumkeag, Pittsfield, Pittston, Randolph, Readfield, Rockport, Searsport, South Berwick, Stockton Springs, Upton, Vanceboro, Warren, West Gardiner, Willimantic, Winter Harbor, Winthrop, Wiscasset.

Milling grain; Deer Isle, Orient, Wallagrass plantation.

Motor engine plant; Boothbay.

Paper making; Lisbon, Millinocket, Robbinston, Veazie.

Pulp making; Baldwin, Fairfield, Fort Kent, Garfield plantation, Haynesville, Hollis, Mechanic Falls, Medway, Rangeley, Rangeley plantation, Wallagrass plantation, Waterville, Whitneyville.

Pulp and paper making; Baring, Flagstaff plantation, Gilead, Howland, Maxfield, Orono.

Sardine packing; Cutler.

Ship building; Bath, Belfast, Boothbay, Kennebunkport, Phippsburg, Richmond, Rockland, Woolwich.

Slate making; Brownville, Monson, Williamsburg.

Spool and bobbin making; Jackman plantation, Lake View plantation, Mason.

Starch making; Bradford, Dexter, Easton, Guilford, Kingman, Lee, Milo, New Sweden, Plymouth, Saint Agatha, Wallagrass plantation, Westmanland plantation, Woodland.

Summer resort; Cranberry Isles.

Textile manufacturing; Bucksport.

Wood novelty plants; Athens, Damariscotta, Dixfield, Harrington, Jackman plantation, Lee, Lowell, Medway, Moose River plantation, Salem, Sandy River plantation, Waterford, Williamsburg.

Wood turning; Strong, Wesley.

Wood working; Andover, Buckfield, Carthage, Cherryfield, Dennistown plantation, Detroit, Enfield, Farmingdale, Greenville, Lincolnville, Monson, Monticello, New Portland, Northport, Roxbury, Skowhegan, Smithfield, Solon, Somerville, Steuben, Weld, Woodstock.

Woolen manufacturing; Alfred, Camden, Dexter, Foxcroft, Houlton, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Kennebunk, Limerick, Lisbon, Monroe, Monson, Newcastle, Newport, Nobleboro, Sebec, Skowhegan, Stetson, Waldoboro.

Yacht and boat building; Boothbay.

Yarn spinning; Limerick.

LABOR LAWS OF MAINE.

The following laws relating to labor and labor conditions have been compiled from the Revised Statutes of Maine for 1903 to which are added several sections from the public laws of 1905 and 1907. We also publish in this connection the text of the original law, creating the bureau of industrial and labor statistics, as amended by subsequent legislation; also the law making the first Monday in September a legal holiday.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1903.

Chapter 18.—Vaccination of Employes in Paper Mills.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 22.—Inspection of Steam Boilers.

Section 22. No person or corporation shall manufacture, sell, use or cause to be used, except as hereinafter provided, any steam boiler in the state unless it is provided with a fusible safety plug, made of lead for boilers carrying steam pressure above fifty pounds per square inch, and of tin for boilers carrying steam pressure of fifty pounds and less per square inch, and said safety plug shall be not less than one-half inch in diameter, and shall be placed in the roof of the fire-box when a fire-box is used, and in all cases shall be placed in the part of the boiler fully exposed to the action of the fire, and as near the surface line of the water as good judgment shall dictate, excepting in cases of upright tubular boilers, when the upper tube sheet is placed above the surface line of the water, which class of boilers shall be exempted from the provisions of this section.

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

Chapter 28.—Factories and Workshops—Inspection, Etc.

Section 37. Every building intended temporarily or permanently for public use, * * * shall have all inner doors, intended for egress, open outwards. The outer doors of all such buildings shall be kept open when the same are used by the public, unless they open outwards; but fly doors opening both ways may be kept closed.

Sec. 38. * * * every building in which any trade, manufacture or business is carried on, requiring the presence of workmen above the first story, * * * shall at all times be provided with suitable and sufficient fire escapes, outside stairs or ladders from each story or gallery above the level of the ground,

easily accessible to all inmates in case of fire or of an alarm of fire; the sufficiency thereof to be determined as provided in the following section.

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

Sec. 40. Such municipal officers or fire engineers shall give written notice to the occupant of such building, also to the owner thereof, if known, of their determination as to the sufficiency of said precautions and safeguards, specifying in said notice any alteration, addition or repair which they require. Sixty days are allowed for compliance with such notice and order.

Sec. 41. Any owner or occupant who neglects to comply with such order, within the time so allowed, forfeits fifty dollars, besides five dollars for every day's continuance of such neglect; and the building or part of a building so occupied shall be deemed a common nuisance, without any other evidence than proof of its use; and the keeper shall be punished accordingly. Said officers may forbid the use of such building for any public purpose until their order has been complied with. And if the owner or occupant of said building lets or uses the same in violation of such order, he forfeits not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 42. Whenever the municipal officers or engineers upon inspection, find that proper safeguards and precautions for escape in case of fire, or of alarm, have been provided, they shall give to the occupants of such building a certificate, under their hands, of such fact; which shall be valid for one year only from its date; * * * Such officers shall return to the clerk's office of their town, monthly, a list of such certificates by them issued, which the clerk shall record in a suitable book.

Sec. 43. Every person receiving such certificate shall keep the same posted in such building. Such annual certificate, so posted, is prima facie evidence of the inspection of such building,

and of the presence of such suitable safeguards and precaution. Every occupant of such building who neglects or refuses to procure such certificate, or to post the same as aforesaid, forfeits ten dollars for every week that he so neglects and refuses.

Sec. 44. Every municipal officer or fire engineer who refuses or neglects to perform the duties imposed upon him by the seven preceding sections forfeits fifty dollars.

Chapter 40.—Trade-marks of Trade Unions.

Section 30. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, adopted or used by any association or union of workingmen, to indicate that goods to which such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement may be attached or affixed, or on which the same may be printed, painted, stamped or impressed were manufactured, or produced, packed or put on sale by such association or union, or by any member or members thereof, or use such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement without the consent or authority of the association or union so having adopted and used it; provided, that such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement was not, before such adoption and use, lawfully adopted, owned and used by another; but any association or union, desiring to adopt and use such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement previously adopted, owned and used by another, may acquire from such owner the right to so adopt and use it.

Sec. 31. Every such association or union adopting a label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement as aforesaid, shall file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state, by leaving two copies, counterparts or facsimile (s) thereof, with the secretary of state, together with a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by some person for and in behalf of such association or union, stating when and by whom so far as he knows and believes, said label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement was adopted or used, in what manner and for what purpose the same is to be used and by what right the same is claimed, and such other particulars as shall serve to identify the same; said secretary shall deliver to such association or union, so filing the same, a duly attested certificate of the record of the same. Such certificate of record, in all suits and prosecu-

tions under this chapter, shall be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement. Whoever wilfully swears or affirms falsely to any such statement in writing is guilty of perjury. No label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, so closely resembling one already recorded as to be liable to be mistaken therefor, shall be recorded, and when in the judgment of the secretary of state, such resemblance exists he may refuse to record such label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, and thereupon proceedings may be had for a writ of mandamus, upon the application of any such association or union, * * *

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

Sec. 33. Whoever knowingly and with intent to mislead or deceive, counterfeits or imitates any such recorded label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, or knowingly uses or sells any counterfeit or imitation of any such recorded label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement, or knowingly sells or disposes of, or keeps, or has in his possession with intent that the same shall be sold, any goods to which any such counterfeit or imitation of such recorded label, trade-mark, device or form of advertisement is attached or affixed, or on which the same is printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by

imprisonment for less than one year, and for every subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, nor more than three years.

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

Sec. 35. Whoever in any way wilfully uses the name or seal of any such association or union, or officer thereof, in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, without the authority of such association or union, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and, for a second offense shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by fine of not less than fifty, nor more than three hundred dollars.

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

Chapter 40.—Bureau of Labor.

Sec. 40. The Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics shall constitute a separate and distinct department. The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, biennially, on the first Wednesday in February, appoint some suitable person identified with the industrial and labor interests of the state, who shall be designated commissioner of industrial and labor statistics, with an office in such place as shall be designated by the governor.

Sec. 41. The said commissioner shall collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the governor, to be by him transmitted biennially to the legislature, statistical details, relating to all departments of labor in the state, and especially to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition

of the laboring people, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the state; and shall also inquire into the immediate causes of strikes, lock-outs and other disturbances between employers and employes.

Sec. 42. He may take and preserve evidence, examine witnesses under oath, and administer the same, and in the discharge of his duty, may enter any public institution of the state, and at reasonable hours, when open for business, any factory, workshop, mine or other place where labor may be employed. All state, county, city and town officers, are hereby directed to furnish to said commissioner upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor and labor industries, which shall be in their possession as such officers.

Chapter 40.—Inspector of Factories, etc. As Amended by Chapter 77, Public Laws of 1907.

Sec. 43. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint an inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries who shall hold office for two years, or until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed. Said inspector shall inquire into any violations of sections forty-eight to fifty-six inclusive, of this chapter, and assist in the collection of statistics and other information which may be required, for the use of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics. Whenever the governor shall be satisfied that said inspector cannot perform all the duties of his office required by this section, in person, he shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint a sufficient number of assistant inspectors to assist him in so doing, who shall hold office for the term of two years, and act under the direction of said inspector, and shall receive the sum of two dollars a day and reasonable expenses while actually engaged in duty. They may, at any time, be removed for cause by the governor. For the purpose of inquiring into any violation of the provisions of said sections forty-eight to fifty-six of this chapter, relating to the regulation of the hours of labor and the employment of women and children in manufacturing and mechanical establishments, and enforcing the penalties thereof, such inspector and assistants may, at all reasonable times, enter any such establishments and make investigation concerning such violations. Such investigation shall be conducted with as little

interruption as possible to the prosecution of the business of such establishment. Whoever interferes with said inspector or his assistants, in the performance of their duties as prescribed in this chapter, shall be fined fifty dollars.

The refusal and neglect of an employer to produce the certificates required by section 55 when requested by an inspector to do so, is not an interference with the performance of his duties within the meaning of this chapter. Active personal obstruction or interference is meant, and not mere non-action. 84 Me. 55.

Sec. 44. The said inspector, upon complaint, shall inquire into, and prosecute for, any violations of sections fifty-seven and fifty-eight of this chapter, relating to the fortnightly payment of wages. He shall also examine into the sanitary condition of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, and when any condition or thing is found that, in his opinion endangers the health or lives of the employes, he shall notify and direct the employer to rectify the same; and if said employer shall neglect or refuse so to do within a reasonable time, said inspector may cause the same to be done at the expense of the employer.

Sec. 45. He shall enforce the due observance of sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight of chapter twenty-eight, relating to the swinging of doors, and fire escapes in factories and workshops.

Sec. 46. He shall, on or before the first day of December annually, submit his report to the commissioner of industrial and labor statistics, and it shall be incorporated in, and printed with the annual report of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics.

Sec. 47. The expenses of the department, including all bills for the expenses of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, and for the services and expenses of assistant inspectors, shall be paid on vouchers presented by the commissioner, after the same shall have been audited and approved by the governor and council.

Chapter 40.—Employment of Women and Children. As Amended by Chapter 46, Public Laws of 1907.

Sec. 48. No female minor under eighteen years of age, no male minor under sixteen years of age, and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in the state, more than ten hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption

of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in a week; and no male person sixteen years and over shall be so employed as above, more than ten hours a day during minority, unless he voluntarily contracts to do so with the consent of his parents, or one of them, if any, or guardian, and in such case he shall receive extra compensation for his services; *provided, however*, that any female of eighteen years of age or over, may lawfully contract for such labor for any number of hours in excess of ten hours a day, not exceeding six hours in any one week or sixty hours in any one year, receiving additional compensation therefor; but during her minority, the consent of her parents, or one of them, or guardian, shall be first obtained.

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

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

evade the provisions of this chapter relating to the employment of minors, shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars.

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

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

Sec. 52. No child under fourteen years of age, shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in the state. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer or agent of another, employs or has in his employment any child in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 53. Any child over fourteen years of age, and under sixteen years of age, applying for employment in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this state, or any person applying in his behalf, shall produce and present to the owner, superintendent or overseer of such establishment a certified copy of the town clerk's record of the birth of such child, or a certified copy of his baptismal record showing the date of his birth, or his passport showing said date of birth, and without the production and presentation of said town record, baptismal record or passport, such child shall not receive the employment applied for. The employer shall retain such town record, baptismal record or passport and shall issue to such child a certificate containing the name of the child, the name of his parents, if living, or guardian, if any, with the residence of said child, parent or guardian, and such other facts as may be required by the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, which certificate shall be furnished in blank by said inspector and shall be

approved as to form by the attorney general. The employer shall furnish to said inspector a copy of each certificate thus issued immediately after the issuance of the original, which copy shall be retained by the inspector upon a file prepared for that purpose. When such child leaves such employment the employer shall return to such child the copy of town record, baptismal record or passport furnished by him as aforesaid and shall immediately notify said inspector that such child has left his employment, and the date of such leaving. The inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, or either of his assistants, may demand the names of the children under sixteen years of age employed in such establishment, in the several cities and towns of the state, and may require that the certificates of age prescribed in this section, shall be produced for his inspection, and a failure to produce the same, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the employment of such child is illegal.

Sec. 54. The penalties provided by section fifty-two of this chapter shall apply to all provisions of section fifty-three. It shall be the duty of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries, and of his assistants to investigate and prosecute all violations of the provisions of the two preceding sections.

Sec. 55. Nothing in the seven preceding sections shall apply to any manufacturing establishment or business, the materials and products of which are perishable and require immediate labor thereon, to prevent decay thereof or damage thereto. *Provided, however,* the employment of children therein shall be under the supervision of said inspector who shall on complaint investigate the sanitary conditions, hours of labor and other conditions detrimental to children and if in his judgment he finds detrimental conditions to exist, he may, in conjunction with the municipal officers of the town or city of which the complaint is made, prohibit the employment of children therein until such conditions are removed.

Chapter 40.—Payment of Wages.

Sec. 57. Every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, stone-cutting, mercantile, street railroad, telegraph, telephone and municipal corporation, and every incorporated express and water company, and any person or firm engaged in any of the above specified kinds of business, having in their employ more than

ten persons, shall pay fortnightly each and every employe engaged in its business, except municipal officers whose services are paid for by the day, or teachers employed by municipal corporations, the wages earned by such employe to within eight days of the date of said payment, *provided, however*, that if at any time of payment, any employe shall be absent from his regular place of labor, he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter on demand.

Sec. 58. Any corporation violating any provision of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten, nor more than twenty-five dollars on each complaint under which it is convicted, *provided*, that complaint for such violation is made within thirty days from the date thereof. When a corporation against which a complaint is so made, fails to appear after being duly served with process, its default shall be recorded, the allegations in the complaint taken to be true, and judgment rendered accordingly. When judgment is rendered upon any such complaint against a corporation, the court may issue a warrant of distress to compel the payment of the penalty prescribed by law, together with costs and interest.

Chapter 51.—Security for wages of employes on railroads.

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

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

Chapter 52.—Railroads—Trains not to be run without sufficient crew.

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

Chapter 52.—Intoxication of railroad employes.

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

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

Chapter 52.—Safety appliances on railroads—Blocking of frogs, etc.

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

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

Chapter 54.—Inspection of steamboats.

Section 10. The inspectors (of steamboats) shall annually, or oftener if they have good cause to believe it reasonable, inspect every vessel of the description mentioned in section four, (propelled by steam upon inland waters) examine carefully her hull, engine, boiler, boats and other equipments, apply proper tests to her boilers, ascertain how long it will be safe to use the same, determine the pressure of steam to be allowed, and so regulate the fusible plugs, safety valves and steam cocks, as to insure safety; and they may require such changes, repairs and improvements to be adopted and used as they deem prudent for the contemplated route; * * *

Chapter 54.—Examination and licensing of steamboat employes.

Section 12. Every person employed as master, pilot or engineer on board such vessel, shall be examined by the inspectors (of steamboats) as to his qualifications, and if satisfied therewith they shall grant him a license for the office for one year; said license shall be framed under glass and posted in some conspicuous place on board such vessel. Whoever acts as master, pilot or engineer without having first received such license, shall be fined fifty dollars for every day that he so acts; and such license continues in force for one year, unless revoked by the inspectors for intemperance, incompetency or wilful violation of duty. But any master, pilot or engineer holding a license for any such vessel on any line owning or navigating more than one vessel, may under such license be employed on any vessel owned or navigated by the persons owning or navigating the vessel for which said officer obtained his license.

Chapter 63.—Earnings of married women.

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

Chapter 72.—Wages preferred—In insolvency.

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

I. The debts contracted by the debtor to obtain, in whole or in part, the amount paid by him as fees to the court of insolvency and for reasonable attorneys' fees.

II. The fees, costs and expenses of suits and proceedings in insolvency.

III. All debts and taxes due to the State or to any county, city or town therein, and to the United States, except debts due to the State in behalf of the state prison.

IV. Wages due to any operative, clerk or house servant, not exceeding fifty dollars, for labor performed within six months preceding the filing of the petition.

Chapter 72.—Exemption of wages from attachment.

Section 68. * * * Nor shall the amount due him (an insolvent debtor) as wages for his personal labor for a time not exceeding one month next preceding the service of the process, and not exceeding twenty dollars, be liable to attachment on any trustee process in a suit brought against him upon any debt contracted prior to said time. * * * * *

Chapter 84.—Hours of labor.

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

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

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

Chapter 88.—Exemption of wages from garnishment.

Section 55. No person shall be adjudged trustee: * * *

VI. By reason of any amount due from him to the principal defendant, as wages for his personal labor, or that of his wife or minor children, for a time not exceeding one month next preceding the service of the process, and not exceeding twenty dollars of the amount due to him as wages for his personal labor; and this is not exempt in any suit for taxes or for necessaries furnished him or his family; moreover, wages of minor children and of women, are not, in any case, subject to trustee process on account of any debt of parent or husband; * * *

Chapter 89.—Right of action for injuries causing death.

Section 9.—Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, and the act, neglect or default, is such as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then, and in every such case, the person who, or

the corporation which, would have been liable, if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as shall amount to a felony.

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

In order for an employe to recover under this statute, he must be free from contributory negligence. 56 Atl. Rep. 913.

Chapter 113.—Assignments of wages to be recorded. As amended by Chapter 103, Public Laws of 1907.

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

Chapter 119.—Negligence of Steamboat Employes.

Section 6. Whoever, having charge of a steamboat used for conveyance of passengers, or of the boiler or other apparatus for generating steam therein, through ignorance, gross neglect or for the purpose of racing, creates or allows to be generated such a quantity of steam as to break such boiler, apparatus or machinery connected therewith, or whoever intentionally loads or obstructs or causes to be loaded or obstructed in any way the

safety valve of the boiler, or employs any other means or device whereby the boiler may be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the inspectors' certificate, or intentionally deranges or hinders the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the stage of the water or steam in any boiler or to give warning of approaching danger, or intentionally permits the water to fall below the prescribed low water line of the boiler, or is directly or indirectly concerned therein, and thereby human life is destroyed, is guilty of manslaughter and shall be punished accordingly. And if human life is thereby endangered and not destroyed he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than five years.

Chapter 124.—Strikes of Railroad Employes, etc.

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

Sec. 7. Whoever, by any unlawful act, or any wilful omission or neglect, obstructs or causes to be obstructed an engine or carriage on any railroad, or aids or assists therein; or whoever, having charge of any locomotive or carriage while upon or in use on any railroad, wilfully stops, leaves or abandons the same, or renders, or aids or assists in rendering the same unfit for or incapable of immediate use, with intent thereby to hinder, delay, or in any manner to obstruct or injure the management and operation of any railroad, or the business of any corporation operating or owning the same, or of any other corporation or person, and whoever aids or assists therein, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison or in jail not exceeding two years.

Sec. 8. Whoever, having any management of, or control, either alone or with others, over any railroad locomotive, car or train, while it is used for the carriage of persons or property, or is at any time guilty of gross carelessness or neglect thereon, or in relation to the management or control thereof; or maliciously stops or delays the same, in violation of the rules and regulations then in force for the operation thereof; or abstracts therefrom the tools or appliances pertaining thereto, with intent thereby maliciously to delay the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison or in jail not exceeding three years.

Sec. 9. Whoever, alone, or in pursuance or furtherance of any agreement or combination with others, to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a dispute or controversy between a gas, telegraph, telephone, electric light, electric power or railroad corporation and its employes or workmen, wrongfully and without legal authority, uses violence towards, or intimidates any person, in any way or by any means, with intent thereby to compel such person against his will to do, or abstain from doing, any act which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing; or, on the premises of such corporation, by bribery, or in any manner or by any means, induces, or endeavors or attempts to induce, such person to leave the employment and service of such corporation with intent thereby to further the objects of such combination or agreement; or in any way interferes with such person while in the performance of his duty; or threatens or persistently follows such person in a disorderly manner, or injures or threatens to injure his property with either of said intents, shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

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

Chapter 125.—Sunday Labor.

Section 25. Whoever, on the Lord's Day, keeps open his shop, workhouse, warehouse or place of business, travels, or does any work, labor or business on that day, except works of necessity or charity; * * * * shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars.

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

Chapter 127.—Seamen—Aiding to Desert.

Section 17. Whoever entices or persuades or attempts to entice or persuade, or aids, assists or attempts to aid or assist a member of the crew of any vessel arriving in or about to sail from a port in this state to leave or desert such vessel before the expiration of his term of service therein, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense and be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months nor less than thirty days. Municipal and police courts and trial justices shall have original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this section.

Chapter 127.—Intimidation of Employes.

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

PUBLIC LAWS OF 1905.

*Chapter 32.—Protection of Employes on Street Railways—
Inclosed Platforms.*

Section 1. On and after the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and five, all street cars in regular use for the transportation of passengers in December, January, February and March in each year, except as provided in the following section, shall have their platforms enclosed in such manner as to protect the motormen, conductors or other employes who operate such cars from exposure to wind and weather in such manner as the board of railroad commissioners shall approve.

Sec. 2. Such street cars shall include all regular street cars which are operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, which, while in motion, require the constant care or service of an employe upon the platforms of the car or upon one of them. This act shall not apply to special cars or cars used for temporary service in an emergency.

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

Sec. 4. Any street railway company operating cars may, on or before the first day of September in the year nineteen hundred and five, petition the board of railroad commissioners to be exempted from the provisions of this act so far as relates to such lines or routes owned or controlled by said company, where said company claims cars can not be operated with safety; and if after hearing and investigation said board decides that in its opinion street cars with the platform enclosed, as required by section one of this act, can not be operated with safety in such city, upon any or all of its lines or routes, this act shall not be applicable to said company, its officers or cars, so far as relates to such lines or routes so decided to be unsafe for such operation. Said board shall render its decision on all petitions brought under this section, with the reason for such decision, on

or before the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and five, but said decision shall be at any time subject to revision by said board. If, however, said board shall decide adversely to the claim of said company in regard to any lines or routes included in said petition, then said petitioning railway company shall enclose the platforms of its cars operated on such lines or routes, in the manner provided in section one, within such time as said board of railroad commissioners shall deem reasonably requisite.

Chapter 71.—Licensing of Plumbers.

Section 1. In water districts and in cities and towns which own and control municipal waterworks, either by direct ownership of the plant or by ownership of the majority of the stock thereof, no plumbing shall hereafter be done on any pipes or fixtures for the use of water from such waterworks, unless done by a plumber or other person licensed by the water board of such district or the board of water commissioners of such cities or the municipal officers of such towns. Said water boards and municipal officers are hereby authorized to grant and revoke licenses.

Sec. 2. Every plumber or the person who shall set up any pipes or fixtures for the use of water from such municipal waterworks, or from any other waterworks in the state of Maine, or shall make repairs upon, additions to, or alterations of, any pipes or fixtures set up previous thereto, shall, between the first and tenth days of the succeeding month, after the same shall be completed, fill up and return to the superintendent of the waterworks on which such work, repairs or alterations are made, a report, stating particularly what new pipes and fixtures he has set up and what repairs, additions and alterations he has made upon or to those previously set up, describing all fixtures both new and old for the use of water on the premises.

Sec. 3. For any misrepresentation or omission in the report of the work done, such plumber or other person shall be liable, if licensed, to suspension or to have his license revoked by said board or municipal officers, and whether licensed or not to pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name of the city or town

treasurer in which such work is done, before the municipal court of such city or a trial justice in such town.

Sec. 4. If any plumber or person not duly licensed shall set up any pipes or fixtures for the use of water from any water-works designated in section one of this act, or make any repairs upon, additions to, or alterations of, any pipes or fixtures previously thereto set up, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint, or in an action of debt in the name of the treasurer of the water district or the city or town in which such work is done, before the municipal court of such city or a trial justice in such town.

Chapter 123.—Employment of Children—Certain Employments Forbiddén.

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

PUBLIC LAWS OF 1907.

Chapter 4.—Employment of Custodians of Elevators.

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

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

Chapter 7.—Relating to Lumbering Operations.

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

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

Chapter 84.—Employment Agencies.

Section 1. No person shall open, keep or carry on any employment agency unless he shall first procure from the municipal officers of the city or town where said agency is to be located a license for the same, which license shall be issued by the municipal officers upon the payment of twenty dollars for the use of said city or town. Such license shall be signed by one or more of the municipal officers and shall be issued for the term of one year from its date and shall apply only to the person to whom it is issued.

Sec. 2. Every person applying for a license as provided in the preceding section shall file with said municipal officers a bond in favor of the inhabitants of the city or town wherein such application is made in the sum of five hundred dollars, with surety approved by the municipal officers, conditioned that the obligor shall not violate any of the provisions of this act. The municipal officers are hereby given authority, after such notice and hearing as they may deem necessary, to revoke the license of any person, when, in their judgment, said licensed person has violated any of the provisions of this act. The decision of the municipal officers shall be final.

Sec. 3. Every licensed person shall give to each applicant for employment from whom a fee or other valuable thing shall be received for procuring such employment, which fee or other valuable thing shall in no case exceed the value of one dollar, said fee being in full compensation for all services of said licensed person, a receipt in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, the amount of the fee or other valuable thing, the date, the name or nature of the employment or situation to be procured and a separate receipt in which shall be stated the name and address of the person, firm or corporation, to whom the applicant is referred or sent for work or employment. If the applicant does not obtain a situation or employment through the agency or such licensed person, without fault on the part of said applicant, within six days after the application as aforesaid, said employment agency shall return to such applicant on demand the full amount of the fee or other valuable thing so paid and delivered by said applicant to said licensed person. If a person procuring a position through the agency, as aforesaid, is discharged from his employment within six days after entering therein, without cause or if he shall leave said employment within said six days without fault on the part of the employer, the amount paid to said agency by either the employer or the employe, shall be returned to the party paying the same, upon demand made within ten days after said employe ceases to labor, provided the party claiming said return shall be the one without fault.

Said employment agency shall exhibit in a public and conspicuous place in his place or office the license which he has obtained from the municipal officers of the city or town wherein said agency is established.

Sec. 4. The term 'person' in this act shall include persons, company, society, association, firm or corporation and the term 'employment agency' shall include the business of keeping the intelligence office, employment bureaus or other agencies by procuring work or employment for persons seeking employment, or for acting as agent for procuring such work or employment where a fee or other valuable thing is exacted, charged or received, or for procuring or assisting to procure employment, work or a situation of any kind or for procuring or providing hereby for any person.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to the employment of seamen.

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

Sec. 7. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars to be recovered by complaint or indictment for the use of the state.

Chapter 69, Public Laws of 1887, as amended by Chapter 133, Public Laws of 1891, by Chapter 173, Public Laws of 1895, and by Chapter 138, Public Laws of 1905... An Act to Provide for a

Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

Section 1. There is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be called the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of this department to collect, assort, systematize, and present in annual reports to the governor, to be by him transmitted biennially to the legislature, statistical details, relating to all departments of labor in the state, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring people; and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the state, and also to inquire into the immediate causes of strikes, lockouts or other disturbances of the relations between employers and employes.

Sec. 3. The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint immediately after this act goes into effect, and thereafter biennially, on the first Wednesday in February, some suitable person, who is identified with the industrial and labor interests, and who shall be designated commissioner of industrial and labor statistics, with an office in such place as shall be designated by the governor.

Sec. 4. The commissioner herein named, shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act, said commissioner is hereby authorized to employ such assistance and incur such expense, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. The commissioner shall have power to take and preserve evidence, examine witnesses under oath, and administer the same, and in the discharge of his duty, may enter any public institution of the state, and at reasonable hours when open for business, any factory, workshop, mine or other place where labor may be employed.

Sec. 6. All state, county, city and town officers, are hereby directed to furnish to said commissioner upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor and labor industries, which shall be in their possession as such officers, and said commissioner shall cause to be published and circulated in this state, four thousand copies annually of the results of its labors, as to the objects for which commission is created.

Sec. 7. There is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the state treasury the sum of seven thousand dollars for the ensuing two years for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act; the commissioner herein named shall receive his salary in quarterly installments, and the expenses of the bureau shall be paid on the vouchers presented by the commissioner, after the same shall have been audited and approved by the governor and council.

Sec. 8. Chapter one hundred and one of the resolves of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Chapter 19, Public Laws of 1891. An Act to make the first Monday in September of each year a Legal Holiday.

Section 1. The first Monday in September of each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Thanksgiving, and the fourth day of July, are now by law made public holidays.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Chapter 121, Resolves of 1907.—Initiative and Referendum.

RESOLVES proposing an amendment to article four of the Constitution of the state of Maine, establishing a people's veto through the optional referendum, and a direct initiative by petition and at general or special elections.

Resolved, That the following amendment to the constitution of this state be proposed for the action of the legal voters of this state in the manner provided by the constitution, to wit:

Part first of article four is hereby amended as follows, namely:

By striking out all of section one after the word "Maine" in the third line thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words 'But the people reserve to themselves power to propose and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, bill, resolve or resolution passed by the joint action of both branches of the legislature, and the style of their laws and acts shall be 'Be it enacted by the people of the state of Maine,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows, namely:

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

Part third of article four is hereby amended as follows, namely:

By inserting in section one, after the words "biennially and" in the second line thereof, the words 'with the exceptions hereinafter stated,' so that said section shall read as amended:

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

Part third of article four is further amended by adding to said article the following sections to be numbered from sixteen to twenty-two inclusive, namely:

'Sect. 16. No act or joint resolution of the legislature, except such orders or resolutions as pertain solely to facilitating the performance of the business of the legislature, of either branch, or of any committee or officer thereof, or appropriate money therefor or for the payment of salaries fixed by law, shall take effect until ninety days after the recess of the legislature passing it, unless in case of emergency (which with the facts constituting the emergency shall be expressed in the preamble of the act,) the legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct. An emergency bill shall include only such measures as are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety; and shall not include (1) an infringement of the right of home rule for municipalities, (2) a franchise or a license to a corporation or an individual to extend longer than one year, or (3) provision for the sale or purchase or renting for more than five years of real estate.'

'Sect. 17. Upon written petition of not less than ten thousand electors, addressed to the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state within ninety days after the recess of the legislature, requesting that one or more acts, bills, resolves or resolutions, or part or parts thereof, passed by the legislature, but not then in effect by reason of the provisions of the preceding section, be referred to the people, such acts, bills, resolves, or resolutions or part or parts thereof as are specified in such petition shall not take effect until thirty

days after the governor shall have announced by public proclamation that the same have been ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general or special election. As soon as it appears that the effect of any act, bill, resolve, or resolution or part or parts thereof has been suspended by petition in manner aforesaid, the governor by public proclamation shall give notice thereof and of the time when such measure is to be voted on by the people, which shall be at the next general election not less than sixty days after such proclamation, or in case of no general election within six months thereafter the governor may, and if so requested in said written petition therefor, shall order such measure submitted to the people at a special election not less than four nor more than six months after his proclamation thereof.'

'Sect. 18. The electors may propose to the legislature for its consideration any bill, resolve or resolution, including bills to amend or repeal emergency legislation but not an amendment of the state constitution, by written petition addressed to the legislature or to either branch thereof and filed in the office of the secretary of state or presented to either branch of the legislature at least thirty days before the close of its session. Any measure thus proposed by not less than twelve thousand electors, unless enacted without change by the legislature at the session at which it is presented, shall be submitted to the electors together with any amended form, substitute, or recommendation of the legislature, and in such manner that the people can choose between the competing measures or reject both. When there are competing bills and neither receives a majority of the votes given for or against both, the one receiving the most votes shall at the next general election to be held not less than sixty days after the first vote thereon be submitted by itself if it receives more than one-third of the votes given for and against both. If the measure initiated is enacted by the legislature without change, it shall not go to a referendum vote unless in pursuance of a demand made in accordance with the preceding section. The legislature may order a special election on any measure that is subject to a vote of the people. The governor may, and if so requested in the written petitions addressed to the legislature, shall, by proclamation, order any measure proposed to the legislature by at least twelve thousand

electors as herein provided, and not enacted by the legislature without change, referred to the people at a special election to be held not less than four nor more than six months after such proclamation, otherwise said measure shall be voted upon at the next general election held not less than sixty days after the recess of the legislature, to which such measure was proposed.'

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

'Sect. 20. As used in either of the three preceding sections the words "electors" and "people" mean the electors of the state qualified to vote for governor; "recess of the legislature" means the adjournment without day of a session of the legislature; "general election" means the November election for choice of presidential electors or the September election for choice of governor and other state and county officers; "measure" means an act, bill, resolve or resolution proposed by the people, or two or more such, or part or parts of such, as the case may be; "written petition" means one or more petitions written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, with the original signatures of the petitioners attached, verified as to the authenticity of the signatures by the oath of one of the petitioners certified thereon, and accompanied by the certificate of the clerk of the city, town or plantation in which the petitioners reside that their names appear on the voting list of his city, town or plantation as qualified to vote for governor. The petitions shall set forth the full text of the measure requested or proposed. The full text of a measure submitted to a vote of the people under the provisions of the constitution need

not be printed on the official ballots, but, until otherwise provided by the legislature, the secretary of state shall prepare the ballots in such form as to present the question or questions concisely and intelligibly.'

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

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

Resolved, That all the foregoing is proposed to be voted upon as one amendment, and not as two or more several amendments.

Resolved, That the aldermen of cities, the selectmen of towns and the assessors of the several plantations in this state are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of their respective cities, towns, and plantations in the manner prescribed by law to vote at the meeting in September in the year one thousand nine hundred and eight upon the amendment proposed in the foregoing resolutions, and the question shall be

"Shall the constitution be amended as proposed by a resolution of the legislature providing for the establishment of a people's veto through the optional referendum and a direct initiative by petition and at general or special elections?" and the inhabitants of said cities, towns and plantations shall vote by ballot on said question, those favoring the amendment voting "yes" and those opposing voting "no" upon their ballots, and the ballots shall be received, sorted, counted and declared in open ward, town and plantation meetings; and lists of the votes so received shall be made and returned to the office of the secre-

tary of state in the same manner as votes for governor and members of the legislature, and the governor and council shall count the same and make return to the next legislature, and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes are in favor of the amendment, the constitution shall be amended accordingly.

Resolved, That the secretary of state shall prepare and furnish to the several cities, towns and plantations, ballots and blank returns in conformity to the foregoing resolves accompanied by a copy thereof.

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, 1907.

*To Hon. Thomas J. Lyons, Commissioner of Industrial and
Labor Statistics:*

In compliance with the requirements of an act of the legislature, approved March 29, 1893, 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 third annual report.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE E. MORRISON,
Inspector.

REPORT.

Since my last report, which was made December 1, 1906, the legislature of 1907 made many changes in the labor laws and duties of the factory inspector. On account of a large demand by the public, an edition of these laws as amended, and covering sections forty to sixty-two inclusive of chapter forty of the Revised Statutes, was published in pamphlet form and copies have been distributed as called for.

As a codification of all laws relating to the interests of laboring people is published in your present report, where the full text may be studied, I omit their repetition here and refer to several sections of the statute mentioned above, under which my duties have called me to act during the year.

FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Section 44. In regard to that part of this section that relates to fortnightly payment of wages, we have but very few complaints, all of which have been settled satisfactory to all parties without any prosecution.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF FACTORIES.

The part of this section which relates to the sanitary conditions of factories, workshops, mines and quarries was changed at the last legislature as the result of a hearing on a bill presented by the foundrymen of this state asking for better sanitary conditions in foundries. The section was changed to meet those conditions, and we have not as yet received a complaint, as it appeared at the time of the hearing that there was a marked improvement under way at that time.

SWINGING OF DOORS AND FIRE ESCAPES.

Section 45. This section relates to the swinging of doors and fire escapes. Very little trouble comes from this section at this time, as most of our mills long ago complied with this requirement of swinging doors outward. But we have quite a number of small mills that still use the wooden fire escapes, and it requires a constant hammering to keep these in the proper condition.

HOURS OF LABOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Section 48. With reference to regulating the hours of labor of women and children, the inspector has had many complaints coming from all sources on the question of running over time. The manufacturer has had a busy season and has been anxious to get all the work out possible, and has been obliged to run over time if by any accident he has lost time during the repairs. And it has always appeared to the inspector on investigating these complaints, that there was a vast difference between the help's story and the manufacturer's as to the time lost.

Then again there will be a section of the plant shut down representing one quarter of the department. When this lost time is made up, instead of this one quarter running to make up the lost time, the whole department will be run to the required time to keep up its work. Then comes a complaint from those that were expected to work over time. The inspector has met these complaints and after a thorough investigation has found that in nearly all cases the manufacturer was trying to keep within the law, and also for the best interest of his help. While in our large plants there are employed many who seem to be anxious for an opportunity to complain to the inspector, I think I can say that in all cases where these complaints have come from labor organizations, I have made a report to them after investigation that has met the approval of their order.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Sections 52, 53, 54 and 55. These sections regulate the employment of children in manufacturing and mechanical establishments in our State. The legislature in 1907 had many bills presented to it touching on this question, and all were referred to the labor committee. (And I wish to say at this time that no

better, more able or fairer committee ever handled the labor questions than this one.) We had many long, public hearings on all public bills, and after many executive sessions were held, the bill presented by the committee with slight changes, became a law September 1, 1907. The most important change that was made was fixing the age limit to fourteen years flat, with no chances of excuse coming from any source. Also the form of an employment certificate was changed.

It has always been that an employment certificate filled out by the parents, stating the child's age, was all that was required, and many of these were falsified as we have many times stated. With the many chances for excuse, the child who wished to work found little trouble in working at the age of twelve years. Now the child wishing employment must first take his birth record to the mill, and if he or she is over fourteen or under sixteen, the employer issues to him an employment certificate, and we have a duplicate on file at our office.

While our last report showed there was employed 877 children working between the age of twelve and fifteen, today we have employed 1,111 working between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. This may seem to be large, but you will note that the children under sixteen must furnish a birth record, which requires them to have on file an employment certificate; and while our number has increased, it has come about by requiring a certificate one year older than ever before, and a great many children enter the factories at the age of fifteen for permanent employment, as at that age they are released from the school laws of our State.

Also a great many small children formerly working under the old certificate were to leave the mills and in a great many cases have returned to school. This we know to be true for, visiting one of our mills in October, we found that only four children were employed under the new certificate, while formerly over thirty were employed, and today the school in that section has over double the children in attendance that it has had for a number of years.

We also visited one mill which we have on file today showing more children employed than under the old system. Yet this same company was obliged to let forty-two children go from one department in its mill September 1, as they were unable to

qualify under the new law; and this same holds true in all of the large mills. A marked improvement is shown in the size of the children employed, and these changes have come about without any great inconvenience to the corporations. It has of course made a little extra work in furnishing the department with the duplicate certificate, but all have been very kind and pleasant and have taken much pains to fully comply with the laws, and nothing but the very best of feeling has existed between the department and the corporations.

We have a number of manufacturers that never, under the old law, made any report at the end of the year that they had any children in their employ, but today you will find a very few of our small mills that are employing a few children less than sixteen years old. I think it can truly be said that the new law has made an advance in every way. It has been the means of larger and older children being employed, and in order to get these, an advance had to be made in their wages, and the companies are getting better work and more of it.

When we were having our hearing last winter on the question of child labor, the question of child labor in our canning factories took a very important part, and was represented by many directly interested in the canning of sardines, and they were given a special privilege.

The inspector has visited a great many of the sardine factories during this season and, with but one or two exceptions, we found no violation of the law. It is truly a great industry, and in their location it seems to be all the industry they have, and it is of immense importance to the State. I would not at this time care to make any comment on the present law as until this year, no attention has been given to this work.

The following table will show the number of children employed in our mills November 23, 1907, all of which we have their certificate on file at our office. During the three months that this law has been in force eighty-three others have had employment, but have left their employment and the certificates have been returned cancelled. For comparison we print the figures showing the number employed in 1906, also the number excused from school by the school board.

Name of Corporation.	Location.	Number of children working under certificate.		Number excused from school by school board, 1906.
		1907.	1906.	
Androscoggin Mills	Lewiston	62	44	-
American Woolen Company	Fairfield	1	-	-
American Woolen Company	Skowhegan	1	-	-
American Woolen Company	N. Vassalboro	13	-	-
Barker Mill	Auburn	-	16	16
Bates Manufacturing Company	Lewiston	132	79	1
Cabot Manufacturing Company	Brunswick	67	49	16
Continental Mills	Lewiston	47	24	-
Cowan Woolen Company	Lewiston	1	-	-
Dana Warp Mills	Westbrook	17	23	-
Dingley Foss Shoe Company	Auburn	8	-	-
Edwards Manufacturing Company	Augusta	53	96	8
Eaton, C. A. Company	Augusta	21	-	-
Farwell Mills	Lisbon	18	7	1
Farnsworth Company	Lisbon Center	2	1	-
Goodall Worsted Mills	Sanford	41	63	-
Hill Manufacturing Company	Lewiston	27	22	2
Haskell Silk Company	Westbrook	14	-	-
Hodsdon Manufacturing Company	Yarmouthville	2	-	-
Jagger Bros	Sanford	3	-	-
Leonard & Barrows	Belfast	1	-	-
Lord, E. W. & Company	W. Kennebunk	5	-	-
Linn Woolen Company	Hartland	1	-	-
Limerick Mills	Limerick	4	5	5
Lockwood Manufacturing Company	Waterville	162	151	43
Maine Alpaca Company	Sanford	24	37	-
Maine Spinning Company	Skowhegan	16	9	3
Old Town Woolen Company	Old Town	16	-	-
Piscataquis Woolen Company	Guilford	4	-	-
Pepperell M'fg Co., Pepperell Div	Biddeford	114	78	21
Pepperell M'fg Co., Laconia Div	Biddeford	70	50	2
Rice and Hutchins	Warren	2	-	-
Spinney, B. F. & Co.	Norway	6	-	-
Seabright Woolen Company	Camden	1	-	-
Sanford Mills	Sanford	68	88	-
Worumbo Manufacturing Company	Lisbon Falls	16	-	-
York Manufacturing Company	Saco	71	35	1
Totals	1,111	877	119

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